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OAU drafts 'new stand' on SA

RDM

10/4/75

DARESSALAAM — Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) began drafting a compromise declaration yesterday on a new stand towards South Africa which will be presented for final approval today.

Proposals from at least five countries have been presented. These reflect differing views on contacts with South Africa and the OAU's role in bringing about African majority rule in Rhodesia and independence for South West Africa.

The Dar es Salaam meetings have been told that South Africa has agreed in principle to relinquish control over South West Africa.

Zambia's Foreign Minister, Mr Vernon Mwaanga, who gave this news, said the problem still outstanding was to find a formula for independence.

If South Africa willed it, there would be peaceful change to majority rule in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and full national independence in Namibia (South West Africa).

"That is fact, not fiction." What the OAU had to en-

sure was that the former League of Nations mandated territory remained a unitary state.

"We will not allow independence on the basis of a confederation of bantustans," he declared.

While foreign ministers from the 42 OAU countries continued addressing the extraordinary meeting, a special drafting committee of 13 countries and four liberation movements began the task of presenting a compromise which could win unanimous approval before the four-day meeting ends today.

The division centres on how far Africa is justified in seeking contact with the Pretoria Government to end South Africa's role in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

So-called hardline states, led by Guinea and Algeria, reject all contact with Pretoria and have called for contained confrontation and guerilla war as the only answer to South Africa's alleged intransigence on apartheid.

The moderates, led by Tanzania and Zambia, seek to justify using contacts with South Africa to achieve a peaceful settlement, if possible — Sapa-Reuter

OAU to get tough over Iranian millions for SA

RD M
2/5/75

Own Correspondent

PARIS — Iran is prepared to pour millions of rands into South Africa in exchange for technical know-how — but the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) will do all it can to block the move.

In an interview at the Paris seminar of the UN Special Committee on Apartheid, Mr Dramane Ouattara, OAU ambassador to the UN and an executive secretary of the organisation, said the OAU would try to find alternative countries prepared to do a deal with Iran, rather than allow a link-up with South Africa.

"We think negotiations with South Africa have been at government level," he said.

"Iran wants to develop and it needs technical know-how for which it is prepared to offer substantial loans," Mr Ouattara said.

It was essential to prevent the link-up to make an oil embargo of South Africa effective.

"I believe we can get an embargo off the ground because the OAU has strong links with the Opec countries," he said.

The move to embargo oil to South Africa came yesterday when the seminar was told this would effectively neutralise the South African Armed Forces and force the country into economic submission.

"If the Shah of Persia wants to dominate the Third World he will have to make some sacrifices. One of them will be cutting any link he may have with South Africa."

"We will find him an alternate country in Europe or even in Africa," Mr Ouattara said.

The OAU would seek UN endorsement for an oil embargo soon.

He said détente with Mr Vorster was not yet dead but it would die on its feet unless Mr Vorster agreed to

concessions in South Africa and stop insisting that apartheid was a purely internal issue.

"We would be happy to talk with him on the future of Rhodesia and Namibia, but I believe that no African Prime Minister will see him again unless he agrees to the concessions we are asking," he said.

Mr Ouattara said if the

seminar took its appeal for a mandatory embargo of arms to the Security Council and the move was vetoed for a second time by France, Britain and the USA, there would be a straight line-up of interests between East and West in the Security Council. The OAU and Arab votes in the General Assembly would then have added weight.

(232)

Total oil embargo on SA can work — OAU

Daily Dispatch 2/5/75

PARIS — A total oil embargo on South Africa—one of the economic moves against Republic discussed at a seminar here of the United Nations special committee against Apartheid — had a real chance of working, the Executive secretary of the organisation of African Unity, Mr Dramane Ontara, said here

Speaking to South African reporters after delegates had agreed that the OAU would be their best vehicle for achieving economic measures against South Africa, Mr Ontara said he was optimistic about an oil embargo which would take in Iran

The OAU had passed a resolution calling on Opec countries that had not been doing so to now embargo sales to South Africa, he said. The Secretary General of the OAU would take this resolution up for United Nations endorsement thereby creating a wider negotiating base with Opec.

He was optimistic about the growing spirit of co-operation between the Arab

countries and the OAU. The Shah of Iran, who was known to sell oil to South Africa, would have to be approached by African countries who were aware of their important status in the United Nations and of the Shah's desire to play a more important role in the Third World

The OAU was aware that Iran was looking for partners for its economic development and was not surprised that it went to South Africa. Black Africa would have to find alternative partners for the Shah.

Mr Ontara said the OAU would see positive results from its demand for a mandatory United Nations arms embargo on South Africa even if Britain, France or the United States exercised their veto against it

Anything that made its enemies more visible was a good thing for the OAU.

Commenting on the increasing reliance the UN Special Committee against Apartheid and the inter-

tional anti-Apartheid Organisations were placing on the OAU to affect meaningful action against South Africa he said "Our objectives are identical to those of the United Nations. When possible we have joint ventures which are good because they broaden our base"

Top Pan-African Congress leaders will soon tour Opec countries to lobby support for an oil embargo of South Africa. The chairman of PAC said the tour would be important and would produce results.

"We are going to enforce an oil embargo," he said. But the tour will be carried out quietly and no publicity will be given to any decisions or arrangements until much later their year

"We are trying to draw up a ground plan with the Opec countries and can't publish it until we know we can enforce it," he said

At the seminar, which has gone into committee to discuss the wording of resolutions, several delegates said they had been afraid to voice plans against apartheid because as soon as they were published, the South African Security Service would act to counteract them.

Mr Peter Ripken, of the information centre on Southern Africa, based in Germany, said: "Any important moves that come out of this conference will be made in the corridors. No one will say anything for fear that it will be published."

Mr Ripken, and several other delegates including a number of banned blacks, firmly believes that Boss informers were attending the open seminar. None could offer any substantive evidence but they said the fear of Boss and the fact that publication of their plans would reach Boss through newspapers in South Africa, had kept them quiet in open session. — SAPA-DDC.

OAU draws a blueprint to win south

DAR ES SALAAM. — The Liberation Committee of the Organisation for African Unity has prepared a blueprint for Africa's new strategy for winning majority rule in Rhodesia and ending South Africa's occupation of South West Africa.

The draft proposals, which include strengthening the armed forces of Rhodesia's African National Council and the South West Africa Peoples' Organisation were discussed at a meeting of African ambassadors at Dar-es-Salaam last week.

The blueprint is expected to be confirmed or amended when foreign ministers of the 18 African countries which make up the OAU's Liberation Committee meet in Rabat, Morocco, next month.

A special report prepared by the OAU secretariat in Dar-es-Salaam said that contingency plans were being put into operation to prepare for an intensified armed struggle in Rhodesia and South West Africa if attempts to negotiate a peaceful solution, were blocked.

The Liberation Committee will put special emphasis on military training and developing logistics and other facilities at training camps in East Africa and Zambia.

This would strengthen the military wing of the

ANC, which includes the former rival movements, Zanu and Zapu, into a single combat unit under unified command.

Swapo would also be militarily reinforced and recruitment would be increased.

The committee has also planned a big boost in military equipment and ammunition to create a reserve for possible war in the former British colony and the disputed territory.

The committee recommended that OAU states and "friendly countries in other parts of the world" be approached for arms, ammunition, sabotage and communications equipment, boats, uniforms and infantry material for the new terrorist armies.

As a result of goodwill missions to Asia, Scandinavia and Eastern Europe in the past year R1 000 000 in cash and military equipment had been given.

This included more than R350 000 from China plus military equipment, clothing and transport equipment from Russia, military credits from Yugoslavia and cash grants from Denmark, Finland, Guyana, Equatorial Guinea and the Cambodian leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The committee said it expected OAU military training centres in Tanzania and Zambia to handle not less than 2 000 African recruits from Rhodesia and South West Africa at a time.

There had already been

a big increase in volunteers from Rhodesia and South West Africa, so improved facilities at training camps was a priority.

The committee allocated a grant of R320 000 to Rhodesia's ANC for administrative and material assistance and a further R160 000 to Swapo.

In a special assessment of the Rhodesian situation the committee said it had to "conceive a situation of talks between the Zimbabwe nationalists and the rebel régime while having the gun within reach".

It said the Smith Government might be playing for time in the hope that something would turn up to change the situation. It might try to split the ANC, which was still a fragile coalition, in the hope that a struggle for political influence might take place between the nationalist leaders and the rank and file.

The committee said South Africa had given assurances that it would exert pressure on Rhodesia to negotiate a settlement and had also promised to withdraw its police force from Rhodesia soon.

The committee added that elements of the South African forces were already withdrawing from front-line positions on the Zambezi River, which borders Zambia, but no withdrawal from Rhodesian territory had so far taken place. — Sapa-Reuter

OAU arrears force cut in terror grants

DAR ES SALAAM. — The failure of many member countries in the Organisation of African Unity to meet their financial obligations is hampering plans for the ending of White rule in Africa, OAU sources said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

They said last week's meeting of standing committees of the OAU Liberation Committee were able to recommend granting less than half the sum asked for by terrorist movements.

The recommended amount is R1 000 000.

The grant and other suggestions from the committees will have to be approved by a full meeting of the Liberation Committee in Rabat, Morocco, next month.

OAU member states are assessed each year for contributions to the Liberation Committee's Special Fund for the Liberation of Africa.

The OAU sources said arrears at the end of

March where R9 000 000.

The standing committees recommended the building of a "large, well-equipped army" for Rhodesia's African National Council if attempts fail to solve the situation peacefully.

A similar build-up was recommended for terrorist forces of the South West African Peoples' Organisation.

The grant recommended for the ANC was R340 000 and for Swapo, R50 000.

The Liberation Committee plans to spend R800 000 on training centres in Tanzania and Zambia for terrorists, the sources added.

Only five of the 42 OAU member states are up to date or in advance with their contributions to the Liberation fund. They are Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Sudan and Tanzania.

The country most behind in payments is Egypt, which owes more than R1 000 000.

Overseas contributors are Guyana, Denmark, Finland, South Korea and the Cambodian head of state, Prince Sihanouk.

China, Russia and the countries of Eastern Europe, and Scandinavia give aid directly to the terrorist movements. — Sapa-AP

SWA: 'Worried' Blacks confer

Cape Times 9/6/75

232

Cape Times Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Worried African leaders rushed from New York to Rabat in Morocco over the weekend to discuss the consequences of the deadlocked United Nations Security Council meeting on South West Africa — and to hammer out the Organization of African Unity's future Southern Africa policy.

Others were gathering in Lisbon, where Britain will join in a special session of the UN's Committee on Decolonization to try to hold together a situation in danger of descending from cautious "dialogue" into chaos.

In Rabat the OAU's 14-nation liberation group will begin today preparing a report and a final decision will be taken at the OAU summit in Kampala later in the month.

DEMAND

Informed UN and African diplomatic sources here warn there will be a strong demand from the militants to order an end to all dialogue, in retaliation against the triple Western veto that killed Security Council action on Friday.

The militants claim that the West will never consider mandatory action against South Africa. The moderates say they had expected Mr Vorster's offers to be clearer and more generous.

Warnings now are that

South Africa will face its toughest UN challenge when the next General Assembly meets in September. The SA delegation was expelled from last year's Assembly and few now expect it to win back its place this year.

In Lisbon Britain will stress the importance of viewing the Rhodesian and South West African situations as closely interlocked and will discuss plans to prop up the new Mozambique Government with massive aid to allow it to hit the Government in Rhodesia with an all-out sanctions blockade.

A Western proposal to set up an international contact group to tackle Mr Vorster directly on an agreed independence programme for South West Africa almost won through in the Security Council last week, but then the West refused to accept a counter proposal threatening a mandatory arms embargo against the Republic if it refuses to accept by September 30 UN demands for super-

vised elections in SWA by July next year.

Late moves by Sweden, China and the United States combined to swing the debate towards militancy. Sweden strongly supported a full arms embargo and asserted South Africa was threatening world peace, the United States grew deeply suspicious of efforts to tack together some sort of compromise resolution, and China told the Africans in private that it would not support any vote to form a Vorster contact team.

The result was a go-for-broke full-blooded resolution to slap an immediate arms ban on South Africa, immediately cancelled by the vetoes of Britain, France and the US.

● The UN commissioner, Mr Sean MacBride, begins preparations today to try to implement his General Assembly-backed "decree" aimed at harassing South West Africa trade. He is working closely with international lawyers, preparing for the inevitable legal battles sure to follow the first attempts to seize and confiscate South West African produce and declare it "illegally exploited". He will not say when he will make his first move.

OAU joins boycott call

Cape Times Correspondent
MUNICH. — The Organization of African Unity has supported a boycott call by South African nationalist parties against a symposium on "Conflict in Southern Africa" organized by the Justice and Peace Commission of the Roman Catholic Church in West Germany.

The prestigious symposium has run into trouble because of a

decision to invite South African Government members, and Bantustan leaders, such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and Professor Ntsanwizi, to participate in the meetings with representatives of liberation movements and of African governments.

The principal aim of the symposium is to examine West Germany's role in the conflicts of Southern Africa.

The African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the South West African People's Organization (Swapo) have not only refused the invitation to be present but have called for a total African boycott.

An Organization of African Unity spokesman said: "The inclusion of Vorster's emissaries and Bantustan leaders automatically excluded African participation."

Detente is 'deadly poison'

N. M. 19/7/75

KAMPALA — President Idi Amin of Uganda yesterday told the Organisation of African Unity it should be prepared to fight to the last man in Southern Africa, and described South Africa's policy of detente with Black Africa as 'deadly poison'.

Field Marshal Amin was addressing the opening session of the OAU's 25th ministerial council which is preparing the ground for the 12th OAU summit meeting, here, in 10 days' time.

The Ugandan leader, who spoke for an hour, told delegates: "The continuation of the policy of apartheid is an invitation to the whole of free Africa to war, and we must be prepared to fight to the last until our brothers in Southern Africa are free and independent."

Earlier in his speech he said: "The deadly poison to the unity, fraternity and independence of African States is now in its final stage of preparation in the political laboratories of the South African regime. The name of the poison is detente" — Sapa-
Reuter.)

KAMPALA. — The question of whether South Africa was an independent republic or a colony would be one of the major debate items at the Organisation of African Unity ministerial conference now proceeding in Kampala, the OAU spokesman, Mr Peter Onu, announced here today.

He said the debate would take place under an agenda item headed 'The international status of South Africa' tabled at the request of Uganda.

Mr Onu said that at last April's ministerial session in Dar es Salaam, the African liberation movements had been asked to set up a study commission on this subject.

The commission's report was being prepared and would be submitted to the Foreign Ministers next week.

AGENDA

Black Africa's Foreign Ministers today approved a 41-item agenda for their conference, which is expected to run through next week.

Other agenda items include a Lesotho proposal that Africa be divided into five regions for OAU administrative purposes, a southern region being added to the present northern, eastern, central western regions.

The questions of Palestine liberation and the Arab confrontation with Israel have been made separate agenda items.

They will be followed by debate on future Afro-Arab co-operation.

ANGOLA

Another important agenda item is a debate on the situation in Angola, proposed by Zaire.

Mr Onu said that Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique, Dahomey and Sao Tome delegations had still not arrived in Kampala for the ministerial talks.

Attempts were being made to find out why Mozambique, one of four new OAU member countries admitted to the organisation yesterday, had failed to send a delegation.

(232)

OAU fear Amin as chairman

Cape Times 22/7/75

LONDON —The Organization of African Unity (OAU) approaches its 13th Summit meeting and year of life in a greater state of nervousness than ever before.

The fact that it is being held in the capital of Uganda, Kampala, in the shadow of President Idi Amin, is enough to make any of the conferees nervous. But there are half a dozen other problems, all of them just about as explosive as the question of how to escape making Uganda's new Field-Marshal Africa's chief representative before the world.

The world will not only be watching critically to see what is made of President Amin's pretensions, but, even more importantly, what the OAU does about two large wars — in Angola and Ethiopia. Next there will be great curiosity to see how willingly Africa is going to allow itself to be dragged further behind the Arabs' band-wagon, especially in the forceful diplomacy of pressure on Israel. Finally, just how deeply is Africa going to commit itself to the Third World fight to have all major primary products, besides oil, protected against price fluctuations?

Undoubtedly Africa's

AFRICAN BACKGROUND

ANTHONY DELIUS previews the OAU Summit in Kampala.

leaders have never been so disturbed as they are now by the prospect that dangerously eccentric Amin will become the next chairman of the OAU. Not only will the international image of Africa suffer severely by having the King Kong figure of Amin as its representative in the flesh, but there is really no knowing what crack-brained undertakings he may involve the organization in. He might indeed cause such division within the OAU that it would take years to recover both its self-respect and any kind of authority.

There has been the most furious debate going on among the African leaders about these risks, and everything was brought to a head recently by Amin's threat to execute the British lecturer, Denis Hills. One might ask what an English lecturer mattered to the African leaders beside the quarter of a million Black Ugandans Amin is already reported to have done to death by vari-



President Samora Machel... suggested in lieu of Amin.

ous horrifying means. Of course the African leaders were repelled by what Amin has done to his own people, and the Denis Hills case was the last straw for most of them. And they realized finally that, however slight a part the chairman of the OAU might play in African realities, Amin was capable of blowing up the position into something monstrous.

The present suggestion is that honour would be served all round if Amin graciously forewent his turn as chairman, and celebrated the huge changes in Portuguese Africa by asking Samora Machel of Mozambique to accept the position. Amin has been fighting off this proposal with all the lunatic energy and cunning that he possesses. He is trying desperately to ensure that at least a number of the major African leaders come to the Kampala Summit. But he cannot be sure that even those major figures, like Kenyatta, who have agreed to come, are not coming to put pressure on him to stand down — or to give a vote against his chairmanship for the ensuing year the respectability of their presence.

But Amin also has powerful support among the North African Arab leaders for favours he has done the Arab and Islamic cause in the past — not least his leading the landslide of African states away from Israel. Many African politicians are worried about what the effects might be if they affronted the Arabs by refusing to give Amin the

chairmanship. After all a large number of African states are looking for Arab favours both as regards oil supplies and aid provision.

One of the sensitive points in the Arab-African relationship is the Ethiopian-Eritrean War. A number of Arab states have been pouring in supplies for the Eritreans, and supporting Eritrean propaganda that the Ethiopians have been carrying out "genocide" by allegedly stopping aid supplies to the drought-stricken Eritrean rural population. The OAU is forced by its own rules to ignore the fighting in Eritrea because the territory is officially a province of Ethiopia. In order to buy the Arabs off as far as Eritrea is concerned the Ethiopians have, apparently, consented to back the Arab call for the independence of Djibouti and its hinterland, known today as the French Territory of the Issas and Afars.

Angolan struggle

But one of the major arguments for making Samora Machel this year's OAU chairman is that it will boost his authority and he could become the main mediator in the Angolan struggle. The OAU has been trying to end the growing civil war there for some time, but finds itself told to keep out by the contestants. Samora Machel has kept himself studiously out of the Angolan argument, though he would seem naturally on the side of the Marxist MPLA. But perhaps if there were some committee of the OAU which had the militarily powerful Nigeria and the former guerilla-backed Mozambique leadership on it, there might be a hope of holding the rung in Angola.

It must be obvious to all African leaders that if they can do nothing about the slaughter now going on in Angola, they can hardly claim to give assurances to the Whites in Southern Africa. No doubt they will pass many stern resolutions about a settlement in Rhodesia and in South West Africa, but these will ring hollow everywhere if they can do nothing about the bloody chaos between the Zaire and Kunene Rivers. The struggle there could also draw other African countries in, not least Zaire and Congo-Brazza.

For many African states all the problems I have listed so far pale into insignificance beside their economic tribulations, brought about by inflation and energy shortage. So that they continue to look desperately towards any sources of aid and relief, whether Arab, Russian, Chinese or European. No doubt many are also deeply worried about Russian activities on the Horn of Africa and in East Africa, and the possibility of Chinese counter-activities. All these fears and pressures will play their part in the currents which will swirl around the Kampala Summit.

232

24 July 1975

Zaire puts cat among the OAU pigeons

The Star's Africa News Service
KAMPALA — Zaire has charged that the Portuguese are attempting a new colonisation of Africa "under a Socialist banner". This and accusations that Russia is attempting to influence the Organisation of African Unity mi-

nisterial talks here through its ties with Uganda have led to fears that next week's OAU summit meeting may find itself embroiled in the international cold war.

Zaire failed yesterday to talk the ministerial council into condemning Portugal for breaking a bilateral agreement with Zaire not to give further aid to Angolan nationalist movements.

Aided by new shipments of Portuguese arms, says Zaire, the MPLA has since the Nakuru (Kenya) peace accord become the strongest of Angola's three forces. Zaire is now expected to raise the issue at next week's summit meeting.

An OAU spokesman, Mr Peter Onu, said yesterday the MPLA, FNLA and Unita leaders had been "ordered" to attend the summit with their army commanders, and were expected to do so.

Meanwhile, the Soviet news agency, Tass, has alleged that the FNLA is relying on Chinese instructors. This has incensed the communist Chinese in Uganda. One official said here yesterday that the Soviet statement was slanderous, and accused Russia of promoting dissent for its own purposes, both in the OAU and between the liberation movements.

The Soviet ambassador in Kampala, Mr Alexi Zakharov, has handed President Amin "a special document" from his government on the OAU summit meeting. In this Russia is understood to have underlined its policies in Africa. And to have sought support for them.

The document also referred in slighting terms to "so-called dialogue with the racist regimes of the African south".

When Mr Zakharov handed over the document, President Amin asked him if there was any truth in reports that Russia was one of South Africa's secret trading partners.

He is reported to have replied that the Soviet Union had never traded with South Africa and had no intention of doing so.

Cape Times 25/7/75

Leaders shun OAU summit

DAR ES SALAAM. — President Samora Machel of Mozambique will not attend the summit in Kampala next week of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) because of moral and political opposition to the rule of Presi-

dent Idi Amin of Uganda, well-informed sources said here last night. Also shunning the meeting, will be President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and the President of Botswana, Sir Seretse Khama.

No word from Angola

KAMPALA. — There was considerable anxiety at the OAU foreign ministers meeting here yesterday whether the Angolan leaders Dr Agostinho Neto, Mr Holden Roberto

and Dr Jonas Savimbi will turn up at the African leaders summit next week. "No reply has been received yet from any of them," said Mr Peter Onu, the OAU spokesman.

232

KAMPALA. — The Organization of African Unity yesterday studied ways to ensure a "more judicious distribution of arms" to Black nationalist guerillas seeking to end White-minority rule in Southern Africa.

The OAU said it had received no replies to its summons to a Kampala peace conference from three rival guerilla groups in Portuguese Angola, where a profusion of arms has led to a bloody, pre-independence power

Cape Times 25/7/75

Arms plan to end White rule

struggle

A spokesman said the OAU was expecting "positive replies" from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola.

Mr Peter Onu of Nigeria, assistant secretary-general of the 46-nation group of Black and Arab states, said the African Foreign Minister had received reports on the operation of sanctions against White governments in Rhodesia and South Africa, and on other decolonization problems.

— Sapa-A P

OAU denounced by Tanzania

232

DAR-ES SALAAM.—Tanzania said last night that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) deserved the condemnation of the world if it failed to protest against crimes committed by African leaders and governments against their fellow peoples.

"Why is it good for states to condemn apartheid, and bad for them to condemn massacres which are committed by independent African governments?" asked an official statement, released by the government information service.

"Why is it legitimate to call for the isolation of South Africa because of its oppression, but illegitimate to refuse co-operation with a country like Uganda where the government survives because of the ruthlessness with which it kills suspected critics?"

The statement, explaining Tanzania's reasons for not attending the OAU summit in Kampala, contained a bitter denunciation of Ugandan President Idi Amin and his four-year-regime —Sapa-Reuter

pressure

232

ACCRA — The Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) has initiated a move aimed at stopping the flow of migrant labour and goods to South Africa as part of a world-wide trade union action against apartheid.

Mr J D Akumu, secretary-general of the organisation based here, told a Press conference yesterday that discussions on the issue had started with the World Federation of Trade Unions, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Federation of Labour.

Mr Akumu, however, expressed concern over the recent visit to South Africa by trade union representatives from Britain and the US. He said their action was in conflict with the 1973 International Trade Union resolution against apartheid.

Mr Akumu said the trade unions in Britain and the United States had, however, not indicated whether they would join the world-wide action. — Sapa-Reuter.

30/7/75

232

The Argus Africa News Service

KAMPALA. — Ugandan military bands turned out at the Organisation of African Unity conference hall here this morning to play farewells to up to half-a-dozen African heads of state who arrived only on Sunday for the OAU summit conference.

The exodus follows the coup in Nigeria yesterday in the absence of General Yakubu Gowon who has been attending the conference.

President Ahidjo of Cameroun left early this morning. He was due to be followed by President Sadat of Egypt, President Bongo of Gabon and President Ngouabi of Congo.

President Marcos of Equatorial Guinea was due to leave this afternoon after making his speech to the summit meeting this morning and President Mobutu of Zaire is expected to fly home tonight.

Former President Gowon was in his hotel room here this morning but was also expected to leave Uganda today.

OAU officials here were predicting that if the exodus continues the same Foreign Ministers who sat here for 10 days ending on Sunday, and managed successfully to shelve all major decisions on to either special committees or the summit meeting, would be dealing with the same problems this week in their capacities as stand-ins for their heads of state.

One effect of the exodus is that delegates predict that Field Marshal Idi Amin's much publicised demonstration of how his troops and Air Force can attack South Africa, due to be held on Friday, will be somewhat anti-climactic.

'GHOST'

There was a ghost place at table for General Gowon last night when President Idi Amin threw a banquet for 1,000 guests to commemorate his chairmanship of the Organisation of African Unity.

General Gowon did not sit down to eat the stewed beef and chicken and mashed bananas. The Nigeria name-plate at the top table had been discreetly removed. He was in his Nile Hotel room overlooking the festivities, anxiously collecting scraps of information by telephone and telex on the military coup in his country.

KAMPALA. — The overthrow of President Yakubu Gowon in Nigeria seems to have triggered the disintegration of the Organisation of African Unity summit conference.

By the time General Gowon bowed off Africa's political stage yesterday afternoon with a pledge of loyalty to the new Government, an offer to serve it in any capacity and a quotation from Shakespeare, the OAU arrangements which had hitherto been running very smoothly, had already begun breaking down.

'All the world's a stage and all the men and women mere players. They have their exits and their entrances,' General Gowon misquoted.

Another Nigerian, OAU spokesman, Mr Peter Onu, had already made what was possibly his last

entrance when news of the coup was received on Tuesday.

By last night he had not reappeared to brief the Press on the summit's closed door progress, and no official information was available.

In fact, since the summit opened on Monday much of the few closed door sessions has been taken up with long, dreary and virtually unreported speeches by minor heads of state who were unable to squeeze their contributions to posterity into the opening session.

By last night, the summit had done very little real work at all.

Meanwhile, six more of the 19 attending heads of state had made their own exits from Kampala and several others were planning to do so today.

The weight of telegraphic traffic while they make their departure arrangements has been advanced as a reason for the unserviceability of many of the conference centre's telex machines. A complete five-hour cut-off of all telex communications from the conference centre to overseas countries occurred earlier.

The centre itself has been having other troubles. Its cafeterias frequently run out of food and are often unable to supply the thirsty speakers with tea or coffee, because of hot water shortages.

CHICKEN

For the past two weeks the delegates and the rest of Kampala's populace have been munching through 86 000 chickens imported from Kenya for the event. They say they are sick of chicken, in all its guises, but rarely have the hotel and restaurant menus offered an alternative — and now the chicken supplies are running out.

Few participants believe the summit has sufficient time to deal properly with such major issues as ending the genocide threat in Angola, expelling South Africa and Israel from the United Nations, arranging to 'fix' Mr Ian Smith and his Rhodesian UDI and cementing Afro-Arab relations.

KAMPALA.—Black Africa's leaders wind up their Organization of African Unity summit meeting here today following a decision to endorse negotiated majority rule in South Africa and Rhodesia.

Their policy decision leaves the door open for independent African states to have talks with both White-ruled countries, provided they are designed to achieve one-man one-vote and are requested by nationalist movements.

The 12th annual summit of the 46-member club rejected the views of hard-liners, including Uganda, who favoured an immediate declaration of war.

But it was agreed that contingency preparations for an intensified Rhodesian anti-White guerilla war should be made.

The summit also decided to send a commission to Angola immediately to mediate between the three feuding liberation movements, as assistant OAU secretary-general, Mr Peter Onu, said last night.

The conciliation commission would report to the OAU Defence Commission on the need to send an OAU peace-keeping force to Angola, he said.

The summit also appealed to the liberation movements to stop fighting.

The idea for a peace-keeping force had been floated by the new OAU chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, and several leaders including the Congo's President Marien Ngouabi.

But this is opposed by Angola's three nationalist movements — the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita).

Mr Onu said the summit

decided to call upon Portugal to assume its responsibilities in Angola as the "legal authority" Angola is due to receive independence from Portugal in November.

The Cape Times correspondent reports that President Amin has invited heads of state still left in Kampala to witness a spectacular finale to the summit today.

From the President's lodge, "Cape Town View", on the shore of Lake Victoria, Black leaders will watch Ugandan MIG 21 jets bomb a deserted island in the lake.

The exercise is being called "Cape Town Liberation" and is designed to underscore that Uganda is a military force to be reckoned with.

232

STAR
16/9/75

'Continue detente' — Liberia

LONDON — Liberia says detente between South Africa and Black African states should continue — despite contrary recommendations made by the Organisation of African Unity in Kampala last month, according to Mr Adolphus Tolbert, Liberia's ambassador-at-large.

Mr Tolbert, as representative of President Tolbert of Liberia, has for some months held talks with African leaders, especially President Nyerere of Tanzania, on the future of the dialogue with South Africa, and the position of Rhodesia and South West Africa.

Commenting on the opposition to detente expressed in Kampala, he said the heads of State there in person hardly comprised the most intellectual of Africa's leaders, with some exceptions. Nor were they representing the States most directly involved with the southern African problem.

MISSING

Dr Nyerere, President Kaunda of Zambia, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana were not there, nor were President Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, President Senghor of Senegal or President Tolbert, one of the central figures in talks with Mr Vorster.

Liberia, he said, was strongly in agreement with Zambia, Mozambique and South Africa at the need to avoid large scale guerrilla war as the solution to the Rhodesian problem.

The right thing to do was to turn one's back on the past and seek realistic and cumulative steps towards solutions.

Mr Tolbert was emphatic that African States had to have talks with South Africa, which needed education about changes taking place in the world. He said he had no plans to visit South Africa. — Times News Service.

232

D.D. 27/10/75-

Mulder: we must join the OAU

QUEENSTOWN — The call resounding through the world today was "Africa for the Africans," Dr Connie Mulder, Minister of the Interior, said here at the weekend.

He was speaking at a reception in his honour.

"We whites, we Afrikaners, here on the tip of the continent couldn't be more in agreement for we are as African as any of the independent African states that have emerged since World War Two," he added.

"We, like these other nations, know no other home but our own and we will fight, as they did, if need be to defend our right to remain and to live in our country."

Dr Mulder had addressed a full meeting of the Border regional corps of Rapportryers earlier in the day.

He said South Africa had between five and ten years to make itself acceptable to the rest of Africa — or to face the conflagration that would otherwise be inevitable.

He went so far as to say that South Africa needed to so move into Africa as to become a member of the Organisation of African Unity in the pursuit of its duty to help the young giant that is Africa to awaken.

He emphasised that the OAU was a good thing. It was the only international

organisation with unity for both its name and the most important of its aims.

Unity was the only thing which could provide Africa with the strength to stand between West and East, between the capitalistic and communist world.

South Africa had a common feeling with the African national states, Dr Mulder said, "for we have gone through the same problems."

"We who are nationalists understand the power of nationalism," he said. "And nationalism, if it gets no recognition, is something which will burst out on its own."

Since 1948 the need for nationalism and the need

to foster its peaceful growth had been seen.

"But what have we achieved in not only that time, but in the 300 years of our history to help Africa? Nothing. True we have sent our missionaries into African territories, but otherwise we have simply turned out back on Africa."

Dr Mulder said it had been as far back as 1957 that the then Prime Minister, Mr J. G. Strijdom, had called for better relations with black Africa. "Mr Strijdom saw that the time was coming and I tell you this evening that the time has now come."

"We have no future if we do not dig ourselves in in Africa," — D.D.



KENNETH KAUNDA
key figure at the OAU
summit.

Kaunda, Khama face tough OAU session

GABORONE — Sir Seretse Khama, President of Botswana and Zambian President, Dr Kenneth Kaunda flew together to Addis Ababa and the OAU Angola summit yesterday — knowing that they face a tough time in the Ethiopian capital.

The two leaders who are in the vanguard of the Southern Africa "detente" policy know that South Africa's alleged involvement in the civil war in Angola will rebound on them when they face other black leaders — 22 of whom have recognised the Soviet-backed MPLA as the legitimate government of Angola.

The majority of the 22 have recognised the MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) because of South Africa's alleged military presence in Angola.

Dr Kaunda and Sir Seretse are among the heads of state — headed by OAU chairman Uganda's Idi Amin — who have called for an end to the fighting and the formation of a "government of national unity" by the three liberation movements.

Both men have also condemned foreign intervention in Angola and have called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops there, Cuban, Russian and South African.

A spokesman for the office of Sir Seretse said yesterday that he did not know if the President and Dr Kaunda would be presenting a common front at the summit.

Foreign observers here see the summit as being crucial for detente, Angola and the OAU itself.

Many expect that the majority of the OAU states will swing behind the growing body of support for the MPLA and will condemn South Africa's presence in Angola.

The hardening of the OAU attitude towards South Africa will place extreme pressures on Sir Seretse and Dr Kaunda who will be conscious of the economic implications for their two countries if relations with South Africa are ruptured.

The magazine added that Dr Kaunda's case would be helped if Mr Vorster moved at once.

"An agreement by the outside powers who have intervened to get out and stay out would oblige the Angolans to sort out the mess for themselves," The Economist said.

But the weakness in a call for an end to all outside help was that the non-Marxists' Western backers might obey it when the Soviet Union and Cuba did not.

The Right-wing Daily Express said yesterday that "every British,

French and American mission in Africa should be warning the African governments of what lies in store for them."

Its editorial added that "the Chinese too should use what influence they have — notably in Tanzania — to awaken the Africans to what the Russians are up to."

A Soviet victory in Angola could swing other African states into the Russian camp. Zambia, for example, could be economically isolated and might crumble," the Daily Express submitted.

But some observers believe that the OAU itself may be damaged.

An editorial in the British weekly magazine, The Economist, said yesterday there were signs that the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, who could see that his intervention in Angola had produced the wrong result, would respond to an African call for him to withdraw.

Either way, the issue will impose a further strain on the unity the OAU has long maintained even in the face of fratricidal conflicts such as the Biafran war.

The Addis Ababa meeting will follow an unprecedented attempt by the United States to rally support for OAU condemnation of all foreign military intervention.

New boy

Before even warming the seat he had taken over as the new Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Mr. William Schaefe, was sent on a swing through six African states to promote the US point of view.

But his efforts were hampered by the fact that South Africa was still believed to be deeply involved in the Angola fighting.

As long as this belief prevails, attempts to persuade the OAU to condemn all outside intervention in Angola will be handicapped. For South African intervention is more anathema to most Black states than that of Russia, regardless of the military and political implications.

The OAU secretariat were not even interested in a South African withdrawal providing its Cunene hydroelectric scheme interests were protected.

Despite a widely held belief that a qualified South African withdrawal would open the way to a solution to the conflict, the OAU secretariat felt constrained to reject anything but an unconditional South African pull-out.

U.S. hopes

The American position appears to be based on the hope that if South Africa is seen to be quitting, international opinion can be lined up to force Russia to do likewise.

But the OAU member states will still be faced with the fact that Russia shows no inclination to do anything of the kind.

The crucial issue at Addis Ababa may be how the OAU reacts to that apparent reality.

Angola threat to OAU unity

Tribune Africa
News Service

NAIROBI: The long-cherished unity of the Organisation of African Unity may be shattered next week over the issue of South Africa's involvement in the Angola war.

And the Soviet-backed MPLA is likely to emerge as the main beneficiary of the split — at least immediately.

The crack in the OAU's facade of unity is expected to come when it meets in Addis Ababa, starting on Friday 9, to try to hammer out its position on the Angolan war

Condemned

It is likely to come about largely because most Black states cannot afford even to seem to be condoning South Africa's military presence in Angola.

Even indications that South Africa might be prepared to pull out of Angola provided its interests around the Cunene hydro-electric scheme were protected drew a negative

**SPLIT
WOULD
LEAVE
REDS
IN THE
CLEAR**

**WITH SOUTH AFRICA BEING
SINGLED OUT FOR AN ATTACK**

response from the OAU secretariat

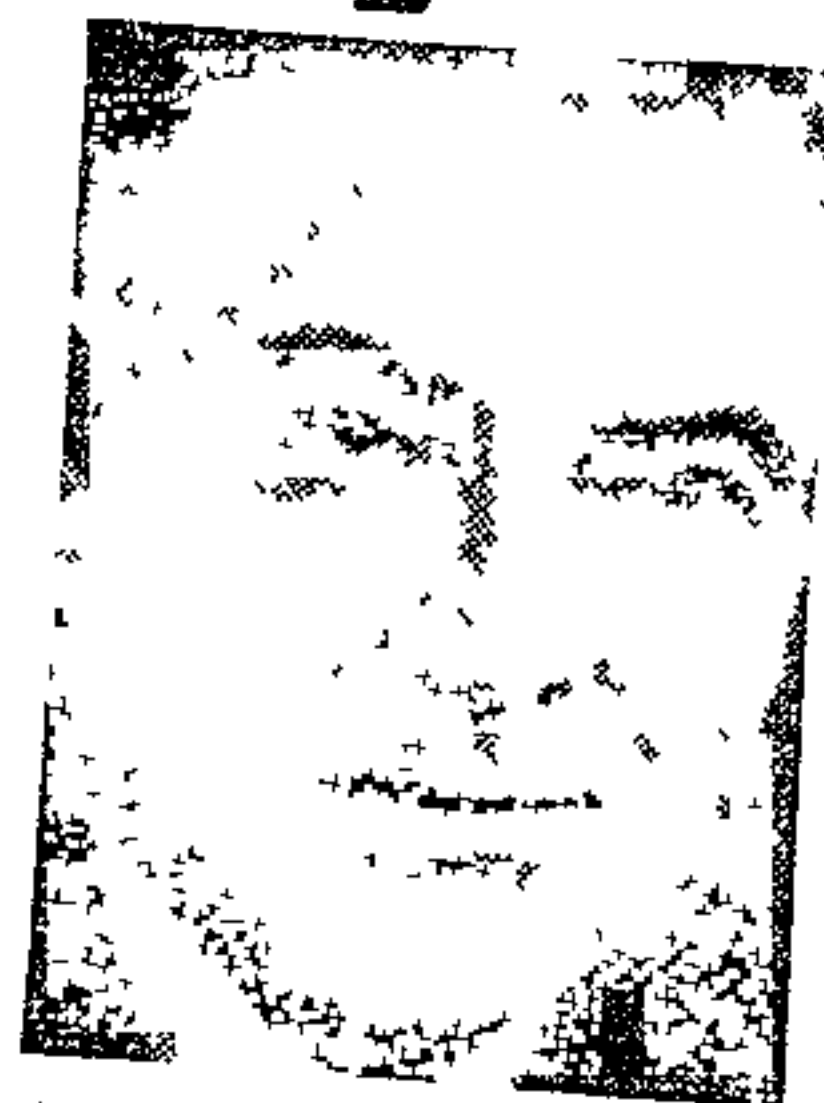
At least 16 states — and there could be 21 — will probably support the MPLA, which claims to be the only true government in the territory.

It is unlikely, therefore, that the 46-member OAU will be able to agree on a resolution condemning both the South African and the Soviet-Cuban presence in Angola.

There is a strong chance that the



Amin — OAU chairman



Mr Schaufele — six-state tour

organisation will take a position singling out only South Africa for condemnation

This will be interpreted as a victory for the MPLA faction. But there are enough moderate states favouring a ceasefire and the formation of a coalition government to ensure that their voice will be heard

And so, even if the voting is not made public, the division in the ranks of the OAU will be more sharply de-

fined than over any previous dispute in the history of the organisation

Another point of dissension will be the position of Ugandan president Idi Amin, the current chairman of the OAU

Because the Addis Ababa meeting will be an extraordinary session — the first the OAU has ever called — it will be able to elect its own chairman

Buffoon

African states, which have privately been writhing under the chairmanship of a man considered a buffoon in much of the outside world, are likely to push for the election of someone else to steer the meeting on Angola

But Amin has the support of several states, notably those which — like himself — have Muslim ties, and he may be able to override the opposition

Bid to block Unita, FNLA at summit

AD 8/1/76 (232)

ADDIS ABABA — As the Organisation of African Unity prepared to discuss the Angola crisis today, efforts were already underway to block Unita-FNLA participation.

The campaign to grant unilateral recognition to the Soviet and Cuban-backed MPLA was violently supported by Nigeria.

One of the pro Western Angolan nationalist representatives, Mr Jorge Sangumba, of Unita, yesterday attacked the Tanzanian campaign to block Unita and FNLA attendance at the summit.

Mr Sangumba left with a six-man delegation for Addis Ababa yesterday.

The OAU talks will initially be between foreign ministers, with heads of state meeting on Saturday.

He said in Lusaka "If Tanzania blocked our presence at the OAU, then there would be no point in holding the OAU foreign ministers' conference and the summit."

"The Angolan conflict will go on and if the OAU fails to find a solution, the question of the Angolan civil war will be solved by

outside forces in their own way and this outside solution will affect all African states."

Also preparing to leave for Addis Ababa was Nigeria's External Affairs Commissioner, Col J. Gaiba, who said in Lagos that the OAU had no alternative but to recognise the MPLA.

The commissioner also said his delegation would lobby other African countries to resist United States pressure for withdrawal of all foreign troops from Angola.

Nigeria published the text of a letter on Angola from Pres Ford which it described as an insult to the intelligence of African nations and to the dignity of the black man.

Public rejection of the letter as overbearing, patronising and insulting, underlined Nigeria's campaign on behalf of the MPLA.

The final passage in Pres Ford's letter to the Nigerian head of state, prompted the rejection, the toughest attack on a foreign government seen here in years.

The passage said the OAU meeting could be important in promoting a quick finish to the Angolan civil war. The US hoped the OAU would insist on an end to foreign involvement in Angola and bring about negotiations between rival groups there.

The letter, according to the Nigerian text, also added that if an end to foreign involvement was supported by "other distant powers" the US would urge South Africa to pull out.

"We cannot, however, stand idly by if the Soviet

and Cuban intervention persists," the letter was quoted as saying.

The Nigerian reply declared "Gone are the days when Africa will ever bow to the threat of any so-called superpower."

The Nigerian Herald used half its front page for the words "To Hell with America" superimposed on a photograph of Pres Ford. "Yankees go home," declared a brief editorial.

US Intelligence sources in Washington have predicted two more Western hemisphere countries will soon come out in support of the MPLA.

They said they had received strong indications that the governments of Jamaica in the Caribbean and Guyana in South America would formally recognise the MPLA, an action already taken by Brazil.

As for recent fighting in Angola, US sources said the MPLA might have taken Negage, described as a key stronghold in Northern Angola.

Reports reaching Washington said Soviet-built T34 tanks were used in the attack on Negage, a possible indication that Cuban troops are engaged. Fierce fighting was continuing in the regions of Quibala, Gabela and Musende in west-central Angola, a special representative of the SABC in Southern Angola reported last night.

He said that despite a strong build-up of Cuban forces at Malane the Unita/FNLA forces were confident they could take the town and added that ten Cubans had died in fighting near Quibala — SAPA-RNS-AP-DDC

It's disgusting —Cuban prisoner

SILVA PORTO (Angola) — A captured Cuban soldier was presented to reporters here yesterday and, according to an interpreter, said "The Cuban people would be disgusted if they knew what was going on here."

Lt Selso Caldez, 22, said he came to Angola with 400 other Cubans in October on the ship *Vietna Heroica*. His job was to teach MPLA soldiers to handle Czechoslovak-made rifles.

Lt Caldez said he was captured by troops of Unita while in hospital with dysentery at Lobito.

He said he was told in Cuba he was going to Angola to fight well-paid mercenaries, but considered himself a professional soldier and not a mercenary.

Pvt Ducentes Garcia, 18, said he came from Matanzas City in Atanzas province and flew to Angola in August.

He said he did not know where the aircraft landed but he eventually took a hired car from Luanda to drive south to Lobito to join a Cuban unit.

But when he stopped in a small town his driver and car disappeared. He could not speak the local language and was picked up by Unita troops.

Pte Jose Durudi, 21, said he was a mechanic and arrived at Porto Amboim in November on a Cuban ship with another 40 to 50 soldiers.

He was captured in Benguela after being shot in the left thigh while working on a car.

Meanwhile, two French reporters are being held in a military jail here.

Later yesterday, Dr Jonas Savimbi, the Unita leader, said he had not known the two Frenchmen were in prison. There would now be an inquiry and they would probably be freed, he said —SAPA

Allies want ceasefire, says Amin

R.D.M. 10/1/76

232

By JOHN PLATTER

ADDIS ABABA

THE two Western factions in the Angolan civil war agreed yesterday to an immediate ceasefire provided their Marxist rivals also laid down their arms, Organisation of African Unity sources said.

On arrival in Addis Ababa for the emergency OAU summit meeting on Angola he will chair, Ugandan President Idi Amin said he had a cabled assurance from Holden Roberto, leader of the anti-communist FNLA, that a ceasefire was acceptable immediately if the Soviet-backed group stopped fighting.

Earlier, the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) said it was ready to stop hostilities if all sides held their present positions, reports UPI.

Message

President Amin, in full military regalia and sporting a sidearm, told an airport news conference a peaceful solution to the bloody war would emerge from the summit.

He said the immediate priority was to stop the bloodshed, not to determine which of the three groups should be recognised by the continental body.

The Ugandan leader said he had received a special message by envoy from President Ford saying US policy on Angola was to consider it an African problem for OAU resolution.

"I am very, very happy with the US policy," President Amin said.

"US policy is not to interfere in the internal affairs of Angola and that the problem of Angola must be solved by Angolans and also by the OAU," President Amin said.

In Nairobi yesterday, Kenya, Zambia and Botswana made a joint call for an end to foreign interference in Angola "be it by African countries or other powers", reports Sapa-AP.

The call was made by Presidents Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana and by Kenyan Vice-President Daniel Rap Moi when they met in Nairobi en route to Addis Ababa for the OAU summit.

Heads they win, tails we lose

8/1/76. RDM
 ● African leaders will make decisions this weekend that will have far-reaching effects on South Africa when they scrutinise the Angola war. DENNIS GORDON, of the "Mail" Africa Bureau, reports:

FORTY-SIX nations of Africa will be represented at the Organisation of African Unity summit talks on the Angola crisis beginning in Addis Ababa this weekend — but even their combined concern is hardly likely to find a way to end the civil war and to achieve a political solution.

But one conclusion can be drawn in advance: South Africa, the white ant in the woodpile, will be severely criticised for its military involvement in the Angola conflict.

The detente exercise, carefully nurtured by diplomats over two years, has presented South Africa as a strong, but benign and friendly African neighbour. This image will not easily survive the anti-South African propaganda generated by the presence of our soldiers on Angolan soil.

Farcical

The 20-odd African countries that have so far recognised the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, as the legitimate government since the farcical independence handover by the former Portuguese colonial power on November 11, will be the most vociferous in the condemnation.

But even those countries like Zaire and Zambia, Angola's nearest neighbours — who fear most the spectre of Russian aggression in Southern Africa, are not likely to be able to support the South African role in Angola because they would be open to accusations of supporting apartheid.

The Russians and Cubans, supporting the MPLA with arms and personnel, and the Americans with their odd bedfellows, the Chinese, supporting the opposing forces of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, FNLA, and the Union for the Total Liberation of Angola, Unita, are also due for a roasting for "foreign intervention" from the genuinely non-aligned countries.

But they are backed by international ideologies,

already locked in global strategies.

So, even though South Africa is staunchly pro-Western and the strongest African force against Soviet aggression, nobody is likely to speak up and say so. The Americans are embarrassed by their alleged association. For us, heads and tails, are both losing calls in the OAU.

Angola's terrorised peasant population seems to have about the same odds for being left at peace. Reportedly, 100 000 have already been killed. Many more will die before the Portuguese legacy of anarchy and disorder is finally spent — and the extraordinary meeting of the OAU, for all its good intentions, is hardly likely to hurry the process.

The meeting of heads of state, starting on Saturday but preceded by a ministerial conference, is already in danger of being bogged down by procedural difficulties. Nobody is yet quite clear on what percentage vote constitutes a binding OAU decision.

The conference is due to be chaired by President Idi Amin of Uganda, who is also chairman of the OAU — though moves are evidently being made to find a less volatile person to take charge of a meeting which could easily degenerate into a stand-up fight between leaders with widely differing ideological commitments.

Foreign

A call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces in Angola is expected to be the major proposal at the conference — but even if such an order was miraculously complied with, who would negotiate the settlement between the three warring factions inside the country?

Three agreements have already been signed and before the ink was properly dry, fighting had broken out again. Partition has been put forward and rejected as a solution.

Western and African statesmen foresee a bitter war to the end — and, with the reluctance of the United States to become involved, the likely result

would be an eventual win for the Marxists who are receiving some of the world's most sophisticated military hardware in enormous quantities.

An alternative proposal is for the OAU to decide that the MPLA is the legitimate government, to outlaw the others and then support the MPLA in crushing them.

With neighbouring Zaire committed to the FNLA, that attempted solution would almost certainly spread war right across the waist of Africa, possibly the very reaction that the Russians desire.

Mozambique, another Marxist state, is on the east coast.

Mr Vorster, according to the Nationalist mouthpiece, Die Transvaler, has held four summit meetings with his top advisers on the Angolan situation.

Present at the latest meeting were Mr P. W. Botha, the Minister of Defence; Dr Hilgard Muller, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, senior military officers and Bureau for State Security agents.

The playback Pretoria gets from Addis Ababa will show by the beginning of next week whether the role of soldier or diplomat is in the ascendency.

It will also be clear whether the Russian bear will be allowed to roam the unfamiliar African environment.

Dar es Salaam meeting today

RDM 14/1/76

Kaunda's new Angola initiative

232

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA

PRESIDENT Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday flew to Tanzania to meet President Julius Nyerere for talks which are being regarded in Lusaka as a new initiative over Angola after the abortive OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

President Nyerere supports the MPLA while President Kaunda favours an Angolan government of national unity, so any compromise agreement between them could have a significant effect on Black African attitudes towards the civil war in Angola.

President Kaunda is being accompanied by the Botswana leader, Sir Seretse Khama.

There is also a possibility that Mozambique's President Samora Machel, who supports President Nyerere's line, will attend.

At a joint Press conference in Lusaka yesterday, Sir Seretse and President Kaunda said Angola was an African problem and to take the issue to the United Nations would be a defeat for the OAU, reports Sapa.

President Kaunda said: "We need patience. If we don't find a solution, hundreds of thousands more people will die, so I am optimistic that during the next few days or weeks there will be activity by African leaders."

The failure of the OAU summit to reach a decision has been a traumatic shock

for the organisation, said Mr Peter Onu, the assistant Secretary General of the OAU, reports UPI from Addis Ababa.

The Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimba, said:

"Although the summit was a defeat for us in that we did not achieve a ceasefire, it was a victory because a number of African countries showed the maturity of Africa by refusing to accept the pressure of MPLA propaganda."

The MPLA, however, claims "progressive" African states may decide to form their own organisation.

"When we win the Angola war we can hardly be expected to sit with states which refused to support our membership of the OAU," said Dr Luis Almeida, the MPLA director of information.

Towns 'fall to MPLA'

'Mail' Africa Bureau

The towns of Ambriz and Toto have fallen to the MPLA, Radio Luanda claimed last night.

Toto, an FNLA airbase, is about 150 km south of the Zaire border. Radio Luanda also claimed the Marxist MPLA had captured large quantities of war material and several aircraft.

Ambriz was the FNLA's main operational headquarters on the Atlantic coast north of Luanda.

The radio announcer could hardly conceal his glee when making the claims.

RDM

14/1/76

Prisoners will be 'used'

'Mail' Africa Bureau

ADDIS ABABA. — The three South African prisoners of war displayed to the Press in Addis Ababa on Monday by the MPLA will continue to be used for MPLA propaganda purposes, the movement's Director of Information, Dr Luis Almeida, said yesterday.

"We will put them on show at every opportunity we have to convince the world that it must help us fight South African aggression," he said.

But Mr Almeida also conceded that South African prisoners of war could eventually be exchanged for Cuban prisoners of war captured by the FNLA and Unita

SUPPORT

"We have taken no decision yet but this is a possibility," he said.

The three teenage South African soldiers brought to the OAU summit in an abortive last minute attempt to drum up support for the MPLA, were flown back to Luanda yesterday.

They slept the night in a back room at an Addis Ababa hotel where, according to MPLA sources, they were kept handcuffed together.



On show . handcuffed South African prisoners Piet Groenewald and Lodewyck Kitshoff are displayed at the OAU summit.

What the world watches Russia's assault on Africa

By HENRY REUTER
Tribune Africa
News Service

NAIROBI: African diplomats throughout the continent were this week asking, "What price the OAU now?" after the debacle of the extraordinary summit meeting in Addis Ababa last weekend which left the 46-nation organization split equally 23-23 into pro-West and pro-Communist camps.

There used to be a saying in independent Africa that the only relevant word in the title of the Organization of African Unity was "of". Post-summit depression all over the continent has brought a gloomy affirmation of what was once a joke.

Commenting on the conference since their return home, African leaders have indicated their particular bitterness at the fact that as both groups incorporated strong condemnations of South African intervention in their rival resolutions supporting or opposing recognition of the MPLA government, and as neither resolution was carried, the summit did not even succeed in condemning South Africa — the one issue on which all the heads of state were united.

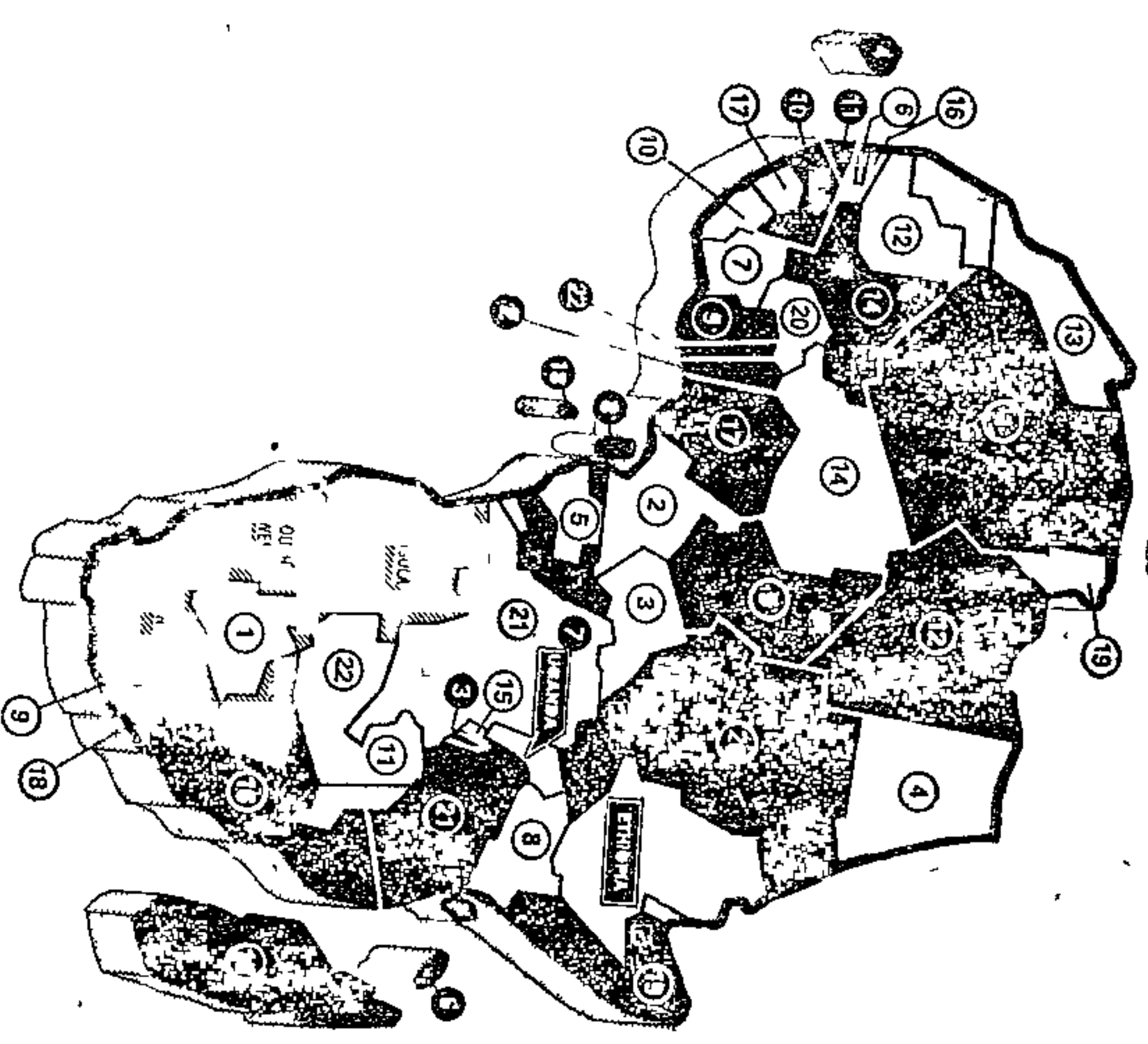
When they left Addis Ababa the leaders were resigned to settling the Angola issue through a gun barrel. Now they are having second thoughts and are considering holding another foreign Ministers meeting in February.

Observers are generally agreed that whatever happens then, or at the next summit meeting to be held in Mauritius in June, bitterness engendered by last weekend's speeches and the clear cold war lineup will have far-reaching effects on the OAU's future.

Never before have the African nations declared themselves so clearly.

WHAT PRICE THE OAU?

- PRO MPLA**
- 1 ALGERIA
 - 2 BENIN
 - 3 BURUNDI
 - 4 CAPE VERDE
 - 5 CHAD
 - 6 COMORES
 - 7 CONGO
 - 8 EQUATORIAL GUINEA
 - 9 GHANA
 - 10 GUINEA
 - 11 GUINEA-BISSAU
 - 12 LIBYA
 - 13 MADAGASCAR
 - 14 MALE
 - 15 MAURITIUS
 - 16 MOZAMBIQUE
 - 17 NIGERIA
 - 18 SAO TOME
 - 19 SOMALIA
 - 20 SUDAN
 - 21 TANZANIA
 - 22 TOGO



- ANTI M.P.L.A.**
- 1 BOTSWANA
 - 2 CAMEROUN
 - 3 CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
 - 4 EGYPT
 - 5 GABON
 - 6 GAMBIA
 - 7 IVORY COAST
 - 8 KENYA
 - 9 LESOTHO
 - 10 LIBERIA
 - 11 MALAWI
 - 12 MAURITANIA
 - 13 MOROCCO
 - 14 NIGER
 - 15 RWANDA
 - 16 SENEGAL
 - 17 SIERRA LEONE
 - 18 SWAZILAND
 - 19 TUNISIA
 - 20 UPPER VOLTA
 - 21 ZAIRE
 - 22 ZAMBIA

How Africa shaped up in the OAU vote on Angola. Twenty-two states voted against the MPLA, 22 voted for. Uganda and Ethiopia abstained—but Idi Amin is anti-MPLA, Ethiopia for . . .

NO WAY?

18/1/76

Sunday

Express

Nigeria in particular showed that in the six months of rule by General Murtala Mohammed's military government, which overthrew General Gowon, it has reversed its position from vaguely pro-West to strongly pro-Communist.

Many of the heads of state who voted against the MPLA's recognition resent the "pro-West" label. Several of them took their position because they see a danger of insidious Russian influence backed by clever propaganda first turning their people into socialist zombies, as is happening in Somalia, and then using the socialist state machine to overthrow African values in favour of a state of socialist colonialism — in which national leaders find themselves in the happy position of having all their thinking done for them.

Other "pro-West" democracies as against

leaders were merely trying to save the OAU itself from disintegrating. They pointed out in Addis Ababa that the pro-Communists could not have their cake and eat it.

To recognise the MPLA government exclusively would be a breach of the OAU charter prohibiting interference in the internal affairs of member states, and would open the door to geographical or tribal fragmentation all over the continent.

Control

Being asked to recognise exclusively a movement which controlled less than one third of the country and one quarter of the population, a movement which dare not participate in free elections, was just too much, whatever the dialectical arguments in favour of "people's democracies" as against

"parliamentary democracy."

If, on the other hand, the pro West states argued, there was a case for the OAU's recognition of the MPLA or the ground of South African intervention for FNLIA and Unita, then such a matter demanded the passing of a substantive motion, requiring a two-thirds majority vote, and was not a mere procedural motion, demanding a simple majority, as sought by the Communists.

But the angry outbursts of leader against leader in the Addis Ababa closed-door sessions will play as important a role as the political argument in splitting the organisation for a long time to come.

Zambian President Kaunda's departing statement that the OAU failure to find an Angolan solution meant that it now had no power to shape the future of Africa was generally regarded as hav-

ing political, rather than economic, relevance.

In the past two years, with its mission of freeing the continent from colonialism virtually completed, the OAU has been increasingly turning its attention to the economic crises and President Senhor, of Senegal was applauded by all factions when he declared in Addis Ababa that Africa's real problem was not Angola but the deterioration in its terms of trade with developed countries

Failure

Neither will the extraordinary summit meeting seriously affect the official "non-alignment" of most African states. The former situation will remain, with everybody continuing happily non-aligned and the socialist states being better organised with regard to the side they are

firmly "non-aligned on"

Militarily the summit will have an effect first, the failure to agree on anything prevented the formation of the proposed OAU force, strongly mooted by the chairman, President Idi Amin of Uganda, either for a peacekeeping or anti-South African role in Angola.

Second, and more important, its ending was the signal for a massive Russian-backed MPLA onslaught aimed at giving it a conclusive military victory before June.

Current defeats of FNLIA forces in the north were predicted by journalists who have seen the situation from inside the country. Following the curtailment of US aid, and therefore inevitably of the FNLIA's foreign mercenary element which had been struggling to give backbone to low-grade FNLIA troops, Holden

Roberto's men are outgunned by experienced Cuban guerrilla fighters equipped with Russian tanks, which are able to move in the mud of the current rainy season while the FNLIA's armoured cars bog down.

Govern

Unita-held areas in the centre and south are, however, a different proposition. The troops are of higher calibre and every kilometre advanced brings the MPLA into stiffer civilian opposition.

This itself could make it impossible for the MPLA to govern this vast country, even if it won an overall military victory.

Many observers believe the tide of battle will soon swing the other way, and that at the very least two of the three movements will be seeking political victories at the next summit in Mauritius.

Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON: The American Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, heads for Moscow next week to try among other things to induce the Russians to restrain themselves in Angola, but most Western diplomats think he is heading naked into battle.

American correspondents in Moscow are reporting that the Soviet Union took the Senate vote against aid for the anti-Communist factions in Angola as the green light for an all-out assault with their Cuban allies.

President Ford continues to mutter warnings and Dr Kissinger himself issued a lengthy statement this week which said Russian actions were incompatible with a relaxation of tensions between the superpowers.

In fact, he has said precisely the same thing three times before.

Each time, the Russians have mocked his warnings by stepping up their aid to the MPLA.

"They simply laugh at the Americans," says one Western diplomat in Washington.

The reason the Russians are not deterred is plain. As Dr Kissinger keeps saying, he has no domestic support for a policy of opposing them. The Senate has already scuttled his policy of covert aid and there is little hope that it can be revived in the House of Representatives.

Bluff

The Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, summed up feeling on the Democratic side late this week when he said: "If there is anything in Angola that would justify the loss of one American life, or of a dollar of one American taxpayer's money, I haven't been able to see it."

Meanwhile Dr Kissinger must try to bluff his way in Moscow, where his main aim is in any event to extract from the Russians a promise to curb their nuclear arms programme.

For him, and for President Ford, this is possibly the last chance to seal the Strategic Arms Limitation Pact known as Salt. President Ford is running into an election campaign in which he needs every shred of foreign policy success he can find, and Dr Kissinger is rapidly losing his remaining power and prestige.

Kissinger... naked into battle in the Red Bear's den

the OAU membership and the South African presence in Angola.

He has offered his favourite formula of a "phased withdrawal" — the device which broke the diplomatic deadlock in South East Asia and the Middle East but precipitated a military catastrophe for the South Vietnamese, Cambodians and Laotians, and which has been so fiercely resisted by the Israelis — to begin with the South Africans.

The weaknesses of this offer are painfully obvious.

Anvil

The Russians may well prefer to push the Cubans into conflict with the South Africans and keep raising the level of their support indefinitely secure in the knowledge that this would be a wildly popular course in much of Africa — especially in oil-rich Nigeria, where South Africa's sympathies for Biafra are bitterly remembered.

Kissinger: For Moscow

Power

The visible decline in his status is symbolised by the demands from Congressmen Charles Dicks on the Left and Edward Derwinski on the Right for his resignation. He lost much of his power, including control of the so-called Forty Committee which authorises CIA actions, when he was stripped in November of the chairmanship of the National Security Council.

The Russians know all this. They also know he is avid for a Salt agreement, that he will not readily tear down the structure of detente which he has built so painfully over the past seven years, that he has neither money nor troops to call upon in Angola, and that his sole remaining cards are the ostensible support of half

There are some diplomats in Washington who believe that if the position on the ground in Angola can be held for another month, the American "failure of nerve" as UN Ambassador Patrick Moynihan has called it, may begin to pass.

There are indeed signs that some Congressmen are having second thoughts as a result of the OAU deadlock. They had expected South Africa to be condemned outright and they are reviewing their understanding of African attitudes.

But South Africans would be foolish to bank on a speedy recovery of the American will. This generation of political leaders was broken on the anvil of Vietnam.

Sunday Express
18/11/76

18/1/76
Sunday Express

Govt. faces quiz on hush hush war...

By Caroline Clarke

THE Government faces a concerted challenge by South Africans to "tell all" concerning present involvement and future commitment in the Angolan war.

With Parliament due to convene on Friday, the Sunday Tribune can disclose that both the United Party and the Progressive Reform Party are mobilising to confront the Government over its Angolan conduct and the lack of information made public.

The Government is also under pressure from industry and commerce, and both English and Afrikaans press to disclose the facts about South Africa's "hush-hush war."

• The PRP wants South Africa out of Angola and a full explanation to the public.

Demand

• The United Party will raise that Angolan war issue during the no confidence debate this week and demand answers about the lack of communication between the government and people.

• The chairman of the Powerful Assocom, Mr H. Wolfe, appealed to the government, through the Sunday Tribune, to tell industry and commerce about the situation in the interests of future planning.

And in the Press editorials have called for more information.

The row brewing over Angola follows the occupation of the Calueque dam, just inside Angola, by South African forces in September last year.

Now, for the first time since they went into recess, MPs will be able to quiz the Government.

Mr Vause Raw, UP defence spokesman, confirmed the Opposition will be raising the whole question of communication.

"Lack of information harms the morale of the people and weakens the national defence effort," he said.

HOW DO YOU see the Black states of Africa aligning themselves in the wake of the OAU debacle this week?

Now that unity in the OAU has been demolished, at least for the present, and the goats and the sheep have been separated by a neat 22 to 22 votes, I don't see those on the moderate side of the OAU having any further obligation to the leftist dictatorships that prevail in the other half of the OAU

This would mean that those who really do want detente, like the Ivory Coast, perhaps Gabon, I suspect Kenya, and Zaïre and Zambia definitely, have in a way been freed of their obligations.

PRESIDENT KAUNDA of Zambia appears to be emerging as the figure-head of the moderates. What role do you see him playing in future?

I have recognised that Kaunda has many obligations to leaders of Black states with whom he doesn't agree. I think he's pretty free of ideology and I believe he's being victimised by these states in his hospitality for errorists.

Unfortunately he didn't dare depart for the sake of unity of the OAU. Now I don't believe Kaunda will be prepared to sacrifice Zambia's interests for the sake of the wild men from Guinea-Bissau, or elsewhere. I would think the road towards detente has been opened by this split.

Another factor which leads me to this belief is the great common interest of Zaïre, Zambia and South Africa in the territorial defence of their countries against incursions from Moscow. This is a very pressing moment to get together. The intrusion in Angola will tend to unify these countries.

DO YOU believe the OAU had any hope of solving the Angola problem?

■■■



ROBERT ARDREY
Authority on Southern Africa

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, JANUARY 18, 1976

The road is opened for you, Mr Vorster

The road towards detente in Southern Africa has been opened as a result of the split in the Organisation of African Unity.

This is the considered view of Robert Ardrey, ethnologist and author of African Genesis, The Territorial Imperative, The Social Contract and a new book to be published in March — The Hunting Hypothesis.

Ardrey, who is in South Africa on a short visit, is regarded as an authority on the Southern African scene.

In a wide-ranging interview with the SUNDAY TRIBUNE this week, Ardrey demonstrated why he is known as an "intellectual street-fighter." Interview by HUGH MURRAY.

...having the OAU could have done would have alleviated hostilities in Angola. Cuba has already gone on record as saying it will go right ahead in its military efforts in Angola, no matter what the OAU decides. So if the OAU had decided to adopt a common front against the Moscow adventure, it would not have affected it one bit.

In a sense this congress did not fail. It succeeded in uniting those who are basically anti foreign intervention. None of the moderate Black states wants intrusion by anyone. They don't want South Africa intruding in Angola, but even more they don't want the Eastern or Western super-powers on the Black African continent.

The very fact that the moderates could get an even split is an enormous tribute to them. I think they were very courageous, because from their point of view to get on the same side as South Africa was very dangerous business.

They saw more clearly than our most sophisticated, educated senators in the United States that a great issue was at stake and they had to put aside their traditional enmity of South Africa to make it clear they could not go along with those who favour the Soviet Union.

WHAT WILL BE the future attitude of the West as a consequence of the new circumstances in the OAU?

Well, it's going to make it a great deal easier for Moynihan (Daniel Moynihan, US Ambassador to the UN) to come out more strongly against the Soviet intervention. So far the US has been badly handicapped by the fact that its only ally, you might say, is South Africa. Moynihan has stated it doesn't mean we're on the same side as South Africa. Our interests and theirs converge.

With the split in the OAU, it means the US is not only coming in on the side of White South Africa, it is coming in on the side of 24 Black African states who have resisted the temptation to endorse the MPLA.

WHAT KIND of future do you see for Rhodesia?

I think Rhodesia will probably fall to pieces. And then we'll have another problem which is the problem which has come up in Angola — intervention from outside. Nobody has any answer for what might happen then in terms of White control. And yet a quarter of a million people is just not enough White people to control the population of Rhodesia.

I would be very unhappy to be in a position of deciding the fate of Rhodesia. I think it will go over the waterfall sooner or later. But if it went over with the same catastrophic effects as Angola, that would be simply dreadful.

I can assure anybody, though, that the man who is going to suffer most in Angola is not the Portuguese emigrant who has gone to Brazil or somewhere, but the Black man who is left. That is the man who will suffer most in Rhodesia under similar circumstances.

Anyone who says that Blacks are genetically inferior to Whites in terms of intelligence has got to demonstrate to me how anyone could be inferior to the White intelligence as it is being exemplified in Angola...

WHAT ARE the chances, in your opinion, of the Angolan civil war escalating into a world conflict?

It's not that big. America and the Soviet Union aren't going to start throwing nuclear bombs at each other on account of Angola or on account of Africa.

I believe the Kremlin has quite a few motives in Angola and one of them is to test the American will. In the wake of the Helsinki Agreement the Soviet Union would love to know just how America interprets detente. A good way to find out is to escalate in Angola and see what the American response is. And so far that response has been dismal — not in the White House but in the Senate.

It would seem the Russians are finding they can get away with practically anything — that detente has given them what they want in Europe and now they're free elsewhere.

Anyone who says that Blacks are genetically inferior to Whites in terms of intelligence has got to demonstrate to me how anyone could be inferior to the White intelligence as it is being exemplified in Angola. It is so stupid . . . no one seems to know where their interest lies.

I have been questioning the will to survive in Britain and Italy and countries like Denmark. Now it becomes apparent that the American will to survive is also in bad shape. Just because we made a terrible mistake going into Vietnam, we're now making a terrible mistake by our failure to recognise that we have an interest in Southern Africa that we didn't have in South East Asia.

WHAT is that interest?

I have always said the world uproar about apartheid was a camouflage. The important thing is South Africa is a treasure chest and everybody wants it.

Nobody can tell me the Blacks of the north are so wrought up about their Black brothers in South Africa. I know too much about tribalism, and I know that no Black leaders are truly bleeding for the Black men in South Africa. I think everybody would love to get their hands in the South African till.

And I question whether very many Americans have thought through what would happen if Russia, through a foothold in Angola, got control of South Africa — it could happen. It would mean Russia would have a monopoly on practically all the gold, platinum, diamonds and chrome in the world. And that's all they need because what Southern Africa

18/1/76
Sunday Tribune

doesn't have Russia does. The West would be ruined — bankrupt.

The monetary system would be bankrupt, and I don't think this is understood in Europe, Britain or America. The world has been so bemused by the conflict over apartheid, which is a worthy conflict, that they have failed to recognise that underlying all this is one of the greatest grasps for booty since the Spanish went into South America in the age of the Conquistadors.

YOU HAVE discussed the respective merits of the opposing Black factions in Africa. What about the role of South Africa's own Blacks? How do you see them in relation to the rest?

When I first came to South Africa to do a political analysis for Reporter magazine — which before it closed was, I believe, the finest political journal in the world — I came to the conclusion that one of South Africa's greatest resources was her Blacks. The reason was that Blacks here had been learning things for so long.

You have a large class of upward-bound Blacks which you don't have in the Central African countries. They have not, let's say it, had the benefit of contact with Whites as long as South African Blacks have. South African Blacks have taken into their system so many basic skills and literacies that are necessary.

South Africa is therefore a long way along the road to what could be some kind of multi-racial society. Most Central African countries will never be multi-racial because there aren't enough Whites. Your Blacks are much farther along the road towards a kind of interdependent society than they can ever be in the north.

From the beginning I have made no secret of my total disapproval of job reservation, because to me the great South African objective had to be made to promote the Black as fast as possible. It's a hard thing to say, but probably true, that there are probably half a million Blacks that are more skilled and more able than the bottom half-million Whites.

These are people who can contribute to South Africa's wellbeing and furnish you with manpower and human ingenuity that your small White population can't get along without.

Something is wrong with South Africa. You can't have the great things that have happened to South Africa in the last few years — like the gold price — and discover an economy so stagnant.

What's the matter? You're strangled for lack of manpower. You've got all the resources in the world and none of the people to operate them. I think one of the sins of South Africa is to see a White man doing a job that almost any Black man can do.

DO YOU BELIEVE, as has been reported, that the only solution to racial conflict is interbreeding?

This is a very sensitive nerve because the laws against this type of thing have been part of scripture here for so long. I have come to the conclusion that when you have a situation as you have here, you should have the freedom to interbreed.

Enforced racial separation in terms of mating, that you have in South Africa, is not something that creates racial tension, it merely perpetuates it. The racial tension is there in the first place.

Ideally — and I'm only speaking about this ideally because I don't know that it's a practical matter in South Africa — there is only one answer to the problem of two or more races in one place, and that is the freedom to interbreed. That goes against all South African scriptures and it may be impossible. But I think it's the only answer in the long run to the racial situation here.

RDM 20/1/76

232

Liquidate them, ^{20/1/76} Machel ^{R.D.M.} tells OAU men

'Mail' Africa Bureau

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique yesterday called for the formation of an anti-imperialist popular front supported by the world's communist countries to work for "the final liquidation of imperialism on the African continent."

The former guerilla leader was opening the 22nd meeting of the Organisation of African Unity's liberation committee in Lourenco Marques. Representatives of the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress, both banned South African movements, were present.

The attempt to overthrow South Africa and Rhodesia would be supported by "the Socialist countries that form the liberated zone of the world," President Machel said. The operational detachments of these democratic forces would be used.

Eighteen African countries are represented on the OAU's liberation committee. Garland-bedecked delegates joined the choir of the Mozambique armed forces in singing revolutionary hymns.

Russian confidence grows

DEV MURARKA · Moscow

FAR FROM being disappointed, the Russians were quite happy about the outcome of the Organisation of African Unity summit on Angola.

They would have preferred the summit to admit the MPLA Government in Luanda as a member-state. But this was their maximum wish, not their real expectation.

As it happens, there were as many MPLA supporters as supporters of the American line on Angola and this frustrated Western expectations of the conference. Therefore, Moscow considered it as a victory, even if a partial one, for its own diplomacy and a vindication of its stand on Angola.

Analysts here are optimistic that in the coming weeks, rather than months, there will be a further swing in favour of recognition of the MPLA Government, eventually making it acceptable to most of Africa, barring a few states such as South Africa and Zaire. For this reason, American Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger's visit to Moscow this week, breathing fire and thunder over Angola, will be met by the Soviet leaders with patience combined with confidence.

If there was a time when Moscow might have accepted an American bargain over Angola, it has passed. The Kremlin is sensing success and Kissinger's policy on Angola is in ruins.

A few weeks ago Moscow was concerned about the weakness of the MPLA's position in Angola. Today, thanks mainly to Soviet and Cuban military assistance, and also thanks to what Russians see as an ill-favoured alliance between Washington and Pretoria on Angola, the MPLA is in a relatively secure and much improved bargaining position.

Even if Dr Kissinger and Leonid Brezhnev come to some terms on Angola, its basic stipulation will be security for the MPLA regime.

But, public postures apart, the Russians are realistic about the prospects in Angola. They are also more flexible than can be gleaned from their formal pronouncements. They do realise that the MPLA cannot continue to fight indefinitely. Sooner or later it will have to seek accommodation with the other parties.

The analysis here is that an accommodation between Unita and the MPLA is



Russian T-54 tanks similar to this one are pouring into Angola for the MPLA forces

quite possible if Unita breaks its foreign associations, and is willing to be a partner of the MPLA.

This would isolate the FNLA of Holden Roberto, which controls the smallest section of Angola and which appears to be disintegrating. And with accommodation reached between

the two largest groups, outside powers would have less room for involvement, and perhaps also less need.

If the MPLA drive to capture a vital portion of the Benguela railway line from the Unita forces succeeds, it will be a considerable inducement for President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia to moderate his support for Unita and FNLA and seek an understanding with the MPLA.

And while the FNLA would have only President Mobutu of Zaire to fall back upon, an MPLA-Unita coalition could rapidly mobilise support from the rest of Africa, thus ending the civil war.

Whether Kissinger will in fact agree to such a scenario, the Russians do not know. But they feel confident that it would have the backing of important West European countries like Britain, France and West Germany, who are also interested in keeping the Benguela railway line open, because it is essential for Zambian exports of copper.

Moscow would not be willing to go beyond this at this stage because it would endanger the stability and safety of the MPLA Government in Luanda.

tion is not easily available to Moscow. To damage the MPLA in any way by such a compromise after all that has happened could destroy overnight Soviet credibility and goodwill in Africa. This has been built laboriously over a decade by steady support of the MPLA.

Then there is the Chinese factor. The prevailing impression is that the Chinese got involved in Angola because Dr Julius Nyerere of Tanzania urged them to support the movements opposed to the MPLA. This is mythology.

The reality is that the Chinese involvement in Angola was engineered by President Nixon and Kissinger during their visit to Peking in 1972, when they urged Peking to improve relations with Zaire and use it as a cover for their involvement in Angola.

It is a matter of open record that within a few months relations began to improve between Zaire and China and President Mobutu was called to Peking to cement the compact.

But even the Russians now accept that the Chinese have withdrawn completely from Angola because they found themselves on the same side as

In any case, Moscow would like to have cast iron guarantees from Kissinger that if its own presence and that of Cuba was withdrawn from Angola in a military sense, he would be ensuring that no further indirect American involvement would follow in the name of fighting communism in Africa.

They would similarly insist upon equally firm guarantees that Kissinger would be in a position to put back in the bottle the South African genie which he helped to unleash on Angola and which Russians believe did more than anything else to ruin not only American credibility in Africa but also that of the FNLA and Unita.

Therefore, it would be wrong to assume that Kissinger will be bargaining in Moscow from any strong position, whatever his public rhetoric might suggest.

More important still, even if Moscow wished to compromise for the sake of Soviet-American super-power brotherhood, the op-

South Africa. And for this the Chinese are very indignant with the Americans.

While the Chinese continue to condemn Soviet involvement in Angola, it is also clear that anti-Soviet motivation is no longer enough for Peking to continue to carry out Washington's battle against Soviet influence in Africa.

The Russians, if they let down the MPLA, fear that the Chinese will denounce them all over Africa for sending the MPLA down the drain. On the other hand, a coalition between the MPLA and Unita and withdrawal of all foreign troops will leave the Chinese with a very small basis for defaming the Soviet Union in African eyes.

For all these reasons, some obvious and some obscure, if Kissinger really wants Soviet cooperation in Angola, he must come prepared to offer a lot for it. Otherwise, there will be no deal and the Russians are unlikely to be losers this time.

232

Chase them to Cape Town, OAU told

20/1/76 RDM

DAR ES-SALAAM. — The Tanzanian government newspaper, the Daily News, called on the Organisation of African Unity's liberation committee, which met in Lourenco Marques yesterday, to consider opening up as many war fronts as possible in Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa.

The 18-member libera-

tion committee, founded to fund and co-ordinate the activities of African guerilla movements, was scheduled to meet in the capital of Mozambique, 240 km east of the border of South Africa.

REGIMES

The official daily said the meeting site "signifies that the frontiers of freedom have moved nearer than ever before to

the last bastions of racist White minority regimes in Southern Africa."

It added this was "the hour for revolutionary Africa to go on the offensive. If men cannot live in freedom, they can at least die for it. The enemy must be pursued all the way from Angola to Cape Town so that the menace is ended once and for all." — Sapa-AP.

Flurry of activity heralds OAU summit on Angola

Own Correspondent
NAIROBI — The New Year will see an unprecedented flurry of diplomatic activity in Africa — the prelude to the extraordinary heads of state summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Angola.

Now that Africa is taking sides in the Angola impasse, heading this activity will be emissaries of the Russians, the Americans and the French lobbying support for the MPLA, the FNLA and Unita. "The Russians have already succeeded in getting ahead on the game in many African capitals with heavy persuasion to support their champion, the MPLA — but the Americans are not far behind," said a leading African diplomat in Nairobi.

WINNING
 "So far the MPLA are winning in the race for support but that is largely because of South African intervention on behalf of the Unita and the FNLA," he said. "That will be a key issue at the summit."

The summit is to be held in Addis Ababa, the OAU headquarters, on January 10 for about three days. A council of Foreign Ministers is to be held a few days in advance to prepare the agenda.

It is not by any means certain that President Idi Amin, the current OAU chairman, will chair the summit. An OAU source

— no less than the secretary-general, Mr William Eteki — said in Nairobi recently that this is to be an "extraordinary" summit, unprecedented in OAU history. It makes its own rules of procedure including the election of a chairman.

The chairman could well be the highly respected President Siad Barre of Somalia, who was OAU chairman last year. But it is certain that many powerful OAU figures, such as Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere, will lobby for anybody other than the hated Idi Amin.

It may be the only issue on which President Nyerere and President Kaunda agree for they differ strongly on the way ahead for Angola. President Nyerere backing the MPLA as the only rightful government and President Kaunda supporting a government of national unity.

WRECKED
 Diplomats in Nairobi say the "armed intervention of South Africa" has wrecked the neutrality camp. It could throw the whole OAU on the side of the MPLA and destroy the hopes of those who are working for a government of national unity.

If the OAU comes out strongly for recognition of the MPLA it could well lead to the partition of Angola into three states, and end all hopes of national unification.

Whether any of the liberation groups will send leaders or lieutenants remains to be seen. But it seems likely that Unita will take captured Cuban mercenaries with them for display purposes and the MPLA their captured South Africans.

5
 232

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232

OAU R.D.M. 27/2/76 looks at Southern Africa

ADDIS ABABA. — The Council of Ministers of the OAU yesterday began considering "the struggle for freedom in Southern Africa" and a strategy for OAU aid to Angola, the assistant secretary-general of the organisation, Mr Peter Onu, said in Addis Ababa.

Mr Onu, said the OAU's Freedom Committee was expected to deliver a report largely echoing the favourable assessment of OAU secretary-general, Mr William Eteki Mboumoua, on events in Angola during the past eight months.

In his report, Mr Mboumoua described Angola as a springboard and "dependable and effective bridgehead for the acceleration of majority rule in Rhodesia, the independence of South West Africa and the eradication of apartheid in South Africa".

The reported killing on Wednesday of 24 terrorists by Rhodesian security forces near the Mozambique border was expected to further harden the OAU liberation committee's position, observers said.

The European Common Market was ready to consider help for the Government of Angola, now recognised by all nine member countries, a spokesman said in Brussels yesterday.

The spokesman for the European Commission, which is the Common Market executive, recalled that even before Angola declared independence from Portugal there had been discussion of it joining the Rome Agreement. Under this accord, 46 states in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific get financial, economic and technical aid from the European Community — Sapa-AP.

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TWO MINISTERS TALK TO THE TRIBUNE

**We'll We'll
join stay
the 8/2/76 in
OAU fight
says says
Mulder Botha**

By
EUGENE HUGO

DR CONNIE MULDER confidently predicted yesterday that South Africa will become a member of the Organisation of African Unity.

And he made it clear that South Africa is part of a Black-dominated continent it will have to accept the Black majority rule of the OAU.

In a frank and wide ranging interview with the SUNDAY TRIBUNE Dr Mulder also:

- Spelled out his plans for the anticipated influx of refugees from Angola.

- Commented on the possibility of constitutional change in South Africa which could lead to the appointment of an executive State President.

- Reported on his department's programme — overseas and in Africa — during this crucial year of escalating Angolan conflict.

African

Dr Mulder said the time will come when South Africa will be acceptable to the OAU "to the advantage of that organisation and ourselves."

"If it is accepted that we are an African state then surely the OAU should include all African states. And surely South Africa is an African state — one can doubt that."

By
HUGH MURRAY

SOUTH AFRICA has no intention of throwing a "Maginot Line" across the southern border of Angola, and any suggestion that this has been done is completely inaccurate, Defence Minister P. W. Botha said yesterday.

In an interview, Mr Botha said that while South Africa's presence in Angola is still "absolutely necessary," the "line" of defence alluded to in Press reports this week was simply not feasible. In terms of defence strategy, the idea did not make sense, he pointed out.

According to Bernard Nossiter of the Washington Post, Mr Botha had said South Africa was holding various points across Angola up to 50 kilometres deep and stretching to the Zambian border.

Mr Botha said that South African troops are deployed in such a way that there is no resemblance to a line of any kind.

"They are not in a line. Any suggestion of a Maginot or Siegfried line is pure nonsense," he said.

Problem

Asked whether there was any possibility of extending military conscription to the Coloured people, Mr Botha said: "At present we are training as

ETA'S CAUSE IS A DEAD ISSUE - OAU

13/2/76

NM

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity considers the question of the rival Governments in Angola a dead issue, the assistant OAU Secretary-General, Mr. Peter Onu, said yesterday.

He said that as far as the OAU was concerned, the Democratic Republic of Angola formed by the rival FNLA Unita coalition was finished.

The People's Republic of the Soviet backed MPLA was declared the only legitimate Angolan Government on Wednesday, entirely in accordance with the OAU Charter, Mr. Onu declared.

Commenting on accusations by Zaire's State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Nguza Karl-Bond in Washington that the OAU had acted illegally in recognising the People's Republic, Mr. Onu said: "He is entitled to his own opinion, but Article 28 of the Charter clearly states that 'admission shall be decided by a simple majority of member States'."

Zaire might bring the question up again at an OAU ministerial council meeting here on February 23, but was unlikely to make much headway, he said.

So far a simple majority of OAU members had recognised the MPLA Government, and Mr Onu said the organisation was therefore bound to admit it.

The question of a two thirds majority being required did not arise, and had never done so in the past, he added.

A two-thirds majority of members was needed for substantive resolutions raised in OAU meetings, according to Article 10 of the Charter, but admissions were clearly dealt with under Article 28, and could not be construed as "resolutions."

Mr Onu said that the OAU now regarded the issue as resolved and its main concern now was to stop the fighting and bring about a reconciliation.

But he did not expect the President of the Angolan People's Republic, Dr Agostino Neto, would ever accept the rival leaders, Dr Jonas Savimbi of Unita or Mr Holden Roberto of FNLA, into his Government.

Mr Onu said that he thought those countries which had supported the

Boycott Kei, OAU ^{3/6/76} told

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI — African church leaders are demanding that the forthcoming OAU summit meeting in Mauritius pass a resolution declaring that no OAU member state should recognise the independence of the Transkei, due to be proclaimed in October.

The demands have been set out by the general secretary of the All African Conference of Churches, Canon Burgess Carr, in a letter to the chairman of the current Liberation Committee meeting in Dar es Salaam Mr Joaquim Chisano.

Canon Carr said here today he hoped not only that the OAU would make a clear and irreversible

decision on this issue but that a similar stand would be taken at the non-aligned conference in Colombo after the OAU summit meeting.

In his letter, Canon Carr also called on the OAU Liberation Committee to mobilise every sector of public opinion in Africa and "among progressive forces around the world" against France, for agreeing to build nuclear power reactors for South Africa.

He said the AACC rejected the view of some African heads of state that it does not matter to the liberation struggle whether South Africa develops nuclear capability for military purposes.

~~103~~
(7) 232

Meaningless Re end OAU gathering

From Henry Reuter
The Argus Africa News Service

PORT LOUIS (Mauritius). — The 13th ordinary summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity — with the exception of the extraordinary summit on Angola last February the most disastrous in the organisation's history — ended in a prolonged whimper here last night.

Nine of the 48 heads of state of independent Africa had dared to leave home to attend it.

These, together with a dozen heads of government and lesser representatives who had declared that the 1976 summit would see the launching of a new action phase in OAU history and the ending of an era of pious but meaningless resolutions failed to agree even on the wording of many of the meaningless resolutions.

Ridden with deep divisions, which had become apparent at the earlier OAU ministerial meeting, the heads of state and government spent three days mainly closeted in bitter, secret debate in which they patched up the tattered fabric of 47 of the 48 resolutions handed them by the foreign ministers, but in reaching agreement on the wording rendered the most important of them virtually valueless.

Squeals

On the 48th — the establishment of OAU attitudes on the Morocco-Mauritania grab of the phosphate rich Western Sahara, against squeals of protest from Algeria and

Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam — the new chairman.

the Polisario front — they shelved their responsibilities on to a special extraordinary session of the OAU to be held later this year.

While the summit reached agreement in principle on innocuous matters such as the need to establish a pan-African news agency and receiving the report of the African Sanitation Council, its bid for an onslaught on

White ruled Southern Africa foundered badly.

Personal and national ambitions also negated the outcome of debate on the burning issues of stepping up the war in Rhodesia, South Africa and South West Africa, toughening sanctions, forcing OAU members to implement their own resolutions, deciding the future of Djibouti and getting the French out of Mayotte Island in the Comoros.

Trade ties

Countries least involved and furthest away demanded that all trade ties with South Africa be broken. But those with trade and other connections flatly refused to do so.

Similarly, a resolution demanding a complete ban by Black Africa on airlines working in pool with South African Airways was watered down to a decision to convene a conference of aeronautical experts to study the matter, and report back next year.

Members complained that they could not provide promised aid direct to Rhodesian terrorists because of the split in the ANC leadership and Nigeria, registering what seemed to be disgust at the disunity, decided to hand its contribution of 250 000 dollars (R217 000), to Mozambique.

SA homelands

The toughest OAU resolution was one calling on all members not to recognise South Africa's homelands and declaring that such recognition would be a betrayal of Africa. But the countries most affected, Lesotho, Swaziland and Botswana, are understood to have reservations, and to be considering a limited 'functional' recognition, anyway.

There was agreement on the need to beef up South African 'liberation movements,' but in spite of the participation of ANC and PAC delegates, there was apparently no agreement on exactly how this could be done.

UN Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, complained plaintively that he had received no reply from South Africa to his demand that it submit by next August a plan for the handing over of power in Namibia (South West Africa) to its Africans, including Swapo.

Combat

And in the middle of all this debate, the Ugandan and Kenyan delegates found themselves locked in verbal combat over the Israeli rescue of the terrorist-held Entebbe hostages.

The resolution condemning Israel was as predictable and meaningless as the one condemning France for what had been called 'French sexual colonialism' in Mayotte, the allegation having been made that 3 000 foreign legionnaires there (the actual figure is put by French sources at 300) were breeding madly with Comorian women to populate the island with Whites.

Resolution

234
~~222~~

S.A. will be well featured on next agenda of the OAU

NAIROBI — The bloody rioting in African townships in South Africa and the increasingly tense situation in southern Africa as a whole are likely to be major topics at the forthcoming meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on July 2 in Port Louis, Mauritius.

The issue of Transkei membership of the OAU may also come up.

Many African countries are opposed to the Transkei, which on October 26 will become the first South African Black homeland to gain independence, joining the OAU.

They argue that the OAU has historically stated its opposition to the South African scheme of creating small Black nations within South Africa and should therefore refuse membership to such States.

A third issue concerning South Africa is France's decision to sell two nuclear reactors to the Republic.

This will come under fire for the OAU secretary-general, Mr. William Eteld Mboumoua, has already described the decision as "characteristic aggression against the very objective of the OAU."

The Seychelles, which becomes independent on June 28, is certain to become the OAU's 48th member during the summit, leaving the organisation only two States short of 50.

All members would clearly like to see this figure reached by the addition of Rhodesia and South West Africa.

Many African nations will be giving vent to their frustration that after almost 11 years Rhodesia is still surviving as a rebel British colony under White-minority rule.

Similarly they will attack South Africa's control of SWA.

The 47 nation summit, is also expected to devote time to the potentially explosive situation on the Horn of Africa.

Somalia and Ethiopia, whose relations are at a low ebb because of a long-standing territorial dispute, are deeply divided over the question of guarantees for the independence of the French territory of the Afars and Issas, better known as Djibouti.

Finally there is the election of a new chairman to be decided.

The summit will be preceded by a Ministerial meeting on June 24.

'Soweto Day' declared by OAU

28/6/76 nm

Mercury Correspondent

PORT LOUIS—The plenary session of the OAU Council of Ministers yesterday concluded its debate on Soweto, with the emphasis shifting from the abolition of apartheid to the "liberation of South Africa."

Observers here say the OAU has abandoned the Lusaka declaration, which called for an end to apartheid and racial discrimination. Now the call is for armed struggle.

After successfully lobbying to get the South African question high on the agenda, the two banned movements, ANC and PAC have managed to get the Council of Ministers to sustain an intensified degree of anger against the Republic.

According to conference sources, delegate after delegate hailed what were described as the "heroic people of Soweto for their courageous stand against overwhelming odds."

It has now been decided that June 6 be declared the "Day of the Soweto massacres."

During the debate of a resolution proposed by the Ghanaian Foreign Minister, Col. Ror Felli, passions ran high with the Ghanaian alleging that French Alouette helicopters had been used over Soweto.

African delegates have been speaking of unleashing an unprecedented armed struggle against South Africa, with Morocco calling for the setting up of an OAU army to fight what the Ministers have described as the "fascist regime of Vorster."

After the meeting delegates were debating the violation of sanctions against South Africa. Already the Ministers have agreed on tough measures intended to cripple the Republic.

These include an economic boycott, the severing of diplomatic relations with South Africa by United Nations members, more help to the liberation movements and strengthening of the "front-line" States of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.

234 ~~232~~

OAU expels SA newsman

RDH 28/1/76
Staff Reporter

A JOHANNESBURG journalist, Mr Chris Vermaak, was expelled from a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity in Mauritius after it was discovered he was a South African. He was advised to take the first flight home.

Mr Vermaak, a reporter on the Sunday paper, Rapport, managed to attend a day's meeting before officials found he was from South Africa and worked for a Afrikaans newspaper.

"They were amazed and bewildered at my audacity as I was the first Afrikaans newspaper reporter to try to get entry into the conference," Mr Vermaak said yesterday.

"Bitterness over the Soweto riots added fuel to their anti-South African feelings and the atmosphere was very hostile. They immediately ushered me out of the conference hall."

234

OAU beats the drums of war

PORT LOUIS — Arab and African Foreign Ministers, meeting in Mauritius yesterday called for the "unleashing of the armed struggle" against South Africa, and sent a resolution containing the "language" — euphemism for guerilla war — to a drafting committee.

The resolution, put forward by Ghana at the annual meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), will form the basis of a final draft to be presented to African leaders when they meet in Port Louis on Friday. Sources said it is expected to be approved unanimously.

It urged the 47 member states to give "maximum political, economic and military support" to the banned African National Congress and Pan African Congress.

It added: "It is no longer a question of merely getting rid of apartheid, but of liberating South

Africa."

Mr Peter Onu, the official conference spokesman, has meanwhile clarified remarks he made on Saturday that the conference was "not surprised" at the rioting in South Africa, which he termed "massacres" in which more than 170 persons were killed and 1100 injured.

He said the United States might be guilty of collusion with Pretoria.

Yesterday, Onu said some delegates thought the rioting was provoked by the South African authorities and, because of the "curious coincidence of the timing" of US Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger's visit to Africa shortly before the riots, the US might be involved.

But, he told newsmen: "There is no anti-Kissinger move in the OAU." He said many delegates were hoping something positive

KDH 28/6/76
might develop from Dr Kissinger's Africa initiative and recent meeting in West Germany with the South African Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster.

The conference also approved a draft resolution on the Middle East reaffirming support for the Palestinian cause, condemning Israel's continued occupation of Arab lands and urging closer co-ordination between the OAU and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

It also considered the thorny question of the future of Djibouti, the last French Territory in Africa, which is scheduled to become independent by the end of the year. Somalia has claimed both the port and surrounding land — the territory of the Afars and Issas. The port also is a vital outlet for Ethiopia, which would probably go to war rather than allow it to be grabbed by Somalia. — UPI.

SENEGAL GIVES 2/7/76 NM S.A. A CHANCE AT OAU TALKS

Mercury Africa Bureau

PORT LOUIS — All efforts to isolate South Africa from the African and world community appear now to be watered down following moves by Black French African States to resist pressure from the English-speaking States to boycott the Republic.

For a start the OAU Council of Ministers has taken a lenient stand on a resolution on world sporting links with South Africa.

But the Africans have adopted a mandatory resolution as far as the recognition of the Transkei is concerned.

The move to adopt a lenient attitude towards South Africa came from Senegal president Leopold Senghor, who yesterday made a firm stand on South Africa by telling African delegates:

"Let the South African communities decide how they are going to oppose apartheid."

President Senghor said the problem of South

Africa was more complex than that of Rhodesia and this was why he felt those Whites opposed to apartheid and "the South African regime as a whole" should work together.

The summit of the Heads of State was due to start last night with Heads of State from Gabon, Mauritania and Senegal already in the Mauritanian capital.

The OAU chairman, President Idi Amin, is expected to arrive today if he solves the problem of the hijacked plane in his country.

It has also been disclosed that the President of Botswana will not be able to attend and will be represented by his Vice-President Mr Q. Masire.

There are also reports here that the President of Tanzania will not attend.

This leaves an opportunity for a future meeting between the Presidents of Zambia, Tanzania, Botswana and Mozambique, and Rhodesian Black nationalists represented by Bishop Muzorewa and Mr. Nkomo, to iron out the matter of the Third Force which is facing an internal feud.

The Council of Ministers has fallen behind schedule and a spokesman said last night it was hoped a final resolution would be presented to a plenary session of the organisation by noon today.

329
234

OAU warns West to cut SA ties

UNITED NATIONS — The Organisation of African Unity has appealed to the West to join in a world crusade against "the new Nazism" of apartheid and warned that it will soon have to choose between its South African interests and its far greater investments in the rest of Africa.

Then it demanded once again a global arms ban against the Republic and pledged greater material assistance to its black nationalist movements.

The renewed call for an arms ban — it was vetoed by the West only 14 days ago — is the nub of a welter of resolutions set before the General Assembly. It will be taken up by the security council within the next fortnight.

"The 'Revolution' started in Soweto on June 16 will continue. Nothing can stop it," OAU assistant Secretary-General, Peter Onu, told the Assembly.

To those investor who feared disaster and ruin to South Africa, "let them think what they like," said

Mr Onu. "Out of the ashes would emerge a new South Africa where there would be equality for everyone."

But the call was quashed by the next nation to speak — Japan.

Despite the "total lack of progress" in encouraging Pretoria to abandon apartheid, "we must not be tempted to destructive means," counselled Ambassador Shizuo Salto.

Efforts should be continued to persuade the Government to drop its stance of "gross racial arrogance" but feelings of frustration and indignation should not be translated into violence leading to further loss of lives.

The draft of resolutions tabled seek to formally declare the South African "liberation struggle" legal and the ANC and PAC, the rightful representatives of the Republic.

They also support a convention that would outlaw from international competition any sportsmen who competed with South Africa. DDC

Overtures to SA on joining OAU

argus 6/11/76

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

DURBAN. — South Africa had been told by friendly powerful African countries that she could be admitted to the Organisation of African Unity once Rhodesia and South West Africa were rid of their shackles of colonialism, Dr C. P. Mulder, Minister of Interior and Information, said here last night.

Addressing a National Party meeting, Dr Mulder said powerful African states had asked South Africa to help to get rid of the last vestiges of colonialism in Africa — namely in Rhodesia and South West Africa — and this would help the Republic to join the African community.

South Africa, with her mineral, economic and military strength would give the OAU greater power, it was said.

Dr Mulder said foreign countries had not lost confidence in South Africa as a result of the riots during the past few months, but had adopted a wait-and-see attitude.

Dr Mulder said the police were handling the situation very gently at present, but he warned South Africa's Blacks and overseas enemies not to take this as a sign of weakness.

The police wanted to avoid the spilling of blood but if it became necessary the full strength of the police and the army could be used.

He warned that in the event of the freedom of the State being threatened and the Government had a choice between the freedom of the State or the individual 'we will choose the freedom of the State and will abandon the freedom of the people.'

234

14/11/76 Sun Trib

OUA IN GENEVA TALKS RESCUE BID

GENEVA: Observers from the Organisation of African Unity and the Black "front-line" states stepped into the Rhodesian settlement conference here yesterday in a last-minute bid to prevent it collapsing in a confrontation between Black nationalists and Britain over fixing a firm date for independence.

The observers persuaded Britain to postpone until tomorrow a crucial plenary session, and then conferred with chairman Mr Ivor Richard and later with the leaders of Mr Joshua

Nkomo's and Mr Robert Mugabe's Patriotic Front.

Mr Richard gave the observers a draft of a statement he had been scheduled to make yesterday morning.

The observers are known to have given this draft to the Patriotic Front leaders and now hope that before tomorrow's session, a compromise will have been reached, enabling the conference to get over the date hurdle and on to discussing the even trickier subject of the structure of an interim government. — Sapa.

(234)

Jitters in OAU over Machel's comrades

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS

THE liberation committee of the OAU will meet next month to decide whether or not to give military support to Mozambique against Rhodesian troop incursions.

Moderate member countries believe they might be forced to send troops to Mozambique to prevent President Samora Machel turning to Russia for assistance.

Zambia, particularly, is believed to be deeply concerned at the possibility of a Russian foothold in Southern Africa because of either the Mozambican border conflict or a breakdown in the Geneva talks.

Ambitions

If the talks break down, Lusaka believes Robert Mugabe will have little hesitation in inviting Moscow aid.

This, Zambians believe, could also occur if Mugabe's personal ambitions are not met by a Geneva settlement.

A legally constituted interim government popularly elected would, however, find it easier to "deal with any rebels", sources said.

Threatened

It is understood that the Black Nationalists in Geneva came close to losing Zambian support with their refusal to compromise on a 15-month passage to majority rule.

There is also the expectation that Britain and the US would have to perform a military role if the interim government is threatened by guerrillas.

It is understood that should the Geneva talks break down Lusaka might propose these points as the basis for a new round of negotiations.

230

The aim of the report is to assist in determining which courses should be included in the curriculum of the proposed Technical College at Umlazi, KwaZulu, in order to offer the best employment opportunities for its students.

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2/12/76 ARGUS

More fled SA, claims OAU

NEW YORK. — The organisation of African Unity has told the United Nations that the number of South Africans who 'fled' to neighbouring countries during the recent unrest was greater than originally estimated.

Introducing a resolution empowering the Secretary General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, to organise a programme of assistance in conjunction with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the OAU spokesman, Mr Radha Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius, said the problem of 'South African refugees' was expected to get worse.

'When this issue was debated earlier, we did not realise the full scope of the problem. We have since been informed by the governments of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland that the situation has now assumed serious proportions and requires immediate assistance,' Mr Ramphul said.

'The situation is not

static. It is quite evident from the trend of developments that there will be more social unrest in South Africa in opposition to the policy of apartheid.

'As this unrest increases, we must expect the repressive measures of the authorities to intensify,' he said.

Although Mr Ramphul mentioned no figures in his speech, African sources said the number of Black South Africans in Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland was now 'about 2000 and still growing.'

Many of the 'refugees' had avoided identifying themselves to the authorities in neighbouring countries for fear that they would either be deported or attacked by 'reactionary groups,' African diplomats claimed.

Others had indicated that they were awaiting friends and relatives who had decided to leave South Africa by more devious routes, or who were still preparing to leave the Republic, the diplomats claimed.

OAU wants deterrent force to face White 'aggression'

234

ADDIS ABABA — Black Africa should form a deterrent force against aggression from White-ruled southern Africa, the secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) said yesterday in his New Year message.

Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua praised the "front-line States" for "offering in their territories the best possible fighting conditions to the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South West Africa) and South Africa.

"The solidarity assistance of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia to the liberation movements of southern Africa is all the more remarkable as it inevitably exposes these countries to criminal

aggression, if not invasion by the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury."

He said they must commit themselves and prepare not only to assist those States to repel aggression, or meet aggression by aggression, but also to set up a deterrent force against such aggression.

Mr. Eteki said that if aggression from southern Africa was not countered, it would "create the pretext of extension towards other independent African countries beyond the equator"

It was "incumbent upon the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe to be able to resist the nefarious tricks of the demon of division."

He appealed to them to "rise above rivalry, vain and dangerous as it is, at this stage of the liberation struggle, for by their bickering they will play into the hands of the enemy and weaken the sinews of those who are fighting."

In South Africa, "the hour of truth has sounded."

He appealed to all African countries to support the struggle in South Africa, particularly in helping refugees, "especially now at a time that the young heroes of Soweto and other areas are fleeing by the thousands from blind repression"

Mr. Eteki said they were gratified over their campaign for "the non-recognition of the so-called State of Transkei."

— (Sapa-Reuter.)

OAU call for a 'deterrent force'

31/12/78 *State Times*
ADDIS ABABA — Black Africa should form a deterrent force against aggression from White-ruled southern Africa, the secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) said yesterday in his New Year message.

Mr William Eteki Mboumoua paid tribute to the so-called front-line states for 'offering in their territories the best possible fighting conditions to the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) Namibia (South West Africa) and South Africa.

"The solidarity and assistance of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia to the liberation movements of southern Africa is all the more remarkable as it inevitably exposes these countries to criminal aggression, if not invasion by the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury," he said.

"Whilst we sing the courage and the spirit of the governments and people of these countries, we must as well, at the level of the states of the OAU, and in a spirit of solidarity, commit ourselves and prepare not only to assist them to repel aggression, or to meet aggression by aggression, but also to set up a deterrent force against such aggressions.

"The impediments and subterfuge used by (Prime Minister) Ian Smith . . . to divest the concept of independence of its meaning are now nothing but the last kicks of a mortally wounded and dying beast," he said.

But the secretary general said it was "incumbent upon the freedom fighters of Zimbabwe to be able to resist the nefarious tricks of the demon of division." — Sapa-Reuter

OAU call for a C.T. 'deterrent force' 3/12/76

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End N.Z. boycott appeal to OAU

234

YAOUNDE, (Cameroun)
— African sports leaders will ask the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to consider resuming sports contacts with New Zealand if that country continues its new policy of cutting sports ties with South Africa.

The decision was announced by a Press spokesman for the executive committee of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (SCSA), which has been meeting here this week.

The spokesman said African participation in the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Canada, still depended on the attitude of New Zealand, whose sports relations, particularly in rugby union, provoked the boycott of the Montreal Olympic Games by more than 20 African and Arab countries.

Sports officials from 23 countries are attending the meeting after discussions on effects of the Montreal Games boycott.

Mr. Abraham Ordia, Nigerian president of the SCSA, said earlier the council's 48 members were resolved to "stamp out the cancer of racism still gnawing at sports in southern Africa."

Delegates at the closed meetings have not commented on reports that New Zealand Prime Minister Mr. Robert Muldoon has exchanged letters with SCSA general secretary Jean Claude Ganga in a bid to reassure him that New Zealand policy now is to support sports boycotts of South Africa.

Reports in London said Mr. Muldoon had told Mr. Ganga that while New Zealand sports bodies were free from Government control, the Government has advised them of the wider implications which have come to light as a result of the African boycott campaign.

While the request leaves the OAU governments to take the decision to end the boycott of New Zealand, observers said it was the first official recognition by the Africans that New Zealand was changing policies that have offended them. — (Sapa-Reuters.)

Call for a pan-Africa force

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — OAU Secretary-General, Mr. William Eteki Mboumoua, has called for a pan-African defence force to counter alleged Rhodesian raids into Botswana, raids into Mozambique and alleged South African raids into Angola.

He told reporters here: "If the enemy wants to use hot pursuits and aggression we cannot leave these countries defenceless."

He foresaw an enlargement of the present arrangement under which Tanzanian forces were helping Mozambique.

Means to intensify the fight against minority regimes would be discussed at the OAU Liberation Committee session in Lusaka this weekend because peaceful settlement efforts had failed, he said.

OAU PLANS 'SHIELD' FOR TERRORISTS

28/1/77

LUSAKA — The creation of an Organisation of African Unity "Pan African Defence Forces" to shield terrorists in the five "Front Line" States from Rhodesian and South African "hot pursuit" raids is to be considered at an OAU Defence Council meeting here next week.

The OAU Secretary-General, Mr. William Bteki Mboumoua, said here yesterday that by protecting the five "Front-Line" States — Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique — the projected force would enable African nationalist terrorists to operate more easily from secure bases.

Its main aim would be to prevent Rhodesian incursions into Botswana and Mozambique, and South African raids into southern Angola, he claimed.

"We cannot leave these countries defenceless. We have to give them support to react against hot pursuit," Mr. Mboumoua said.

His statement was an admission from an African leader that the "Front-Line" States do offer bases and sanctuary to terrorists.

Posture

The official position of leaders such as Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and Botswana's Sir Seretse Khama has always been that there are spontaneous rebellions by the local non-White populations of neighbouring White-ruled States, and that aid is only given to unarmed civilian refugees from White troops.

Mr. Mboumoua said he foresaw an "enlargement" of the arrangement under which Tanzanian forces were currently stationed in Mozambique to aid President Samora Machel's troops.

He believed the OAU Liberation Committee would follow the five "Front-Line" Presidents in giving exclusive backing to the Patriotic Front formed by Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe.

Only the Patriotic Front was fighting, he said.

Meanwhile, the executive secretary of the Liberation Committee,

Colonel Hashim Mbita, declared yesterday that total rejection of Britain's new plans to lead Rhodesia to legal independence "has cast doom for Whites" in that country.

In an interview with our Lusaka correspondent, he said: "Smith's refusal to heed the warning on the wall is sad and a very unwelcome situation."

Col. Mbita added that the White minority Government in Rhodesia had put the White population there "in a precarious situation."

"Smith's rejection of the new British plans to usher in a Black majority in the break-away colony has put fuel on a burning fire."

He also said that if the Rhodesian White leader had used the time for peaceful negotiations to entrench and consolidate his position, "the Black nationalists were not sleeping during the same time."

Pledge

The Liberation Committee chief pledged that the committee and Africa would give the terrorists every material assistance to topple the Rhodesian Government.

Colonel Mbita said the outside world would now have no cause to blame the nationalists and independent Africa "for whatever consequences the Black and White confrontation will bring in Rhodesia."

Africa and the nationalists, he added, have done more than "a mere stretch of the olive branch."

He said the view of the OAU Liberation Committee and that of Africa was to seek peaceful means of leading Rhodesia to Black majority rule, "but when peaceful means cannot deliver the goods, liberation movements will resort to a bitter liberation struggle."

234

Godet Mr. R.

7800

Graaff Mr. D.

Richard ends shuttle with new OAU advice

Groenwald Mr.

Bag XI7, RELLVILLE 7530

Hartig Mr. R.

PROVINCE 7680

Hendrie Ms.

Horner Mr. R.

Hughes Dr.

Israel Mr.

Kahn Mr. B.

Kane Bernar

Kantor Mr.

Kenny Mr.

Kistner Dr. W.

LUSAKA — Geneva conference chairman Ivor Richard wound up his Southern African shuttle here last night with new hopes of a joint Anglo-American initiative to save the talks.

Mr Richard had 1½ hour talks with OAU secretary general, Mr W. Eteki-Mboumoua

Mr Richard said after the meeting the British Government would be consulting America on what new steps should be taken jointly to reconvene the Geneva conference.

He said his talks with the OAU secretary general had mapped out "where we should go from here." He said Mr Eteki-Mboumoua had made a number of new suggestions which Britain

would consider. He refused to elaborate.

He was scheduled to have further talks with Zambian President, Dr Kaunda, before leaving last night.

Mr Richard said he hoped to have consultations with Mr Andrew Young, the US Ambassador to the United Nations, who is to visit Tanzania and Nigeria this week

In London, the Foreign Office announced Mr Young would have talks with British ministers on Wednesday on Rhodesia and other Southern African issues

The spokesman said Mr Young was likely to meet Mr Richard — SAPA-RNS.

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HANNESBURG 2000

ROSBOSCH 7700

SCH 7700

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Loudon Prof. J. University of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 5PP WALES U.K.

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Morris Mr. M. 2 Woodroyd Lane, RONDEBOSCH 7700

Moyle Mr. J. School of Architecture, U.C.T. RONDEBOSCH 7700

* This was in addition to paying three part-time lecturers to do Mrs Russell's work.

- cours magistraux: * Benjamin Constant Adolphe

* François Mauriac - Thérèse Desqueyroux

A brief account of the work of the school of librarianship should be given to the staff of the school

* Jean-Paul Sartre - La Nausée

* Le Nouveau Roman

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LUSAKA - The 22-nation Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity yesterday decided to give full back- ing to the Patriotic Front alliance jointly led by Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe.

The influential com- mittee, in a heated all- night session, adopted a resolution to channel all its military, material and political support to the Patriotic Front set up four months ago.

The resolution was a major victory by the five frontline states - Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola - who decided last month to

give their political, material and diplomatic support to the Front.

After six days of closed sessions by the committee, it was also resolved that the door should be left open to other black nationalist movements to join the Front.

It said all other guerilla movements whose aim was to topple the Salisbury Government and its leader, Mr Smith, should be considered as part of the Patriotic Front.

The decision was seen here as a diplomatic vic- tory for Mr Nkomo and Mr Mugabe, the Patriotic

Front and independent Africa's "frontline states".

Black masses in Rhodesia and outside, irrespective of their political affiliations, were called upon to close their ranks and make a common stand in the intensifica- tion of the liberation war until victory was achieved.

Nationalist sources pointed out that the liberation committee's backing would be ratified by the OAU Council of Ministers which meets later this month.

Another resolution urg-

ed the international com- munity not to recognise any negotiated settlement between the white minori- ty government and any puppet groups in the breakaway British colony.

Committee chairman, Zambia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Sileke Mwale, said the committee also considered represen- tations from Bishop Muzorewa's African National Council (ANC) and Rev Sithole's Zanu, but decided to back the Patriotic Front.

Speaking at the official closing of the six-day

meeting, Dr Mwale warned: "It is a war situa- tion, involving the shedding of blood and dis- ruption of family life and educational careers of many a child."

During the six-day session, Bishop Muzorewa and Mr Sithole asserted that they too had guerilla support, and bitterly at- tacked the front line group.

A representative of the Bishop claims majority support among Rhodesian blacks and accused at the frontline states of detain- ing guerillas loyal to him - DDC

33000 Bordeaux, France.

DIVERS:

collaboration au journal Sud-Ouest (page des jeunes) 17-24

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jusqu'au 1er décembre 1976

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

234

Patriotic Front hits OAU snag

2/2/77 SP

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — OAU recognition of the Patriotic Front, a key issue being discussed here by the organisation's Liberation Committee, is proving a thorny problem.

The committee was expected to endorse the stand of the "front-line" Presidents and recognise the alliance of Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe as the sole representative of the Rhodesian nationalists.

As such, the Patriotic Front would receive all military aid channelled through the Liberation Committee. But several of the 22 members of the committee are said to be wary of the stipulation: "sole representative".

The proposal was to have been endorsed as a committee recommendation yesterday, but is now believed to have been referred to a seven-nation committee for further study.

Press spokesman Colonel Hashim Mbita of Tanzania would neither confirm nor deny the report.

The Foreign Minister of Liberia, Mr Cecil Dennis, yesterday issued a statement denying reports in South Africa that his delegation was spearheading a campaign against the recognition of the Patriotic Front.

Mr Dennis said the

Liberian position was that because of the "grave implications" of "exclusive recognition of the Patriotic Front — a move which would have necessitated the de-recognition of other groups and their exclusion from the struggle," the Liberation Committee should not attempt

to reverse a decision taken by the heads of state of the OAU, who still recognise the ANC Zimbabwe, a conglomerate of all the nationalist factions.

The committee should rather leave the question of recognition to the OAU summit in July, he said.

28
BEFORE THE COURT
The judge of the court of appeal in the case of the Patriotic Front (P.F.) v. the Government of Rhodesia (P.F. v. Rhodesia) (1977) 1 All S.R. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Front Leaders Win OAU boost

234

It follows last month's announcement by Black Africa's "Front-line" States, — Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola — of full support for the four-month-old alliance.

A key clause said the committee declared its commitment to assisting and supporting "all fighting cadres of Zimbabwe inside and outside through the Patriotic Front."

Observers said this seemed likely to provide the Front with the important function of quartermaster of the liberation war.

One ambiguous clause in the resolution said "All other fighting forces aiming at eliminating the rebel clique in Salisbury should be considered part and parcel of the Patriotic Front."

This formulation appears to be intended to head off the possibility

• TURN TO PAGE 2

LUSAKA — The Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity decided yesterday that the Nkomo - Mugabe "Patriotic Front" should be the umbrella organisation for all Rhodesia's terrorist groups.

After an all-night sitting and heated dispute over who controls the terrorist movement, the influential committee adopted a resolution that it would channel all aid to the terrorists through the Front.

It urged other nationalists to unite under the Front and direct their concerted attention at the enemy, conference sources said.

And observers said the resolution could stiffen White Rhodesian resistance to majority rule.

The compromise resolution fell short of total recognition of the Front and shelved a decision on the status of the two other nationalist leaders excluded from it, Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Rev. Ndabamangi Sithole

OAU BOOST

• FROM PAGE 1

of a new rival army being built up to oppose the Patriotic Front.

But it also means that should Bishop Muzorewa's and Mr. Sithole's claim of terrorist backing be borne out, these fighters will not be left without aid.

During the six-day OAU session — which ended here yesterday morning, the Bishop and Mr. Sithole asserted that they too had terrorist support, and bitterly attacked the front line group.

A representative of the Bishop, who leads a faction of the African National Council and claims majority support among Rhodesian Blacks, accused the front-line States of detaining terrorists loyal to him, conference sources said.

Mr. Sithole accused the front line five of seeking to install unelected Black leaders, and said terrorists loyal to him were fighting off takeover attempts by pro-Mugabe forces.

Observers said the resolution represented a qualified victory for the Patriotic Front and the front line groups.

control over military supply.

The resolution must be ratified by the OAU Council of Ministers meeting this month.

Rhodesian premier Mr. Smith would be able to present it as evidence that there is a growing danger of a militant Black military-based government seeking power.

The resolution, in an apparent attempt to forestall Mr. Smith's efforts to reach an internal settlement with African representatives, called on the international community "not to recognise any negotiated settlement between the racists and any puppets in Zimbabwe" — (Sapa-Reuters)

See Page 9

abiding guerrillas of Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe to step up the war against the Smith Government with greater

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

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

J. A. VERHAEGE, „Die herkoms van die verbinding *as wat na 'n kompara-* tief en sy verbreiding in Afrikaans”, *Tydskrif vir geesteswetenskappe*, jg. 7, nr. 1, 1967, pp. 328-342.

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

J. L. PAUWELS, „De volgorde van verbogen verbale vormen in het Nederlands”, in *Diets studies*, pp. 105-110.

9.5 Slotopmerkings

In hierdie beknopte oorsig van die wording van die Afrikaanse taal kon net op die mees opvallende kenmerke van die woordeskat, klank- en vormstelsel, en van die sinsbou gewys word. Talle van die fynere besonderhede van die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur kon uit die aard van die saak nie ter sprake kom nie; maar uit die verskynsels wat wel bespreek is, blyk al duidelik dat Afrikaans nie eensklaps ontstaan het nie. 'n Tydperk van minstens 200 jaar was nodig om die Afrikaanse taalstruktuur te laat ontwikkel.

OAU might aid Lesotho

TOGO — Aid to Lesotho to reduce its dependence on South Africa was among major items on a 30-point agenda put before the OAU Foreign Ministers meeting at the resumption of their talks in Lome yesterday.

Conference sources said delegates, who began their meeting on Monday, would give particular attention to political developments in southern Africa. They would also approve a token increase in the OAU Budget.

Conference sources said delegates, who began their meeting on Monday, would give particular attention to political developments in southern Africa. They would also approve a token increase in the OAU Budget. In die ontwikkelingsproses het baie gebiede van die woordeskat, die sintaksis, en die sinsbou bygedra. Wanneer sien ons dat nie die een of ander faktor vir die wording van Afrikaans die Afrikaanse taal die produk is. Sonder belangrik was die Nederlandse; soos uit die oorsig van die Afrikaanse voorsittings van die OAU, in 'n dialek wat in Nederland self of verdwyn het. Daarnaas het die Kaap 'n rol gespeel. Ook hier word van 'n bepaalde taalvorm verantwoordelik hou. Ons kan byvoorbeeld aantoon in hoeverre die Franse of Duitse immigrante die Afrikaanse sinsbou direk beïnvloed het nie, of in hoeverre hulle die vereenvoudiging van die vormstelsel veroorsaak het nie.

1. Teorieë oor die ontstaan van Afrikaans

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

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

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

The OAU is short of cash

LOME — The Organisation of African Unity is short of cash because only 11 of its 48 member countries have paid all or part of their contributions for the 1976/77 financial year.

A spokesman said African aeronautic experts will

meet next month in Addis Ababa to work out ways of severing South Africa's air links. An earlier meeting summoned to discuss the boycott of aircraft going to and from South Africa was cancelled through lack of a quorum, he said — Sapa-Reuter

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Muldoon attacks OAU's boycott

WELLINGTON — New Zealand Prime Minister Mr. Robert Muldoon said on Tuesday the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) decision to boycott sports contacts with New Zealand and other countries which played sports with South Africa was "totally inconsistent."

Mr. Muldoon said he had reports that Nigerian boxers had been fighting White boxers in Johannesburg in the past two weeks. Therefore, the OAU should boycott Nigeria even though a Nigerian, Mr. Abraham Ordia, was head of the African Supreme Council for Sport.

"I would think that people who are passing these resolutions are painting themselves into a corner from which they can only escape by reversing themselves," Mr. Muldoon commented.

On another subject, Mr. Muldoon said at a Press conference it would be "an abomination" if President Idi Amin of Uganda attended a church service in Britain for Queen Elizabeth's Silver Jubilee celebrations.

But as head of a Commonwealth nation, President Amin would have to be invited to attend a Commonwealth Head of States meeting because failure to invite him would be a political decision, Mr. Muldoon added.

— (Sapa-AP.)

OAU crack is widening

Anthony Hose

PARIS — Continuing cracks in the structure of the Organisation of African Unity were prised even wider when King Hassan of Morocco accused the organisation of running a smear campaign against his country.

According to reports published in Paris, the king was speaking in Rabat on the 16th anniversary of his accession to the throne.

Morocco has already stated that it intends to maintain its withdrawal from the OAU until it can be run on more acceptable lines and King Hassan emphasised this again in his speech.

He said he was "astounded" at the silence states of most OAU members in the face of "criminal endeavours of a small number of African states".

Recently, the organisation is reported to have implicated Morocco and Gabon in an alleged invasion of Benin last January.

Benin claimed that an

airborne force, including white mercenaries, had landed near the commercial capital and port of Cotonou and had attacked loyalist troops in the city.

Nothing more was heard and none of the attackers were identified but the citizens in Benin formerly French Dahomey, were asked to keep watch for the invaders

King Hassan of Morocco

who, said the official radio, had fled towards the border with Togo.

Lieutenant Colonel Mathieu Kerekou, leader of the West African state which lies west of Nigeria later arranged for the bodies of some alleged "invaders" to be put on public show to advance his claim.

Since the affair there

have been no non-partisan versions, but a UN investigating commission is expected to publish further details shortly.

Meanwhile, there has been criticism within the OAU that Morocco was involved.

Morocco is also engaged in continuous border fighting with thousands of insurgents of the Algerian-supported Polisario Front which is claiming autonomy for the peoples of Western Sahara formerly a Spanish colony and now divided between Morocco and Mauritania. The clashes have been going on for more than a year.

OAU head refuses SA invitation

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolan, who is Prime Minister of Mauritius, has turned down an invitation to address the annual meeting of the Natal Indian Congress here next month due to pressure of parliamentary work.

In a message to the congress, Sir Seewoosagur said:

"We in Mauritius, have strong ties of friendship with the Indian community living in South Africa and we have great admiration for the determination of the people in their just struggle for freedom of action."

"In several parts of the world, the cry of oppressed people is being heard and lovers of freedom and justice do not remain indifferent to their sufferings."

Buthelezi calls to OAU

The Star's Africa News Service

DAR ES SALAAM—Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of kwa-Zulu has appealed to the OAU for aid to help educate black South Africans for "the liberation struggle."

He is reported as adding that he differs with "ideological puritans" who say the armed struggle is the only path to liberation in South Africa.

He has asked black African countries to accept South Africans in their universities through the Inthaka (National Cultural Liberation Movement of South Africa) organisation, of which he is president, and

which he claims is waging a freedom struggle within South Africa

Buthelezi's appeal is reported fully in the Tanzanian Government's Daily News today in an interview he gave the newspaper recently on his way home from the US

Asked if the South African Government would allow such a programme, he is quoted as replying. "Why can't we just do it

and see if there is a problem . . . all I am asking is that the OAU support be extended to the black people within South Africa. It should not be confined to the ANC and PAC"

Chief Buthelezi said.. "blacks in South Africa are constrained to resist apartheid where they can with what means there are at their disposal"

239

OAU counter to proposals on SA

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — The Organisation of African Unity submitted at the United Nations yesterday its own "declaration of principles" on South Africa as a counter proposal to a United States-sponsored declaration.

The new African proposal is more militant and extensive than the US one and some of its elements challenge Western attempts at reaching a unanimous decision on South Africa during the current Security Council debate on the country.

Among other things, the African document seeks to discourage new foreign investments in South Africa and encompasses the principle of an arms embargo.

It also demands an immediate amnesty for all political prisoners.

Negotiations began last night, however, on the possibility of drawing up a third "package" of declaration acceptable to the Africans and the West.

Both sides would have to compromise in order to permit the 15-member Security Council to reach unanimity, and Western diplomats said they were optimistic about the chances of persuading the OAU to modify its demands.

SPECULATION

There was speculation at the UN yesterday that the African countries had accepted the US-sponsored declaration, despite the fact that it was formally rejected by the senior OAU spokesman on the Security Council, Mr Radha Krishna Ramphul of Mauritius.

He described it as being "not a step forward, but several steps backward" and said it was unacceptable to the Africans in its present form.

A 10-man steering committee set up by the African group at the UN to study the US declaration did, however, recommend that the African caucus accept the basic idea of a "package" of declaration.

The committee also recommended that negotiations be continued with the western countries on the security council.

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Bureau aid for OAU 7

CAPE TOWN — The South African Bureau of Standards earned more than R250 000 for services to seven members of the Organisation of African Unity between April 1976 and January 1977.

The countries include some of South Africa's harshest critics in the OAU, like Zambia, Mozambique, and Mauritius, whose Prime Minister, Sir Seewosagur Ramgoolam, is the current chairman of the OAU.

The bureau, whose annual report was tabled in Parliament yesterday, said services were rendered to Swaziland, Lesotho, Mauritius, Reunion, Botswana, Malagasy Republic, Mozambique, Zambia and Rhodesia.

SABS officers also had discussions with officials from Mauritius, Rhodesia and Zambia, while the Deputy Director of the Malawi Bureau of Standards visited SABS.

The report also reveals that the SABS is one of the few organisations in South Africa which is still a member of an international organisation, the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) which now has 65 full members and 18 corresponding members.

ISO was upgraded in status by the United Nations in 1976 and now ranks with a handful of other organisations in the top echelon of official sources of information and guidance to the UN.

— PC

234

Africa

African strategy clash looms

15/6/77
R.D.M.
234

By J. H. P. SERFONTEIN

AFRICAN states led by Nigeria may confront the five "front line" states about their handling of the Rhodesian crisis at the next session of the OAU in Gabon next month.

The countries are said to be dissatisfied and disillusioned with the manner in which the states have "monopolised" the Southern African situation and are influencing the strategy of the various "liberation movements."

The Nigerians blame the front line states for the lack of success in the war against Rhodesia. They also disagree with the recognition and support given to the Patriotic Front to the exclusion of the other nationalist movements.

Significantly, the Patriotic Front of Mr Robert Mugabe, and Mr Joshua Nkomo failed to obtain sole re-

cognition from African foreign Ministers at the OAU meeting earlier this year.

Countries opposed to the front line states' strategy refer to the failure of the talks with Mr Vorster, the Victoria Falls Bridge meeting with Mr Ian Smith, the Nkomo-Smith negotiations, and the rejection of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Nigeria in particular is unhappy about the manner in which the Rhodesian guerilla war is being conducted. I understand it has sent a special mission to Mozambique to investigate the military position and the situation on the Rhodesian border, as well as to determine what could be done to strengthen the black nationalist forces.

The Nigerian-led states say that other African countries should become involved in the conflict and broaden the scope of the strategy planning.

OAU likely to snub peace bid

LIBREVILLE — A ministerial meeting starts on Thursday as run-up to the OAU summit in the same city on July 2. There will surely be the normal concentration on the "liberation" movements in southern Africa, with opinion swinging more and more to backing for guerilla war rather than support for the Anglo-American attempts to bring peace by negotiation in the area.

● **PARIS** — Also on Thursday begins a two-day meeting of Finance Ministers of the OECD, broadly the world's wealthiest countries. The Ministers will find little for their comfort with unemployment in their countries amounting to about 16-million and inflation far from under control. There is little sign of the economic growth needed to take these countries — and with them the rest of the world — out of stagnation and recession.

● **ZURICH** — An ex-

traordinary meeting of shareholders of the Credit Suisse bank, one of Switzerland's Big Three, will be held on Friday. The bank faces substantial losses because of unauthorized investment of customer's funds by one of its branches in a financially troubled Lichtenstein-based holding company.

● **DJIBOUTI** — On Monday Djibouti, formerly the independence which Afars and Issas, gains an French territory of the seems almost like an invasion to the Horn of Africa to compete to take over. In particular Somalia and Ethiopia, already bitterly divided over territorial disputes, can be fur-

ther embroiled. Djibouti Port is vital to largely landlocked Ethiopia but she has accused the Somalis of contemplating a takeover.

● **TORONTO** — Keith Richards, drummer for the Rolling Stones, faces trial on charges of possessing heroin, for trafficking and also for possessing cocaine. Canadian

law stipulates a maximum seven-year jail sentence for possession of narcotics and up to life imprisonment for trafficking. Canadian police say they found an ounce of heroin in Richards' hotel room when he was in Toronto with the rest of the group for night club appearances and a recording session at the end of February.

SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS

CLASS EXAM

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Overtime for OAU summit

LIBREVILLE — "Nothing is ready except the flags", joked a Yugoslav construction worker, heading a team of Africans levelling a dirt road

The flags of the 48 member nations of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) flew proudly over the gigantic construction site, where the Organisation's summit conference is due to open on July 2.

More than 1200 workers, 300 of them Yugoslavs, have laboured feverishly round the clock for months to complete the monumental buildings, presidential villas and ceremonial avenues carved out of the bush in the hills above Gabon's steamy capital

With only ten days left before the summit, the site was a confusion of bulldozers

"Never mind what it looks like now," said 55-year-old Mr Miodrag Smiljkovic, chief engineer for the two-year project, estimated to cost about R250 million, "it will all be ready on time. All our men are working extra shifts day and night"

Mr Smiljkovic usually builds hydro-electric power dams. His State-owned company, Yugoslavia's biggest contractor, was awarded the contract for the ambitious conference site including a six-sided conference hall, a theatre and a banqueting hall built of brown aluminium

In a wide arc around the building site, the 50 modernistic villas for the chiefs of state are completed and ready for occupation, but some still lacked access roads and the surrounding lawns.

The African foreign ministers were due to meet today to prepare a summit conference likely to be troubled by the squabbles between neighbours and the growing big-power contest for influence on the black continent

The roads, lamp-posts and lawns may not be ready until the summit. But an empty flagpole is already in place, ready for the flag of the organisation's 49th member, Djibouti, where French rule is due to end on June 27. — SAPA-AP

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- (3) average revenue of total output minus average revenue of one less unit of output
- (4) the profit yielded by producing the last unit of output
- (5) the change in total revenue resulting from the sale of the last unit of output

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OAU hits US 'back door' chrome trade

Own Correspondent

LIBREVILLE — The Organisation of African Unity has accused the United States of continuing to receive shipments of Rhodesian chrome.

This is despite the congressional action endorsed by President Carter early this year to end such imports.

An OAU spokesman, Mr Peter Onu, said that a committee on sanctions had learned with disappointment that Rhodesian chrome, mainstay of the country's mineral exports, was still reaching America via Japan.

He said the mineral was being shipped to Japan and re-exported to the United States "by the back door".

The committee had received its information from the United Nations Anti-apartheid Committee, whose chairman, Mr Leslie Harman, is attending the OAU meeting.

Mr Onu said the Japanese role in the Rhodesian chrome trade would feature strongly in a resolution to be placed before the African heads of state due here for the OAU summit beginning on Saturday.

"CONSPIRACY"

He did not, however, mention any possible condemnation of the United States.

The sanctions committee also proposed to condemn West Germany for the "nuclear conspiracy" with South Africa.

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69 in PC 182.

Mr Onu said the committee had examined Bonn's reply to a similar OAU charge last year in

Stax 29/6/77

Black troops warned

Own Correspondent

LIBREVILLE (Gabon) — Black troops fighting with Government forces in Rhodesia have been given a warning at the OAU meeting here that they will have to account for their role in the guerrilla conflict "on the day of reckoning".

The OAU spokesman, Mr Peter Onu, said that several delegates had stressed that African members of the Rhodesian security forces were en-

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The committee, he said, was not satisfied with the West German response and had moved to con-

234

dangerous their future "because they were killing their brothers".

It is understood that Mozambique's Foreign Minister was among delegates who made the most forceful threats of retribution against black Rhodesian soldiers.

The warning is new, only in terms of its origin, since officials of Zanu have referred to the need for people's courts to try alleged Rhodesian "war crimes" after legal in-

dependence. Delegates here are said to have raised the question in the knowledge that the loyalty of about 3 000 black troops in the Rhodesian army is becoming a sensitive issue for the Government in Salisbury.

The delegates were attending a meeting of the OAU political committee which yesterday heard reports on decolonisation and liberation in southern Africa.

demn the country for its nuclear co-operation with South Africa.

Mr Onu proved rather less forthcoming when it came to those African states which continued to trade with South Africa.

SANCTION BREACHES

He said a committee was being set up to study such trade and other sanctions breaches but "it would be wrong to point the finger at some states when others are doing just the same thing".

He declined to name the African countries involved.

One reason is that this year's host for the OAU summit is known to trade with Rhodesia — a fact which has been discussed by the OAU in the past.

LOCAL CONSTITUTION

for

"CAROLS BY CANDLELIGHT" ORGANISATIONS.

1. NAME:

7/7/77 N/MERCURY (234)
**Bonn hurt
by OAU
arms claim**

2. PRINCIPLES:

BONN — West Germany said yesterday it was astonished and disappointed at having been condemned by the Organisation of African Unity for its nuclear and military co operation with South Africa.

DEATH OF EX-KING'S MISTRESS

LISBON — Magda Lupescu, the red-haired siren who married ex-king Carol of Romania in 1947 after 22 years as his mistress, died on Wednesday at her home in Estoril, relatives said. She was 81.

In 1925, Carol abandoned his wife, Princess Helen of Greece, and his rights to the throne and took his mistress to the French Riviera. He died in 1953. — (Sapa-AP.)

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, commenting on Wednesday's resolution by the OAU's Ministerial Council in Libreville, said West Germany had told the organisation in a memorandum in January that it was not collaborating with South Africa in the atomic field.

West Germany was astonished and disappointed that the committee had preferred to believe a private body rather than the Government, the spokesman added.

The West German anti-apartheid organisation had accused the Bonn authorities of allowing the sale to South Africa of nuclear technology. — (Sapa-Reuter)

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3. AFFILIATION:

The Organisation shall be affiliated to and shall co-operate with the South African National Council of "Carols by Candlelight" on payment of an annual affiliation fee to be fixed by the National Council or its Executive.

4. OBJECTS:

The objects of the Organisation are:-

- (a) The promotion of the true spirit of Christmas and the fostering of the ideal of "Peace on Earth and Goodwill toward Men" by the holding of Annual Carol Festivals in Katlehong.

234 OAU TOLD OF 'PRESS BID' TO KILL AMIN

LIBREVILLE — President Idi Amin of Uganda said yesterday he had captured some of the people who tried to assassinate him in what was part of a conspiracy to kill several African leaders.

Addressing the summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), President Amin said the conspirators had been responsible for the recent death of Congo leader Mr. Marien Ngouabi and had tried to kill the presidents of Angola, Benin (formerly Dahomey) and Guinea.

Pres. Amin was again vigorously applauded as he appeared for the third session of the summit conference of the 49-nation organisation. He wore a dark blue battle-dress studded with medal ribbons and a revolver strapped to his waist.

He gave no details of the assassination attempt, nor did he indicate during his 10-minute speech how many conspirators had been arrested or what their nationality was.

"I captured some of the people who tried to assassinate me," Pres. Amin said. "I have got them, and that will be debated later at the present meeting."

Conspiracy

"The whole Western Press knew what was going to happen to me. They were sending people to Uganda to kill me, to Angola to kill President Neto, to Benin to kill President Kerekou and to Guinea to kill Pres. Sekou Toure."

Pres. Amin said the murder of President Marien Ngouabi of Congo Brazzaville in March was part of the same Western conspiracy against him and some of the most prominent "anti-imperialist" leaders of Black Africa.

There was a roar from the hundreds of delegates at the conference when he solemnly announced that Uganda's Defence Council had

awarded him "the highest order of the Conqueror of British Imperialism." He said the Defence Council awarded him the order because he had made the British "run away" from East Africa. — (Sapa-Reuter-AP.)

AFRICA Correspondent DAVID MARTIN explains the Anglo-America peace initiative on Rhodesia

West likely to veto Rhodesia 'siege' call

234



President Machel...
a fly in the ointment?

WESTERN members of the United Nations Security Council will this week almost certainly be forced into the highly embarrassing position of casting vetoes against an African bloc resolution on Rhodesia.

The Africans are expected to call for the invocation of Chapter VII of the UN Charter, which is tantamount to a virtual declaration of a siege on the rebellious colony.

If Chapter VII were to be fully invoked it would bind member States to cut all postal, telephone and telecommunications contacts with Rhodesia. And it would call for more rigid sanctions on oil and arms supplies to Rhodesia flowing through South Africa, thereby threatening sanctions against Pretoria if it failed to comply.

The African hard line stems from Mozambique President Samora Machel's call earlier last month for an urgent meeting of the Security Council.

The Mozambique leader, a veteran of a 10-year guerrilla war against Portuguese colonialism, also called for increased international support to improve Mozambique's defence capacity against the seriously escalating Rhodesian incursions.

The Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), who have been meeting in Libreville, Gabon, have followed this appeal with a tough resolution before their heads of

state summit this and last week.

They have called on OAU members to give assistance to Mozambique and have pledged unqualified commitment by the OAU "in its determination to step up its material and financial aid to the freedom fighters."

However, it is paragraph 10 of the resolution which raises the dilemma for the West. This reads: "Calls upon the Security Council to take effective measures, particularly those provided for under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, in order to bring to a speedy end the prevailing situation in Zimbabwe which is the source of instability and insecurity which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security."

At the recent Commonwealth Prime Minister's conference in London, African members tried to have a similar statement included in the final resolution. But Britain and Canada, both Security Council members objected.

A joint U.S.-British team left for Zambia yesterday with a three-point package of proposals aimed at ending the Rhodesian impasse.

Whitehall is apparently pinning its hopes on the Africans not taking what it regards as a precipitate action. They are hoping that Mozambique will not push for Chapter VII and that other African States will be obliged to fall in line.

Sources in the Foreign Office say they are optimistic about the current Anglo-American initiative.

Apart from the general embarrassment to the West of casting vetoes, seen in Africa as a vote for the White Minorities, there is the specific problem of the controversial

American Ambassador to the UN, Andrew Young.

Black Americans feared when he took the UN job that he would at some stage be put in the position of casting a veto as the official American representative against the African bloc and harming Afro-American relations. This could be personally awkward for him in view of his recent support for Black Africa.

No doubt in the coming days the West will be trying hard to dissuade the Africans. But Mozambique needs something more tangible now than the promise of a UN mission like the one when went to Botswana earlier in the year and which inevitably, given the UN bureaucracy, will take months to report and act.

The Star Tuesday July 5 1977 19

SECOND REPORT-1

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Outcome of OAU talks still in balance

LIBREVILLE — The Organisation of African Unity is racing to close its summit today, but is being held up by the decision whether to regard the Patriotic Front of Mugabe and Nkomo as authentic representatives of a "freed" Zimbabwe.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said yesterday the new Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) could only grow from "the barrel of a gun" and it would be suicidal to permit more than one liberation army.

Recognition of the Front would not preclude a multi-party system once (Mr) Ian Smith's Government had been toppled, he said.

But with the summit due to end today and supporters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's rival nationalist group among the 49 OAU members, the outcome is uncertain.

The absence of such left-leaning and often pro-Soviet figures as Presidents Agostinho Neto of Angola, Samora Machel of Mozambique and Julius Nyerere of Tanzania have led some Western diplomatic observers to the conclusion that the more radical countries, seeing that they had been outmanoeuvred by the moderates, decided to send delegations headed by men of ministerial rank.

Several persons who have been observers at previous meetings of the organisation said they could not recall when there had been so few

attacks on Western powers or Western 'imperialism.'

Given the undercurrents of East-West polarisation that are so dominant here, representatives of the Patriotic Front, the coalition directing the Rhodesian guerilla war, appeared almost forlorn.

The delegates came here hoping the conference would endorse the position of the presidents of the "front-line" states, those nearest to Rhodesia.

Conference sources said it was also doubtful whether committees set up to resolve differences between Chad and Libya and between Ethiopia and its neighbours Sudan and Somalia would be able to reach conclusions before the summit closes.

Chad President Felix Malloum said Libya had occupied a strip of desert in the northern part of his country since 1973. Libya claims the area near the Aouzou oasis is Libyan territory.

The Ethiopian head of state, Mr Mengistu Haile-Mariam accused Somalia and Sudan of waging a "concerted conspiracy" against Ethiopia. Somalia was training and infiltrating troops in the hope of annexing a fifth of the country, he said.

Somalia yesterday accused Ethiopia of being "black colonialists," and counter-charged that Ethiopians were occupying territory claimed by Somalia — New York Times News Service and Sapa-Reuters.

Sithole sounds off

The Star's Africa News Service

LIBREVILLE — A bid by the Robert Mugabe-Joshua Nkomo Patriotic Front to grab all the OAU cash that is going for the Rhodesian nationalist struggle received a sudden jolt here yesterday with the circulation to all OAU summit delegates of a memorandum setting out reasons why the OAU should not only deny funds to the Patriotic Front, but also cease to recognise it.

Circulated by the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu

faction, the memorandum described the Patriotic Front as a "farce," an "unholy and unhealthy alliance" and a ploy by President Kaunda to install his friend Mr Nkomo as the first leader of the new Zimbabwe.

"The OAU should not recognise the Patriotic Front because it is an invitation to disaster and civil war in a new Zimbabwe. . . the OAU should reject the Patriotic Front because it is a big lie that the leaders of the Patriotic Front are the leaders of the guerillas," the memorandum said.

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Summit applauds Idi (CBE), the great survivor

CAPE TIMES 5/7/77

LIBREVILLE — President Idi Amin of Uganda took the Organization of African Unity's summit by storm last night and won rounds of applause from his fellow African leaders as he publicly admitted for the first time that he survived an attempt on his life last month.

He said the conspirators had been responsible for the recent death of the Congo-Brazzaville leader, Mr Marien Ngouabi, and had tried to kill the presidents of Angola, Benin (formerly Dahomey) and Guinea.

President Amin, wearing a dark blue battle-dress studded with medal ribbons and a revolver strapped around his waist, gave no details of the assassination attempt. Nor did he indicate during his 10-minute speech how many conspirators had been arrested or what their nationality was.

A British businessman living in Uganda, Mr Robert Scanlon, has been missing since early last month.



President Idi Amin

"I captured some of the people who tried to assassinate me," President Amin said. "I have got them, and that will be debated later at the present meeting."

"The whole Western press knew what was going to happen to me. They were sending people to Uganda to kill me, to Angola to kill President Neto, to Benin to kill President Kerekou and to Guinea to kill President Sekou Toure."

President Amin said the murder of President Ngouabi in March was part of the same Western conspiracy against him and some of the most prominent "anti-imperialist" leaders of black Africa.

There was a roar from the hundreds of delegates at the conference when President Amin solemnly announced that Uganda's defence council had awarded him the CBE — "the Highest Order of the Conqueror of British Imperialism". He said he was awarded the order because he had made the British "run away" from East Africa.

He welcomed efforts by Gabon's President Bernard Albert Bongo to mediate between himself, Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere and Kenya's President Jomo Kenyatta to revive the economic community of the three East African countries.

President Nyerere and President Kenyatta are not attending the summit.

"If our wise chairman, President Bongo, or any other African leader wants to help bring Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania together again, I welcome it," President Amin said. "I am ready to accept" — Sapa-Reuter-AP and Own Correspondent

OAU delegates shelve most

trouble points

Henry Reuter
The Star's Africa News Service

LIBREVILLE — Africa's leaders, meeting in Libreville for the 14th Organisation of African Unity summit conference, made history yesterday when they finished their business four hours ahead of schedule by shelving almost every major issue of conflict placed before them.

Those who remained of the 28 heads of state and government who attended the summit were all smiles as the meeting broke up.

Their only major decision concerned the approval of moves led by President Kaunda of Zambia to bring about the channeling of all future aid for Rhodesian liberation movements into the Patriotic Front, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe.

Even this resolution was worded so ambiguously that the principal OAU Press spokesman, Mr Peter Onu, told newsmen they would have to put their own interpretation on whether it meant the derecognition by the OAU of the Rhodesian liberation factions led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa and the Reverend Ndaningi Sithole.

CONCILIATION

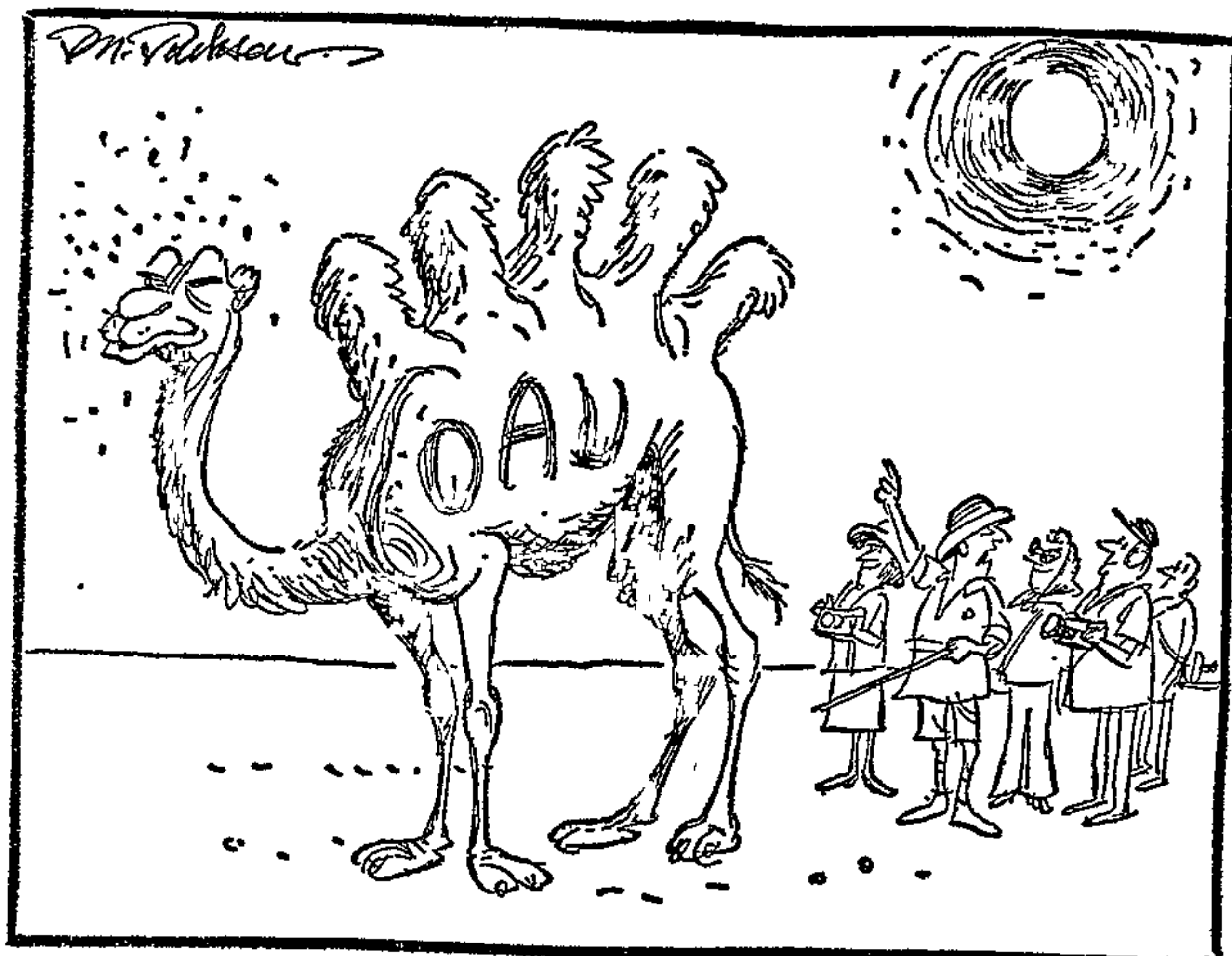
Steps taken in the heads of states' bid to retain a semblance of African unity were:

- Disputes between the Sudan and Ethiopia which have brought the countries to the brink of war referred to an eight-nation conciliation committee

- Mass killings in Ethiopia resulting from Somali-backed guerilla operations and Somalia's claim to one-fifth of Ethiopia's territory referred also to another eight-nation conciliation committee

- Territorial disputes between Libya and Chad over Libya's claim to a strip of territory in Northern Chad which has been found to be rich in uranium referred to a six-nation conciliation committee

- Demands for the OAU toughening of sanctions against Rhodesia and South Africa and for greater African aid to Mo-



"... and most of the time it just lives on its summits!"

Bongo's boggling summit splurge

Own Correspondent

LIBREVILLE — The Organisation of African Unity has traditionally exacted a high price from the host country for the annual summit.

But in the 14-year history of the organisation there has been nothing to compare with the extravagance of this year's OAU host, President Bongo of Gabon.

When the 10-day conference finishes, a population of 600 000 people will find itself the possessor of four Silver Cloud Rolls-Royces, nine armoured Cadillacs, 50 new Mercedes, more than 100 Peugeot of the latest model, and 300 German motorcycles.

Then there is the newly

acquired presidential ambulance which trails Mr Bongo's armoured and gold-painted Cadillac amid a swarm of siren-wailing outriders.

Like almost everything else, the food and drink have been flown in from France. French contractors are said to be making a fortune out of the summit in their old colony.

cont ↓

CONCILIATION

Zambia to increase its active role as a frontline state, the former points incorporated in yet another resolution on the subject, the latter referred to a special six-member OAU Commission.

COMOROS

● The major dispute between Mauritania and Morocco on the one hand, and Algeria on the other, over disputed lands in the Western Sahara, referred to an extraordinary summit meeting of the OAU to be held in Zambia during the first half of October.

● Continued French occupation of Mayotte Island in the Comoros. President Omar Bongo of Gabon, the new OAU chairman, was asked to contact the French President about it.

● Kenya did not pursue its charges that its north-eastern region had been invaded by 10 000 Somalis.

MERCENARIES

● No resolution was carried on a proposed convention on mercenaries, the major purpose of which would have been to define them.

● One of the few decisions taken by the heads of state was to endorse a Nigerian-sponsored resolution calling for the setting up of a mediation commission to deal with intra-African disputes.

The summit carried a Senegal resolution aimed at curbing the spread of communist interference in Africa.

The resolution on the Patriotic Front followed pleas to the summit meeting by front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe and factional leaders Bishop Abel Murorewa and the Rev Ndaningi Sithole to give their own followers exclusive recognition.

The resolution urged all member states to refrain from acts of support for individuals "thus running the risk of creating more than one army for the liberation and defence of an independent Zimbabwe."

BONGOS SUMMIT

He has outspent his predecessors with a display of pomp and opulence that many delegations find distasteful.

By conservative estimates more than half Gabon's annual revenue of R1 050-million from timber, oil, manganese and uranium has been spent on the conference.

The conference centre, with access roads, 50 presidential chalets and an adjoining theatre and banqueting hall, have soaked up much of this sum.

The expense has ranged from the purchase of 10 000 French crystal cut glasses to the acquisition of an astonishing range of vehicles.

Ethiopia is accused of mass killing

The Star's Africa
News Service

LIBREVILLE — The Ethiopian military government has been responsible for the killing of more than 1-million Ethiopians in the past 20 months, Somalia's acting Foreign Minister, Mr Abdul Khadar Kassim, said here last night.

Attacking the Ethiopian Government only hours after the OAU heads of state had appointed a committee to conciliate between the two countries, Mr Kassim confirmed that Somalia was now laying claim to vast stretches of Ethiopia.

He said Somali territory extended through Ogaden

to 100 km south of Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa.

Alleging that Ethiopia's military ruler, Mr Mengistu Haile Mariam was guilty of crimes against humanity, Mr Kassim said. "In the name of the socialist revolution, he has embarked on an orgy of bloodshed against defenceless women and children, workers, intellectuals and officers in the army."

Questioned on the basis for Somalia's latest territorial claims against its neighbours, Mr Kassim said Somalia's claim to all the territory to within 100 km south of Addis Ababa, dated from before the colonial divisions of Africa and was not therefore subject to the 1964 Cairo territorial agreement.

OAU backs war on white rule

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"We have no quarrel with the right of independent States to make decisions which affect their own interests," Mr. Sithole said. "After all, the law of the fittest applies in Africa. However, we should like to make it abundantly clear that we do not accept this decision at all."

Mr. Sithole, leader of the breakaway moderate wing of Mr. Mugabe's Zanu, said the Patriotic Front "is a foreign organisation mainly to serve foreign interests."

Liberators

"We still regard the people of Zimbabwe as their own liberators. Our brothers (abroad) may help, but, we believe, they may not impose their wishes on us. The fact that we operate from their soil should not in any way make them assume a colonial role over Zimbabwe."

"The decision made by the summit this morning now makes it impossible for Zimbabwe to unite."

— (Sapa-Reuter-AP.)

LIBREVILLE — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit yesterday recognised the terrorist forces of the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia as the spearhead of the war to free the country from White rule.

The last working session of the four-day summit meeting here approved a resolution designating the Front as entitled to the exclusive military, political and diplomatic backing of the 49 member States of the OAU.

The summit decision is seen as a setback for the moderate Western-orientated leaders and a blow to the rival Rhodesian independence movements led by the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, usually regarded as a moderate, swung the balance in favour of the Patriotic Front when he warned the summit that any further OAU hesitation over endorsing the Patriotic Front could plunge a Black-ruled Rhodesia into civil war.

Delegation sources said President Kaunda won over a number of moderates with the assurance that the Front would not abuse the OAU endorsement to impose one-party rule on a future Black-ruled Rhodesia, but would hold free elections as soon as the White minority regime was ousted.

Mr. Sithole issued a statement challenging what he described as the summit's decision "to recognise the Patriotic Front as the sole liberation movement in Zimbabwe."

7/7/77 N/MERCURY

Summit has not stopped conflicts

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LIBREVILLE — The 14th annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), which host President Omar Bongo of Gabon said was designed to salvage unity, managed to preserve a semblance of that goal — but without healing the deep rifts which divide the continent.

This was the consensus among observers who witnessed the four-day meeting in Gabon.

It was a summit at which "moderate" States went on what one of the delegates from a "progressive" nation described as an offensive. A resolution adopted on non-inter-

ference in the internal affairs of members could be interpreted as reflecting their concern about Soviet influence in the continent.

But the African leaders also decided, somewhat unexpectedly, to come out strongly in favour of a group spearheading the "armed struggle" in Rhodesia, which appeared to be a "progressive" victory.

After repeatedly decrying the lack of unity among nationalist movements in the parts of Africa not yet encompassed by the OAU, delegates accepted a Zambian resolution backing the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia, a loose alliance of the two main terrorist groups headed by Mr. Robert Mugabe and Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

The summit emphasised that it was essential to have only one liberation army fighting in Rhodesia. OAU spokesman Mr. Peter Oni added that the question of choosing a leader for Rhodesia would be decided after the "armed struggle" was successful.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the main nationalist group rivalling the Patriotic Front, made no public statement after the decision, although acquaintances said he was "stunned" by it. However, he had resolved to fight on regardless, they said.

A smaller group led by the Reverend Ndabangini Sithole decried the decision, arguing that it "now makes it impossible for Zimbabwe to unite."

Mr. Mugabe said after the decision that it was "recognition of the priorities we have set ourselves... first we fight and then, secondly, we go to elections."

Rivalry

Mr. Nkomo said in an apparent reference to rivalry among the nationalists that the front had been entrusted with a heavy responsibility.

The summit and the council of ministers which preceded it saw several examples of the conflict between individual States, in addition to the ideological split between "moderates" and "progressives."

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Answer

The OAU secretary-general, Mr. William Eteki Mbomoua, accepted that the summit, attended by 49 member nations, was not the ideal forum for settling disputes, and pointed to a Nigerian resolution accepted by the Heads of State on the establishment of a 10-country committee to mediate on conflicts. — (Sapa-Reuter.)

PAGE TWO

21 Mercury 13/8/77 Idi has 'muti' for Africa

(234)

For the information of members
the Faculty Officer:

NAIROBI—President Idi Amin of Uganda has discovered a "medicine" to overcome the problems of quarrels between African countries but has not revealed what it is. Uganda Radio, monitored here, quoted the text of a telegram sent by President Amin to the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), President Bongo of Gabon. In his telegram, President Amin said Uganda would not allow aircraft carrying mercenaries to overfly Uganda. He was giving this information to the OAU chairman now, so that Uganda could not be blamed if any planes carrying mercenaries were shot down over Uganda. — (Sapa-Reuters.)

has been prepared by

PREFERENCE OPTIONS	1	2	3				TOTAL VOTES CAST FOR EACH OPTION	POINTS
1	9	3	4				27	99
2	4	5	6				29	106
3	3	6	3				25	87
4	11	11	5				35	163
5	4	4	5				24	88
6	13	7	6	1	0	3	30	143

A full minute of the proceedings will be circulated to all members in due course.

5 August 1977

(Prof.) A.H.R.E. PAAP
Dean, Faculty of Arts

Total power transfer, says black envoy

'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — The Frontline states will not accept anything short of an effective transfer of power from a white minority to a black majority in Rhodesia and South West Africa.

This position, binding Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola, was revealed in Lusaka yesterday by Tanzania's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Benjamin Mukapa.

He arrived on Friday with "a very special message" from Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to his Zambian counterpart, President Kenneth Kaunda.

In an interview Mr Mukapa said: "Frontline states are holding together in the confrontation against racist regimes in Salisbury and Pretoria."

"We will never accept a solution which falls short of the effective transfer of power to the black majorities in Rhodesia and Namibia."

Mr Mukapa was scheduled to return to Dar es Salaam yesterday but will now fly back on Tuesday, said a spokesman for Zambia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Observers believe there are important issues on Southern Africa that have to be discussed before Mr Mukapa returns with another message from President Kaunda to President Nyerere.

Mr Mukapa said he would have discussions with Zambia's Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Paul Lusaka.

When he arrived Mr Mukapa told newsmen that Zambia was in the very front of frontline states in a confrontation with Rhodesia and South Africa.

"We admire this stand by you and we want to continue until we have accomplished the task which has been entrusted to us by the Organisation of African Unity."

(234)

OAU bid to cut SA's oil supplies

DD 15/12/77

LONDON — A seven-member delegation from the Organisation of African Unity has visited Iran and requested the Shah to cut off South Africa's oil

Iran supplies South Africa with more than 80 per cent of its imported oil

The OAU delegation is headed by Zambia's Foreign Minister, Mr Siteke Mwale. It had planned to make a grand tour of oil producing countries all over the world to mobilise them in a total boycott of South Africa's oil supplies, but it later decided to visit the oil producing countries in stages

Its first visit was to Ecuador and Venezuela in South America, in October. Then in November it set off on a tour that took it to Burma and Indonesia in the Far East and also to Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq in the Middle East.

The delegation, which

includes representatives from Nigeria (the major oil producer in black Africa), Tanzania and Ethiopia (OAU headquarters), has been proceeding with its mission with the minimum publicity

The delegation, it is learnt, has not completed its mission yet. It hopes to make a further trip probably in January

There are no indications yet what success the OAU delegation has had. It was anticipated that it would meet with a ready response in most oil producing countries, but that the Shah, while not giving a blunt refusal to the delegation's request for an oil embargo against South Africa, would evade giving a direct reply.

Iran recently donated money to the OAU's special fund for liberation committees, but some OAU members want the OAU to refuse to accept the donation because of Iran's involvement with South Africa — DDC

Egyptians walk out of Tripoli OAU summit

21/2/78

230

TRIPOLI — The Egyptian delegation walked out of a ministerial meeting of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) yesterday after an attack on Egypt by the Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi.

Opening the 30th session of the OAU's Council of Ministers, Colonel Gaddafi said the Afro-Arab summit in Cairo last year had agreed on an econom-

ic boycott of Israel and South Africa.

Then he told delegates from the OAU's 49 member states: "Unfortunately, the Egyptian Government failed to implement the boycott and Israel thus had access to the Suez Canal."

At this point the four-member Egyptian delegation led by Cairo's Ambassador to Tanzania, Mr Ahmed Hatata, walked out of Tripoli's Hall of the People.

Relations between Libya and Egypt have grown increasingly bitter since President Anwar Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November at the outset of his Middle East peace initiative — Sapa-Reuter.

24/2/78

230

OAU link
BRUSSELS — Belgian
authorities have approved
a plan by the Organisa-
tion of African Unity
(OAU) to open a secreta-
riat in Brussels, the Bel-
gian capital. — Sapa-AP

OAU aims at Canary Isles

TRIPOLI — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is stepping up its campaign to gain independence for the Spanish-ruled Canary Islands.

The OAU Council of Ministers recommended on Saturday night that member States give assistance to the Canary Separatist Movement which has yet to be formally recognised by the OAU.

The Algerian-backed movement wants self-determination and independence for the islands in the Atlantic off north-west Africa.

The council also invited member States near the Canaries to consider requests for transit facilities for the separatist movement's combatants go-

ing to and from the islands.

The States should also consider giving other assistance to the movement.

The OAU assistant secretary-general, Dr. Peter Onu, told reporters that the 49-member council had also recommended that the OAU secretary-general, Mr. William Eteki Mbou Mouta, ask the United Nations Decolonisation Committee to declare the islands a non-autonomous territory.

Dr. Onu said Morocco had entered reservations declaring it could not support the council's recommendations, which now go to the OAU summit in Khartoum in July for final approval.

The Canary Islands issue has already caused tension between Spain and Algeria

and the Spanish at one time withdrew their ambassador from Algiers.

Dr. Onu said an OAU delegation would visit the former Portuguese island of Sao Tome, off West Africa, to investigate reports that mercenaries were trying to invade the island.

He said the OAU Liberation Committee which met here two weeks ago had received a message from Sao Tome saying there were unidentified ships and aircraft nearby and it was believed mercenaries were planning to invade and overthrow the Government.

The council decided to send a mission to the island to investigate what was happening and safeguard independence, Dr. Onu said. — (Sapa-Reuter)

OAU must speed up liberation —editorial

"Mail" Africa Bureau
LUSAKA—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) came under fire in Lusaka yesterday for passing resolutions which are not implemented and for failure to speed up the decolonisation process in southern Africa.

The government-owned Zambia Daily Mail said in its editorial yesterday:

"The OAU must now stand up and help speed up the liberation of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa."

"Of late, the OAU has rendered itself very ineffective, passing out tons and tons of resolutions which never get implemented," the newspaper, which reflects government opinion, said.

It said there had also been disputes among African states where brother had fought brother, resulting in untold suffering and bloodshed, "while the OAU has looked on with folded arms".

STAR 8/6/78

230

West a 'threat to OAU'

HAVANA — A Western-inspired military force in Africa would divide the continent and wreck the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Angolan Prime Minister, Mr Lopo do Nascimento, said in an interview published in Havana yesterday.

"The creation of this reactionary military force in Africa makes a need for

progressive forces to form a consensus in Africa," he told the Cuban newspaper, Granma. But he added: "We are against the formation of military blocs in Africa."

Nato moves in Africa showed an attempt to create a military force there, an extremely dangerous policy, Mr Do Nascimento said.

"The imperialists want to do what they did in Europe: make an aggressive bloc so that progressive forces have to create a defensive bloc," he said.

"This would have as a consequence a division and possibly the destruction of African unity and the OAU, because the existence of a unifying organisation in the political area

and divisions in the military field would not make sense."

The Angolan Prime Minister made a stopover in Cuba on his way home from a special UN session on disarmament, Granma reported. He arrived on Sunday and met President Fidel Castro before leaving on Monday.

Mr Do Nascimento told Granma he did not believe the Soviet Union was interfering in African affairs.

"We think in a different way from the Western Press. We are not dealing with a confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union in Africa, but a confrontation between the forces of progress and reaction."

"What is happening in Africa is a process of class battle within various neo-colonialised countries."

"African countries have acquired political independence, but are now coming up against the problems of true, concrete independence." — Sapa-Reuter.

Patriotic Front ²³⁰ gets OAU aid pledge

DAR ES SALAAM. — Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders fighting in Rhodesia have asked African leaders for the equivalent of R2 500 000 to buy arms.

"We can't give them three million bucks, but we'll give them all we can," Mr Laban Oyaka, spokesman for the Organisation of African Unity's liberation committee, said later.

A resolution at an OAU meeting in Dar es Salaam expressed full support for the guerrillas and instructed the committee secretariat to grant all possible requests from the Patriotic Front.

The committee also backed Swapo's objections to the South West African independence plan.

The Rev Ndabaningi Sithole says he is willing to attend a conference with the United States, Britain, the OAU, and the UN to solve Rhodesia's problems — now "solely diplomatic", and a delegation representing Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC has arrived in Kinshasa for talks with Zaire leaders aimed at drumming up support for the Rhodesian internal settlement.—Sapa Reuter.

OAU likely

Star

5/7/78

230

to become

stronger

under Nimeiri

KHARTOUM — After a year which has seen three new armed conflicts involving non-African troops and at least four continuing insurgencies on the continent, African heads of state are coming together again to see what subjects they can speak about with one voice.

Foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) start an eight-day meeting in Khartoum on Friday to prepare the agenda for a heads of state meeting due to be held in Khartoum from July 18 to 21.

Sudan, host for the 15th OAU summit meeting is one of the few African countries which appears to have found a long-term solution to an internal rebellion despite the fact that this huge country straddles Africa's sub-Saharan dividing line of race and religion.

Ogaden region

A state of near civil war in the southern Sudan which lasted for 17 years, ended in 1972 amid praise for President Jaafar Mohamed Nimeiri. The peace agreement provided for a form of regional autonomy for southern Sudan.

The OAU summit meeting takes place against a background of conflicts during the past year in the Ogaden region of



PRESIDENT NIMEIRI

Ethiopia, the Shaba province of Zaire and in northern Chad. They have involved the participation of Cuban, French and Belgian troops.

The conflicts, particularly because of the involvement of foreign troops, brought calls from around the world for the OAU to be more dynamic and more effective in living up to the principles of its charter regarding the peaceful settlement of disputes and the improvement of the lot of Africa's generally poor people.

Many diplomatic observers expect the OAU to speak with a stronger voice when President Nimeiri takes over the

chairmanship of the 49-member organisation from President Bongo of Gabon.

General Nimeiri has already shown himself an active mediator in African and Middle East disputes.

The OAU always aims to stress unity but its new chairman may find he has problems at the Khartoum summit meeting in preventing a rift between countries, most of them Francophone, which received Western military support and those backed by Cuba and Eastern Europe, as well as those which oppose any foreign military presence in Africa.

Rhodesia

The OAU's strongest words have usually been used at the expense of white-ruled southern Africa but this year, following the so-called internal settlement in Rhodesia which is due to bring elections and black majority rule by the end of the year, Africa's leaders may find their first difficulties in finding a unanimous voice on the subject.

In statements on national radio stations and at the OAU ministerial meeting in Tripoli last February, Ghana, Uganda, Liberia and Mauritania expressed the view that liberation groups other than the Patriotic Front Alliance, which composes the internal Rhodesian settlement, should be allowed to address the OAU — Sapa-Reuter.

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Agreement

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Disputes

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OAU rift looms at Khartoum summit

member organisation from President Bongo of Gabon.

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Although the OAU always aims to stress unity, its new chairman may find he has problems at the Khartoum summit preventing a rift between countries which received Western military support and those backed by Cuba and Eastern Europe, as well as those which oppose any foreign military presence in Africa.

The dispute centres on the idea of a Pan-African security force on the lines of the multi-national force put together to defend Zaire's Shaba province after an incursion by Angola-based rebels in the past two years.

Resolution

At a meeting of the OAU liberation committee in Dar-es-Salaam late last month, Nigeria proposed a resolution condemning Western military aid and making no mention of Cuban and Soviet aid.

The resolution was adopted by the 21-member committee after a heated exchange and by a majority vote.

President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, one of those African leaders closely linked with France, which sent troops to join the pan-African force in Shaba, has already said publicly that he will propose forming a defence pact with his neighbours.

Decolonisation has always been the strong point

of the OAU which was formed in Addis Ababa in 1963 during the period of the most rapid post-World War II decolonisation.

The OAU's strongest words have usually been used at the expense of White-ruled southern Africa but this year, following the so-called internal settlement in Rhodesia which is due to bring elections and Black majority rule by the end of the year, Africa's leaders may find their first difficulties in finding a unanimous voice on the subject.

Sensitive

In statements on national radio stations and at the OAU ministerial meeting in Tripoli last February, Ghana, Uganda, Liberia and Mauritania expressed the view that liberation groups other than the Patriotic Front alliance, which composes the internal Rhodesian settlement, should be allowed to address the OAU.

The growing Cuban and Soviet role in Africa, although strongly opposed by many moderate African governments, has not yet been brought up at the OAU because the organisation is especially sensitive about the intruding on the sovereign rights of its member States.

Driven

But this year Somalia, whose forces were driven from the ethnic Somali-inhabited Ogaden region of Ethiopia by Cuban-led forces last March after an eight-month border war, and Zaire, which accused Cuba of training and accompany-

ing the rebels who took over Shaba towns in May, may break the silence.

In the past the moderate and "progressive" camps have tested their strength against each other over the Angolan civil war which followed Portugal's departure from its colony, and the western Sahara, where Algerian-backed guerillas are fighting against the partition of the former Spanish enclave between Morocco and Mauritania.

Attacked

French jets based in Mauritania have attacked guerilla columns heading over the desert for target in Mauritania and the Polisario guerilla group is expected to make a particularly strong bid for recognition by the OAU in Khartoum because of this.

But the division between the two camps has been so close on this issue and the organisation has such built-in reserves against condemning any of its members that a special summit called for two years ago has still not taken place.

The heads of State will also have before them plans for setting up a Pan-African news agency by 1980.

Preliminary appointments have been made and President Amin of Uganda has offered a building to house the headquarters in Kampala.

Dropped

But an earlier attempt ended in it being quietly dropped in 1966 and smaller countries which have no national news agency have not yet shown much interest in contributing from slender resources to the new plan.

In the past year the OAU itself has occasionally come under fire from its members for being ineffective.

An indication of whether the summit's resolutions are likely to be translated into action will be clear from the attendance in Khartoum.

Less than half Africa's heads of State went to the last summit in Libreville and less than a quarter went to the one before that in Mauritius.

Time for OAU to search its soul

(230)

7/7/78
K.A.M.

This month the Organisation of Africa Unity (OAU) faces what might be called a crisis of existence.

The OAU is 15 years old now, and the time appears to have come to test its function in Africa. Is it capable of resolving differences between its African members, or will its members, increasingly, turn either to the West or East in seeking support for their various causes?

The crisis has been brewing for a long time now, but it has been precipitated by the invasion of Zaïre's Shaba Province by Katangese rebels. Zaïre's reaction to the invasion was to turn not to OAU, but to Western powers, for help.

France, particularly, responded by offering to assemble a pan-African "fire brigade" force, which would be rushed to extinguish Soviet-Cuban-inspired insurrection.

This idea has been abandoned in the face of strong

Western and African objections, but the fact remains that, in a critical situation an African state looked not to the OAU, but to a former colonial Western power for succour.

In the eyes of many African leaders, this is the beginning of a new scramble for Africa, not among the West European powers this time, but between East and West. They feel the great powers of capitalism and communism are usurping a function the OUA should be performing, and that Africa is becoming the new battleground for these powers.

As the writer Jonathan Power pointed out recently, since 1945 nearly all the wars have been fought in the Third World, and around three-quarters of the current international arms trade is now with the Third World and is still on the increase.

The United States provides the Third World with 38% of its arms, Britain and France with another



Stanley Uys
IN LONDON

18% and the Soviet Union and its allies with 35%. China's contribution is only 2%, and the Third World's domestic contribution is also only 2%.

This is not right, OAU leaders argue. The Third World should be settling its own affairs, not turning to the Western or Eastern blocs for military support and intervention.

The 49 OAU members will be meeting in Khartoum tomorrow to deliberate on this and other intractable issues. Founded in 1963, the OAU really has been limited only in its opposition to colonialism in Africa and in its solid rejection of racism. No doubt it will declare this unity again on these issues in

its week-long meeting.

But on the issues which have been tearing African states apart internally (Amin's Uganda) and provoking border conflicts, (Ethiopia-Somalia, Western Sahara, etc) the OAU has been singularly unsuccessful. Its "commission of mediation, conciliation and arbitration" has failed disarmingly to live up to the high promise expected of it.

The gloomy conclusion some African leaders have come to is that African states, apparently, are incapable of solving their own conflicts, and that a new era of neo-colonialism is beginning in the form of foreign intervention by invitation. In this way, it is feared,

Africa will become an arena for renewed super-power rivalry in which the dominant interests will be not those of developing African states themselves, but of the super-powers.

In a recent article, Professor Ali A. Mazrui, one of Africa's leading black historians, posed the question "Against the background of the OAU's impotence in recent African crises, the question must be asked whether the OAU will live long enough to be a factor in African politics in the 1980's. Will it be there to celebrate its 20th anniversary in 1983? Was Shaba one more nail in the coffin? Or was it the claron shock of revival?"

For idealists in Africa, Shaba has been the claron shock of revival. They see no reason why the OAU should not preside over the resolution of African conflicts like some wise arbitrator—with powers to enforce the arbitration. They see France's

projected pan-African strike force as a Trojan Horse, which will endanger further "the fragile independence of the continent."

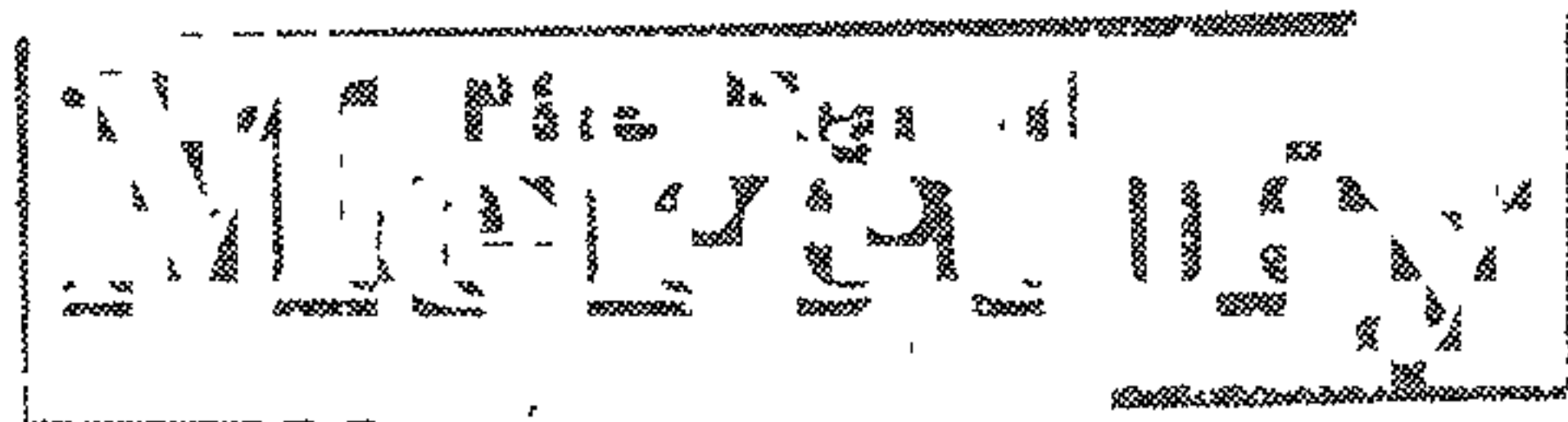
But the ghost that will haunt the OAU conference is Angola. When that country became independent, the OAU had to choose which liberation movement to back, and it made a choice—the MPLA. The result was a cleavage in the organisation which persists today.

This is the reality of OAU politics. It is naive to expect Africa to be a homogeneous political entity. It is divided into what some observers call "progressive," "centrist" and "moderate" states. There is no such thing as a neutral OAU that can intervene impartially in conflicts and hand down some kind of African "norm" like tablets from the Mount.

So the prospects of the OAU reaching agreement on how to react in the future to African conflicts is slender. There is no reason to expect Africa to behave differently from any other continent in a political situation fraught with rivalries.

In some ways, one can see this as a warning of impending instability, in other ways as part of the process of growing up.

But, and this is the point, it is difficult to see how Africa can mobilise itself as a united, black front to keep out foreign intervention. The new scramble for Africa has started. The old game is on again.



SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1978

230

OAU GETS SET

WITH THE foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity now gathered in Khartoum, the stage is set for another annual attempt to breathe some life and accord into this near-moribund brotherhood of Black States.

Rarely has there been a conference of the OAU where a mood of domestic crisis, and consequent disarray, has not prevailed. Now it is meeting after a year which has seen three new armed conflicts involving non-African troops, and at least four continuing insurgencies on the continent. With the question of foreign intervention in Africa topping the agenda, a major rift seems in the offing between countries which have received Western military aid, and those backed by Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Even southern Africa, which traditionally provides the most fertile ground for OAU rhetoric, is likely to present problems, as there is now a significant element of support in the organisation for the Rhodesian internal settlement as opposed to the Patriotic Front.

In fact, if there is to be any new political direction from this year's conference, it seems more likely to stem from the incoming chairman than from the discordant forum of delegates. General Nimeri, President of the Sudan, is fast acquiring the reputation of being Africa's man of peace. His leadership — coming in the wake of President Amin of Uganda, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam of Mauritius, and Presi-

dent Bongo of Gabon, could conceivably transform the OAU into some sort of force to be reckoned with.

He has achieved some notable success in bringing stability to his own country since the end of the Sudanese civil war six years ago — not the least of his accomplishments being the expulsion of Russians from the Sudan and the setting up of closer ties with the West.

He is reported to have prepared a resolution which seeks to exclude all types of foreign intervention in Africa — even by invitation of African governments. His idea is that only OAU forces should be allowed to provide military assistance at the request of member States. However, as many African governments now depend on foreign troops for their survival, it seems wholly unlikely that his dream will be fulfilled.

Moreover, it is not generally realised that besides the presence of Cubans and Russians in Africa, there are also French troops and military advisers in no fewer than 12 African countries. The governments of these Francophone States could be just as reluctant to consider Nimeri's proposal as, say, the Angolans.

Nevertheless, Nimeri's moderate direction could still be a strong factor in softening the OAU's customary strident demands, and transforming its image of disarray into some semblance of unity. And that is vital to the organisation if it hopes to survive in the role for which it was conceived.

230 10/7/78

US blacks suffer too — OAU envoy

NEW YORK — Some black Americans suffer the same "sickening" race violence found in South Africa, a senior diplomat of the Organisation of African Unity has charged.

He cited the recent death of a prominent black businessman in New York and called it "exactly the same" as that of Mr Steve Biko.

Mr Dramane Outtara, OAU representative at the United Nations, said it was well and good for Pres Carter to champion human rights, "but we believe this will not wash the dirt on his doorstep

and will fail because of the credibility gap.

He cited several "dirty, sinister incidents" including the death last month of a Brooklyn businessman, Mr Arthur Miller, after a wild scuffle with police.

Mr Outtara said Mr Miller had been beaten by a "police gang," stuffed into the back of a police car and dumped in a police station. His condition was noticed and he was sent to hospital only after it was too late. He was pronounced dead on arrival — DDC

Illegal? Charge as OAU expels island team

STAR 10/12/78

230

KHARTOUM — A dispute has erupted among leaders of the Organisation of African Unity over whether they were right to expel a government brought to power by a white mercenary.

The OAU's ministerial council expelled a delegation from the Comoro Islands on the ground that it represented a regime installed by Belgian-born "Colonel" Bob Denard.

But conference sources said some delegates in the 49-nation organisation were now questioning the decision at the eight-day meeting which opened on Friday.

OAU spokesman Mr Peter Onu said the expulsion of a four-man delegation from the Indian Ocean islands was dictated by the fact that its government seized power two months ago through the intervention of a European mercenary force led by Colonel Denard, a former colonial policeman in French African territories.

Conference sources said the decision to expel the Comoro delegation, headed by the Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Ali Mroudjae, was unprecedented. The issue was likely to be taken up by African heads of state due to hold a summit meeting in Khartoum between July 18 and 21.

The Comoros, off the east coast of Africa, became independent of France in 1975. Last May its marxist government was overthrown by the soldiers of fortune headed by Colonel Denard, who had previously led mercenaries in Zaïre, Yemen and Biafra.

The Comoro leader, Mr Ahmed Abdallah, was recalled from exile in Paris to head the ruling council after the coup in which former President Ali Solih was killed.

The Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Mroudjae, leader of the expelled delegation, said the OAU move was totally unexpected and he had asked Mr Ahmed Abdallah to come to the African summit.

One West African Foreign Affairs Minister, who did not wish to be quoted by name, said the expulsion was illegal because the Comoros were full members of the OAU and had a perfect right to a seat. — Sapa-Reuter.

12/7/78 2.30

Rhodesia: OAU Ministers back all-party talks

KHARTOUM — The Organisation of African Unity Foreign Ministers meeting today backed Anglo-American plans for an "all parties" conference to bring peace to Rhodesia

US told to warn Nkomo to play fair

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — The Patriotic Front should be told that American good will depends upon "its delivery of a reasonable degree of democratic procedure and racial fairness" in Rhodesia, the Washington Post says in an editorial

The editorial discusses the "Rhodesia amendment" to lift American sanctions which came within three votes of passage in the Senate recently. A new amendment, proposing a six-month sanctions suspension, is now to be put.

The amendment, vehemently opposed by the Carter administration, looks attractive to many senators, says the Washington Post

ALTERNATIVE

The moderate, one man, one-vote multiracial system promised by the "internal" government, looks better than the communist orientated black guerrilla regime seen as the likely alternative

But will the "Rhodesia amendment" even then, out, asks the Post. It suggests that rather than causing Mr. Joshua Nkomo, one of the Front's leaders, to negotiate, he "may call in the Cubans"

It stopped short of giving total backing to the Patriotic Front alliance, according to OAU spokesman, Mr. Peter Onu, who said the council of foreign ministers agreed "the choice of leadership in Zimbabwe is up to the people of Zimbabwe"

He added that although the foreign ministers' council agreed the Front had "sole responsibility" for pursuing the war aimed at bringing acceptable black majority rule to Rhodesia, "other political groups should also be involved in an all-parties conference"

The ministers' recommendation must still be approved by the heads of state summit that also starts in Khartoum next week. But in the past, endorsement of foreign ministers' decisions had invariably been given

The OAU move on Rhodesia was seen by local diplomatic observers as open encouragement for internal nationalist leaders who have joined forces with the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr. Ian Smith, to pursue their own road to black majority rule, to come to the conference table

The move is also seen as a blow to the Front whose Khartoum spokesmen said they were pressing for total OAU support which would exclude other nationalist factions inside Rhodesia

DOOR OPEN

The Front, in a statement to the council yesterday, left open the door for a negotiated peace settlement, but at the same time it made clear it believed only punishment and exclusion of the war would bring a satisfactory settlement

Mr. Ndabandabi Sithole who arrived in Khartoum

Earlier this week was not allowed to address the foreign Ministers meeting. The front spokesman, Mr. Joseph Msiska made clear to the OAU ministers that future it had little faith in the future for a negotiated settlement. S.A.P.A. - A.P. and the STAR Bureau

IN LONDON. The South Africa Society has urged the British Government to recognise, adopt and support the internal settlement in Rhodesia because it believes the non-negotiable attitude leading to 1980

68. The two great epochs of the human history, for the most part they accomplish themselves, unconsciously in the form of external necessity, through an endless succession of apparent accidents. Hereupon the dialectic of the Idea becomes itself merely the conscious reflex of the dialectic evolution of the real world, and therefore, the dialectic of Hegel was turned upside down or rather it was placed upon its feet, instead of on its head, where it was standing before.

(2) The co-existence of price elasticity for supply and demand in the process of production of the commodity, the existence of the commodity in the market, is less an independent condition of their will, a development of their material productive forces, to a definite stage of these productive forces constituting the economic structure of society, with their basis in a material and spiritual superstructure arises, and to which the forms of social consciousness correspond. The material and the spiritual means of existence condition the

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OAU plans SA oil embargo

KHARTOUM — Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) yesterday continued to push for a total oil embargo against South Africa aimed at ending apartheid.

The ministers, preparing for the OAU summit next week, reviewed a report by a "committee of seven" which has visited nine oil producing states over the past year in an effort to persuade them to back the embargo.

OAU press spokesman Mr Peter Onu did not detail the committee's success. But he said members were unable to visit Iran, the largest supplier of oil to South Africa and a strong trade partner.

Mr Onu said the committee's aim was "to put

the screws on South Africa" because of its apartheid system.

The oil producing states visited by the committee were Venezuela and Ecuador, Indonesia and Malaysia and the Middle East states of Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Iraq.

According to African sources here, the ministers have also considered the possibility of weakening South Africa's economy by banning companies with branches in the Republic from operating elsewhere in Africa.

The ministers, responsible for making recommendations to the meeting of OAU heads of state, yesterday reaffirmed their total support for Swapo — SAPA-AP

formed in the human brain, are also necessarily, attributes of their material life-process, which is empirically verifiable and bound to material premises. Materialism, religion, metaphysics, all the rest of ideology and their corresponding forms of consciousness have no longer the semblance of independence. They have no history of development; but are, on the contrary, the material production and their material in the process of production. They are, in the same addition, their thinking, and the products of their thinking. A headmaster to mind by conscious but constructs by life.

(d) The materialist conception of history starts from the principle that production and with production the exchange of its products, is the basis of every social order. That in every society which has appeared in history, the distribution of the products and with it the division of society into classes and estates is determined by what is produced and how it is produced. The product is exchanged. According to this conception, the ultimate causes of all social changes and political revolutions are to be sought not in the realm of ideas (or their increasing insight into eternal truth and justice, but in changes in the mode of production and exchange, that is, in the social relations of production and the philosophy but in the economic of the period concerned.

(e) Social relations are closely bound up with productive forces. In acquiring new productive forces, men change their mode of production; and in changing their mode of production, they change all their social relations. The hand-mill gives society with it a new social lord; the steam-mill, society with it the industrial capitalist. The material conditions of life determine the social relations of life, and the social relations of life determine the material conditions of life. The material conditions of life determine the social relations of life, and the social relations of life determine the material conditions of life.

These excerpts illustrate a view of history that is not a mere description of absolute and deterministic, as that embodied in the idealist dialectic of Hegel. Dialectic was accepted by Marx and Engels as a correct description of the apparatus of social development, but with this crucial difference: for the Absolute Idealist dialectic they substituted the "forces of production." It was the latter which were held to be reflected in the non-material construction of men, in their religious, political, and so on. These institutions and ideas proceeded not from men's ideas but from the ways in which they produced and exchanged material goods. Moreover, just as the dialectic progression of the idea from externality to its final self-consciousness stage, independent of the individuality of any of its human brains, so the dialectic progression of the material conditions of human brains is independent of their will. As individuals they enter as producers and consumers of their will.

- (1) 15 units.
- (2) 20 units.
- (3) 30 units.
- (4) 45 units.
- (5) None of the above.

OAU press on with S.A. oil ban

NM 13/7/78 (230)

KHARTOUM — Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity pursued efforts yesterday to impose a total oil embargo against South Africa with the aim of forcing an end to apartheid.

The ministers, preparing for the OAU summit next week, reviewed a report by a Committee of Seven which, over the past year, has visited nine oil-producing states in an effort to persuade them to back an oil embargo.

The OAU Press spokesman, Mr. Peter Onu, did not reveal the degree of success met by the committee. But he said that members were unable to visit Iran.

Iran is the largest supplier of oil to South Africa and the two countries have strong trade ties.

Efforts by the committee to meet the Shah of Iran, according to sources here, were politely rebuffed.

Mr. Onu said the aim of the committee was "to put the screws on South Africa" because of its apartheid system of separate racial development.

"You will be hearing more about Iran later," he said.

The oil-producing states visited by the committee were Venezuela and Ecuador, Indonesia and Malaysia, and the Middle East states of Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Iraq.

According to African sources here, the ministers have also been considering the possibility of further weakening South Africa's economy by banning companies that operate there from operating elsewhere in Africa.

The ministers, responsible for making recommendations for the meeting of OAU heads of State, yesterday reaffirmed their total support for Swapo — (Sapa-AP.)

OAU talks get bogged down

NM 14/7/78

230

KHARTOUM — Initial efforts by Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Foreign Ministers to debate the controversial issue of foreign military intervention and the creation of a Pan-African peacekeeping force in the continent ended in confusion here yesterday.

"We achieved absolutely nothing," said one Foreign Minister after three hours of debate revolving around a draft resolution on the two issues tabled by the Congo.

Other delegates said the discussions got bogged down in procedural matters.

The resolution has still to be made public. But a copy circulating here says it takes a strong stand against Western "expansionist policies" in Africa. No mention is made of the growing Cuban and Soviet presence.

It also indirectly condemns the creation of the Pan-African security force backed by 21 French-speaking States and France.

There are some 40 000 Cuban troops stationed in Africa aiding pro-Marxist governments, while France still has 14 000 troops deployed in former French colonies.

Together with Belgium it airlifted troops to Shaba Province in Zaire earlier this year to help rescue Whites trapped by an invading force from Angola.

Their presence has helped polarise Africa into "Progressive States" favouring Cuban and Soviet involvement and "Moderate States" who back Western initiatives.

The draft Congo resolution apparently voices the view of the "Progressives."

It expresses "great concern over the reconfirmation of expansionist policies of certain Western imperialist powers" in Africa and condemns "sordid manoeuvres" aimed at disrupting African unity.

It condemns any "so-called inter-African force" outside the auspices of the OAU and reaffirms total support for liberation movements recognised by the OAU, in whose service, it says, "all armed forces that are to effect the liberation of the continent should be placed."

This is seen by diplomatic observers here as leaving the door open for possible Cuban aid to help topple White rule in southern Africa — (Sapa.-AP.)

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Dear

I am please
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The Senate

(a) Your candidature:

(b) Your field of study/propose

(c) The appointment of
as your Supervisor.

You are reminded that all
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Yours sincerely,

O. METCALF
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Disunity at the OAU Summit

16/7/78

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KHARTOUM — The seven-man Zanu delegation from Rhodesia, expelled from the Organisation of African Unity conference has been joined by a four-man delegation from the Comoro Islands.

The Comoro delegation to the ministerial meeting of the OAU was expelled on the grounds that their government was brought to power with the aid of mercenaries.

OAU spokesman Dr Peter Onu told a Press conference the expulsion had been proposed by Benin and supported by Mali, Nigeria, Guinea, Algeria and Libya.

He said the delegation had been called the 'Bob Denard delegation' — after the veteran Belgian

mercenary of African wars who led some 40 French-speaking mercenaries in overthrowing the government of the late President Nkomo in May.

In Salisbury, the Rhodesian minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Elliot Muboko yesterday attacked the decision to expel the Zanu delegation, led by the Rev Ndebele.

Dr Gabellah said the seven had been expelled despite earlier assurances that supporters of the Salisbury accord would have an equal opportunity to present their case.

According to an OAU spokesman, the expulsion was on the grounds that they were in Khartoum to create confusion.

But Dr Gabellah said it was clear that powerful elements within the OAU were not interested in the welfare of black Rhodesians.

The bitterness of the argument over Russian and Cuban military intervention in Africa pointed to the fragility of the OAU as a whole and the emergence of two distinct camps in Africa, he said.

Saturday's public meeting of foreign ministers was adjourned briefly and then resumed behind closed doors after the Libyan delegation clashed with Zaïre and Mauritania over France's military role in Africa — Sapa-Reuter and Own Correspondent.

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commercial ranching, communal and reserved areas. Commercial ranches, mostly in the western less populated regions, are to be held under leasehold tenure. Settlement on these lands would be by the larger livestock owners. The purpose behind this proposal is to ensure the continued development of commercial ranching. As a corollary to this proposal, the removal of the large herds to leasehold ranches is intended to relieve pressure on the communal lands. These are the lands closer to settlements that have been heavily grazed in the past and are in need of restoration. There is a third category, reserved areas, which is not important in this discussion. The aim behind the proposals, to combine the promotion of commercial ranching with protective devices for the smaller livestock owners who will continue to rely on communal grazing, is laudable. What is questionable is the means whereby this is intended to be carried out.

In essence, the proposal is for a once-for-all settlement of livestock interests. Considerable benefits will flow to the wealthier families who obtain leasehold ranches, unless, as proposed, in the first instance small livestock owners combine together to claim the same privilege. There are several factors that suggest this will not happen. The first is that 45% of the rural population have no cattle and so are out of the running from the start. Secondly, all available evidence suggests that at present it is few families who practice the commercial management of herds. Farmers on

OAU summit opens after week of feuding

KHARTOUM — African heads of state open their annual summit conference today facing marked differences over foreign intervention in Africa and little hope of achieving any spectacular reconciliations among feuding members.

Foreign ministers from the 49-member Organisation of African Unity have deliberated, fought and compromised for more than a week to prepare the agenda for the three-day conference.

Pres Jaafar Nimeiri opened the ministerial meeting with a call for an African buffer force and an OAU Security Council.

But within an hour, Libya and Algeria, opposing recent French military forays into Africa, clashed violently with Zaire, Chad, Mauritania and other so-called moderate states which have military ties with France.

The opening ministerial session was stretched to two days as the debate heated up and the moderates demonstrated they had come well-prepared to defend the views of what in the past has often been a silent OAU majority.

Barbed exchanges and thinly disguised insults eventually came so thick that the Sudanese chairman was obliged to conclude the opening formalities behind closed doors for the first time in the organisation's 15-year history.

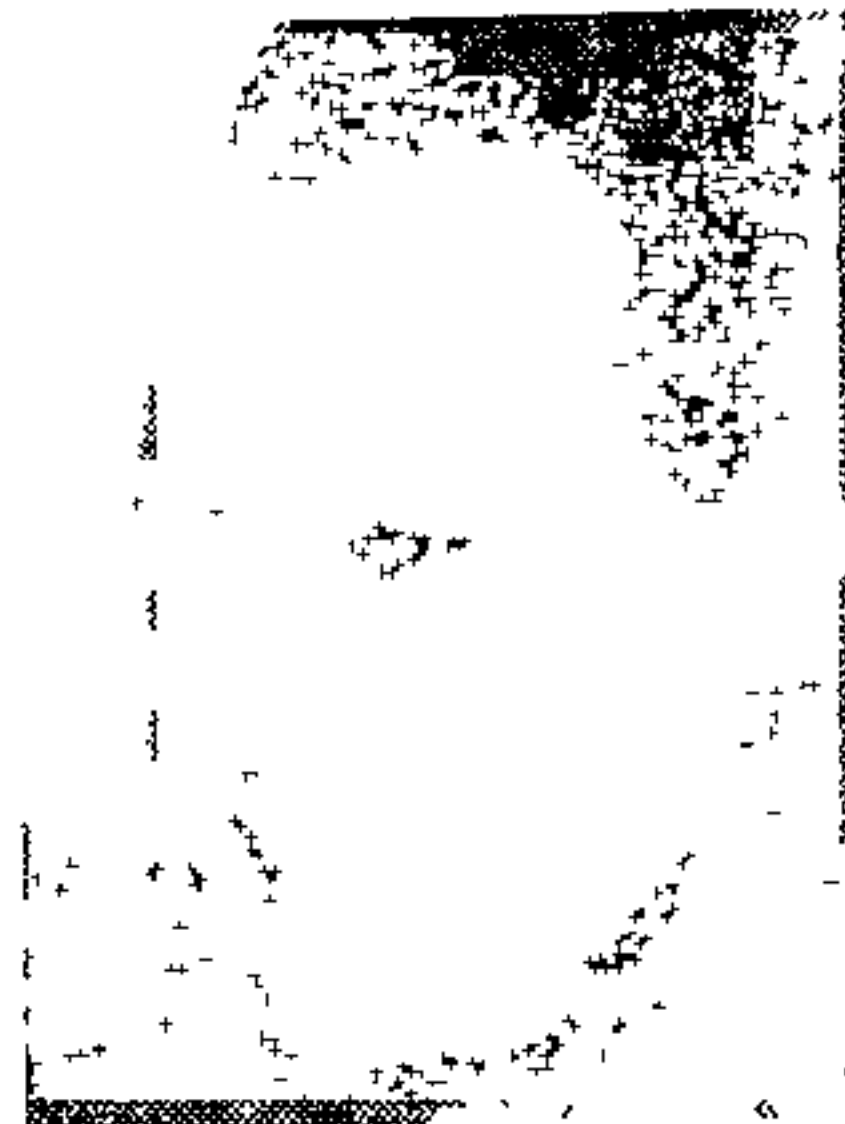
The resolutions which resulted from these verbal duels, which the heads of state and government will adopt, debate or reject in the next three days, contain no condemnation of

Cuban or French troops in Africa

The common ground, whittled down by the ministers in the end, came to the fact that although the defence of African countries was the responsibility of Africans, states could call on help from any other country if their independence or security was threatened.

Sudan says it expects 33 heads of state to attend this would be the highest ever if it happens. The present record was set at the inaugural meeting in Addis Ababa in 1963 when 32 were present.

Meanwhile, in Lusaka, Pres Khama of Botswana has strongly rejected the idea of a pan-African force sponsored by Western countries. He said during a stop-over on his way to Khartoum that he was against the idea because it could spark off the formation of a counter pan-African force by the Eastern power bloc. — SAPA-RNS-DDC



PRES NIMEIRI

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to come back to this farm?

DAU divided as summit begins

NM 18/7/78
230

Dudley Horner said that he was compiling together with Mr. Ntebe and Mrs. Webe cuttings from English newspapers as labour material. (2) Resource material connected with labour and development the Annual Report on Labour, this report next meeting in March 1976. (4) Fact sheets speedy information to affiliates and Data from these fact sheets would also

Norma Kriger said that she was collecting population and income in the Coloured and City Council of the Cape. She was at all areas. She was at the same time collected. Her work is being done at George Ellis (Applied Mathematics), the greater Cape Town.

Delia Essery is working on the Handbook Southern Africa, she reported that it is from other countries. It was suggested that the Handbook may be on a more regional basis. Sussex to work with Professor Michael design of social statistics towards the end of 1970. return to work on the 2nd edition of the Handbook which she will date and have a far wider coverage.

Alide Kooy reported that she was preparing two papers for the Conference in September 1976. One on permanent farm workers sheep-shearers in the Beaufort West district. She has also Beaufort West with a questionnaire for the farmers and will return in January to interview more farmers and report her findings.

Reggie Africa is also preparing a paper on the topic is 'Mechanisation in South Africa the Western Cape'. He said the socio-economic consequences of mechanisation in a particular area. Mr. Africa is presenting his paper in the Montagu district in January.

Solomzi Ntebe was busy assisting

Jos Gerson reported on the squatter problem. He explained that his aim was to produce a comprehensive study in Cape Town in breadth rather than depth. The paper would cover location, size, nature, maps, socio-economic background, education, international squatting and solutions.

KHARTOUM — African heads of State open their annual summit conference today facing marked differences over foreign intervention on their continent and little hope of achieving any spectacular reconciliations among feuding members.

Foreign ministers from the 40-member Organisation of African Unity (OAU) have for more than a week deliberated, fought and compromised to prepare the agenda for the three-day gathering at Khartoum's Chinese-built conference centre overlooking the Nile.

President Gaafar Nimieri opened the ministerial meeting with a call for an African buffer force and an OAU security council. But within an hour the Libyan Jamahiriyyah and Algeria, opposing recent French military forays into Africa, clashed violently with Zaire, Chad, Mauritania and other so-called moderate States which have military ties with France.

The opening ministerial session was stretched to two days as the debate heated up and the moderates demonstrated they had come well-prepared to defend the views of what in the past has often been a silent OAU majority.

Barbed exchanges and thinly-disguised insults flew thick and fast until eventually the Sudanese chairman was obliged to conclude the opening formalities behind closed doors for the first time in the organisation's 15-year history.

The resolutions which resulted from these verbal duels, which the heads of State and Government will adopt, debate or reject in the next three days, contain no condemnation of Cuban or French troops in Africa.

The common ground finally reached by the ministers was that although the defence of African countries was the responsibility of Africans, African States could call on help from any other country if threatened.

Sudan says it expects 33 heads of State to attend the summit. This would be the highest number since 32 attended an inaugural meeting in Addis Ababa in 1963.

Eight of those 32 founders were still in power until half-way through this year's ministerial meeting when President Mokhtar Ould Daddah of Mauritania was overthrown in a bloodless military coup.

In Lusaka meanwhile, our correspondent reports that Botswana President Sir Seretse Khama has strongly rejected the idea of a pan-African force sponsored by Western countries.

He said in the Zambian capital yesterday he was against the idea because it could spark off the formation of a counter-pan-African force by the Eastern power bloc.

"But foreign interference in matters affecting African States must be avoided, as much as possible." — (Sapa-Reuters.)

Austerity in the mud at the OAU summit

The Star's
Africa News Service

It's raining mud in Khartoum as a record number of 31 OAU heads of state and government gathers for today's opening of the 15th OAU summit meeting.

At the airport seasonal rain is being strained through desert duststorms to turn the flags of 49 nations into bedraggled beige rags with a strangely uniform appearance.

Signs are that this is about as near to unity as the conference will get.

Foreign Ministers meeting for the past ten days to prepare for it have uncovered deep big-power cold war divisions, cracks in the facade of intra-African unity and very little interest at all in the economic objectives which are supposed to glue Africa together as liberation struggles become history.

Unlike his last few predecessors, Sudan President Nimeiry, the host and OAU chairman-

designate for the next year, has set an austere tone for the conference.

Khartoum sports a couple of ceremonial arches proclaiming "Long live the OAU," but that is all. There are no flowers, no bunting, no dancing girls. No frenzied ululating by mobilised masses.

At the summit venue, Friendship Hall, built by the Nile by communist China, the restaurant and snackbars are teetotal, the duty-free shop sells nothing stronger than raspberry syrup.

Nimeiry has arranged no lavish extra-curricular diversions — just one State dinner for delegates.

Delegates walk around with little books of free meal tickets. The Government will also pay their hotel bills.

For everybody else, prices have rocketed. Two-star hotels are charging R60 a day for a double room, up to R30 for a three course meal, R6 for a bottle of mineral

water, R3 for a small beer. At Khartoum's only night club, whisky is sold by the bottle, at R80 a time.

Outraged protests are greeted with broad smiles

and "No spik English!"

Most diplomats here predict failure for scheduled summit attempts to create a pan-African force of military "firefighters" and to curtail foreign in-

Sudan pledges aid for guerillas in SA

The Star's Africa News Service

KHARTOUM — Pledges to support, train and supply arms to cadres of Rhodesian and South African guerilla fighters to enable them to be fighting inside those countries within six months were made last night by the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union.

Liberation movements the arming and training programme it developed for anti-Portuguese guerillas in Mozambique and Angola.

Patrotic Front leaders Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo and spokesmen of South Africa's ANC and PAC made impassioned pleas for Sudanese aid in arms, cash and support in world forums before hundreds of white-gowned Arabs who punctuated their rhetoric with chants of "Down, down Ian Smith" and "Up, up the African people."

terference in African affairs.

"I think all the moderate countries are agreed that they are going to continue to seek help from the West when faced with threats of communist-engineered takeovers.

"The others seem just

as determined to build up their Soviet trained and equipped armies for their own mysterious purposes," said one delegate.

There is a widespread belief here that the only thing to come out of the 15th OAU summit on the crucial issue of safeguarding Africa's independence will be words.

eighteenth-century France (London, 1900), p. 117.

² Abbé le Blanc, *Letters on the English and French Nations* (I), pp 404-5.

³ See below, Chap. XV.

OAU calls for an all-African force

Star
19/7/78

230

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Africa News Service

KHARTOUM — President William Tolbert of Liberia has asked the Organisation for African Unity to consider an African high command or defence force for use as a last resort in persistently stubborn inter-Africa disputes.

He said this would preclude the need to call in non-African powers. Regional pacts could eventually lead to a continental defence pact.

Earlier, the new OAU chairman, President Jafar Nimeiry of Sudan, had warned: "Keep Africa away from the dangers of alignment, the struggle of blocs and spheres of influence."

He was opening the 15th summit of the organisation, attended by 30 heads of state and four heads of government. He also said "I fear our continent will go the same path that Asia has taken in 20 years of war and destruction."

President Nimeiry called for the closing of loopholes through which foreign forces and influence were entering Africa.

He warned that Africa's problems were being increased by calls for foreign help to suppress the legitimate aspirations of their own minorities.

The issue of foreign military intervention is the major issue facing the summit meeting and threatens to split the OAU.

A preparatory ministerial meeting repeatedly developed into heated exchanges between delegations which wanted to condemn either France or Cuba for their military forays into Africa.

● Aircraft chartered by Saudi Arabia had been shuttling in delegates for the huge meeting since Sunday. Arab oil states had also provided 400 Mercedes limousines and 1 500 Peugeot cars and buses.

S.A. TOLD IT COULD BE OAU MEMBER

20/1/78

230

(Mercury Correspondent)

KHARTOUM — South Africa would be allowed to become a full member of the OAU if there was social equality and an end to racial discrimination, the Guinea President, Ahmed Sekou Toure, told the Heads of State summit meeting here yesterday.

Ending what observers here regarded as a 13-year-old boycott of Heads of State conference, President Sekou Toure, who is one of the original 42 African leaders who founded the OAU, said.

"The triumph in South Africa of democracy and the definite end to racial discrimination in all fields would allow the Republic of South Africa to become a full OAU member

"African-born Whites having their property there would be regarded as full African citizens."

President Sekou Toure's speech in reply to the opening address by the incoming chairman of the OAU, Sudanese President Nimeiri, was the most temperate of those so far heard at this conference.

Lusaka

Other speakers always refer to South Africa as the "racist, fascist-Pretoria regime"

Many Black African States now appear to have forgotten the Lusaka manifesto of 1969 which is still regarded as an official OAU policy document which accepted South Africa as an independent State but called for the abolition of apartheid and racial discrimination.

The Guinea President said: "Our peoples expect more than words from our meeting. They would rather expect that we take a very close look at the situation prevailing in South Africa which should be followed by courageous, common and concrete decisions"

'A democratic SA could join OAU' (230)

Own Correspondent
KHARTOUM — South Africa would be allowed to become a full member of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) if there is social equality or democracy and an end to racial discrimination, the President of Guinea, M. Ahmed Sekou Toure said in Khartoum yesterday.
 President Sekou Toure's speech at the opening session of the 15th OAU conference, was the most temperate of any so far at the conference.

Other speakers also referred to South Africa the "last fascist Pretoria regime."

President Sekou Toure is one of the original 12 African leaders who founded the OAU.

However, this is the first time in 13 years he has attended the conference.

"The triumph in South Africa of democracy and the definite end to racial discrimination in all fields would allow the Republic of South Africa to become a full OAU member."

African born whites became their property there and were regarded as not full citizens," he said.

"Our peoples expect more than words from our meeting. They expect us to take a very close look at the situation in South Africa and to take courageous common and concrete decisions," President Sekou Toure said.

Earlier opening the conference, President Jaafar Nimeiry of Sudan called on black Africa to tighten its siege on South Africa's regime and enter into direct confrontation with it.

Turning to the African continent, he accused the big powers of making Africa "a battleground and our people the cannon fodder for their wars," reports UPI.

President Nimeiry, who became chairman of the OAU following the meeting, said he feared the continent would follow in the footsteps of Asia, "for 50 years of war and destruction."

He called on the leaders to give the closest attention to the problem of countries using the pretext of sovereignty to invite outside intervention.

If the leaders decide to form an African peace-keeping force, "it should be composed exclusively of Africans and according to the principles and objectives of our organisation," President Nimeiry said.

FOOTNOTE: The Lusaka Manifesto of 1969, which is still regarded as an official OAU policy document, accepted South Africa as an independent state, but called for the abolition of apartheid and racial discrimination.

Time please gentlemen, OAU told

Mail Africa Bureau
KHARTOUM — With the OAU heads of state summit due to end today, a great deal of business remains undone.

The Ministerial Council was to have completed its deliberations last Friday but it was still meeting yesterday.

The Angolan President, Dr Agostinho Neto, appealed for the leaders to speed up their talks. He was backed by the chairman of the morning session, Guinean President, Mr Sekou Toure, who pleaded with speakers to be brief in their speeches.

The main issues holding up the Ministerial Council are foreign intervention, mercenaries, and neo-colonial manoeuvres in Africa.

One of the speakers yesterday was the Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, who explained to the heads

of state the outcome of the recent talks in Luanda with the Western contact group.

Mr Nujoma said the agreement reached did not constitute a ceasefire in South West Africa but only the first step towards the settlement of the country's independence issue. The agreement is still to be endorsed by the United Nations Security Council which will also draw a timetable for independence.

Mr Nujoma also said the agreement faced difficulties because the South African Government was expected to take part in supervising the elections before independence.

Observers believe Swapo is worried about manipulation by South Africa to ensure that Swapo, which is regarded by the OAU as the sole representative of the people of SWA, does not win the elections.

22/7/78 230 R.A.M

CAU meeting marred by bickering

KHARTOUM - The Angolan President, José Eduardo dos Santos, has told African heads of state that the number of Cuban troops in his country will be increased if necessary.

He told the Organisation of African Unity summit talks that Cuban troops would not leave Angolan soil on his orders as long as aggression against his country continued.

"We shall probably be one of the most militarily strong countries in South Africa," he said.

The meeting entered its final day yesterday after

a night session made necessary by prolonged hours of over three African leaders.

Chad's leader, Idriss Deby, has accused the northern part of his territory, Somalia, of being a puppet of the displaced Ugandan army and several other nations. He also accused the partition of the former Spanish Sahara by Morocco and Mauritania.

The summit considered a common calling for a conference in Ethiopia to discuss the situation of a buffer zone between Ethiopia and Somalia.

which are massed along their common frontier.

The resolution, proposed by Guinea, calls for troops to withdraw five kilometres from both sides of the frontier and urges an existing OAU conciliation committee to attempt to bring both sides to the negotiating table.

An intense campaign appeared to be under way to get the summit to reach a decision on Western Sahara where Algerian and Libyan-backed Polisario Front guerrillas are fighting against the Moroccan and Mauritanian armies and French jets.

Sao Tome and Principe became the 13th African country to declare its allegiance to the Democratic Arab Saharawi Republic, a state of the Western Front.

Chad's leader, Idriss Deby, has accused the northern part of his territory, Somalia, of being a puppet of the displaced Ugandan army and several other nations. He also accused the partition of the former Spanish Sahara by Morocco and Mauritania.

The summit considered a common calling for a conference in Ethiopia to discuss the situation of a buffer zone between Ethiopia and Somalia.

The speech to the assembly was the last conducted by the summit. It was followed by a vote on the resolution.

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The summit considered a common calling for a conference in Ethiopia to discuss the situation of a buffer zone between Ethiopia and Somalia.

casus eventusque sunt, sed ratio etiam causaeque noscant

"Pleraque eorum, quae rettuli quaeque et levia memoratu videri non nescius sum fuerit introspicere illa primo aspectu rerum motus oriuntur" - Ann. IV 32 i

His professed impartiality:-

He will write: "sine ira et studio, quor

Cf. Hist. i,1: 'neque amore ... et sine

His interpretation of events + "fatalism".

- "sed mihi haec ac talia audienti in incerto mortalium et necessitate immutabili an forte

"mihi quanto plura recentium seu veterum rerum mortalium cunctis in negotiis obve

He considers the "cyclical theory of hist

"nisi forte rebus cunctis inest quidam ver temporum vices, ita morum vertantur."

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Sun. Times 23/7/78

Can of worms split

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open at OAU

LIFE will never be the same again for the Organisation of African Unity

The can of worms was opened publicly at its remarkable session in Arab Khartoum. Issues never before openly fought over at the OAU were brought to the surface.

It was Somalia versus Ethiopia, Sudan versus Ethiopia, Benin versus Gabon and Morocco, Chad versus Libya, Zaire versus Angola and others, but all the heads of state who turned up in Khartoum — a record since the OAU's creation in 1963 — were agreed on one thing.

The war against Rhodesia and South Africa must be stepped up, with more money, more guns, more terrorists, more sanctions and more embargoes.

It perhaps presages a new phase in the struggle for the white south that a special commission is to be

By John Worrall
NAIROBI

entrusted with this task.

The Namibian issue had to be settled once and for all. But on Namibia new conditions emerged from the Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma, to be put to the UN Security Council.

He insisted in a speech to the summit that Walvis Bay must be an integral part of Namibia.

South African troops must be located at one base under strict and elaborate conditions, preventing them from being used for purposes of intimidation, repression of the Namibian people and aggression against neighbouring states.

But Mr Nujoma cautioned against 'hasty acceleration of the decolonising process lest we unwittingly precipitate chaos and help produce undesirable results at the end.

One resolution condemned Iran for refusing to meet the OAU delegation which has been lobbying oil to embargo South Africa's oil. Iran produces about 80 per cent of South Africa's oil.

Battle

Battle raged over the Cuban presence in Africa, with Mozambique and Angola predictably praising them for their 'sacrifices', Somalia regarding them as evil and Nigeria suggesting that they and the Russians had 'overstayed their welcome in Africa'.

There were severe attacks on Zaire for inviting in French and Belgian troops. It was evident that a profound fear has gripped Africa about an upsurge of 'colonialism and neo-colonialism', and fingers were pointed at French-speaking states for defence pacts with France.

STORMS BUT NO ANSWERS

NM 24/7/78

230

NAIROBI — Moderate States firmly asserted the voice of the quiet majority at the 15th summit of the Organisation of African Unity which ended in Khartoum at the weekend.

Though African leaders found no answers to their problems they faced most of the issues squarely in stormy sessions.

Several of the 34 leaders attending said this in the long run could lead to African solidarity — the basic aim of the OAU.

The largely French-speaking moderate group came as well-prepared for verbal combat as the radical States which have left a strong imprint on the language of the OAU in recent years.

The dominant issue was outside military intervention.

But the radicals failed to get the summit to condemn specifically the presence of 10 000 French troops on the continent or draw any fundamental distinction between their role in Africa and that of 50 000 Cuban troops.

Assault

Congo led the assault on French military forays into Chad, Mauritania and Zaïre's Shaba province in proposing a resolution which attacked "neo-colonialist manoeuvres and interventions in Africa."

Mozambique followed this up with the only stereotype Marxist condemnation of imperialism and neo-colonialism at the summit.

But Angolan President Agostinho Neto, saying he would ask for more Cuban troops to boost the 20 000 already in his country if they were needed, conceded at a news conference that States with defence agreements with France were free to call in French troops — (Sapa-Reuter.)

Il reprendrait le fil de sa narration. On ne l'avait pas interrompu. (La Bruyère)

En outre, il y avait des choses à dire. On ne les avait pas dites. (La Bruyère)

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Security 1, 1975

Power of Historicism

Power of Poverty

FR. 78.55

Seminar programme : 3rd Quarter, 1978

Week 1

This meeting will discuss an article by Raphael Samuel, 'Local history and oral history', History Workshop Journal, No.1. (Copies in short loan).

This article draws its material entirely from English history, but it raises many issues that should prove helpful to most members of the course in their piece of original research.

COLONIAL RULE

Week 2

African Chiefs and European Administrators.

An examination of the practical working of the system of indirect Rule in Northern Nigeria.

Basic Reading:

Robert Heussler

The British in Northern Nigeria (Leeds, 1961)

One party for Sierra Leone

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Sierra Leone has become the latest African country to declare itself a one-party state.

In the announcement at last week's OAU summit meeting in Khartoum, the Government claimed that the one-party system would instil in the people "self-confidence, self-reliance, nationalism and patriotism."

Of Black Africa's 49 states, all but seven are now governed by military governments or single parties which have entrenched themselves in power permanently.

Of the 32 African heads of state who signed the OAU charter in Addis Ababa in 1963, only seven still remain in office, 21 of the others having been overthrown by military coups.

Of the seven remaining, only one — President Senghor of Senegal — heads a country with a constitution providing for democratic elections and a multiparty system.

Take The
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Additional Reading:

'Drum' magazine, November 1957, March, May 1958; August, October 1959.
F.S.W.A: Collected documents, (folder on short loan).
M. Horrell
S. Robinson

"The Pass Laws, SAIRR Fact paper No.7, 1960.
"Our women are a rock" - Women and the politics of liberation in South Africa' in Ufahamu, Vol. VI, No.1, 1975.

E. Roux
S.A.I.R.R.
H.J. Simons

J. Yawitch

Time Longer than Rope
Survey of Race Relations, annual 1952-1960
'The status of African women' in P. Smith (ed)
Africa in Transition
Natal 1959 - the Women's Protests

Week 5

Interpretations of Mau-Mau. Mau-Mau remains one of the most controversial episodes in modern African history. Should the movement be regarded as a barbarous terrorist movement or as a patriotic nationalist struggle, as a peasant revolt or as a class struggle? The movement has been the subject of many interpretations, and the following are some of the most influential. (The following are not intended as a comprehensive list, but as a selection of the most influential interpretations.)

1. M. K. Asante, The Mau Mau Uprising (London, 1961)

2. J. Yawitch, The Mau Mau Uprising (London, 1961)

3. E. Roux, The Mau Mau Uprising (London, 1961)

4. S. A. I. R. R., The Mau Mau Uprising (London, 1961)

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Blacks beef up SWA call

(230)

RICHARD WALKER

NEW YORK — Black Africa yesterday lit the fuse to the explosive Walvis Bay issue as Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his Western counterparts arrived at the UN for the South West Africa showdown.

Meeting in closed session, the African group pressed demands that the agreed resolution calling for the quick "reintegration" of the port into the territory must be hardened to make it a clearer order on South Africa to quit.

Some also sought to merge it with the companion operative resolution launching UN-policed independence and the dispatch of a UN operations chief to Windhoek.

Firm

The West stood firm — but indicated that it might accept "cosmetic changes" to the wording.

In a situation that changed by the hour, a steady stream of top figures from the West and Africa passed through Kennedy Airport. Among those responding to the call were the key Angola officials who pressured Swapo into acceptance in Luanda early this month.

In the middle of the melée, Swapo stuck to its righteous line, noting that things were now up to the Security Council.

But in private talks to the African group, Mr. Sam Nujoma continued to hedge and seek leverage, telling them that Swapo had not agreed to the "original" Western independence plan and urging on the African demands.

Plunge

Mr. Botha was plunging into a packed schedule of sessions with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, British Foreign Secretary David Owen and Canadian Foreign Minister Donald Jamieson.

Late in the day the three Western ministers were meeting with the five-power Western contact group to consider the African demands.

Today French Foreign Minister Louis de Guringaud and West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher arrive with the council meeting itself scheduled to begin in the afternoon.

Behind the hubbub, there was continued Western confidence that the independence deal will go through — with South Africa satisfied with a placating explanation after the Walvis Bay vote.

"Things are going well," U.S. negotiator Don McHenry doggedly insisted as he sped between meetings.

Swapo

But in an interview with Sapa, Swapo representative Theo Ben Gurirab said: "We want a categorical statement that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia and that the Security Council will assume direct responsibility to ensure South Africa is compelled to withdraw."

In London the British Foreign Office denied emphatically that South Africa had been doublecrossed over the settlement proposals.

The Minister of State at the Foreign Office, Mr. Frank Judd, speaking in the House of Commons, said: "Any reports of this kind are totally unfounded."

You will then be contacted by a Committee member meeting for you to enroll as a member.

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⁵⁸ Wolffin, *Classic Art*, 47-48.

OAU's plea for South Africans

N.M.
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Mercury Correspondent

PARIS — The Organisation of African Unity intervened over the trial of two South Africans — John Wight and Dave Marais — in Madagascar by requesting clemency for them, it was disclosed here yesterday by a Malagasy journalist.

Abel Andriarimalala, writing from Antananarive in the Paris-based news magazine *Afrique-Asie*, said that just before the trial President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar received a cable.

It said: "As current President of the Organisation of African Unity, and because of the ties which link us, I have been following with great interest the case of the two South Africans held in your capital."

"I am concerned with the many problems faced by our continent and knowing your high sense of regard for human rights and respect for justice I appeal to your clemency so that the trial will be held with full care for human life and that the accused benefit as much as possible from your clemency."

Mr. Muyongo, speaking under portraits of Marxist leaders, including the Cuban president, Dr Fidel Castro, said: "We call upon our friends, especially the

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'Hot up war' urges OAU

**Mercury
Correspondent**

NEW YORK — The Organisation of African Unity threw its weight behind the call for punitive action against South Africa yesterday and pleaded help for stepped-up fighting by Swapo.

It also called on Africans in South West Africa to "all rise and say no" to the elections announced by Mr John Vorster.

The OAU statement was issued as the Security Council continued private consultations over the crisis and established a hard-line African stand.

Declaring Mr. Vorster's announcement a direct challenge to the Western "godfathers" of the UN plan supervised independence, OAU demanded the West's support for "immediate measures to teach South Africa a lesson."

It was now the West's turn to support tough sanc-

tions including a mandatory oil embargo, the OAU said.

It then urged Africans in South West Africa to remember the lesson of "stillborn" Transkei and Bophuthatswana and the 13-year "farce" of Rhodesian independence.

Disaster

"The Africans in Namibia still have time to avoid this disaster falling upon them," it stated. "They should all rise and say no to Vorster's proposed elections, to a constituent assembly which is calculated to prevent Swapo from leading an independent Namibia."

"The OAU will continue to help Swapo to intensify the armed struggle until every inch of Namibia is liberated, no matter the results of the proposed bogus elections."

Sapa reports from Pretoria that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, has rejected a claim by America's Deputy Ambassador to the UN, Mr. Don McHenry, that the size

of a UN task force in South West Africa was never specified and that the figure of 7 500 was not a deviation from the original Western settlement plan.

Reacting to reports of Mr. McHenry's remarks, Mr. Botha said the U.S. official had full knowledge of the negotiations that had taken place. He said Mr. McHenry "knew well" that it had been intended the issue should be left for consultation between the Administrator-General of South West Africa, Mr. Justice Steyn, and the representative of the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari.

Meanwhile our correspondent in Lusaka reports that Swapo yesterday opted to go on the war-path and seize power in South West Africa in retaliation for South Africa's closure of the door for United Nations-supervised elections in the territory.

Instructions

Addressing a packed news conference, Swapo vice-president Mr. Mishake Muyongo said the Namibian Nationalist movement had been forced by South Africa to take up arms to liberate South West Africa.

He said: "We therefore

call on all Swapo members to be on a stand-by and await further instructions. We further appeal to all other Namibian patriots to join hands with us in the liquidation of the neo-colonial regime."

"We also call upon the OAU and the United Nations not to recognise any puppet regime which Pretoria will install in Namibia."

In Helsinki the World Council of Churches also called for economic sanctions against South Africa if the Government went ahead with its plan for elections in South West Africa, Sapa-Reuter reports.

OAU offers Kaunda words not weapons

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — OAU chairman Mr Jaafar Nimeiri today warned Zambia not to expect military help from the Organisation to fight off South African or Rhodesian attacks.

But, said Mr Nimeiri, the OAU would help Zambia "by reinforcing the moral and political principles behind your struggle."

The chairman, in Lusaka at the request of the Zambian Government to examine the threat of Rhodesian and South African raids, said the OAU did not have the facilities, power or other means to fulfil a military function.

"However, we have decided to declare this year one of commitment to the liberation of the African continent," he said.

The organisation's admission obviously came as no great surprise to Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

DEMO

At the airport to meet the OAU chairman was a well-drilled reception party including troops in review order, dancers, acrobats — and four "demonstrators" bearing placards saying "actions speak louder than mere words" and "Smith's attack on Zambia is an attack on the OAU."

The "demos" were well-placed on the tarmac in an area with maximum viewer potential and certainly would not have been allowed to stand there had the protest not been officially sanctioned nor would they have stood in such a neat line for three hours waiting for the chairman's plane to arrive.

At a State House reception later Dr Kaunda said racism in the south was about to explode the whole region into war.

"Southern Africa is like a patient suffering advanced cancer who was about to die."

With GST are relevant using expenditures, at a fairly constant rate that this lessens the impact that has been placed as a direct result of the GST.

The call for social justice is a call that legal rights should coincide with moral rights, and that moral rights should be recognised by the law. But there is more than one conception of what constitutes moral rights. Particularly there is a difference of opinion between people who base moral rights mainly on merit, and those who emphasise the concept of need and equality. The determination of the burden of taxation that should be carried by people in different income groups is thus essentially a political and not an economic question. The role of the economist is to point out the effects that are likely to follow the introduction of tax schemes of various degrees of progressiveness. The politician, with this in mind, has to choose the structure which seems to him to be the best. The point that must be emphasised is that the economist cannot unambiguously select as a matter of

(a) A subsidy of R20 million to basic foodstuffs was budgeted for 1978-79.

(b) Social and civil pensions, and other social payments were enhanced by an additional R10 million over and above an amount of R46 million, which would normally have been sought to be made available on a basis of equity to pensioners and others who receive social

1.2 Expenditure changes made in conjunction with GST

- (a) The 10% surcharge on income tax was abolished (estimated revenue loss for 1978-79 is R132 million).
- (b) The surcharge on company tax was reduced by 2.5% (estimated revenue loss for 1978-79 is R48 million).
- (c) The Bantu General Tax has been phased out (estimated revenue loss for 1978-79 is R9 million).
- (d) The import surcharge was reduced from 15% to 12.5%.
- (e) Sales duty has been abolished, although some items previously liable to sales duty are now taxable subject to an ad valorem excise tax (estimated revenue loss for 1978-79 is R150 million).

1. A METHODOLOGICAL INTRODUCTION

A tax change cannot be analysed in isolation. It is thus necessary to study the complementary fiscal measures taken, before evaluation and analysing GST.

1.1 Key taxation changes introduced in conjunction with GST

2. INDIRECT VERSUS DIRECT TAXATION

The introduction of GST marked a conscious trend to a greater emphasis on indirect taxation. Certain differences are evident in the explanation as to why direct taxes have no theoretical welfare superiority to indirect taxes. However, there is general agreement that no a priori argument can be made in favour of either on the grounds that the whole community will suffer less. The theoretical superiority of direct over indirect taxation must be regarded as something that cannot be proved. The partial equilibrium approach, which hypothesised the superiority of direct taxes, has been found wanting.

"It (GST) will bring about a gradual move from direct to indirect taxation in order to achieve a more balanced distribution of the tax burden. I am of the opinion that the time has come to redress this imbalance." Senator Horwood, Minister of Finance. But does an imbalance exist, and if so, what is the desirable balance?

An indirect tax is generally characterised as being regressive with respect to income since it is usually the case that the tax amount in proportion to income falls as income rises. The traditional conclusion has thus been that the desire to reduce inequality in the distribution of income commits one to a policy of relatively high progressive income taxes and low indirect taxes. Consequently, it has been considered self-evident that an increase in indirect taxation and a decrease in direct taxation will involve increased inequality in the distribution of incomes. Hence, the desire for a system of taxation which reduces the inequality in the distribution of incomes and one which will also increase incentives to work are normally incompatible.

Oust Amin, Ugandan exiles tell OAU

RAM 12/12/78

280

Mail Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — Ugandan exiles resident in Zambia have criticised the OAU chairman and Sudanese President, Mr Jaafar Nimeiri, for failing "to boot out Amin from Tanzanian territory and bring his tyrannical and murderous activities to a logical end"

In a letter addressed to President Nimeiri, they said

"Instead, you have been put in such a position as to engage in mediation exercises, knowing very well that Amin's regime has committed an act of aggression against Tanzania."

"The tyrant is bent on disturbing the peace, tranquility and development of neighbouring countries, such as claiming a large

part of the Republic of Kenya," said the letter, released in Lusaka yesterday

"The people of Uganda, both inside and in exile, feel really helpless because the OAU and most African countries have turned a blind eye to the sufferings of the people of that country, under the cover of the OAU Charter.

"We are disappointed to note that the OAU and most African countries have not come out openly on the side of innocent Tanzania in this matter"

About a million people of many nationalities had lost their lives at the hands of Amin's regime while several thousand others had fled Uganda — "and yet OAU member states look on year in, year out and do nothing to the name of African uni-

ty"

The exiles said the OAU Charter should protect Africa and its people and not tyrants like Amin. "If it cannot do this, then it should be revised at the next OAU summit," they said.

Instead of spending time and resources in mediation efforts "we suggest that the organisation condemn and punishes Amin's regime because what is happening inside Uganda and northern Tanzania is not an internal affair," the letter said.

If the OAU Charter had no provision for condemning and bringing to an end the "murders and tortures of human beings by the Amin regime," then the charter "must be re-named the charter of blood, murder and enslavement"

Glossary

- ARDP - Accelerated Rural Development Programme
TGLP - Tribal Grazing Land Programme

Saldru is affiliated to the Centre for African Studies,
University of Cape Town.

O. A. W.

230

17 - 1 - 79

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OAU: stop tour

It is of the major concern of the population is primarily

LONDON — The Organisation of African Unity has cabled the French Government, asking it to stop the eight-match Springbok rugby tour of France later this year.

Spokesman Mr Chris de Broglie said "The situation is very different to the one in 1976 when the New Zealand rugby tour led to the Africans walking out of the Montreal Olympic Games Soweto

had just blown up then and everyone was emotional

"The present campaign is much cooler, but the French Government is under very heavy pressure to take an early decision for or against the rugby tour

The Supreme Council for Sport in Africa has also cabled London asking Sanroc's chairman, Mr Sam Ramsamy, to fly to their headquarters in Younde for special talks

mission in the Report as to namely the tribal right to opportunities in ranching as a rising proportion of the who remain, since Botswana

ests that the traditional right has failed to handle the changed situation satisfactorily. A serious discussion on the institutional aspects of traditional rights may have led to a different formulation. The half of the population who today have no cattle and the great majority of the population who have less than the mean number of livestock have undergone a process akin to that of disinheritance. The exercise of traditional rights to graze originated under very different conditions from those that rule today. Presumably population was small and land abundant. Since cattle were the mainstay of the economy every family had livestock and therefore exercised their grazing rights. Extended family relationships and the "Mafisa" custom ensured that everyone had a modicum of livestock. Changed conditions today mean that only half the population effectively exercise their right to graze. The weakness under current conditions of the traditional right is that it grants only access to land. In order to exercise the traditional right a person must have cattle or smallstock. If he/she has no livestock, or indeed if he has far less than the norm for herds in his community, he has essentially foregone a basic right conferred by the community. By foregoing the right he confers upon others benefits at no cost to themselves and with no return to himself.

Botswana represents a clear case of the need to evolve traditional forms to accomodate the commercial world. One of the forcing houses of the modern world is the company concept: essentially simple yet radical. A parallel development would be to up-grade the right to graze (that is, the right of access to land) into shares over communal land controlled equally by member households. The shares would refer to grazing units according to the grazing capacity of the communal land. In other words, the community would become a company in the modern sense, the asset base of the company being the land it controlled. In this way the right to grazing would be converted to a right over an asset i.e. land which has a certain grazing capacity. At annual general meetings of the company (the equivalent of the community) it would be decided what the carrying capacity

The OAU failure

NM (230)
23/1/79

WITH astonishing frankness, Tanzania's Government-owned Sunday News has told the Organisation of African Unity some long overdue home truths, presumably in the hope of spurring that body to more sensible action than has been its wont in 15 years of highly selective drum-beating.

The editorial said the organisation's charter had not kept pace with changing realities and was unable to serve the people of Africa beyond the state of liberation. It ended with the accusation that many African leaders had been able to get away with murder and wanton killings while the OAU remained silent.

A horrified international community has watched these atrocities unfold with monotonous regularity, yet the perpetrators have in the main

been allowed to shelter behind a conspiracy of silence lest any breath of dissension or interference disturb the fragile fabric of African unity. This conspicuous lack of self-criticism in the organisation has been accentuated by the fact that extravagantly-worded resolutions condemning colonialism and the governments of the White-ruled south are one of the few issues on which member countries can agree.

As Black Africa fails year after year to measure up to the modest goals of achievement set for it by economic planners, it is coming under closer and more critical scrutiny. If the OAU wishes to establish itself as a credible and responsible organisation it will have to learn to examine its own shortcomings frankly and realistically.

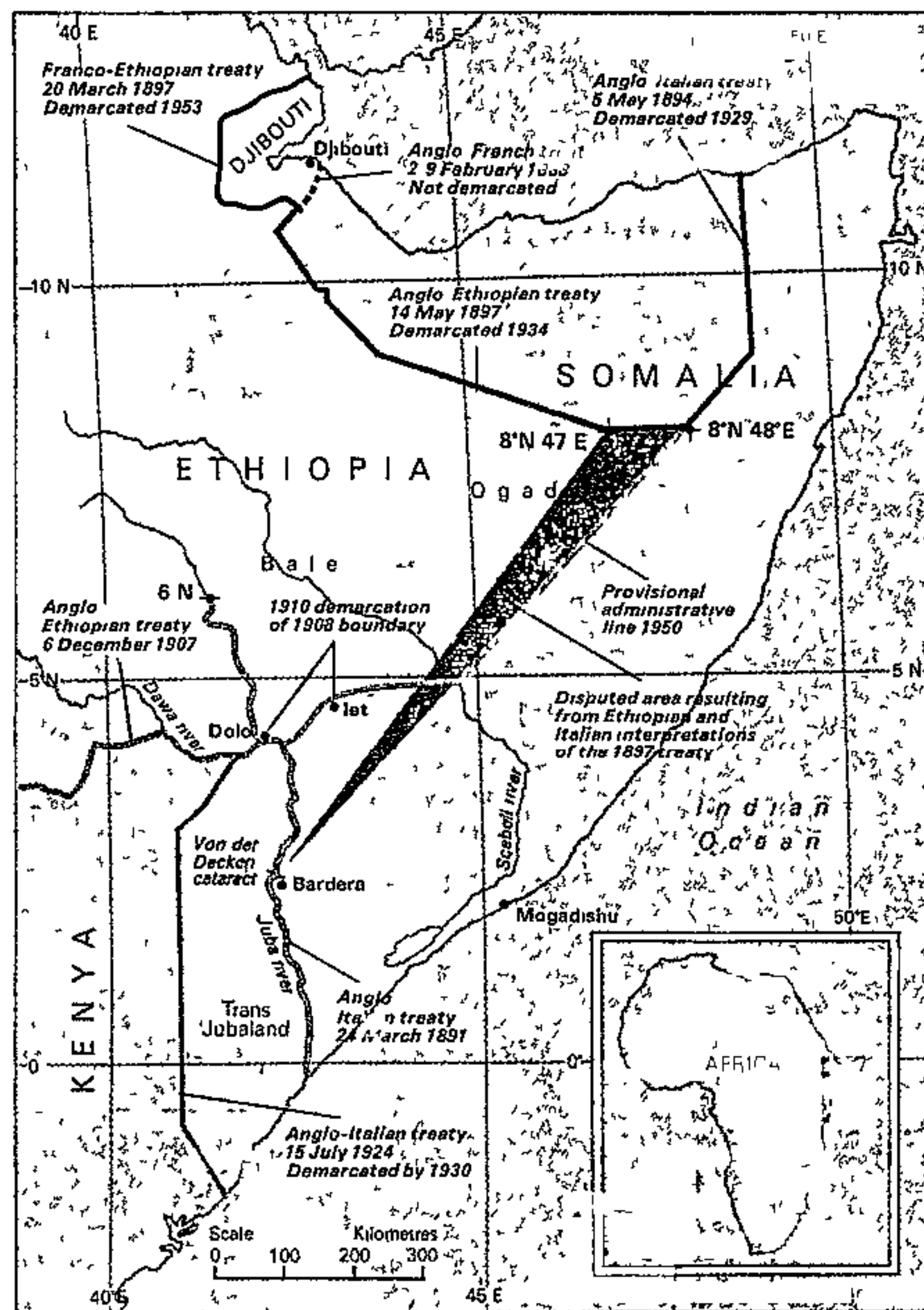
The Star

Wednesday January 31 1979

230

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS INSIDE

Frontiers are still in ferment



BOUNDARY EVOLUTION
IN THE HORN OF AFRICA

Figure 5

VICTOR PRESCOTT, reader in geography at the University of Melbourne, concludes his discussion of Africa's problem boundaries. This article is reproduced with kind permission from the Anglo American Corporation journal

OPTIMA

Since the formation of the Organisation of African Unity in 1963 there have been 17 territorial disputes on the continent.

Five of these appear to have been definitely settled, but four others are distinctly active. These are

- Uganda's lightning invasion of and withdrawal from north-western Tanzania and Tanzania's retaliatory action,

- Somalia's claims against Ethiopia, which triggered the fiercest and most widespread of all modern border conflicts in independent Africa's history in early 1978, and against Kenya,

- Libya's persisting occupation of an area of northern Chad

The boundary which the Ugandan forces crossed in their invasion of Tanzania in late October 1978 was agreed upon by Britain and Germany in 1890. The two colonial powers chose the simple expedient of using parallel 1 deg S to divide their territories lying between Lake Victoria and the Belgian Congo (Zaire). Its intersection with the eastern shore of the lake marked the terminus of the Anglo-German boundary separating what is now Kenya and Tanzania, drawn in 1886.

In doing so they ignored the natural traditional tribal and political boundary, the Kagera River. This crosses and re-crosses the parallel to form the 1560 square kilometre Kagera Salient in modern Tanzania, the area invaded by President Amin's forces, and the 30 square kilometre Kagera Triangle in Uganda.

When the boundaries in the area were being marked by a joint commission in 1904 the British representative urged the Foreign Office to exchange the triangle for the salient. Because the triangle possessed the only British harbour, Mazinda Bay, on the lake's west coast, and because the salient was considered "a pitiless swamp, an expanse of virgin forest and tsetse fly-infested, waterless, uninhabited jungle" Britain did not pursue the idea, although Germany was sympathetic. And so the opportunity of defining a clear physical and tribal boundary was lost.

Tanzania, the author of the OAU resolution respecting colonial-drawn boundaries, naturally has resisted the loss of its territory with all the force it can command and has mobilised African opinion against Uganda.

The core of Somalia's claims against Ethiopia is simply that it wishes to incorporate territory — including the Ogaden desert — inhabited by some Somali tribesmen that is enclosed by the present Ethiopian boundaries, the validity of which it disputes in any case.

This is the classical post-colonial dilemma between territorial integrity for Ethiopia and self-determination for the Somali nation (its flag features a five-pointed star representing the Somali in Ethiopia, Kenya and in the former territories of French, British and Italian Somaliland; so far only those in the two territories mentioned last are united).

The history of the boundaries reveals a nice muddle in the central sector (see map). The northern Ethiopian-Somalia boundary, running from Djibouti to the intersection of meridian 47 deg E and latitude 8 deg N, was agreed between Britain and Ethiopia on May 14, 1897, but was only demarcated in 1934. The continuation of this boundary along parallel 8 deg N as far as meridian 48 deg E had been settled on May 5, 1894 by Britain and Italy when they drew their common inter-colonial boundary, it was demarcated in 1929.

The validity of the 1897 line, the 745 km length of the northern sector between Djibouti and the intersection of parallel 8 deg N and meridian 48 deg E, is disputed by Somalia on the grounds that the Anglo-Ethiopian treaty breached the earlier British treaties of protection with Somali groups, that Britain ceded territory over which it had no control, and that since 1960 Ethiopia has infringed the terms of the 1897 treaty by refusing to give Somalis access to grazing and livestock watering points.

All these arguments Ethiopia rejects. It insists that the northern boundary is legitimate.

The OAU has tried hard to find a solution and in September 1967 an accord between the two

countries paved the way for better relations, but this unfortunately did not touch the core of the issue.

A decade later, Somalia, seeing the chance of a lifetime of capturing the Ogaden offered by Ethiopia's political weakness and its preoccupation with a revolt in Eritrea, used its superiority in tanks to assist the Western Somali Liberation Front in occupying most of the territory. This invasion was only repulsed in March 1978 by the Ethiopians with the aid of Soviet military supplies and Cuban forces.

Guinea and Niger proposed at the OAU meeting in Khartoum in July 1978 that a 100 kilometre wide demilitarised zone be created along the border while mediation took place. The idea was accepted by the Somalis who refused to renounce their claim to the Ogaden, and rejected by the Ethiopians. Meanwhile, the Western Somali Liberation Front continues with its guerilla campaign and the problem remains unresolved.

The basis of Somalia's claim against Kenya is that the Anglo-Italian boundary, decided in 1924 and demarcated in 1930, severed the Somali nation and left many Somalis in northern Kenya. Unlike the Ethiopian dispute there is no doubt about the location of the present boundary.

Somalia's claims were advanced before Kenya's independence in 1963 and after that date the dispute led to fighting between Somali irregulars and the Kenyan army. In October 1967, following mediation by President Kaunda of Zambia acting on behalf of the OAU, Kenya and Somalia signed a Memorandum of Understanding which created conditions for the resumption of normal relations. As with the Somalia-Ethiopian agreement, this document did not touch on the main issue — which was and remains Somalia's claim to part of Kenya.

Not a month later, Somalia's then Prime Minister, Mr. Egal, said quite plainly that "we intend to support the just cause of the Somalis and their territories which are under foreign rule and their demand for freedom and self-determination." In June



The Ogaden a classical predicament between Ethiopian territorial integrity and Somali self determination

1974 Kenya officials professed to be horrified by a map circulated at the OAU meeting in Mogadishu which portrayed Somalia's claims

Radio Mogadishu made the Somali view crystal clear on June 25 1974: "The consistent struggle of the Somali people seems to surprise our enemies. They do not realise that the Somali people cannot be dissuaded from pursuing their freedom."

To the north Libya, in furtherance of its territorial dispute with Chad, has occupied part of that country. The history of the border concerns negotiations by France as the imperial power in Chad, first with Britain as an interested colonial power; then with Italy as the imperial power in Libya; it shows conclusively that Libya's claim is quite unjustified.

The boundary properly claimed by Chad consists of two segments. The short western segment extending from the Niger tripoint to the Tropic of Cancer was fixed by the Anglo-French Convention of June 14 1898 and coincided with the limits of former Turkish *vilayets* or provinces called

Tripoli and El Marg. This boundary was confirmed by the Anglo-French Declaration of March 21 1899 which also specified the continuation of the boundary south-east of the Tropic of Cancer.

The definition of the eastern terminus on the meridian 24 deg E was not identified, an omission that was rectified in a Franco-Italian treaty of September 8 1919 when it was fixed at the point where the parallel 19 deg 32 minutes N intersected the meridian 24 deg E. Italy had recognised the validity of the 1898 Convention and the 1899 Declaration by an agreement with France on November 1 1902.

In January 1935, France and Italy drafted a new boundary substantially south of the existing line but this agreement was never ratified. On August 10 1955 France and Libya signed a treaty accepting the boundary defined in the accords of 1898, 1899 and 1919. Now the Libyan Government claims unjustifiably that the Franco-Italian line drawn in 1935 is the correct boundary and it seems evident that Libya is taking advantage of Chad's domestic problems with insurgent groups.

(220) 5/3/79
OAU to step up
aid for guerillas

NAIROBI — Foreign Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity last night pledged to step up assistance to Rhodesian guerillas and said Anglo-American peace proposals for Rhodesia had been overtaken by events.

The meeting, which ended last night, passed a resolution urging that the war in Rhodesia be intensified to ensure quick defeat of the "illegal, racist minority regime".

SAPARNS

OAU aloof envoy

CT, 26/4/79
230

LUSAKA — Tanzania's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Benjamin Mkapa, has castigated the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for standing aloof in conflicts between member-states of the organization.

During his brief stop-over at the Lusaka International Airport from Malawi yesterday, the Tanzanian minister called on the OAU to learn a lesson from the Tanzania/Uganda conflict and to become more precise on such issues.

He said in future it would be important for the organization to examine the root causes of inter-African conflicts instead of remaining aloof.

Mr. Mkapa said, "While the Frontline states (Zambia, Botswana, Mozambique and Angola) supported us in the war with Uganda, the OAU decided to stand aloof.

"Whereas the Frontline states understood the matter and knew who was the aggressor, the OAU refused to understand the matter," the Tanzanian foreign minister said.

The Tanzanian envoy delivered a special message to Malawian President Kamuzu Banda from President Julius Nyerere. It is believed the message sought assistance for the new Ugandan state headed by Professor Yusuf Lule.

Entrenches

Asked to comment on the Rhodesian situation, he said whatever government emerged from Britain after the May 3 General Elections, it should not not recognize "the new regime in Rhodesia".

He said, "The elections in Rhodesia were sham. The constitution upon which they were based entrenches power firmly in the hands of the white minority for the next ten years."

On Namibia the minister said that the chances of the United Nations plan being implemented were currently 50-50 but that Tanzania will continue supporting Swapo and it was up to the countries which have influence on South Africa to keep pressuring it to accept the plan.

1/6/79

Zimbabwe Rhodesia — and the OAU's attitude — led to the 1977-78 session of the OAU summit in Addis Ababa. The OAU's attitude towards the two countries was the subject of a major topic for discussion at the OAU summit in Addis Ababa. The OAU's attitude towards the two countries was the subject of a major topic for discussion at the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

A number of African states, some of them also members of the OAU, are against the OAU's attitude towards the two countries. The OAU's attitude towards the two countries was the subject of a major topic for discussion at the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

OAU will take tough stand on Zimbabwe

Victor Ndlovu: London

Malawian migrant workers in Zimbabwe are likely to be the subject of a major topic for discussion at the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

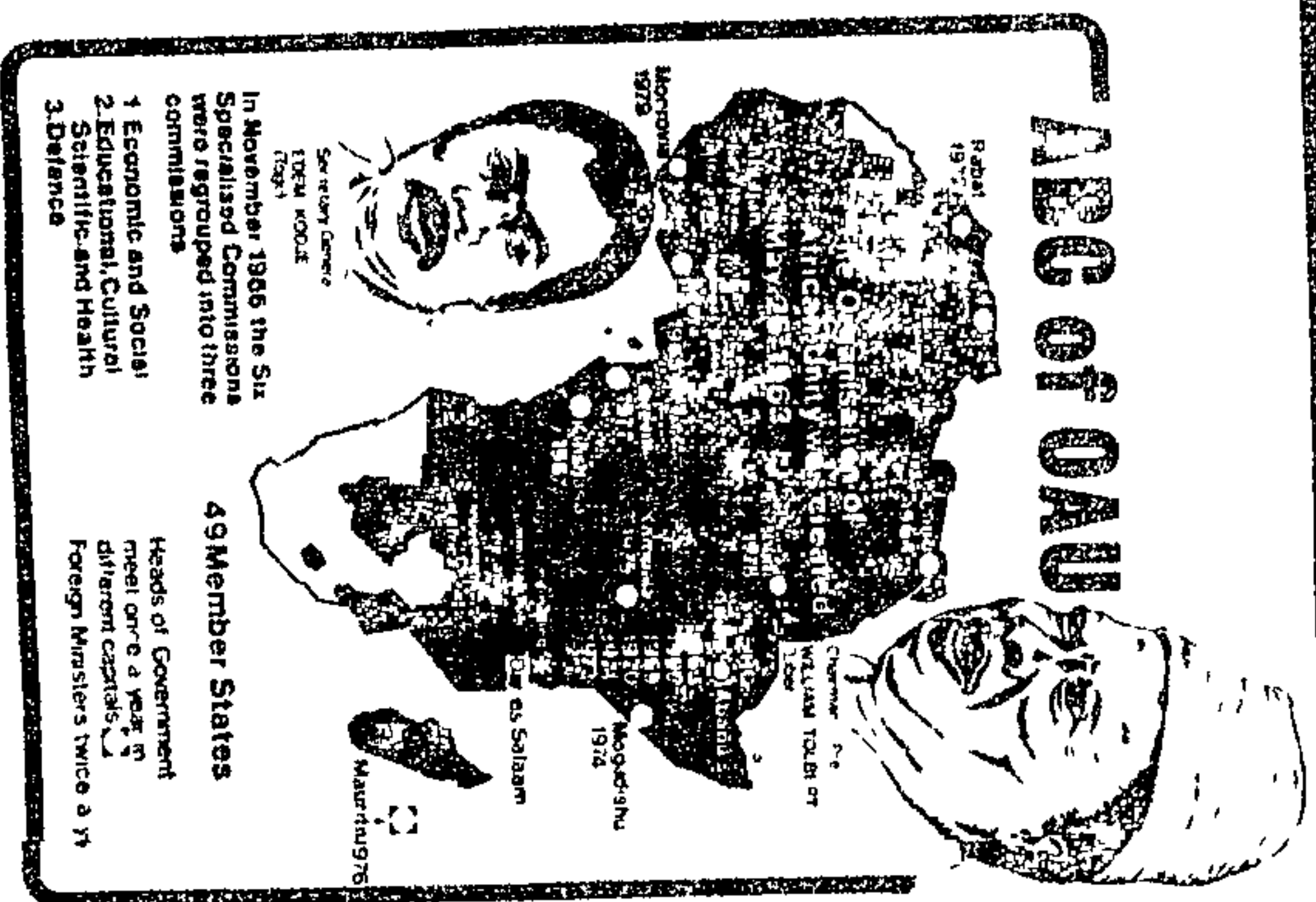
More radical states like Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique have not only condemned the independence elections in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia but have also warned Mrs Thatcher's government against recognising the new state.

At the same time, Nigeria, one of the most influential African states, has warned Britain of severe reprisals if it defied African opinion and went ahead and recognised the new state.

Also to be discussed at the summit is the question of whether diplomatic relations with Israel should be resumed, following the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Many African states severed links with Israel after the Arab-Israeli war in October 1973. Now many African countries feel the time is right to re-establish ties with Israel.

However, the issue is likely to be hotly debated especially between those countries supporting Egypt and those (mainly Arab OAU member states) opposed to the treaty.

Libya, for instance, is totally opposed to any form of rapprochement with Israel. Another issue is whether one country has the right to intervene militarily in another's domestic affairs. The recent clash between Tanzania and Uganda is a good case in point. Former Ugandan President Idi Amin Dada capitulated following the Tanzanian military invasion which was supported by former Ugandan exiles. Although Tanzania's military onslaught on Uganda was initially made in retaliation for an earlier Ugandan attack on Tanzania, the continued presence of Tanzanian soldiers on Ugandan soil long after Amin's unconditional surrender has created suspicions among some African countries. Nigeria and Sudan were among countries which were critical of the Tanzanian military solution to the problems in Uganda. They felt the Tanzanian action was militaristic and expansionist. However, the Tanzanian argument is that after



the OAU Charter strictly forbids member countries interfering in each other's internal affairs. But a number of countries, among them Tanzania, have called for the revision of this principle apparently to allow member states to intervene directly in another's domestic affairs to get rid of African fascists and despotic leaders.

This issue is likely to be fiercely argued. Countries with military government are unlikely to take kindly to what happened to a fellow soldier in Uganda. The military leaders can count on the support of the much more conservative states who see in the Tanzanian action a real threat to their own governments.

Unless help is asked for by a country, as happened

in May this year when Liberia sought Guinean military assistance during the Monrovia riots, it is difficult to imagine the issue being given wholehearted and enthusiastic support by the summit.

A number of African states have repressive regimes although not many surpass the degree of ruthlessness carried out by the Amin regime. One of these is the Central African Empire where its Emperor, Jean-Bedel Bokassa is alleged to have forced the Imperial Guards to kill innocent children, some of them aged only eight or nine, after they protested over being forced to wear school uniform. Another is Macias Aquino of Equatorial Guinea who has massacred innocent people in his country.

Other issues to be discussed cover the OAU budget and the suspension of the 49 member countries. Some have paid while others for all sorts of reasons are still in arrears. Added to that is the reorganisation of the structure of the OAU secretariat.

Lastly, although not the least important, is the question of the Pan-African news agency. The OAU's attitude towards the two countries was the subject of a major topic for discussion at the OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

Many African states have complained of lack of foreign coverage by Western news agencies in their coverage of African events. The Pan-African news agency is the African counterpart of the Western news agencies in their coverage of Africa.

But the agency issue in itself presents quite a few problems — especially finance and personnel. The Heads of State will have to appoint someone to head the agency. Whoever is chosen as head — it is likely to be a non-professional journalist — will come under pressure from the member states to present the news as seen by the various countries in the organisation.

Since the Pan-African news agency will rely on information it is unlikely that PANA will be anything but a duplicate of the existing national news agencies.

OAU urged to attack Africans injustices

RDM 3/7/79

(230)

NAIROBI. — The Kenya Daily Nation yesterday said the Organisation of African Unity would be more respected if at its forthcoming summit it condemned injustices in "free" African nations as well as the injustices in Southern Africa.

Of this month's Liberia summit meeting the paper said "Condemning the white minority regimes in Southern Africa is well and good, but we hope that the leaders at Monrovia will be honest enough to condemn the wrongs committed against humanity by the rest of so-called free Africa."

"The deafening silence of African leaders about the inhu-

man acts done by their compatriots to humanity has made the OAU a laughing stock and every resolution passed by it a joke."

The editorial added: "Whenever an African politician is detained in Rhodesia, where there are well over 1 000 people behind bars for political reasons, African leaders go to the United Nations and the OAU and shout about lack of democratic rights in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia."

"But no-one seems to talk about similar things happening in Angola, Tanzania, Ethiopia and many other so-called free African countries."

The Independent daily said that when the African leaders meet in Monrovia, there will be no-one prepared to question the alleged killing of children in the Central African Empire and no-one will raise the question of former leaders executed in Ghana after being tried by what it called "kangaroo" courts.

"If African leaders want to be given international recognition and respect, then they must reject dictators like Emperor Bokassa and the new Ghanaian dictator, Jerry Rawlings, who seem to have very little respect for human life," the paper said. — Sapa-Reuter



Sudan's President Nimeiry

DEEP splits are likely to rend the Organisation of African Unity's thin unity facade again at the heads of state summit next month over Tanzania's recent invasion of Uganda.

Africa's presidents are girding themselves again for the continent's greatest annual jamboree, but with little hope of agreeing on anything except their opposition to the "white" south.

The ploy of it is that this year the problems facing the 49 assembled African heads in Monrovia, Liberia, are, if it is possible, more urgent than usual.

But, as outgoing OAU chairman, President Jafar Nimeiry of Sudan, told a magazine interviewer recently: "As it (the OAU Charter) stands it discourages any serious discussion and leaves pro-

blems for time, the great healer, to solve.

The problem now though is that some of the more urgent issues will only get worse with time: This time they cannot be ignored or conveniently shelved.

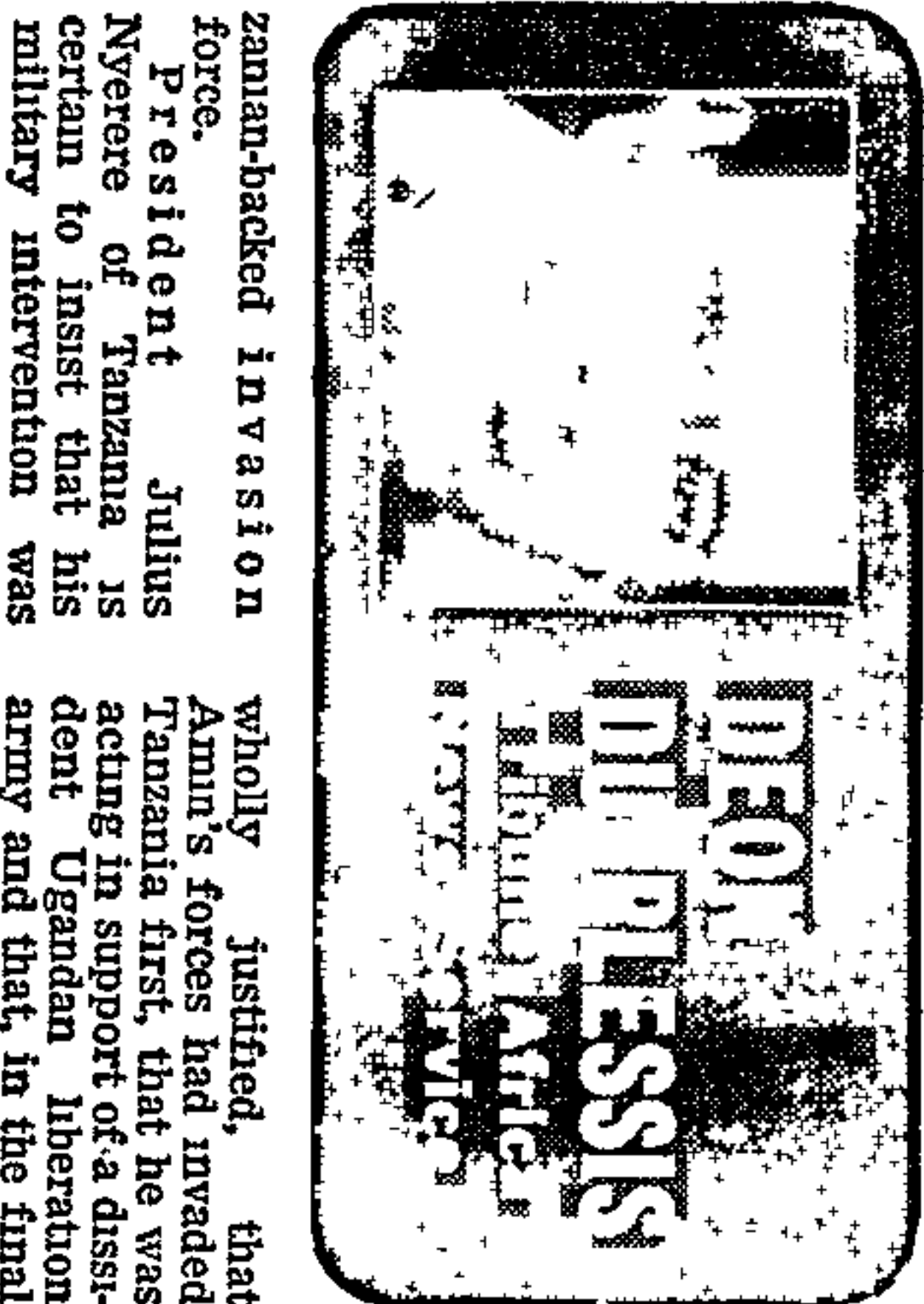
One such problem is the issue of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and its new black majority government under Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Many OAU states regard the Bishop's Cabinet as no more than a "black gloss" on continuing white rule from behind the scenes. The Patriotic Front of Messers Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe will be given its usual full and sympathetic hearing while no delegation from Zimbabwe Rhodesia will be allowed.

The hope in Salisbury is that moderate black states, particularly those in French-speaking Africa, will oppose a blanket OAU condemnation of Bishop Muzorewa's infant regime. But whichever way the OAU leans, and it seems

certain to firmly reject the new government in Salisbury, definite action must be taken. Hundreds of people die every month in Zimbabwe Rhodesia's ongoing war. Time in this instance, is no great healer.

While it may be easy for the assembled black leaders to turn their collective backs on Zimbabwe Rhodesia, they face a tougher decision on the issue of the recent topping of President Idi Amin of Uganda by a Tanzanian-backed invasion force.



President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is acting in support of a discredited Ugandan liberation army and that, in the final possibility remains that the ethnographic values are too high since have increased as a result of European medical attention.

models were simulated with three different, arbitrarily chosen, populations. 100, 500, and 1000 people. In the simulations space visualised as a series of concentric circles. The perimeter of each s set at 10 km away from the previous circle.

data. The bevelled/fluted complex corresponds, at least in broad to the eastern stream (Phillipson, 1977). However, there are a number as associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in n stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures n and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do

not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Gokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

court, Amin was a monster who had to be destroyed for the good of all Black Africa.

In these views he is headed for a clash with Libya's President Muammar el Gaddafi who provided whole-hearted support for Amin's regime and who sent in troops to try to support the crumbling dictator in his final days.

Many other African leaders are uneasy that President Nyerere has created a precedent — in direct violation of the vaunted OAU Charter — in meddling militarily in

the internal affairs of another country. And while it may be easy for them to unite in opposition to the white south — and even Bishop Muzorewa whom they suspect of being in league with "white power" — it will be rather more traumatic for them to turn on one of their own, particularly so international a figure as President Nyerere.

The heads of state this year will also be asked to agree to the formation of all Africa army which will:

- Support member states against aggression from outside the continent or from the white south;
- Assist in the "Liberation struggle" being waged in Southern Africa; and
- Provide peace-keepers in the event of war between member states.

OAU member states will be asked to contribute to a R750 million fund to establish the army — a project which is being pushed hard by Nigeria, Ghana and Algeria.

expansion rates derived from difference rates were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwaile to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).



Libya's Colonel Gaddafi

It is not a new scheme but has foundered at past OAU heads of state summits.

Observers say there is not likely to be much more success at the coming meeting because black states being asked to contribute men and money are suspicious of their neighbours' motives. Who will control the force, who will command it, will it not be used by the strong against the weak? These are the questions which will bedevil the one-army debate.

So while sweeping condemnations of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, South Africa's handling of the SWA/Namibian issue and South Africa's own internal policies are assured, the OAU seems as unlikely to come to grips with its own member states' problems in this, its 16th summit, than it ever has before.

~~224~~ 230 7/19 NM

Tanzania committed what OAU stalwarts see as a gross violation of one of the Organisation's most

Having helped materially and still legally to overthrow Amin, the Tanzanian troops stayed on, and very necessary they

What, perhaps, may not easily be forgiven is the extraordinary events of the past weeks when Nyerere has kept President Lule virtually a prisoner in State House at Dar-es-Salaam.

The "OAU village" includes a 400-room luxury hotel, which was delayed by strikes and is only half completed. Officials hope some of the leading ministers may be able to move in on the eve of the summit.

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People are living there

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22 APR 1979

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Capital crowded for OAU

MONROVIA — Ministers and diplomats from 50 African countries opened preliminary talks in Liberia yesterday for the annual summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity

Every hotel room, many private homes and a Greek-owned luxury liner specially chartered for the occasion, were occupied with African Ministers and their aides. More than 2 500 delegates were attending the 10-day Ministerial conference, to be joined by at least 500 others for the summit meeting scheduled from July 17 to 22.

The meetings brought a welcome boom to the city less than three months after it was paralysed by an outburst of violence and looting, triggered by a government decision to increase the price of staple food.

The police received a gift of more than 100 motorcycles from the German Government, to be used at the summit. But many policemen were unfamiliar with the heavy machines and wrecked at least 10 of them before the meetings opened.

Most of the damage of the April 14 riots has been repaired.

President William Tolbert released the alleged ringleaders from jail, and the freed prisoners promised to discourage further disorders at least until after the summit meeting.

The largely illiterate population appeared to take little interest in the conference. Few of them could read posters plastered up all over the city urging Liberians to "help make OAU '79 a success".

They seemed to ignore a plea to tidy up the place and burnt-out shells of homes were left overgrown with weeds.

The government spent an estimated R108-million to build an elaborate conference centre in a beachfront mangrove swamp 11 km from the city.

President Tolbert, soon to take over as OAU chairman, said yesterday he would not tolerate militant Arab moves to exclude Egypt from the summit meeting.

He made an impassioned plea for greater consideration for human rights in African countries, stressing that no distinction must be made between human rights violations in black Africa and in other parts of the world.

The OAU has been widely criticised outside Africa for failing to protest against human rights violations by Uganda's former President Idi Amin, the Central African Empire's self-styled Emperor Bokassa and other African

dictators

"Basic human rights belong to every individual, whether he is white or black," Mr Tolbert said. "African (governments) must grant to all (their own citizens) the rights they intend to claim in Southern Africa."

He also said the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Prime Minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, would not be welcome at the summit conference beginning on July 17 — Sapa-AP

tion of the two models used in the present study, it was

14 have been read from two different processes:

and (2) increased mortality of a particular resource with social conflict (r, 1954). This association of resource scarcity determined when not provide an accurate logical test between the end model employed ecologically.

lead model employed ecological

PARIS. — Black Africa may soon have an international elite peacekeeping force to come between warring countries on the continent.

The fact that such a force is being taken seriously by African leaders was shown by OAU Secretary-General Mr Edem Kodjo in an interview in the influential magazine *Jeune Afrique's* latest edition.

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Monrovia that the OAU conference of Foreign Ministers of 49 independent states held no sittings yesterday.

Consideration of Secretary General Mr Kodjo's crisis reports on sanctions busting, Rhodesia's hammering of terrorist bases, independent Africa's vast floods of refugees and how to get the French out of the Congo was delayed for a day while delegates sat in hotel rooms listening to broadcast services and hymn singing by groups of genteel lady American evangelists.

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Filand is a special "red activity area" (Evers, 1975). Kvale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the traditional and household complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be

Our culture-historical reconstruction. spread associated with the simulation of the aim to indicate that this is the most

Mr T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting.
Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the
typed the final drafts.

I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes

totem changes in Sotho groups (Lagassick, 1969; Mornig, 1967). Totems indicate group membership, as do pottery styles, (Huffman, 1972; Schapiro, 1962) and totemic change may be paralleled by changes in pottery. If totemic change is used as a model, fusion should be associated with a rapid change in pottery styles and not a gradual divergent evolution. This suggestion should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

Nyerere in trouble over aims in Uganda

From ANTHONY DELIUS

LONDON — When the African leaders get together next week for the annual OAU summit meeting, this time in splendid new quarters which it has cost the Liberian government some R80m to build in Monrovia, they may find themselves facing Africa's biggest internal crisis to date. And with this President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania may be facing a credibility crisis which will do great damage to his poise of political saintliness.

I say "may" for two reasons. The first is that African heads of state, like those in other parts of the world, have a habit of dodging their crises and handing them over to committees. Secondly the rising price of oil may be then seen to pose such a huge threat of damage to African economies, heavily dependent as so many of them are on truck transport, that the panic of this realization could push everything else into second place.

OAU meetings are useful for reminding African Opec members of promises to help in the past which have not been carried out. But even though the Arab oil states offer the Third World an extra R1 500m in aid to offset the price rise, what is the use of the money if oil supplies are not available to be bought?

Determined

However, there do seem a number of African leaders thoroughly determined to ask President Nyerere what his 40 000 troops are doing in Uganda, and why that country's former president, Yusufu Lule, has for so long seemed to be some sort of a prisoner in State House, Dar es Salaam.

That remarkable survivor and next-door neighbour of Uganda, President Jafaar Numeiry of the Sudan, has openly begun asking Nyerere why he is occupying a fellow African country. That other neighbour of both Uganda and Tanzania, Kenya, can hardly take anything but umbrage that President Lule was unseated by people inspired by Tanzania's form of socialism to prevent his pursuing Kenya's form of capitalism.

Of course the majority of African states were thankful that Nyerere took his bold but risky initiative to turn out the horrible Idi Amin, and his prestige as one prepared to sacrifice blood and money for Africa's honour rose high. Even now, the Tanzanian leader may persuade many black leaders that his actions concerning Dr Lule have been to prevent civil war in a distracted and unhappy Uganda, already ruined by eight years of Amin. But other leaders may now have come to believe that Nyerere has used the excuse of Amin to become an empire-builder, to create a client state in Uganda, or, at the very least, make a move to enforce the East African federation of his earlier dreams.

Previous major OAU crises have been brought about by such unavoidable events — by "unavoidable" I mean impossible to duck — as the Nigerian and Angolan civil wars. The issue over the Nigerian war was whether other African

countries should take sides, whether by offering arms, other supplies or encouragement, or on the other hand stand by the officially recognized federal government in its efforts to bring the "Biafran rebellion" to an end. The OAU managed to keep a majority for standing by the federal government, though Ivory Coast, Zambia and Tanzania broke ranks. Five years later the OAU split down the middle over whether it accepted outside (Cuban and Russian) intervention in the Angolan civil war.

Now Tanzania presents the OAU with the *fait accompli* of an African country having marched into another, neighbouring African country and changed its government. Not only that, Tanzania has given the appearance of determination to see that the government set up in Uganda is ideologically to its taste. So that African leaders are now asking whether the OAU now accepts the principle that African countries may march into their neighbours, or even those further away, and overthrow governments they don't like to replace them with governments of whose ideologies they approve.

This question comes at a time when there is the possibility that the process may be carried a stage further. This possibility is arising in Chad, where it seems at the time of writing that two neighbours will be marching into this stricken country in support of competing systems of government. The Libyans are already said to be on the march from the north in support of the party they fancy (and one which will concede some territory that Libya has already stolen), while the Nigerians could be drawn in from the south to defend the present would-be rulers of the country, a grouping of anti-Libyan forces, representing the majority.

Too big

The principle here involved seems almost too big for even the oil crisis in Africa to overshadow. Unless the African countries stand by the firm and absolute rights of sovereignty against the incursions of other African states, possibly unless there is a massive "human rights" outrage under some mad tyrant such as an Amin or Nguema, half Africa could be up for grabs by neighbours. If Nyerere's later intervention on ideological grounds is accepted without a murmur, the OAU could find itself accepting an official ideology for the continent.

President Nyerere, the leader of the front-line states, may depend on the distraction of forming a unified African lobby to oppose any recognition of the Muzorewa government in Salisbury by the USA and Britain. This could be used to prevent the appearance of a break in African ranks over these serious internal questions. It could be argued that acquiescing in any move that

could help the continuation of white domination (even as supposedly disguised, as in Salisbury) was infinitely more dangerous than momentarily disregarding the need for principles to govern the relations between black governments.

But there may be leaders in Africa who will not accept such an argument. Some might even feel that Nyerere's appearance of influencing political choices in Uganda may not be all that different from what are regarded as underhand white attempts to control the government of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Any major African argument about these matters could qualify Nyerere's considerable influence among Commonwealth members in the coming arguments over the Muzorewa government, even by tarnishing the image he achieved by ousting Amin.

Plans for OAU 'action force'

Own Correspondent

PARIS — African heads of state meeting later this month in Monrovia, Liberia, might form a 2 000 strong multi-nation intervention force for action anywhere in Africa

Mr. Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), told the weekly magazine Jeune Afrique that the heads of state, meeting on July 17, will discuss the possibility of forming an OAU council of seven or eight states to make swift decisions on African crises

The council would be modelled after the United Nations Security Council, Mr Kodjo said, "but we must not only agree on solutions, but carry them out"

"This would be done by our own intervention force I know there are many reservations about such a force but it would not be a joint command of integrated African armies, as proposed when the OAU was founded in 1963

"Each OAU member would supply an armed force of 50 men to be placed at the disposition of the OAU. If 40 states did this we would have 2 000 men able to intervene anywhere on the continent at short notice"

There are 49 OAU members and the formation of such an intervention force, will be discussed in Monrovia

An African force of this kind was discussed when rebels last year attacked Kolwezi, in the Shaba province of Zaire. But eventually only four OAU states — Morocco, Ghana, Togo and Senegal — sent forces and most have since been withdrawn

Problems in setting up such an intervention force include logistics and the choice of an overall commander

- 86 -

GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

APPLIED EXAMPLES

AX

Limited acquired an item of new plant for R60 000 on 1.1.19.6. Depreciation is provided at 12½% p.a. on the straight line. A 25% initial allowance is granted for depreciation purposes, wear and tear being 20% on the reducing balance. Tax rates were 40% in 19.6 and 42% in 19.7, taxable income amounted to R45 000 and R50 000 respectively, for the financial years ended 31.12.19.6 and 31.12.19.7

1. What is the balance on deferred tax account in respect of the plant at 31.12.19.7, assuming

- deferral method
- liability method?

2. How will the tax charge will be disclosed in the income statement for the year ended 31 December 19.7, assuming

- deferral method
- liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. Will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

4. Does the answer to 3. change if the R70 000 is now a taxable loss, which can be set off against the taxable income from other sources of R50 000? Draw up the income statement assuming the deferral method is used.

- Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under

- liability method
- deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

MONROVIA — Shouting matches, threats to walk out and bitter acrimony between member states have made a stormy start to closed-door sessions of the OAU Ministerial conference here

After what OAU Secretary-General Mr Ede Kodjo called "a year of fire and brimstone in Africa" Foreign Ministers of the 49 states have spent the past three days stoking it up.

By yesterday afternoon, the third day of the 10-day session, the Ministers had become bogged down in a hot dispute over who should represent Chad and in another about undisclosed sections of the Secretary-General's report

These have been angrily rejected by several delegations and last night the offending sections were being debated in camera

Delivering some preliminary notes on his report, to a brief open session, Mr Kodjo hit out at the South African guerilla movements P A C and

Bitter bickering at OAU meeting

230
10/7/79

ANC for their failure to unite

While these movements fought among themselves, he said, the South African Government was conducting itself with unpunished insolence in the executions of African militants

Accusing South Africa of arrogance over SWA^N Namibia he said the Republic's attitude of challenge in trying to create a Constitutional Assembly, as a prelude to a Rhodesian-type solution, should be met by the UN Security Council with the imposition of sanctions under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter

Mr Kodjo added "So far as we are concerned we must reinforce Swapo in its efforts to intensify the armed struggle"

On Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr Kodjo condemned the recent elections as "irregular" because they took

place in a country where a war was raging, because there were pressures on the electors and because the Patriotic Front did not participate "in this process of decolonisation"

So long as the Patriotic Front was not associated with the process of decolonisation Zimbabwe Rhodesia would have no true independence, there would be no internal peace in the country and there would be no security in southern Africa, he said.

The Press was excluded from the conference for discussion of Mr Kodjo's controversial report and security men at the conference centre seized a reporter found with a copy of it, releasing him after questioning and the confiscation of the copy Earlier the Chad controversy had been shunted to a committee instructed to

invite all the rival factions in that country to send delegations to Monrovia during the next week to put their cases for recognition

Delegates said later that objections to Mr Kodjo's report centred not so much on what he had written but on their disappointment at not being told anything new

The report, they complained, was a historical recital of events in 1978-79 lacking background and the constructive suggestions on proposed actions and alternatives expected in an OAU Secretary-General's annual report

"For example," said one envoy, "it states repeatedly and baldly that the Zimbabwe Rhodesian elections were a fake. But the report itself provides no ammunition to back these assertions."

OAU invites Rhodesia

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — In a surprise move, the President of Liberia, Dr William Tolbert, invited the Government of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to send an official delegation to the OAU summit meeting in Monrovia

The Salisbury government accepted, and a six-man delegation left yesterday, headed by the Minister of Manpower, Social Services, Youth and Rehabilitation, Dr Aaron Mutiti

There is uncertainty as to what status will be accorded the delegation by the OAU. There is serious doubt in Salisbury, given the OAU's collective hostile attitude to Bishop Muzorewa's government, about permission being granted for the delegation to participate as observers. That decision rests with a committee of OAU foreign ministers, and observers believe the stage is set for a row between the militant and moderate members of the body

Dr Mutiti said that if his delegation was snubbed it would remain in Monrovia to lobby individual states. The main task

facing the delegation was to give adequate information about the situation in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia

The OAU had never met members of the new Salisbury government, and they had to convince the rest of Africa about their effective control of the country

He added that recognition should be granted as a right, not a privilege

The presence of a government delegation will be in addition to that of the Patriotic Front, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole's Zanu, and Senator Chief Jeremiah Chirau's Zupo. This has given rise to speculation in Salisbury that some members of the OAU intend to use this occasion to initiate direct dialogue between all the parties to the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian conflict

Government officials in Salisbury do not expect much to come out of the summit meeting because of the strong influence of the frontline presidents who support the Patriotic Front

Much value is seen, however, in maintaining constant contact with moderate African states to stop any moves toward total OAU support for the Patriotic Front

group could have hived off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding; and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness.

OAU talks offer empty bag to summit

16/7/79 Argus
(230)

Argus Africa News Service

LIBERIA — OAU foreign ministers yesterday wrapped up one of the most unproductive ministerial conferences in the OAU's 16-year history. After 10 days of closed door talks to prepare for tomorrow's summit all they have to offer their heads of state is an empty bag.

All controversial issues between African countries which have threatened to split the organisation have been shelved, skirted, passed on to the summit or simply ignored.

Once again the 49 States have found unity only in their condemnations of and threats against South Africa.

In recent years the secrecy surrounding such conferences has increased in ratio to their loss of effectiveness.

INADEQUATE

No OAU documents, even unclassified ones, were released to the Press.

After a brief opening ceremony, all sittings were held in camera.

Delegates were instructed repeatedly not to talk to journalists who were forced to rely on brief, infrequent and totally inadequate news conferences held by OAU spokesman Peter Onu.

Even an Economic Commission for Africa paper on the continent's future economic strategy for which its authors sought publicity was withheld from the Press on the grounds that it was attached to the secretary general's report and that there was no authorisation to detach it.

ARRANGERS

Behind the closed doors a dispute over who should represent Chad took up most of the first two days of the conference.

It ended with no decision and rival delegations being sent home to sort it out among themselves.

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The data used in the present study were derived from only one source, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the

The OAU Liberation Committee reported that member countries were 12-million dollars in arrears with their contributions and asked them to pay up.

A proposal to form an OAU army to fight South Africa and act as a fire brigade in crises between African states was shelved.

The Rhodesia debate resulted in agreement that the lifting of sanctions should be regarded as recognition of the Muzorewa Government and a hostile act.

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OAU to plan end of White rule

MONROVIA — The Organisation of African Unity decided at the weekend to set up a committee to plan its strategy "for ending White supremacy in southern Africa"

Liberia proposed the idea in response to a long speech by an Angolan representative who complained of armed raids on Angola from South West Africa and Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, according to OAU spokesman Mr Peter Onu

Rather than drafting yet another resolution condemning such attacks the foreign ministers preparing for next week's OAU summit decided to form the committee with a view to taking "positive action"

Mr Onu said the committee would be headed by Togo and other members would be Egypt, Cameroun, Liberia, Algeria, Uganda, Lesotho, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius and four countries yet to be chosen — (Sapa-Reuters)

OAU's only unity is

on anti-SA attitude

230
16/7/79

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Henry Reuter of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Monrovia, Liberia, on the OAU Foreign Ministers' conference.

recy surrounding OAU Foreign Ministers' conferences has increased in ratio to their loss of effectiveness. This year's was the most secretive and the least effectual.

Withheld

No OAU documents, even unclassified ones, were released to the Press. After a brief opening ceremony all sittings were held in camera and delegates were instructed

repeatedly not to talk to journalists, who were forced to rely on brief, infrequent and inadequate news conferences held by OAU spokesman Peter Onu

Even a paper on an economic commission for Africa on the continent's future economic strategy for which its authors sought publicity was withheld from the Press on the ground that it was attached to the Secretary-

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Behind the closed doors a dispute over who should represent Chad took up most of the first two days of the conference. It ended with no decision and rival delegations being sent home to sort it out among themselves

Hostile

The OAU liberation committee reported that member countries were R10-million in arrears with their contributions and asked them to pay up

A proposal to form an OAU army to fight South Africa and act as a fire brigade in crises between African states was shelved

The Rhodesia debate re-

sulted in agreement that the lifting of sanctions should be regarded as recognition of the Muzorewa Government and a hostile act

South African and Rhodesian aggression against the front-line states was referred to a committee.

No action was taken on the conflict in Western Sahara

Usually the summit meetings after OAU Ministerial conferences spend most of their time listening to heads of state delivering speeches and then at the last minute adopt Foreign Ministers recommendations on the conduct of OAU business for the ensuing year.

This year all the signs are that there will be little beyond the customary set of anti-South African resolutions for them to adopt

One useful function of the Foreign Ministers' conference was to allow Egyptian delegates to defend themselves to their Arab colleagues on their Camp David agreement with Israel

The Egyptians claimed after days of lobbying that at least two thirds of the black countries supported the agreement. They suggested that this was the reason why earlier talk by the more radical Arab states about having Egypt thrown out of the OAU had been quietly dropped

Kenya gesture toward Muzorewa

The Star's

Africa News Service

NAIROBI — African countries will achieve nothing by closing their eyes to the "very significant changes" that take place in Zimbabwe Rhodesia since the elections held there last May, Kenya's vice president Mr Mwai Kibaki said at the weekend

Mr Kibaki said it would also be wrong for the OAU to fail to appreciate these changes and to work towards the promotion of a round table conference involving the home based African movements headed by Bishop Muzorewa and the Patriotic Front alliance of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe

African countries

should not get involved in a situation where it would appear that they were encouraging brother Africans to fight each other, he warned

The vice president was speaking on the eve of his departure for Monrovia where he will represent Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi at the OAU summit this week

Mr Kibaki said "As a member of the OAU we (Kenya) see our role as doing everything possible to encourage a peaceful solution to the problem, and therefore we will support all efforts aimed at getting all the Rhodesian leaders to meet at one table and settle their problems constitutionally"

The OAU the vice pre-

sident warned, should not do anything that would encourage the parties in the Rhodesian conflict to continue fighting

However, Mr Kibaki pointed out that Kenya was not entirely satisfied with the new Rhodesian constitution and the manner in which the elections were conducted. But he said "there has been a change we now see a Prime Minister who is African"

"Africans in Rhodesia have participated in choosing the present Members of Parliament. So to us there is no point to anyone closing his eyes and refusing to see the new realities. There has been a very significant change"

In a comment in another of the issues which has come before the OAU ministerial meeting during the past week, Kenya's President Moi has described the idea of forming a Pan African peace keeping force as "a lofty and impracticable notion in the present circumstances prevailing in Africa"

Addressing a rally in the Rift Valley town of Nakuru the president said the idea was impractical while some of the armed forces in Africa "are in disarray and mismanaged"

"If we cannot manage our small forces, how can we manage a force of a continental magnitude," he asked

OAU leaders call for revision of charter

Bid to end stalemate

MONROVIA — The Organisation of African Unity is under pressure to revise its charter to give it greater power in the face of African wars and disputes.

Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri, citing Tanzania's invasion of Uganda earlier this year, lashed out yesterday at what he called the fundamental weakness and lack of moral authority of the OAU.

On the opening day of the Monrovia summit of the OAU, the organization's outgoing chairman urged African leaders to consider a detailed re-examination of the OAU, charter, which bans members from intervening in the affairs of other states on the continent.

He joined OAU's new chairman, Mr William Tolbert of Liberia, in calling for a crisis mechanism such as a security council of heads of state to act rapidly and with authority to stop wars and defuse disputes in Africa.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania him-

The Star's Africa News Service

MONROVIA — United Nations Secretary-General Dr Waldheim plans to have talks with leaders of Africa's Frontline States here this week in a bid to overcome the present deadlock on SWA/Namibia and bring about a just and lasting solution.

Announcing this in an address to the OAU summit meeting here last night, Dr Waldheim said a year ago there was reason to expect an early solution in SWA/Namibia. This expectation had not been fulfilled.

The establishment of a UN presence there had been regrettably delayed and the stalemate had been

further compounded by South Africa's action in holding elections which had been declared null and void by the UN.

"The plan of action approved by the Security Council cannot be implemented without the full co-operation of all concerned," he said.

He added that the overcoming of the deadlock would remain one of his main preoccupations.

On Zimbabwe Rhodesia Dr Waldheim disclosed he had held talks in London "a few days ago" with Britain's Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, and the Foreign Secretary, to discuss the latest developments.

The fugitive former President of Uganda is reported by diplomatic sources to have taken refuge in Libya where he may be attempting to organize resistance against the new Ugandan regime.

President Nyerere raised prolonged applause when he took the floor to defend Tanzania's action against Uganda.

"I have to circulate a document giving the facts of the conflict between Tanzania and Uganda under the leadership of my friend Amin," the Tanzanian leader said as the chamber roared with laughter.

"Implicitly suggesting a revision of the OAU charter, President Nyerere said there was an absurd refusal to condemn aggression 'because the charter does not allow it'."

Turning to the Sudanese leader, the Tanzanian added: "My only criticism is that you would like to see in the dock not the aggressor but the victim of aggression."

He said there was still a state of war in Uganda. He disclosed he had received letters from "my brother" ex-President Idi Amin and said he felt concerned "about complications which may emerge in future."

These events have

respect for all African national boundaries and a willingness to surrender some sovereignty in the overall interests of Africa.

Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo was on his feet immediately after President Tolbert delivered a blistering attack on Britain and its role in Rhodesia.

He said the Front was not opposed in principle to new talks but it had to be recognised that it spoke for the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

RED TIES

"We are the people," he yelled in a brief hysterical speech which won frequent applause.

Claiming that the Rhodesian problem could not be solved by political conferences, he said the Front did not need help from the West to win the war.

Mr Nkomo went on to defend the Front's ties to socialist nations.

"Why not?" he said. "The socialists and communists did not now"

down the people at Soweto."

His Front co-leader, Mr Robert Mugabe is expected to speak today.

MODERATES

Diplomatic sources here say that President Tolbert's speech leaves the way open for the summit conference to decide after debate whether to approve leftwing demands for the recognition of the Patriotic Front as the sole representatives of Zimbabwe Rhodesia or to heed the moderates who are calling for a new round of constitutional talks.

He also appealed the Arab hawks who sought the expulsion of Egypt from the OAU while reflecting Africa's majority support for the Egypt-Israel peace moves.

The heads of state adjourned the summit last night to attend a banquet in their honour.

The proceedings are expected to become heated today when they begin making their public speeches.

'Keep open Rhodesia'

By Henry Reuter

The Star's Africa News Service

LIBERIA — OAU heads of state must keep open the door to an all-party conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia while giving maximum support to the Patriotic Front, President William Tolbot of Liberia said when he opened the 16th OAU summit meeting here last night.

He condemned the recent Rhodesian elections as bogus, called for an acceleration of the "liberation struggle" in Rhodesia and Namibia and urged Africa to support a UN proposal for effective sanctions against South Africa.

He also attacked disunity among African states, alleging that OAU members were violating the principle of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and engaging in subversive activities against each other, resulting in the killing of many African people.

HUMAN RIGHTS

President Tolbert called for a special commission to review the OAU charter to make explicit provision for fundamental human rights.

He also called for a Pan African force, a common African refugee system,

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OAU leaders want power to intervene

MONROVIA — The Organisation of African Unity is under pressure to revise its charter to give it greater power in the face of African wars and disputes.

President Jaafar Nimeiri of Sudan, citing Tanzania's invasion of Uganda earlier this year, lashed out yesterday at what he called the fundamental weakness and lack of moral authority of the OAU.

On the opening day of the Monrovia summit, the organisation's outgoing chairman urged African leaders to consider a detailed re-examination of the OAU charter, which bans members from intervening in the affairs of other states on the continent.

He joined the OAU's new chairman, Mr William Tolbert of Liberia, in calling for a crisis mechanism such as a security council of heads of state to act rapidly and with authority to stop wars and defuse disputes in Africa.

Mr Tolbert called for a review of the charter and



President Nimeiri

said human rights protection should be included immediately 'to enhance its credibility worldwide'.

Conference sources said a Senegal-sponsored resolu-

tion on human rights was being debated by African foreign ministers meeting in Monrovia.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania hinted that the non-intervention principle of the OAU stood in the way of condemnation of what he called reprehensible regimes that discredited Africa as a whole like 'My friend President Amin's'.

REGRETTABLE

President Nimeiri said that the Tanzanian invasion of Uganda which overthrew former OAU chairman Idi Amin 'is a regrettable African precedent'.

'I think we must examine its implications at length here as our charter

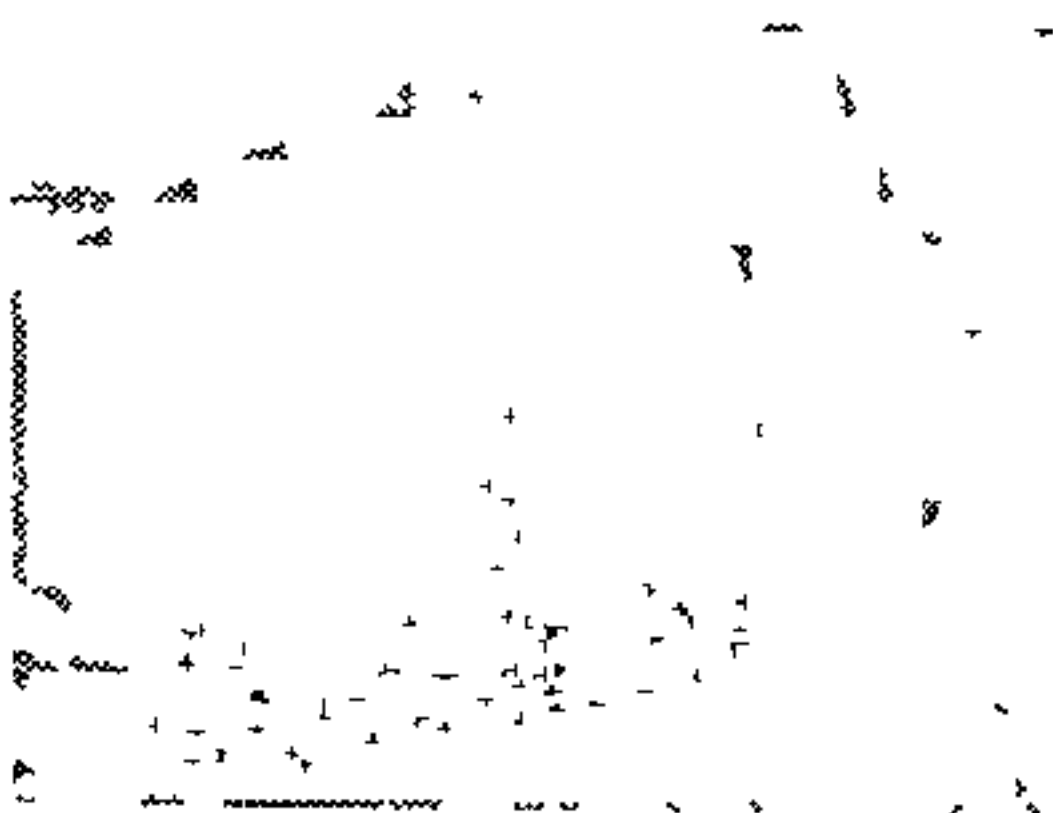
does not permit the invasion of another's territory and interference in another's affairs,' he told the 49-nation body.

'These events have shown the serious weakness of the OAU and its lack of moral authority over member states.'

SUPPORT

When he opened the summit President Tolbert said OAU heads of state should keep open the door to an all-party conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia but give maximum support to the Patriotic Front at the same time.

He also condemned the recent Rhodesian elections, called for an acceleration of the 'libera-



President Tolbert

tion' struggle in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and SWA and urged Africa to give its full support to a UN General Assembly proposal for the introduction of

effective sanctions against South Africa.

President Tolbert said that while Africa realised the good intent of Egyptian peace initiatives it could not accept the presence of Israel on any Arab lands occupied in the 1967 conflict.

Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo was on his feet immediately after President Tolbert to deliver a blistering attack on Britain and its role in Rhodesia.

APPLAUSE

He said the front was not opposed in principle to new talks but it had to be recognised that it spoke for the Zimbabwe people.

'We are the people,' he yelled in a brief hysterical speech which won frequent applause.

Claiming that the problem could not be solved by political conferences he said the front did not need help from the West to win the war. — Sapa-Reuters and Argus Africa News Service.

OAU urged to step in over wars in Africa

230
19/2/79
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MONROVIA — The Organisation for African Unity is under pressure to revise its charter to give it greater power in the face of African wars and disputes

Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri, citing Tanzania's invasion of Uganda earlier this year, lashed out at what he called the fundamental weakness and lack of moral authority of the OAU

On the opening day of the organisation's Monrovia summit, President Nimeiri, the outgoing chairman, urged African leaders to consider a detailed re-examination of the OAU charter which bans members from inter-

vening in the affairs of other states on the continent

He joined the organisation's new chairman, Mr William Tolbert of Liberia, in calling for a crisis mechanism such as a security council of heads of state to act rapidly and with authority to stop wars and defuse disputes

Mr Tolbert called for a far-reaching review of the charter and said human-rights protection should be included immediately "to enhance its credibility worldwide"

President Nimeiri roundly condemned the Tanzanian role in Uganda. This brought a retort from Tanzanian President

Julius Nyerere that he was seeking to condemn the victim rather than the aggressor

President Nyerere said the non-intervention principle of the OAU stood in the way of condemnation of "reprehensible regimes" that discredited Africa as a whole like "my friend President Amin's"

President Nimeiri said the Tanzanian invasion which overthrew Amin "is a regrettable African precedent"

In at least one capital in black Africa, the Tanzanian role is being referred to among senior officials as "the colonisation of Uganda"

There is serious concern

about what is assumed to be President Nyerere's determination to establish a "socialist empire" in Africa

Concern is growing after a series of stunning disclosures by Professor Yusufu Lule, deposed ex-President of Uganda

• Eight delegation leaders staged a walkout from the OAU conference yesterday when Egypt's President Sadat rose to defend his peace treaty with Israel.

The eight represented Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Djibouti, Benin and Madagascar. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.

Editorial opinion, page 10.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

230

Chance for the OAU

One of the most heartening developments of this week has been the stand taken at the Organisation for African Unity meeting in Monrovia for a more realistic approach to the problems of the continent.

Two state leaders, Mr William Tolbert of Liberia and Mr Jaafar Nimeiri of Sudan, want the OAU to create a mechanism to stop wars and defuse disputes in Africa.

The mood to do this is already present. The unilateral action of Tanzania, for example, to help Uganda overthrow the despotic Idi Amin regime, undoubtedly helped the cause of establishing moral standards of government in that country.

But armed intervention is, of course, not the best remedy for such problems and although the end probably justified the means in that particular instance, similar action could create worse dangers in other situations.

Clearly what is needed is commitment by all member states of the OAU to democratic government and to peace. Unitedly OAU members should be able to bring influence to bear on any elements in Africa straying from the norms of acceptable conduct.

In this regard, the OAU should surely be playing a more positive role in bringing the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia dis-

pute to an end. It has seen the emergency of black majority government in that country. It has witnessed white willingness to continue contributing to the development of the country. It knows there is only one remaining barrier to further constitutional changes that would make majority rule even more meaningful, namely the war that is still being waged by externally-based political forces.

The OAU has more chance of persuading the leaders of these forces, Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, to negotiate with the new government than either Britain or the United States.

There is a place for their following in the new dispensation if only they would accept the nature of the change achieved in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and work with the new government to re-establish peace and prosperity.

It would also be in the economic and political interests of the two OAU states hosting the Mugabe and Nkomo movements to help stop this war. It is as debilitating to Zambia and Mozambique as it is to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

If Zambia's President Kaunda and Mozambique's President Machel showed the courage, with other OAU partners, to defuse this dispute, they could open a new chapter of progress for the whole continent.

Nyerere comes under fire...

230
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MONROVIA — Sudanese President Jaafar Nimeiri, citing Tanzania's invasion of Uganda earlier this year, yesterday lashed out at what he called the fundamental weakness and lack of moral authority of the Organisation of African Unity in the face of African wars and disputes.

On the opening day of the Monrovia Summit of the OAU, he told African leaders he had been deeply disturbed during the past year as OAU chairman and urged a detailed re-examination of the Organisation's Charter to give it greater power and effectiveness.

He said the Tanzanian invasion of Uganda which overthrew former OAU chairman Idi Amin "is a regrettable African precedent."

"I think we must examine its implications at length here as our charter does not permit the invasion of another's territory and interference in another's affairs," he told the Assembly of Heads of state and government which included President Godfrey Binaisa of Uganda and President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania.

WEAKNESS

"These events have shown the serious weakness of the OAU and its lack of moral authority over member states," he said of the war and his own fruitless efforts to mediate an end to it.

"Limited and national vision has voided many of our great traditions of their content so now we must write down laws and protocols and agreements to replace the unwritten practice of the past," he added —Sapa.

...and takes floor

to the back

MONROVIA — President Nyerere raised prolonged applause when he took the floor to defend Tanzania's action against Uganda.

"I have to circulate a document giving the facts of the conflict between Tanzania and Uganda under the leadership of my friend Amin," the Tanzanian leader said as the chamber roared with laughter.

"When one country has committed an act of aggression against another and clearly violated the OAU charter, has blatantly attempted the annexation of a piece of land of another country, to appeal to the OAU to condemn that act of violation of the charter is in itself a violation of the charter," he said.

Implicitly suggesting a revision of the OAU charter, as other heads of state suggested, President Nyerere said there was an absurd refusal to condemn aggressions because the charter does not allow it.

Turning to the Sudanese leader, the Tanzanian leader who said he would be leaving Monrovia today, added: "My only criticism is that you would like to see in the dock not the aggressor but the victim of aggression" —Sapa



Ex-President Idi Amin.

OAU boss wants

Pan-African force

MONROVIA — For the first time in the OAU's 16-year history, new chairman, Dr William Tolbert suggested a charter of human rights and a Pan-African force to face threats to stability and peace.

Dr Tolbert said there were today "more than four million refugees on our continent, resulting largely from brotherly estrangements."

Mr Joshua Nkomo, a co-leader of the Patriotic Front, said in response that the Front did not oppose negotiations as such. He added, however, that any talks had to be based on the realities of the situation in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia where, he said, the Front's guerrillas controlled almost 75 per cent of the territory — Sapa

230 20/7/79 NM

Uganda row threatens OAU split

MONROVIA — African leaders yesterday dropped the divisive issue of Tanzania's invasion of Uganda to oust Idi Amin. Sources at the OAU summit said the matter was shelved at the instigation of Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure after heated exchanges.

The Guinean leader, who has been accused by international civil rights movements of grave violations of human rights, argued that the OAU was not a tribunal which could sit in judgment on any member State's internal affairs.

Uganda's new President, Godfrey Binaisa, on Wednesday night praised Tanzania's intervention against Amin whom he called "a primitive fascist with an insatiable appetite for the blood of his victims".

Challenge

He also challenged the African body on its record of remaining silent on human rights violations. He denounced atrocities in Equatorial Guinea and the massacre of children in Emperor Bokassa's Central African Empire.

Liberian President William Tolbert, chairman of the OAU, ruled that the Uganda issue be dropped and all statements made by President Binaisa deleted from OAU records.

At this point deadlock over the issue was total, with President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria saying Tanzania's intervention could not be ignored lest the OAU forfeit its moral duty to condemn any aggression by one member State against another.

President Tolbert agreed the Uganda issue had made clear the urgent need to amend the 16-year-old Charter and its principle of non-intervention.

The human rights question raised by President Binaisa was being backed up by an increasingly large number of African leaders, with Senegal, supported by a number of Francophone countries, sponsoring a resolution giving power to the OAU to denounce violations — (Sapa-Reuter)

evaluated, and it is probable that some of the dates are not associated with Iron Age occupations (Huffman, in press), and (2) quantile ranges are sensitive to processes associated with settlement proliferation as well as archaeological research strategies (Collett, in prep.). However, within one of the Early Iron Age traditions the bevelled/fluted complex (Urewe, Lelesu, Kwaile and Silver Leaves cultures), a North to South temporal ordering of the first appearance is supported by the radiocarbon chronology, and the fission model is

nd a continuous spread process
ely since group isolation does
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e probably could be explained
xpansion with a sequential occupation.
models will be described, one
us spread with sequential
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on, and by comparing these with

density would increase in the central area until all the potential site territories were being utilised. In the central area population limiting factors would operate to balance recruitment (birth, immigration) and loss (death, emigration).

This simple ecological model has some utility although it has been noted the population often appears to be at a lower density than the carrying capacity. It has been suggested that social organisation may act as a population regulating mechanism (Wynn-Evards, 1962; Snyder, 1958). In Early Iron Age communities individuals would have interacted, and as population density grew the number of interactions would have increased. Animal models (Calhoun, 1952; Christian, 1955; 1956) suggest that this could have led to higher levels of stress which eventually would have led to a split in the community and the occupation of nearby site territories by some of the newly formed groups. In the continuous spread model it was assumed that the population density stabilised behind the advancing frontier and this followed from an implicit assumption that after community fission the groups would have moved a short distance before settling.

the carrying capacity is approached, population limiting factors will come into operation and movement out of the area would become more advantageous to individuals because it would increase their reproductive fitness. The group would split into two or more sub-groups, and all but one of these would move away some distance and settle. An imaginary boundary enclosing the settlements would appear to move outward (Fig.1). If population continued to grow, the boundary would continue to move outwards, and population

Discontinuous Spread. If the assumption in the continuous spread model of short distance moves is relaxed then the whole culture, can be treated in a similar way to a community. In the discontinuous spread model settlement proliferation and the movement of the frontier would have been the same as in the continuous spread case. As the density of settlements increased behind the frontier the

OAU squabbles over Uganda

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20/7/79
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MONROVIA — The annual summit of the Organisation for African Unity exploded into violent arguments over the fugitive former dictator of Uganda, Idi Amin, and the role of Tanzanian forces in ousting him from power.

But, after heated exchanges, African leaders shelved the divisive issue yesterday at the instigation of Guinea's President Sekou Toure.

The Guinean leader, who has been accused by international civil rights movements of grave violations of human rights, argued that the OAU was not a tribunal which could sit in judgment on any member state's internal affairs.

Uganda's new President, Dr Godfrey Binaisa, had praised Tanzania's intervention against Amin whom he called "a primitive fascist with an insatiable appetite for the blood of his victims."

He challenged the OAU on its record of remaining silent on human rights

violations, and denounced atrocities in Equatorial Guinea and the massacre of children in Emperor Bokassa's Central African Empire.

President Tolbert of Libya, chairman of the OAU, ruled that the Uganda issue be dropped and all statements made by President Binaisa deleted from OAU records.

Sudan's President Nimeiri, who had earlier referred to "my brother Amin", told the session he was not defending Amin but was asking the OAU to take note of a dangerous precedent — the intervention of one African army in another country to oust a disliked regime.

Sources said at this point deadlock over the issue was total, with President Obasanjo saying Tanzania's intervention in Uganda could not be ignored lest the OAU forfeit its moral duty to condemn any aggression by one member state against another.

President Tolbert agreed the Ugandan issue

had made clear the urgent need to amend the 16-year-old charter and its principle of non-intervention.

The human rights question raised by President Binaisa was being backed up by an increasingly large number of African leaders, with Senegal sponsoring a resolution giving power to the OAU to denounce human rights violations.

A five-nation commission of inquiry has just reported on the situation in the Central African Empire and informed sources said it gathered clear evidence of child killings there earlier this year.

In the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia debate, Ethiopia's Foreign Minister, Mr Feleke Gedle Giorgis, added his voice to the condemnation of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's Government.

"Any move to recognise the puppet regime or to lift sanctions would be tantamount to aggression directed against all the independent states of Africa," he said — SAPA-RNS-AP

frequency of inter-tribe contact would have increased and with it the probability of friction would have grown. The level of stress would have increased until fission occurred when groups would have moved away, settled and formed the nuclei of new cultures. Each of these nuclei could have acted in turn as a centre for fission and further expansion.

In this model, as was the case for the continuous spread model, carrying capacity has been defined as psychological tolerance and the problem of limiting resources remains.

A flow diagram and computer simulation of the discontinuous spread

OAU seeks to ground SAA

The Star's Africa News Service

MONROVIA — South African Airways will be forced out of the skies if the Organisation of African Unity has its way.

The OAU Heads of State summit here last night discussed resolutions aimed at throttling South Africa's oil lifelines, squeezing SAA out of the air and tightening sanctions on Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The resolutions calling for wide ranging actions by African and other friendly countries, were formulated by last week's OAU Foreign Ministers' conference in Monrovia.

One appeals to countries which still have air

links with South Africa, to break these relations and to refuse to give all aircraft from or to South Africa authorisation to overfly their territories or to use their airports.

An appeal is also made to Liberia to withdraw its flags from vessels which have been found to be collaborating with racist regimes in southern Africa.

Another resolution recommends that international oil companies supplying oil to South Africa be blacklisted in all African countries.

If the resolutions are approved by the heads of state, the African group at the United Nations will attempt to convene a meeting of the Security Council to consider mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

It is especially an oil embargo which is being sought and the OAU will employ a sanctions consultant from the international Helsemere Group and other experts to help it fight sanctions busters.

It will also urge all friendly countries not to recognise the Muzorewa regime or any other government resulting from the internal settlement.

The heads of state have before them a paper entitled "Implementation of an effective oil embargo against South Africa" which was commissioned by the OAU secretariat.

This suggests that OAU states request all oil exporting countries to monitor final destinations and to take action to prevent oil being delivered to South Africa.

Nkope has occasional fluting and beveling which has been used to tie it to the eastern stream, but as this feature was not common (Robinson, 1973; Table 2) and it would seem that Nkope probably belonged to a different tradition.

Phillipson (1975, 1977) has suggested that the expansion occurred as a linear continuum with Urewe as the earliest and Silver leaves as the latest group. The linear continuum is based on the floruit analysis (Phillipson, 1975) and has marked differences from the reconstruction derived from pottery analysis which suggested that Urewe and Kwale were related through a common ancestor (Soper, 1971b). The simulations were

→ Kwale → Silver leaves

had model produced a faster rate of spread. Rates of less than one kilometer of advance model (Table 1) and these

model (Table 2). The rate of spread for a culture in the discontinuous spread model was similar to the rate generated by the wave of advance model (Table 3). Different input populations had little effect on the rates for the wave of advance model (Table 4) but did affect the internal culture expansion rates for the discontinuous spread model (Table 5). The differences in the rates of spread within a culture, for the discontinuous spread model, resulted from high populations inputs being spread over a large area.

Only a relatively small area was colonised before fission occurred. Therefore the time taken to reach the critical population density was short and this produced fast rates of expansion.

Simulation 2. The rates of advance for the wave of advance model remained the same as in simulation 1. This was also true for the within culture expansion rates derived from the discontinuous spread model. Appreciable differences were found in the overall rate of expansion, with rates from Kwale to Silver Leaves expansion being much faster (Table 6) than from Urewe to Silver Leaves (Table 2).

of problems associated with the eastern stream. Nkope has been included in the eastern stream and has been used as a link between Early Iron Age cultures in eastern and southern Africa. Huffman (1978) has shown that some of the cultures included in the eastern stream, notably the Transvaal group, do not have a high relationship to either the Nkope-Cokomere axis or to Silver Leaves material and should be excluded from the eastern stream. Similarly,

OAU walkout over Western Sahara vote

(230)

21/7/79

MONROVIA — Three countries walked out of the Organisation of African Unity summit yesterday during a debate over the divisive Western Sahara issue which threatened to prevent discussion of several other major topics before last night's scheduled closing session

The three countries, Morocco, Senegal and Gabon, left the chamber after a hotly contested vote in favour of a referendum in the phosphate-rich territory to decide whether it wanted total independence or to remain under Mauritanian and Moroccan rule

It was the second time Morocco had walked out during the debate on the Western Sahara and the Moroccan Foreign Minister, Mr M'Hammet Boucetta, said his country might have to reconsider its OAU membership

The controversy put the summit way behind schedule and it seemed doubtful whether the heads of state would have

time to get through a heavy load of draft resolutions, including one on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, before the closing session

Morocco, Senegal and Gabon walked out after two votes were taken on whether to hold a referendum in the former Spanish colony. In the first vote, 32 countries, one less than the required two thirds majority, voted in favour. In the second ballot the votes in favour increased by one, according to OAU spokesman, Dr Peter Onu

The three countries said the first vote was the legal one and it had rejected the referendum. The second vote was illegal

The vote in favour of a referendum came after an eight-hour debate on a report by five African heads of state suggesting an immediate ceasefire in the area, where Algerian-backed Polisario guerillas have been fighting Morocco and Mauritania which were ceded to Western Sahara by Spain in 1976 — SAPA-RNS

OAU sets up Pan African news agency

MONROVIA, Liberia — The summit conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) formally established a Pan African news agency yesterday and agreed to set up the agency's head office in the Senegalese capital of Dakar.

The OAU leaders named the OAU's Director of Information, Sheikh Ousman Diallo, 36, as Director-General of the agency for an initial term of three years.

Sheikh Diallo, of the Niger Republic, holds degrees in law and journalism from Paris University and has been a member of the OAU secretariat in Addis Ababa for 10 years.

The agency is to begin operations on October 10 and will

have five regional centres in Africa and staffers in all the participating African countries.

Its main purpose will be to provide the African countries with their own system for the distribution of African and world news.

Only two OAU member countries failed to take part in the otherwise-unanimous decision to set up the agency. One was Chad, excluded because of an inter-African dispute over the legitimacy of its government, and Morocco, which walked out on Thursday in protest against a summit challenge to its annexation of the former Spanish Sahara.

Sapa-AP

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Group could have have off, and, each group had the potential to act as a nucleus for further expansion, the present model can account for divergent lines of evolution within a tradition.

In the description of the two models used in the present study, it was pointed out that group fission could have resulted from two different processes: (1) social stress as a result of overcrowding, and (2) increased mortality and lowered reproductive fitness due to the scarcity of a particular resource. Group fission would appear to have been associated with social conflict fairly often (Legessick, 1969; Monnig, 1967; Turner, 1954). This association would suggest that social stress

should also be tested against the archaeological record.

The analysis of the radiocarbon chronology indicated that the fluted and bevelled complex dispersed rapidly although individual cultures showed a slower rate of spread. A number of problems are associated with the analysis and

the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a special-wood activity area (Evers, 1975). Iwale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

OAU moderates 'outnumbered'

MONROVIA. — The 16th annual summit of the Organization of African Unity dismayed moderate African leaders with a display of the growing power and influence of the continent's most militant and radical regimes.

The three-day meeting which ended on Saturday repeatedly saw the defeat of a dwindling group of moderate and Western-orientated African countries. They lost out almost every time they tried to make a stand. Fortunately for the moderates, most of the angry resolutions adopted by the 48-nation summit had more bark than bite.

The OAU has tended to discredit itself over the years with its own contradictions and with its inability to agree on concrete action on the major problems confronting the continent.

Apparently concrete action was not what the Marxist-orientated militants were looking for. As Dr Mahiedine Ammour, chief spokesman for Algerian President Benjedid Chadli, explained at the end of the summit.

"It does not matter much if no action is taken. What mat-

ters are our moral victories. They serve as examples for Africa and for the rest of the world, and so, from year to year, our position becomes stronger."

Algeria was in the forefront of the growing leftist bloc which dominated the summit. It was backed on most issues by Libya, Angola, Mozambique, Madagascar, Ethiopia and a group of smaller African "people's democracies" which maintain close relations with the Soviet bloc.

The moderate minority included Ivory Coast, Senegal, Morocco, Egypt and Zaire. Their most vehement speaker was Senegal's Foreign Minister, Mr Mustapha Niasse, who spent many hours in private talks vainly trying to persuade the smaller countries to back his strong pro-Western line on crucial issues.

Gabon's pro-Western President Omar Bongo said he was "shocked and very disagreeably surprised by the low level of the debate".

A Zairean delegation spokesman said the moderates "were outnumbered for the first time in the history of the OAU". — Sapa-Reuter

OAU was 'not an historic summit'

230
23/7/79
Argus

Argus Africa News Service

MONROVIA (Liberia). — There was an air of desperation about last week's OAU summit meeting here. It was as though its participants were aware of the organisation's international image as an annual eruption of African palaver.

The organisation spews forth a set of predictable resolutions and then subsides, to regurgitate them again a year later.

It was not quite the 'historic summit' described by OAU Secretary-General Mr. Edem Kodjo in his Press post-mortem but there was a hardening of its resolve and it saw the beginnings of a belated awareness that if the organisation is to survive it must in future concern itself more with Africa's economics than its politics.

SAHARA

Politically it jabbed its finger at the Western Sahara where Morocco and Mauritania on the one hand and Polisario guerrillas supported by Algeria on the other have been warring for control since the Spanish pull-out.

It ordered that the wishes of the country's people be determined by a referendum and that would be that.

SOUTH AFRICA

Later it was good for the delegates to reinforce their unity in their happy home ground of Southern Africa.

A sanctions resolution prepared by their foreign ministers sailed through without alteration. Apart from calling on everybody to tighten them it had another go at getting all flights to and from South Africa banned from the skies and airports of African countries. It also urged workers to boycott ships bound to and from South Africa.

All these moves have been tried before with a singular lack of success. The heads-of-state also sought to test their new chairman's loyalty to the OAU against his national interests by asking Liberia to deregister Liberian registered ships caught visiting South Africa.

Old demands for oil embargos were repeated.

July 23, 1979

(230) 23/7/79 N.M.

OAU summit ends without agreement

MONROVIA — Weary delegates headed home yesterday after the annual assembly of the Organisation of African Unity which produced many debates but few solutions for the continent's major problems.

On every major topic discussed at the four-day meeting there was either an open row or a walk-out by one of the 48 delegations attending the 16th OAU summit which ended on Saturday.

The African Heads of State came close to unanimity only on the subject of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

They failed to reach agreements on two other

major topics — human rights and non-intervention in internal affairs.

The OAU warned Britain and the U S against recognising the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

A hard-line resolution naming the Patriotic Front terrorist movement as the "sole and authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe" was adopted by the summit.

Any attempt at recognising the Muzorewa Government would be a hostile act towards Africa, the resolution stated.

But the OAU Secretary-General, Mr. Eldem Kodgo, said the resolution did not close the door to further talks on the future of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

Violations

The summit voted to delete from the record an attack by Uganda's President Godfrey Binaisa on human rights violations in the Central African Empire, Equatorial Guinea and other African nations.

"We are back to square one — no progress has been made in Monrovia, except in the number of special committees created," one weary delegate said on leaving.

The summit also failed to make progress on the non-intervention issue raised by Tanzania's involvement in the overthrow of former Ugandan President Idi Amin.

"In future, the OAU will not hesitate to condemn such violations of the charter," Liberia's President William Tolbert said — (Sapa-Reuters)

refusing to recognise" certain groups as 'genuine representatives of the struggling masses' in southern Africa — a reference to the exiled SA Congress of Trade Unions (Sactu), which OATUU recognises as the representative of SA workers

But O'Farrell said that the AFL-CIO refused to recognise bodies like Sactu as the only representative of SA workers and would continue to support unions operating inside SA. Is it not possible that there is a Tom Mboya inside SA now looking for assistance? he asked

The main recipients of AFL-CIO and AALC aid (most of which takes the form of educational programmes) are unions affiliated to the Consultative Committee of Black Trade Unions, and the Black Allied Workers Union

Whether there will be future programmes such as the one at Cornell will depend on the attitude of local unions. Last year two SA union officials were dismissed by their executives for spending too much time overseas and not enough with the members. Others however, argue that overseas trips and courses help them build up self-confidence and bargaining skills

Yet other unionists would like the Americans to assist in union training within SA. The FBI understands that at least one local unionist has asked the Americans to set up a union training centre in SA. But Pretoria has made known its objection to foreign links with local black unions

US-SA UNION LINKS OAU anger

Despite attacks from black Africa, the American labour movement is continuing to assist certain SA black trade unions

Earlier this year, nine SA black unionists and one from Namibia took part in a trade union training programme in the US sponsored by the African-American Labour Centre (AALC), which has strong links with the AFL-CIO. The programme included classes at Cornell University's New York school of industrial and labour relations

Last year, the AALC organised a meeting in Botswana between SA black unionists and some of their black African counterparts, a move which executive director Patrick O'Farrell describes as an attempt to "keep open a window to the free world" for local black unions

The AFL-CIO's policy and the Botswana meeting have prompted criticism from the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU), to which unions in all OAU member countries are affiliated. Some OATUU members accused the Americans of attempting to "sow division" in OATUU between the "moderates" -- who are prepared to meet the SA unionists -- and the "radicals"

At the OATUU general council meeting at Arusha, Tanzania, in April this year, OATUU general secretary Dennis Akumu accused the US unions of "dividing the liberation movements" and continuously

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

How Kei missed getting into the OAU

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Transkei could have had membership of the OAU and Commonwealth by now, sponsored by Nigeria, had its Government not succumbed to South African bribery, according to Mr Humphry Berkeley.

Mr Berkeley, who runs the Transkei office in London, said in an interview: "The Nigerians were prepared to sponsor them provided they stopped all forms of communication with South Africa."

"The Nigerians had taken a pragmatic view 'Look,' they had said, 'let's stop arguing about how Transkei got its independence' — which was the way most African states looked at it — and approach it in a different way."

"Are they prepared to be genuinely independent? Are they prepared to be on the right side if the holocaust comes in southern Africa?"

THWARTED

This, said Mr Berkeley, was how close he had come in his efforts to achieve recognition for Transkei, but he was thwarted by the South African Government.

"They had been watching my activities with growing alarm, and decided to move when the Nigerian negotiation was going on and Transkei needed money. In March this year, South Africa paid Transkei R118-million."

"The Mantanzima brothers may have bought a few years of peace for their country by this, but Transkei will be on the wrong side when the holocaust comes."

WAITING

Mr Berkeley said he believed the South African intervention had come when Chief Kaiser Mantanzama spent a day in East London while the Nigerian emissary was waiting for a response in Umtata.

Mr Berkeley denied reports that he had been instrumental in Transkei breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa, but agreed he would have advocated it eventually.

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Abe Bailey-Trust wat ingevolge die testament van Sir Abe Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) — 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappijwet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973).

He agreed, too, that he was in a "curious position" after nearly being murdered by security policemen in Transkei, to be running a Transkei office in London.

He added: "The Transkei office has been given notice by the Transkeian Prime Minister to terminate its activities on behalf of the Transkei Government by November 1."

O A U

warns on Mange

THE OAU this week condemned the death sentence recently passed on alleged ANC guerilla James Mange, claiming "his only crime was that he was fighting for the freedom of his country and his people."

● See Page 2.

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Sunday Post
25/11/76
(230)
(231)

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O. A. U.

30-4-80-31-12-80

The liberation of Zimbabwe marks 'the final phase'

STAR 30/4/80 (230)

Own Correspondent

LAGOS — The first Organisation for Africa Unity Economic Conference ended here last night

It agreed to establish regional economic groupings as a forerunner to an African economic community and a common market as "vehicles for Africa's economic liberation from dependence on developed countries"

During their two-day summit, 25 heads of state and delegation leaders from 24 countries agreed to take urgent action to provide the political support necessary to achieve self-reliance and self-sustaining economic growth

The leaders adopted the Lagos plan of action arguing interstate co-operation in food and agricultural projects, industry, natural resources, human resources, science and technology, transport and communications, trade and finance, and measures to stimulate and strengthen technical co-operation

The liberation of Zimbabwe marked the final turn in the liberation of the continent, and Africa would continue to fight for the liberation of the

"remaining outposts of exploitation," said the Lagos declaration

Africa would now wage a two-pronged battle for political and economic liberation

The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, re-stated Zimbabwe's commitment to "economic self-reliance as a precondition for any action by the OAU to achieve continental economic liberation"

SOUTH AFRICA

The Minister said. "The South African influence, especially its attempt to form an economic constellation of states, will, however, be frustrated in direct proportion to the progress made by OAU states in the southern region in implementing the decisions of the Lusaka conference and those that emerge from this conference"

He thanked the OAU for material, political, diplomatic and moral support during the struggle for independence

well not

5-TAR 1/5/80

(230)

3 5 9 11 15 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63

OAU leaders to formulate common market for Africa

LAGOS — African leaders have agreed to try to set up a common market covering the entire continent by the year 2000.

The attempt to achieve this in two 10-year stages was announced at the end of the Organisation of African Unity's summit meeting in Lagos, the first in the OAU's 17-year existence, called to concentrate on economic issues.

But the conference inevitably had its political side. Before the meeting opened, Liberia was excluded as a result of the coup earlier in the month in which former OAU chairman, President William Tolbert was assassinated.

The claim by Sergeant

Samuel Doe, head of the new regime, to retain this office for Liberia fell on deaf ears. President Leopold Senghor of Senegal was chosen as the new chairman.

Efforts were also made to halt the conflict in Chad by a group of interested African leaders, including those of neighbouring states.

On the economic side, Edem Kodjo, Secretary-General of the OAU, painted a picture of an "African economic committee" through the strengthening of the existing regional organisations such as the Economic Commission for West Africa and the promotion of new regional associations like the South-

ern African Common Market.

The Secretary-General said Africa's first economic priority was self-sufficiency in food. Alongside the regional developments would go greater integration in sectors such as agriculture, transport, communications and energy.

The plan of action adopted by the conference called for the urgent preparation of an inventory of energy resources in the continent, for consideration of using African uranium for nuclear power stations built as joint projects between neighbouring states and research into the economic use of solar energy.

SA 9/5/80 (230)
Transkei
OAU bid

UMTATA — Transkei was trying to get representatives in the Organisation of African Unity, according to a report of the sessional committee on public accounts published here.

In the report, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sibusiso Qaba, told the committee Transkei was also trying to send representatives to countries in Africa.

"We were negotiating recently to get one of our offices in Phnom Penh and there was this sudden change of government. Now we are inking fresh negotiations."

"We have already sent people to negotiate with the Prime Minister, Mr. Hugabe, and he did reply the doors were open, but he was not ready at the present moment to deal with a 'bantustan'," Mr. Qaba said — SAPA.

BLACK AFRICA

Planning ahead

230

Fm 4/5/82

Leaders from 50 African states have been meeting in Lagos to discuss the Continent's economic development over the next 20 years. For the first time since its foundation in 1963 the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has convened a summit with the specific purpose of formulating economic policy.

The impetus for the meeting came from a study produced a year ago by Dr Adedji, executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). This showed that if present development strategies are continued Africa will be worse off in the year 2000 than it is now.

The population of developing Africa which was 401m in 1975, will be at least 800m by the end of the century while the urbanisation rate will grow even faster (from 100m in 1975 to over 300m). In the absence of effective measures over 70m people — 39% of the labour force — will be unemployed or underemployed.

The remedies discussed in Lagos centred on a reduction of the Continent's dependence on non-African economies through the development of intra-African co-operation and self-sufficiency moving away from the colonial pattern of economies based on the export of raw materials.

The summit itself is evidence of the widely-felt need for urgent action. Its most immediate benefit will be to help OAU members form a common African front in future international negotiations affecting their development.

Nigeria's President Shagari said it was unrealistic for the developed world to think they can sustain their standard of living by buying out raw materials cheaply and selling us their manufactured goods at high prices.

The occasion served among other things to admit Zimbabwe as the 50th member of the OAU. Finance Minister Enos Nkala suggested that Zimbabwe might trade mineral and manufactured products for Nigerian oil but the hopes of that the conference might decide to allow them to buy African-produced fuel at concessionary prices were not fulfilled.

Apartheid would become 'crime' under OAU plan

5-AR 5/6/80 230

The Star's Africa News Service
NAIROBI — OAU heads of state will be urged at their 1980 Summit meeting, which opens in Freetown, Sierra Leone on July 1 to convene a meeting of African jurists to establish an international tribunal to try persons alleged to have committed "the crime of apartheid". This was one of the major recommendations of

a two-week United Nations seminar on racism and racial discrimination which has ended in Nairobi. The seminar's resolutions, released yesterday by the United Nations Nairobi Information Office, urged all African countries which had not done so to ratify and implement international conventions on the elimination of all forms of

racial discrimination and "the suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid".

They also urged all states to comply with the arms embargo on South Africa and to continue to press for mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter Seven of the UN Charter.

Participants, from about 30 African countries, also called for increased material, financial, military and moral assistance for "the liberation movements fighting for freedom in Namibia and South Africa" and recommended that efforts be intensified for the implementation of the UN plan for Namibian independence.

After the Press in African countries had been accused of aiding and abetting racism by presenting stereotyped, partial, unilateral or tendentious pictures of individuals and various human groups, the seminar recommended an Africa-wide conference of information and mass media delegates to discuss the role of the media in combating racism and racial discrimination.

Claiming that the UN was spearheading the fight against apartheid, Mr E Mompoti, representing UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, told the seminar the UN had spearheaded the fight against apartheid and he was convinced that it was only a matter of time "before the people of Namibia and South Africa will be liberated and restored to their full rights."

OAU is
likely ²³⁰₂₂₁

to urge
RW 16/6/80.
step-up
in SWA

NAIROBI — The annual Organisation of African Unity (OAU) meeting which begins this week in the Sierra Leone capital of Freetown is expected to urge an intensification of the guerrilla war in South West Africa

The OAU Council of Ministers' meeting, starting on Wednesday, is to be followed by a summit at the beginning of July

Diplomatic sources said the OAU was expected to praise the recent sabotage carried out by the African National Congress (ANC). There will also be fresh attempts to merge the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress, the other banned South African organisation backed by the OAU

The meeting is also expected to condemn South Africa's raid into Angola last week to destroy a Swapo base

It was possible, the diplomats said, that some member states would propose sending an African force to Uganda for elections due to be held there by the end of the year

Visiting Sierra Leone is Liberia's head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, who was snubbed last month by other African leaders when he tried to attend a West African economic summit in Goto

The sources said they expected Sgt Doe to discuss Liberia's participation in the Freetown summit with Sierra Leone's President, Mr Siaka Stevens, who will chair the meeting

The issue expected to dominate the meeting is recognition of the Western Saharan Polisario Front — firmly opposed by Morocco

Morocco, which administers the Western Sahara, is trying to prevent the 50-nation organisation recognising the republic proclaimed by the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas

Lengthy procedural wrangles over this issue are expected. The Front has been fighting for the independence of Western Sahara since Spain ceded the phosphate-rich territory to Morocco and Mauritania in 1975

When Mauritania dropped out of the war last year, Moroc-

co annexed its part of the territory and stepped up the fight against the guerrillas. Polisario officials claim the support of almost half the members of the OAU and say they are confident they will be recognised as a republic

The OAU charter says that admission shall be by a simple majority of member states. However, Morocco is expected to claim that this rule does not apply because the Polisario does not represent a sovereign state — Sapa-Reuter

STAR 13/6/80 (230)

The Africans were not able to secure Western support for a draft resolution condemning South Africa, in spite of an

African and Western diplomats on the Security Council have been dickering over language, drafted by the Africans, intended to condemn the South African Government's policies and broaden voluntary international action.

An African source said that Western representatives specifically wanted to delete a reference in the draft to the "South African racist regime," contending that it could damage their diplomatic links with Pretoria. Many Western governments publicly denounce South Africa's race policies but claim that diplomatic communication is essential for their efforts to push for change.

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
780	DURBAN, SANDERSON.	1942
781	L	1942
782	S	VOCABULARY
783	M	JPL
784	T	ZULU NAMES FOR COLOURS AND OTHER DESCRIPTIONS OF
785	P	NATIVE TEACHERS O. II.
786	L	1942
787	S	VOCABULARY
788	T	ZULU NOMINATION FOR ARITHMETIC IN THE LOWER PRIMA
789	D	1959
790	P	DEJ 5 : 588-90.
791	L	1942
792	S	VOCABULARY
793	T	ZULU TERMINOLOGY.
794	D	1934
795	P	NATIVE TEACHERS JOURNAL 18 : 81-7.
796	C	A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF VERNACULAR TERMINOLOGY AC
797	U.	U.
798	L	1942
799	S	VOCABULARY
800	M	496.3712 ZU

OAU hints at ²³⁰ war against SA

STAR 19/6/80

Own Correspondent

PARIS — The top official of the Organisation of African Unity has for the first time raised the spectre of black African nations combining to go to war against South Africa.

The OAU Secretary-General, Mr Edem Kodjo, made the suggestion in an interview in the run up to the OAU's summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, from July 1 to 5.

Condemning South Africa for making no effort to move towards majority rule, Mr Kodjo said: "Economic sanctions which have been decided are pressure on South Africa for it to accept United Nations resolutions on the territory of Namibia.

"We have let it (South Africa) 'suffer' a little after Rhodesian independence, but since it has not taken any notice and since even the notion of a demilitarised zone is forgotten, our decolonisation committee must envisage new sanctions"

Nothing had changed for the better in South Africa, he told the French newspaper Le Figaro.

"Again, on the contrary, brutal repression strikes against black leaders, which proves that apartheid is not on the way to disappearing

"We want to avoid extreme solutions such as war. If it comes to us, though, it will not be our fault."

Mr Kodjo said experts, judicial specialists and financiers were working on an agreement in principle for an African intervention force — which, observers recall, has been suggested in some radical quarters as an armed unit which could help South African and SWA/Namibian guerilla movements

But Mr Kodjo limited his vision of such a force to a "dissuasion" unit. "Africa must have its 'blue helmets' (a reference to the UN Middle East peacekeeping force), that is to say, it must have the capacity to raise contingents to keep order and peace"

THE Organisation of African Unity summit next month in Sierra Leone is not likely to show any more unity than usual.

Some divisive issues are coming up, including the controversial Tanzanian involvement in Uganda.

In the past two issues were always certain of a unanimous vote backing guerrilla action in Rhodesia and action against South Africa

Zimbabwe is now out of the way

All the summit leaders have now left to agree on speeding up aid to the guerrillas in Namibia

One big battle coming up is between President Nimeiry of Sudan and President Nyerere of Tanzania

Nimeiry is expected to launch a frontal attack on Nyerere and the military rulers of Uganda for keeping the 10 000 Tanzanian troops there

A few weeks ago Nimeiry angrily asked Nyerere at an East African summit in Arusha to remove his troops before the Uganda elections so that they can be seen to be free and fair

Nimeiry also demanded the release of President Binaisa who was arrested during the coup by the military commission

If the Tanzanian troops have not been withdrawn by the time the OAU summit begins, Nimeiry will go into the attack, probably supported by President Moi of Kenya

The two presidents are also asking for the reinsta-

Disunity

at the

summit

230

KDM

24/6/80

The history of the Organisation of African Unity is pockmarked by internecine squabbles. JOHN WORRALL reports from Nairobi on the shape of the OAU summit to come.

tement of the legitimate government of Uganda the National Liberation Front of which Binaisa is lawfully the interim president till the election

President Moi angered Nyerere by not turning up at the Arusha summit

But before the OAU foreign ministers meeting which is held before the summit, is an attempt to have Uganda's military rulers, headed by Mr Paulo Muwanga, barred from the summit

Sudan and Kenya are said to be behind the move

Not so divisive are likely to be demands by some countries for more energetic backing for the guerrilla incursions into Namibia

There are also to be further attempts to secure an alliance between the South African ANC and the PAC now that the ANC is leading in terrorist attacks such as the explosions at Sasol

The general view of Africa from the OAU at Free-town is not encouraging.

War is still simmering between Ethiopia and Somaliland

The western Sahara is still ablaze

Millions of refugees are pouring into Somalia from Ethiopia, and into the Sudan from Ethiopia

Recent UN surveys have pointed to the collapse of many African economies, and to a disastrous continent-wide food shortage

OAU plan to check on oil for SA

FREETOWN — Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity, meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone, to prepare for next week's summit, have recommended monitoring the movement of oil tankers to South Africa as part of a campaign to tighten sanctions against the country, an OAU spokesman has said

Dr Peter Onu, OAU assistant secretary-general, said the Ministers had also decided to set up an oil bank to protect neighbouring black states in the event of South African retaliation against a boycott

"Without oil, South Africa cannot continue its repressive measures and conduct attacks against neighbouring states," he told reporters

He said the Ministers had decided there should be a comprehensive stand by the organisation on the question of an oil embargo against South Africa, and that it would contact members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) about a contingency oil bank for the landlocked neighbouring countries

Dr Onu did not say how the tankers would be monitored, but commented "We are trying to plug the leak-holes. When tankers get on the high seas, we don't know where they go"

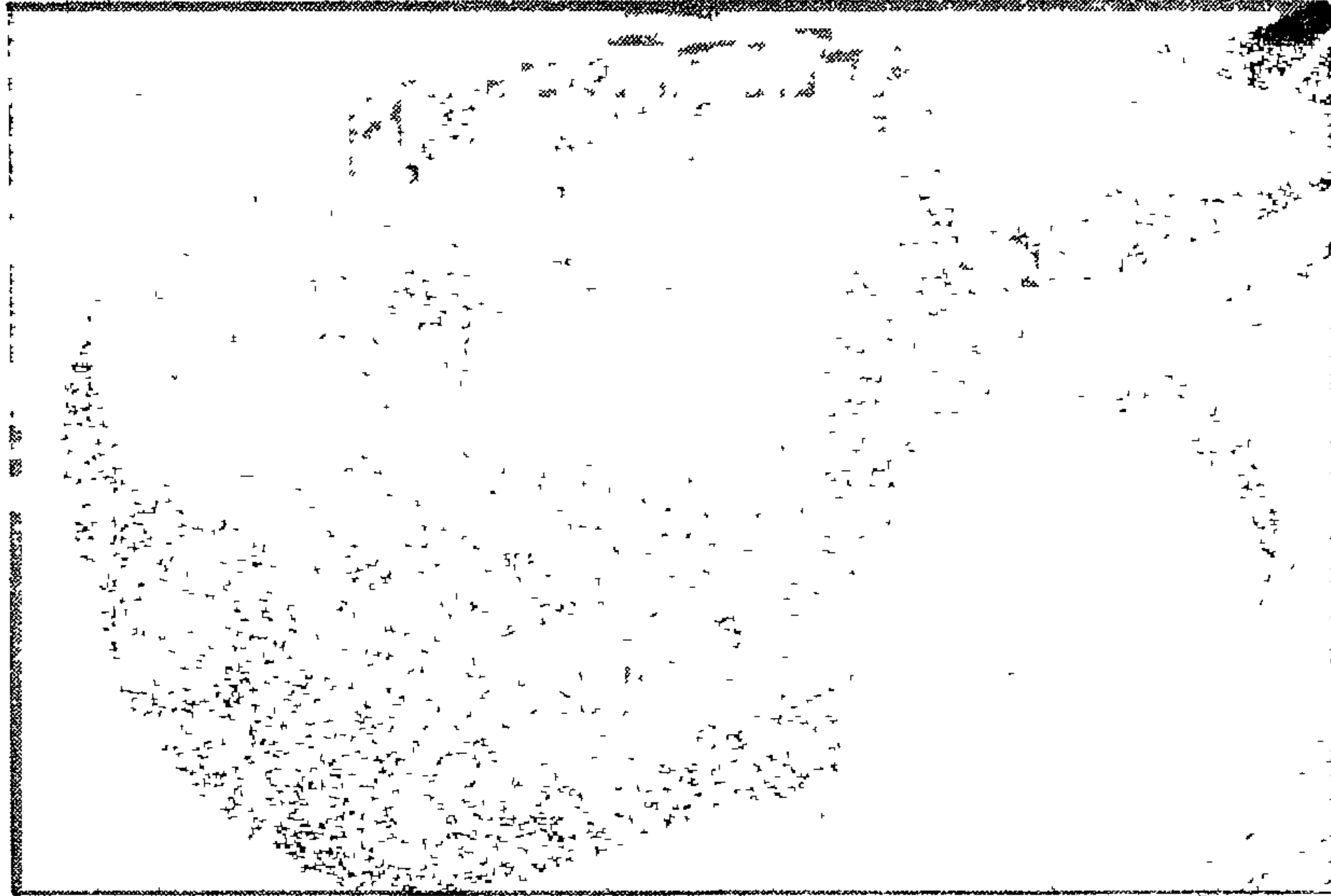
He said the Ministers had called for a study of how a boycott against South Africa would affect Swaziland, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Botswana

They urged that there should be a new diplomatic initiative by the OAU, with Western nations, to enforce such an embargo

The Ministers said the Security Council should be asked to "reaffirm its stand" on an oil embargo against South Africa, Dr Onu added — Sapa-Reuter

Handwritten notes:
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The OAU annual summit meeting due to open in Freetown on Tuesday will have a lot of disputes to deal with and little on which to congratulate itself. In fact, with poverty, starvation and disease rife in many of the member countries they have enough problems of their own to worry about without South Africa.



Robert Mugabe — OAU's black ace in trumps against the white south

The Star's Africa New Service
NAIROBI — When leaders from the 50 member states of the Organisation of African Unity meet for their annual summit in Sierra Leone on July 1 they will have little to celebrate but a host of problems to ponder.

About the only cause for jubilation since they last gathered in Liberia has been the birth of Zimbabwe with one of the OAU's favoured sons, Robert Mugabe, as Prime Minister. Without doubt Mugabe will receive an enthusiastic welcome when he takes his seat at the summit.

African leaders now see the end in sight of their struggle to remove colonial and white minority rule in the continent. The front line in the battle has now moved from the Zambezi to the Limpopo. SWA/Namibia and South Africa itself are seen as the last remaining battlegrounds.

The Freetown summit will almost certainly condemn South Africa's recent raid into Angola against the Swapo headquarters, reaffirm its

recognition of Swapo as the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people and continue pressure for UN-supervised elections in the territory.

The summit is also expected to endorse stepped-up military, financial and political support for black South African nationalist groups such as the ANC and PAC.

The OAU is also expected to step up its efforts to undermine the South African economy. Despite the fact that several member states either openly or secretly trade with South Africa the long-term aim of the OAU is to isolate South Africa through trade sanctions and by ending all foreign investment by Western and other nations.

Traditionally efforts to end white rule in the continent have provided a rare focal point for unity at OAU summits. But elsewhere Africa continues to be riven by disputes between member states and overwhelmed by economic problems.

In the Horn of Africa the danger of a renewed war between Ethiopia and Somalia over the disputed Ogaden region continues. In Chad rival groups

are fighting over who will rule.

In Western Sahara Moroccan troops and Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas continue their war for control of the territory.

In all these instances OAU efforts at mediation have proved fruitless and the prospects for any real resolution of these crises at the summit appear virtually nil.

Perhaps the most explosive issue at the gathering will be that of the Western Sahara.

Polisario says that 22 African states have already recognised their new Republic and that by the time the summit convenes they will have the necessary majority among the 50 member states for a bid for OAU recognition. Morocco in turn has warned that the "OAU will blow itself apart" if it recognises the "phantom republic" created by Polisario.

Tanzania will probably clash with Kenya and the Sudan over the continued presence in Uganda of 10 000 Tanzanian troops one year after President Julius Nyerere master-minded the overthrow of Idi Amin, apparently hoping to install his old ally ex-President Milton Obote back to power.

Mugabe alone star in OAU's black prospect

Kenya and the Sudan are expected to demand that Nyerere's troops be withdrawn so that promised elections in Uganda can be conducted impartially.

These disputes will probably overshadow what many observers see as Africa's overwhelming problems: poverty, ignorance and disease.

There is growing recognition among African states that they must increasingly turn their attention to improving life for their own people.

Last April the OAU held its first economic summit in the Nigerian capital of Lagos, and pondered the irony that a continent so rich in natural resources should largely remain mired in poverty. Africa contains 18 of the world's 25 poorest nations, its balance of payments problems are escalating, economic growth is giving way to stagnation and

an increasing number of states are living on credit.

The Lagos meeting adopted a plan of action to achieve economic integration of the continent by the year 2000. Many observers consider this to be a highly ambitious target and will be watching with interest to see what efforts are made at the Sierra Leone summit to transform words into actions.

Member states of the OAU have still to resolve one acutely embarrassing problem: whether Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, the new ruler of Liberia, should be allowed to take his seat at the summit.

Doe's coup in June resulted in the assassination of the sitting chairman of the OAU, William Tolbert, who was President of Liberia. It has also created a unique problem for the OAU.

Argus Company 1989

Master Sergeant Samuel K Doe, Liberia's new ruler — a thorny problem for the OAU summit.

Sierra Leone's OAU summit budget slashed

By JOSÉ CAETANO

NEXT week's 17th summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity in Sierra Leone will be a modest affair, unlike last year's splash in Liberia

Sierra Leone's original R160-million budget allocated for the summit was slashed by half at the insistence of the International Monetary Fund, the country's major creditor

The summit will be held at a newly-built conference centre, in the Freetown suburb of Aberdeen Hill, which has a seating capacity for 600 delegates. The centre adjoins the 150-room five-star Hotel Bintumani where some of the expected 4 000 delegates will stay

President Siaka Stevens will take over the chairmanship of the OAU, left vacant by the assassinated President Tolbert of Liberia. Sierra Leone and Liberia are members of the Mano River Union and maintained close relations until President Tolbert's death last April

President Stevens, leader of the All Peoples' Party, became Sierra Leone's Prime Minister in April 1968 after an army coup, led by Brigadier Andrew Juxon-Smith, removed Sir Milton Margai, leader of the Peoples' Party, from office

Sir Margai had been made Prime Minister at independence, in April 1961, after his party won 28 seats in the first election while the All Peoples' Party could only win 22

Mr Siaka Stevens was installed as President in April 1971, after the House of Assembly approved a new constitution declaring the country a republic

Sierra Leone became a one-party state in 1978 despite section 34 of the constitution, which states "A Bill for the introducing of a one-party state shall not become law unless such a Bill has been passed by parliament by a two-thirds majority in two successive sessions with a general election between the first and the second of these sessions"

OAU urges West: ^{STAR} get right out of SA ^{30/6/80} 230

The Star's Africa News Service
FREETOWN — Total withdrawal of Western corporation investments in South Africa, regardless of the effect of such action on black workers, will be demanded by the OAU in future as a cornerstone of its anti-apartheid campaign.

In the closing stages of its pre-summit meeting the OAU ministerial council endorsed a declaration to this effect drafted by the OAU sanctions committee.

The declaration states that foreign investments in, and bank loans to, South Africa help to bolster the apartheid regime and encourage its intransigence and defiance of world opinion, and that measures adopted by the South African Government in the wake of the United Nations mandatory arms embargo renders foreign companies operating in South Africa susceptible to being integrated into the Republic's military programme.

The declaration continues:

"More particularly, it finds the so-called fair employment measures such as the European Economic Community code and the Sullivan principles harmful to the liberation struggle, regardless of the argument that such measures are purported to be designed to create a possible constructive role for foreign investment in South Africa."

Another proposed move against the South African economy — a call by the

OAU anti-apartheid committee on all African states to boycott international airlines which fly to South Africa — was ignominiously shelved reportedly because it embarrassed too many African nations.

One of the matters to come before the summit will be a proposal by the host country to set up a political security council within the OAU to be a permanent instrument for solving the continent's chronic political problems.

The summit will also have to decide on the potentially divisive application by the Polisario Front for full membership and recognition as the government of Western Sahara.

Another potentially explosive subject the leaders will grapple with will be the reception to be given to Liberia in case Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, the new military ruler, decides to turn up and take his seat.

Peace force sought for Chad

The Star's Africa News Service
SIERRA LEONE — If African states fail to produce enough cash to finance an OAU peacekeeping force in Chad, the United Nations will be asked to finance the force — to the tune of R55-million — OAU Foreign Ministers decided in Sierra Leone yesterday.

They gave African countries two months to volunteer to provide and finance peacekeeping force units and

thus provide "an African solution" to the continuing conflict.

The OAU summit meeting which opens in Sierra Leone tomorrow will be asked to determine the suggested commitment to be made by each interested African country.

This latest OAU decision results from the failure of the Congo, Benin and Guinea to provide an effective Chad peacekeeping force as agreed in Lagos last August.

OAU's bid to end war in Chad

FREETOWN — African Foreign Ministers said yesterday that another attempt would be made to finance a neutral African peacekeeping force for strife-torn Chad

A resolution passed at the closing session of the Organisation of African Unity's Council of Ministers in Freetown said peace in Chad was being undermined by African and other powers

It warned "Interneecine carnage and destruction of property in Chad may continue unless prompt and effective action is taken"

The resolution, which will be submitted to the OAU summit starting on Tuesday, reaffirmed support for Chad peace accords, signed in Nigeria in August 1979, and for the transitional National Union government of President Goukouni Oueddei

Forces loyal to the President are fighting those of his former Minister of Defence, Mr Hisen Habre

Part of the Nigerian agreement was that an OAU force from Congo, Benin and Guinea would go to Chad and help pave the way for elections within 18 months

But the force proved ineffectual when the fighting erupted, partly because of lack of funds

An OAU spokesman, Dr Peter Onu, said yesterday that the resolutions called for one more attempt to send a neutral OAU force to Chad

He said member states would be asked to contribute peacekeeping troops at their own expense, in accordance with conditions to be determined at the summit

Dr Onu said logistical and operational costs would be met from voluntary contributions

"In the event of failure by the OAU to raise the necessary funds after a period of two months, the United Nations Security Council will be requested to provide assistance, particularly the necessary financial means to enable peace to be restored in Chad, he added

He declined comment when asked if the OAU was envisaging purely financial aid or would ask for a UN peacekeeping force

Dr Onu said the fighting in Chad had caused thousands of casualties and a big flow of refugees into neighbouring countries

Closing the Council of Ministers meeting, the Sierra Leone Foreign Minister, Mr Abdulai Conteh, said "The fratricidal wars waged in that country are not only needlessly destructive of life and property, but they also sap the very political will and fibre of our organisation"

He said the tragedy of Chad could have been "nipped in the bud if our organisation were well equipped with the necessary mechanism to respond speedily to such situations"

The Ministers called for a total withdrawal of Western companies from South Africa. They said Western investments and bank loans helped "bolster the South African regime" — Sapa-Reuter

OAU to call for disinvestment

TOTAL withdrawal of Western corporation investments in South Africa will be demanded by the OAU in future as a cornerstone of its anti-apartheid campaign.

This is regardless of the effect of such action on black workers

In the closing stages of its pre-summit meeting in Freetown, Sierra Leone yesterday, the OAU ministerial council endorsed a declaration to this effect drafted by the OAU sanctions committee

The declaration states that foreign investments in, and bank loans to, South Africa help to bolster the apartheid regime and encourage its intransigence and defiance of world opinion, and that measures adopted by the South African Government in the wake of the United Nations mandatory arms embargo renders foreign companies operating in South Africa susceptible to being integrated into the Republic's military programme

WITHDRAWAL

It adds, "already such Western corporations provide South Africa with virtually its petroleum, computer, automotive and high technology supplies. Hence any action short of total Western corporate withdrawal would be inadequate"

The declaration continues, "more particularly, it finds the so-called fair employment measures such as the European Economic Community code and the Sullivan principles harmful to the liberation struggle, re-

gardless of the argument that such measures are purported to be designed to create a possible constructive role for foreign investment in South Africa

"No such constructive role can exist. Any social benefits that might accrue from corporate compliance with such employment standards would continue to be more than offset by the inestimable support that Western corporations provide to the South African regime by reason of their enormous technical and financial "presence"

Another proposed move against the South African economy — a call by the OAU anti-apartheid committee on all African states to boycott international

airlines which fly to South Africa — was ignominiously shelved, reportedly because it embarrassed too many African nations

The anti-apartheid committee demanded to know why a select committee appointed over a year ago to study the implications of the matter had never met

It said its research had revealed that international airlines made 276 landings a week in black African countries and only 30 a week in South Africa

Therefore, it claimed, it was logical to assume that if the airlines were told they could land in black Africa or South Africa, but not both, they would boycott South Africa

OAU summit lined up for heavy attack on SA

STAR 1/7/80 (230)

The Star's Africa
News Service

SIERRA LEONE — The 17th OAU summit meeting opens here today with a bogeyman looming over it. Its substance is Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, the slightly built, dapper soldier on whose orders the last OAU chairman, William Tolbert, of Liberia, was killed and his government overthrown.

Its shadow is the thought that it could happen to any of Africa's 40 military governments and one-party States in which the bullet, and not the ballot, is the only way to power.

Sergeant Doe, who has claimed he is the OAU chairman, on the ground that the country he now controls financed last year's OAU summit, has been told he can attend only if he first releases all his political prisoners, including Adolphus Tolbert, son of the murdered President, and allows the French Ambassador, who sheltered him, to remain in the country.

He is not expected to comply.

JITTERY

Meanwhile, the eve of summit atmosphere in this republic with a 32.5-million population, neighbouring Liberia, is jittery. President Siaka Stevens, who this morning becomes the OAU chairman, was an outspoken opponent of one-party government when he was in opposition.

Once his All People's Congress won a national



Sean Macbride
sanctions call.

election he hastened to entrench it forever in a one-party State, which has just celebrated its second anniversary.

the estimated R130-million cost.

Most have already done so. To make up an anticipated R65-million shortfall the country's income tax collectors have been ordered to put on a very tight all-round squeeze.

In addition to an Algerian gift of 50 Mercedes and petrol on which to run them during the summit, South Korea has donated 20 Datsuns and France has donated a Puma helicopter to lift dignitaries from the airport to the OAU centre, thus avoiding delays at an intervening ferry.

On Sunday as the Puma began ferrying VIPs, the OAU Foreign Ministers were condemning French sales of Puma helicopters to South Africa.

DONATIONS

Local traders have donated everything, from the billboards welcoming the delegates to aspirins for the OAU clinic, coffee which sells at 75c a cup and the makings for R3 conference hall sandwiches.

But there is no pay bonanza for the thousands

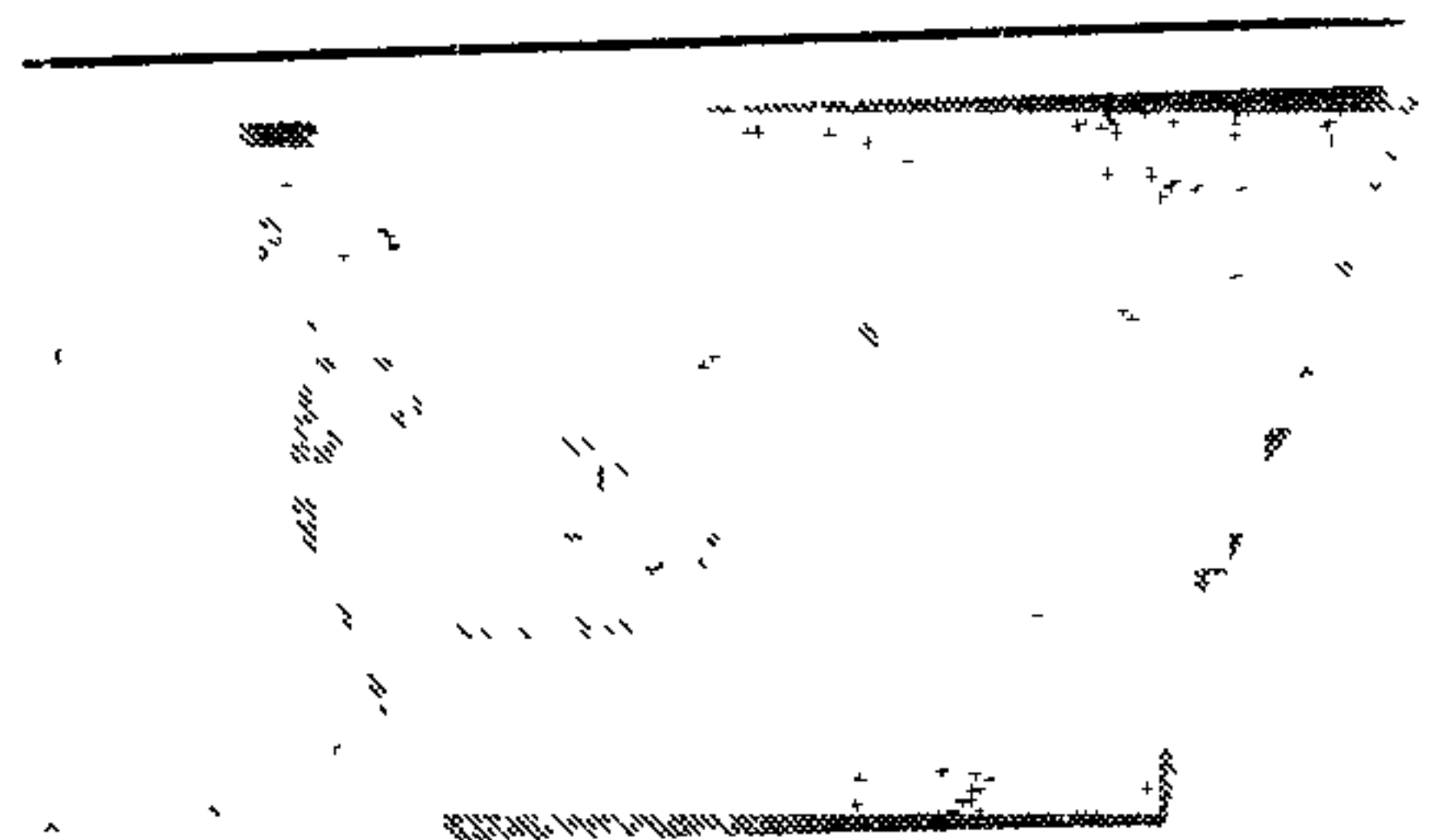


William Tolbert . .
shot dead.

of temporary workers taken on for the Ministerial and summit meetings.

Cooks are getting R35 for a month's work — less than the cost of a bed for a night at the hotels they are serving. Waiters and domestics get less in this, one of the poorest African countries, where the per capita income is almost R150 a year.

At the outset today, Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe and his country will be welcomed as the OAU's 50th mem-



Sergeant Samuel Doe . . . a shadow over the summit meeting.

President Stevens, a 74-year-old former mine-worker, sees himself as being the scourge of South Africa during his term of OAU office.

It is expected of him. Anti-apartheid is a safe OAU platform and the one factor, which for several years, has kept the OAU together.

WARNED

The 1980 summit meeting may become known as 'the anti-apartheid summit'. It is also being called 'the commercial summit'.

Warned by the experience of other countries which have bankrupted themselves staging the annual shindig, President Stevens is making his people pay in advance for his year of glory.

All businesses, all organisations, from government parastatals down to lowly village co-operatives have been told they are expected to contribute to

ber

At their times of greatest excitement the Foreign Ministers called for a tougher anti-South African line in Namibia, far tougher than the recent UN line and nothing short of a complete capitulation to Swapo.

They wanted a South African oil boycott, international pressures to force the withdrawal of all foreign investment in the Republic and greater support for South African 'nationalist' organisations.

They also sought the formation of an OAU Security Council with power to act quickly in inter-African disputes.

● Mr Sean Macbride, president of an International Non-governmental Conference on sanctions against South Africa, yesterday called for the Organisation of African Unity to adopt comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Two fateful issues for the OAU summit

From ROLAND BUCK

A Sierra Leonean journalist now working in London

LONDON —Two issues could make or mar the summit meeting of 50 African leaders of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) due to open in Freetown, Sierra Leone, today — a meeting that promises to be more positive than many of the previous 16 summits

Liberia is one. There the coup of April 14 led to panic among members because its assassinated President Tolbert was the OAU chairman

A monitoring committee appointed by the OAU has had talks with Master Sergeant Doe, who took over, in Monrovia, and in the Ivory Coast on the question of Liberia's seat

The impasse in Chad will provoke controversy, not from the warring factions but through their various proxies. The OAU already has a ruling that the unity government is the only recognized government. The mediation committee will report to the summit and their recommendations might not please many leaders

R100 m spent

Sierra Leone, in West Africa, with its precarious economic situation, has spent some R100 million for the honour of hosting the summit, which was preceded by the ministerial council meeting from June 18-24

Zimbabwe is sure to be accepted as the 50th OAU member and it is possible that the "Sahara Arab Democratic Republic" will also be accepted as the government of Western Sahara, thanks to the effective Algerian lobby

Dominating the summit agenda will be ways and means of the African continent achieving complete economic independence by the end of the century, a report of a committee of experts, appointed in Monrovia last year, to make recommendations about creating an African defence force, another report on the setting up of a human rights commission for Africa, proposals for a reform of the OAU constitution, and the problem of Africa's refugees, who now total about four million

The summit will not be so preoccupied this time with defusing conflicts or serious political situations. President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast has appealed to leaders to stop their ideological and political quarrels and concentrate on the development of the continent. Many areas of conflict have anyway been resolved

Ethiopia is on the way to patching up its problems with Sudan and Somalia, little sleep will be lost over Gabon and Benin, and following the independence of Zimbabwe, talks on the decolonization committee will centre around Namibia and the need to increase OAU material and financial support to Swapo

Highlight of the summit will be talks on the non-interference clause in proposals for a review

of the OAU charter

Sudan and Nigeria might take a hard line on the issue as they did over the Tanzania-Uganda issue last year. So, too, would the Ethiopians and the Sudanese, who say events in each other's countries are always creating problems for them

The question yet to be answered is: When and what can be defined as interference in a state's internal affairs?

The leaders last year asked the Ethiopian government to relax economic and social rules which the secretariat staff at OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa had complained about. They had threatened a sit-down strike and called for the transfer of the secretariat and headquarters to another country

The Ethiopian foreign minister, Feleke Georgis, said these attempts constituted interference in the internal affairs of Ethiopia

French-speaking states may also be wary of committing themselves to any form of positive proposal on the non-interference clause, their reliance on France being a consideration that cannot be overlooked. France, in trying to secure a French commonwealth in Africa, has expressed a preference for giving aid to Africa on a regional basis rather than on an individual basis

Interference

Some progress seems to have been made since the last meeting in Addis. Two new chapters added to the charter provide for states to suggest ways of combating interference in the affairs of members and a proviso that members must not use it to threaten the continent's peace and stability

African leaders have spent much time propounding the need for a commission on human rights for Africa. Yet last year they voted to delete from the summit records condemnation of Uganda, Ethiopia, the Central African Republic and Equatorial Guinea. Interestingly, Ethiopia and Uganda are not on this year's agenda

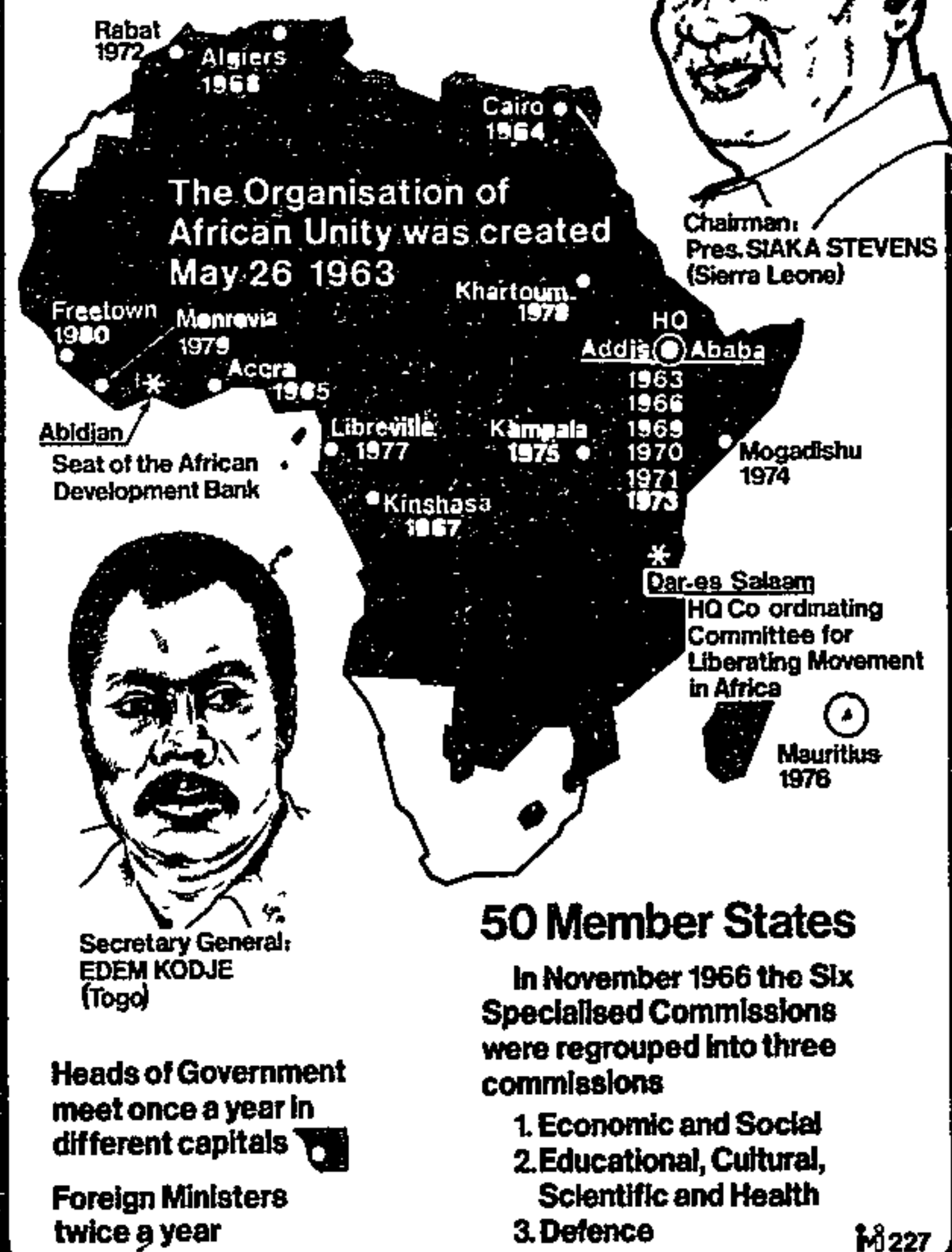
Willingness to accept the proposals in the document would counter international feeling that African leaders are more concerned with their survival and self-perpetuation than African human rights

Setting up such an institution has its difficulties. The problems of each country are so different, and in any new institution for Africa a Western attitude and structure would be impracticable

There seems a determination on positive action at this meeting. Sierra Leone's President Stevens says one of the most important tasks is to ensure that machinery exists to function at moments of crisis in between summits

This might be one function of the OAU defence force. But the composition of the force, its command structure, how it should be funded, when, how and where it should be used,

ABC of OAU



are issues likely to produce disagreement,

Zaire might be opposed to it, while Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Guinea and states with constitutionally elected governments and mutual defence and anti-coup agreements, like Sierra Leone and Guinea, might be in favour — to bail them out of potential troubles

Though the leaders agreed to implement a plan of action for economic self-sufficiency at the last extra-ordinary summit in Lagos, a fusion or integration of the various economic groupings, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Mano River Union in West Africa and the defunct East African Economic Community is more theoretical than practical

Economic policy

The leaders of East Africa are being persuaded to reactivate their economic community, but that will not be easy to achieve. It is being pointed out that Africa's economic ills stem not only from the oil crisis, but from the need for a vigorous economic policy

The summit is usually a meeting of well-meaning speeches with less positive action. It has been said, rightly or wrongly, that the OAU is the graveyard of brilliant ideas. In defence, OAU heads have said that positive or miraculous solutions do not come from conferences

What need, then, for the OAU summit? It is a forum for the exchange of ideas, and if the vision of the founders of the OAU that it should be an effective, dynamic and purposeful institution for the development of Africa have faded, then this summit could see a revival of those hopes and aspirations

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There'll be more

The State's Africa News Service

FREETOWN — With a threat that there would be more sabotage of Sasol installations, more unrest, more disturbances and violence in South Africa, "until the white edifice of apartheid collapses," Swapo leader Sam Nujoma set the tone for the 1980 OAU summit meeting here last night.

7/27/80

Nujoma said the inference at Sasol had shown in no uncertain terms the vulnerability of the South African infrastructure. "There will be more Sasol Ones and Sasol Twos," he said, adding that Swapo was utterly opposed to suggestions that South Africa should now be given time to recover from the shock of

2/30

Sasol blasts - Nujoma

Calling on the OAU to give the anti-apartheid struggle "concrete and practical support," he said South Africa was a powder keg which could explode at any time. Nujoma went on to call for the release of Nelson Mandela, Herman Torvo and all other South African "political" prisoners.

He attacked Western governments for their support of South Africa and urged the OAU summit meeting to call for demands to be made in the United Nations for mandatory comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa.

On SWA/Namibia, he said Swapo would never allow 32 "foreign" military bases to be estab-

lished on Namibian soil and considered moves to bring Lunda into discussions on a demilitarised zone "provocative."

Swapo was prepared to take part in a free and fair election and was confident that if such an election was held it would sweep to victory. Page 7: SA under attack.

SA under strong attack as OAU summit opens

STAR 2/7/80 230

By Thomas Sakaike

FREETOWN — The need for the African Peace Corps to combat South African "aggression" against the frontline states was highlighted here yesterday by Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Interviewed by a German television crew, Mr Mugabe said "There is need for Africa to work out a mechanism for the defence of the continent against outside aggression.

"There is need for a

Security Council for Africa — and a peace corps is most needed in the frontline states to combat South African aggression."

An OAU ministerial council meeting, which ended here at the weekend, condemned South African attacks on Angola and the matter is one of those to be debated by heads of state and governments attending the summit in Freetown.

A strong resolution condemning South African in-

cursions into black-ruled neighbouring countries is expected to emerge from the summit, ending on Friday.

JUBILATION

Scenes of uninhibited jubilation marked by singing, chanting and traditional dancing accompanied the official opening by President Siaka Stevens yesterday of the 17th annual OAU summit in Sierra Leone.

Dr Stevens specially gratulated the people of welcomed Mr Mugabe to the conference and congratulated Zimbabwe for having won their freedom.

In his speech accepting the Chairmanship of the body, Dr Stevens said for Africa Zimbabwe had become synonymous with the struggle for freedom and human dignity.

But he appealed to the Prime Minister, Mr Mu-

gabe, and those assisting him in guiding the new nation "to bear in mind that unity is strength."

UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim told the opening session that the Zimbabwe settlement showed it was possible to work out a solid basis for people's "genuine self-determination," assuring the harmonious co-existence of different races.

He condemned South African attacks on Angola, adding "I profoundly regret the bloodshed and destruction which has been sustained in recent days in Angola as a result of attacks by South African armed forces."

"The abandonment of apartheid, the ending of repression, the granting of amnesty to exiles and the release of political leaders constitute the essential conditions for a just and lasting settlement," he said.

Mugabe aloof on Chad

Own Correspondent

FREETOWN — Zimbabwe has not taken a position on the problem of war-torn Chad and will do so only after listening to and analysing the views to be expressed on the subject during the OAU summit here, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said yesterday.

Mr Mugabe, en route to the summit, said Zimbabwe felt it might be necessary for the OAU to maintain "some military presence" in Chad.

Africa being torn by strife OAU told

FREETOWN — Peace is deserting the African continent

This was the message to African leaders at the 17th Summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity from the Secretary-General, Mr Edem Kodjo, yesterday

He decried the wars in the Western Sahara and Chad in his sombre annual report to the Organisation

Chad, he said, was a country "dying under our very eyes"

Africa's inability to halt the war in Chad demonstrated the limitations of the OAU, he said. Of the R45-million needed for military intervention in Chad, only R225 000 has been collected so far from member states

In the Western Sahara, Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas are fighting Moroccan troops in an independence bid for the former Spanish colony

"The painful problem of the Western Sahara remains pre-occupying," he told delegates, and noted an OAU committee had urged Morocco to withdraw its troops from the area evacuated by Mauritania

If money could not be found for an OAU force within the next two months, the Organisation will appeal to the United Nations for financial aid

Turning to the problems of southern Africa, the Togolese Secretary-General said "This is where horror reaches its highest point"

He condemned the "deplorable deadlock" over Namibia

"South Africa, with arrogance and stubbornness, once again throws the challenge at us," Mr Kodjo said

He said South Africa was trying to undermine the "growing influence" of Swapo

"The abject system of apartheid is being reinforced with a whole arsenal of measures"

It South Africa persisted in "crime and the spilling of blood", sanctions would become a matter of urgency, Mr Kodjo said

One glorious victory this year had been the independence of Zimbabwe — the fruit of hard work by the Frontline states, the Patriotic Front and the OAU as a whole

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is attending his first OAU summit as leader of his country

Mr Kodjo welcomed the proposal from President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, the new OAU Chairman, for an African security council. He said the OAU needed crisis machinery that could intervene rapidly

He also stressed the need for an OAU defence force

He painted a sombre picture of the OAU's financial situation, saying only 51% of contributions for 1979/80 had so far been received. Financial contributions were now R8,2-million in arrears — the equivalent of one year's budget. Only 18 member states had paid their dues to the liberation committee, he said — Sapa-Reuter

OAU furious with Pretoria

POST 3/7/80 (230)

FREETOWN — Growing anger at South Africa's continued defiance of its black neighbours, as shown by its current invasion of Angola and manoeuvres over Namibia, set the tone of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit here on its opening day on Tuesday.

The outgoing acting chairman, Senegalese President Leopold Senghor, Namibian nationalist leader Sam Nujoma and United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim all slammed Pretoria for its foot-dragging over Namibia independence. But Mr Senghor and Mr Nujoma also blamed the major powers for encouraging the delay because of their huge economic stake in Southern Africa.

They were heard enthusiastically by 21 heads of state or government, who later elected their host, 74-year-old Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens, as OAU chairman for the coming year.

Mr Senghor, normally one of the most moderate African leaders, accused the five-nation "contact group" (the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany) which has been trying for a peaceful settlement in Namibia, of "not wanting to impose economic sanctions, the only effective ones" on South Africa to force its hand on Namibia.

Mr Nujoma charged that the "contact group" was "in league with South Africa to satisfy their own selfish interests."

However, the heads of state have before them a resolution, drafted by their foreign ministers last week, which avoids criticising the "contact group" so as not to rule out a future peace role for it.

presence for the first time of newly-independent Zimbabwe and its Prime Minister, Robert Mugabe.

In an opening speech on behalf of all member-states, Nigerian President Shehu Shagari stressed that the world situation was making things more and more difficult for Africa.

In addition, the continent had problems of refugees, hunger and disease. "Our capacity to harm ourselves has not diminished," he noted.

He stressed the need

for Africa to join forces to put its economy in order.

He called for a minute of silence in memory of the late Presidents Agostinho Neto of Angola and William Tolbert of Liberia, the outgoing OAU chairman killed in last April's military coup in Monrovia.

The summit was overshadowed by the reported serious illness of two veteran African leaders, Presidents Gafar Numeiry of Sudan and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana. Both were absent. — AFP.

Mr Nujoma thanked the OAU for its material help to his movement so far and called for aid now to neighbouring Angola in view of the latest South African invasion.

Mr Nujoma described South Africa as a powder keg and said his force had recently shot down 12 South African planes and three helicopters. The wreckage would shortly be exhibited, he said.

He urged new UN mandatory sanctions against South Africa and called on the OAU to back the growing worldwide campaign to obtain the release of jailed South African black leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

The mood of the summit was buoyed by the

Mugabe hits at SA 'incursions'

Cape Times 3/7/80 (230)

FREETOWN — South Africa seemed intent on a process marked with blood', Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, told the Organization of African Unity summit meeting here last night.

Mr Mugabe, who was greeted yesterday with thunderous applause by more than 1 000 delegates when he rose to speak, called for 'concrete action' to help complete the liberation of Africa, and denounced South Africa's military incursions into neighbouring countries and growing violence in South Africa itself.

He said the independence of Zimbabwe broadened the Southern African freedom frontier and increased influence and pressures on the South African racist regime to effect the necessary democratic changes in South Africa and withdraw from SWA/Namibia.

'The broad masses of South Africa, who have warmly welcomed our election victory and

our achievement of independence are now resorting to mass action of a non-collaborative nature against the civil authorities.

This is more than writing on the wall for South Africa. And yet the regime in Pretoria will not heed the warning, nor does it seem to be in a mood to accept the bitter experience the Rhodesian whites have gone through and derive a salutary lesson therefrom.

South Africa seems intent on a process marked with blood for as Prime Minister Mr P W Botha says the regime is prepared to go on shooting for another 100 years.

Mr Mugabe accused South Africa of staging armed incursions to support the Andrea rebels in Mozambique, the Mshala rebels in Zambia and the Unita rebels in Angola.

A systematic clandestine recruitment campaign has been taking place in our country for fighters to defend apartheid in Namibia and Angola,' he

said. There are some 5 000 persons in South Africa recruited in our country soon after the elections, many of whom are undergoing military training.

He said the OAU must take concerted meaningful action to buttress our frontier and to aid the frontline states with substantial military support so that these states are enabled both to defend their territorial integrity and effectively give support to the struggle in South Africa.

Addressing the meeting earlier the OAU secretary-general Mr Edem Kodjo, decried the wars in the Western Sahara and Chad, and told African leaders, 'Peace is deserting our continent'.

In a sombre annual report to a summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, Mr Kodjo said of Chad: 'A country is dying under our very eyes.'

He said that of the \$60 million (R45m) needed for OAU intervention force in Chad, only \$300 000 (R225 000) had been collected from members.

He referred first to the war in the Western Sahara, where Algerian-backed Polisario guerillas are fighting Moroccan troops in a bid for independence for the former Spanish territory.

The painful problem of the Western Sahara remains preoccupying,' he told delegates.

Mugabe calls for aid to guerrillas

230 ~~230~~ 4/7/80

FREETOWN — The war against South Africa and issues involved in the fight for the Western Sahara have dominated the summit conference of the Organisation of African Unity which is due to end tomorrow.

Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe called on black African leaders to give increased material assistance to South African guerrillas.

He told OAU delegates: "Now that we have only South Africa and Namibia to rid of colonialism Zimbabwe wishes to propose that a definite programme of supportive action be worked out at this conference."

Black leaders are expected to call for intensified Western and United Nations pressure on

South Africa to force it to accept a peace plan for South West Africa.

The Western Sahara conflict between the Moroccan Government and the Algerian backed Polisario guerrillas was highlighted yesterday when Mozambique's President Samora Machel accused the government which administers the territory of trying to colonise it and of conducting a war of extermination.

Moroccan Prime Minister Mr Maati Bouabid said his country was waging a war of "national liberation" with the support of all Moroccans.

Mr Mugabe announced that Zimbabwe recognised the Western Sahara Republic declared by the Polisario guerrillas. — Sapa-Reuter

OAU SUMMIT

FM 4/7/80
Pointing south (22)

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim told African leaders this week that the unrest involving coloured school children in SA was 'another grave indictment' of the apartheid system. He was addressing the summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which is meeting this year in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

The essential conditions for 'a just and lasting settlement' in SA, he said, were

the abandonment of apartheid, an end to repression, the freeing of political prisoners, and an amnesty for exiles.

Recent events in SA have ensured that its affairs and Namibia were placed at the head of the agenda, giving African leaders a good excuse for shelving more divisive issues such as changes in its rules on intervention in the domestic affairs of member states under special circumstances - for instance gross violations of human rights. The question of the status of Polisario, the western Sahara guerrilla movement, and continent-wide co-operation in economic and security matters took second place to the rhetoric.

In an interesting statement, Paulo Jorge, Angola's foreign affairs minister, said that his government would 'dispense with Cuban military assistance the day SA's constant threats have ceased'. He questioned the sincerity of the Western contact group on Namibia, criticising the attitude of Western powers who 'support Pretoria on the pretext of helping the Namibian people'.

The Nigerians have already said that, with the Zimbabwe problem out of the way, Namibia 'is our next target'. Western governments receive detailed briefings about what is said at these meetings and by whom. London is watching Nigeria's attitude with particular interest, as UK trade secretary John Nott is to pay the country a five-day visit next week.

natural energy resources (e.g. wind, geothermal, hydro and tidal energy sources)

2) Human resources The basic human resource is the people of the community. Their ability to fashion their future depends substantially on their existing state of welfare, particularly their morale (that is, there is an important feedback from the state of welfare to this level, partly this operates through the 'motivational' feedback loop - see figure 7 - but it may in some circumstances be appropriate to introduce a representation of this by a direct feedback loop from level 0 to level 2). It also depends specifically on their ability to carry out routine administrative and technical tasks, to organise their activity, and to plan effectively, through understanding their overall situation. This is mediated by the 'education' sector, the 'investment' feedback loop. (i) *Population of the group* (a) number, age and sex composition, (b) general level of health and (c) ability to reproduce to the desired level (cf [57], in general is no problem but it might be in special circumstances, e.g. for as or Trappist monks) (ii) *Labour* economically active population in group at different levels of education and skill (iii) *Management* availability of management and entrepreneurial skills within the group (iv) *Recruitment* ability of group to recruit labour and management outside the group if needed (v) *Special skills* specialised skill may be needed in the group's environment, particularly in relation to natural environment or to the technological situation (vi) *Leadership* the quality of leadership available to the group (See also 'enabling resources' in 5 (iii))

3) Economic resources This component includes the general financial and material resources available to the group. Because of the complexity of money, financial resources are particularly significant (1) *Personal income sources* The resource is the source of the income (the job, pension, etc.) but the measure of that resource is the flow it generates (the cash or other resource income per year), accordingly it is convenient to classify these sources by the corresponding income itself. The quality of an income source is most basically measured by the

(B) Does the proposed concept allow features that should be excluded from the concept 'quality of life'?

Perhaps the major concern here, is that 'quality of life' has essentially been defined in terms of control over one's situation, the implication is that the more control one has, the better. But might it not be that after a certain level of control is attained, this is no longer true, in fact that thereafter, greater control over one's situation implies a worsening of overall welfare? (Is there not a limit to reasonable consumption levels? Is it really a boon, to be able to consider genetic manipulation, or the destruction of cities by nuclear bombs? Would the

230 2071 5/7/80 OAU demand for return of Diego Garcia

FREETOWN - The Organisation of African Unity ended its 17th summit meeting yesterday with a surprise demand for the return to Mauritius of the British-owned American naval base of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

In a strongly-worded resolution the summit unanimously endorsed the claim to the strategically important island by the Mauritian Premier, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam.

The resolution described the military activity on Diego Garcia as 'a threat to Africa' and called on Britain to cede it unconditionally to Mauritius.

Earlier, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said the impasse over the admission of the self-proclaimed Western Sahara Republic to the OAU had been resolved at least temporarily.

He told a Press conference an OAU committee had been given three months to look into the situation. It was hoped this would lead to a ceasefire and a referendum in the Moroccan-ruled region.

Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for self rule last week

applied for OAU membership for their desert republic and 26 of the OAU's 50 members have backed the application.

The issue threatened to split the OAU, with Morocco leading opposition to the application.

Morocco said it would leave the organisation if the Arab Sahara Republic were recognised.

Egypt, Tunisia, Senegal and the Ivory Coast threatened to leave as well.

We expect a report on the situation and the findings of the group. We hope that thereafter the process of recognition can be started. Mr Mugabe said.

The group, which had been set up earlier to look into the Western Sahara situation, is composed of Tanzania, Nigeria, Sudan, Mali and Guinea.

Conference sources said the committee would meet all parties concerned in the dispute.

Spain ceded the Western Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania in 1976 and the war by the Algerian-backed guerrillas started soon after. Mauritania pulled out of the war last year. - Sapa-Reuters

to agree that the possibility of having too much control is bad, in fact, one may suggest that all 'betterment functions' exhibit some kind of maximum ([47]), associated with an 'optimal' value of the relevant quantity (below the optimum, 'more is better', but above it, 'more is worse'), and that

the OAU's summit, leaving last week's left observers wondering whether the 17-year-old body, which a decade ago was still promising new lives to more than 400-million Africans, has run out of steam.

Only 17 of the organisation's 50 heads of state and government showed up. Apart from host chairman President Siaka Stevens, only three — Shengu Shagari (Nigeria), Samora Machel (Mozambique) and Robert Mugabe (Zimbabwe) delivered speeches before the Press was ordered to withdraw.

Most of the 44 draft resolutions prepared by the preparatory Foreign Ministers' conference were approved virtually without comment or study and most of the closed-door debating time (far less than at any previous OAU summit) was spent on the affairs of Africa's Arab states.

The summit meetings' relatively brief open and closed sessions were the stormiest ever, the tone having been set by Machel and newcomer Mugabe, whose open-session attacks on Morocco's Western Sahara activities set new lows for the OAU in undiplomatic public slang.

Presumably, the quality of debate did not improve in the in-camera sessions, which resulted in at least seven (some reports said 11) other member states threatening to join Morocco in quitting the OAU altogether if it granted recognition to Polisario's so far non-existent Western Sahara Democratic Arab Republic.

Twenty-six states demanding the recognition finally agreed to an investigatory commission instructed to report "within three months". As there will be no summit meeting to consider the report until next June, in Nairobi, OAU unity was safeguarded for one more year.

"Tragic Chad" was also debated at length. A year earlier the OAU had launched a 60-million dollar fund to find "an African solution" in the form of a neutral OAU peacekeeping force. Secretary-General Edem Kodjo announced that the estimated cost had increased to

SAMORA MACHEL

SIKA STEVENS

SAM NUJOMA

OAU fails from its lofty peak

Has the Great African Dream finally gone up in smoke? It seems so, for the Organisation of African Unity's summit in Sierra Leone seemed lost in disunity and interest. HENRY REUTER of The Star's Africa News Service, reports from Freetown. . . .

62-million dollars, of which only 300 000 dollars had been contributed.

LAST CHANCE

The summit decided to give Africa a "last chance" to raise the rest within two months, failing which the UN Security Council would be asked to send in its town peacekeeping force. Then, at the last minute, it decided to cut the "last chance" period to one month.

Thus year Robert Mu-

To emphasise that 1980-81 shall be the year

gabe appeared to become the natural leader of the OAU's anti-South Africa militants. He made a strong impression with his "how that Zimbabwe is out of the way" line, but more experienced summit participants believed he was punching pillows with his demand for a hugely stepped up programme of supportive action for nationalist forces inside South Africa.

of Namibia, the meeting invited Swapo leader Sam Nujoma to address its opening session. He covered a broad field, speaking on behalf of all the liberation movements, but left his audience with the overriding impression that he was "no Mugabe".

It took secretary-general Kodjo's report on the state of Africa very little time to bring the meeting down from lofty flights of militant oratory to stark reality, although the con-

tent and lyrical style of the report smacked strangely of an African version of "Paradise Lost".

It spoke of the approaching year 2000 being a time of "scourging trials, of egoism here and intransigence there". Pointing to a future of doubt for all Africans, of hard times in a continent where the line between subsistence and disaster grows thinner and of the sad fact that despite its

CONGRATULATIONS

It was as though, having congratulated themselves on holding the first ever economic summit, in Lagos last April, the African heads of state and government were content to pay lip service to economic endeavour.

Kodjo's report described the Lagos meeting as "a cloud laden with light filtering through amidst the general frenzy".

"There is no contrary wind, for he who knows where he is going," Kodjo quoted, adding, "Yes, Africa knows where he is going".

To many Africans, as well as outsiders, that is the tragedy of it.

vast resources, Africa has gone through two decades of development without attaining any substantial improvement in the living standards of its populations.

NO ECONOMICS

Like its predecessors, the Freetown summit paid little attention to economic issues. There was no debate on such factors as the African gross domestic product growing by no more than five percent during the past two decades, that at 365 dollars, Africa has the world's lowest average annual per capita income, that at 137 per 1 000 its child mortality rate is the world's highest, that independent Africa has only 0.6 percent of world industry and is becoming increasingly dependent on the West for its food supplies and is breeding itself into mass starvation.

OAU starts forging Africa media links

YAOUNDE — Representatives of the 50 member countries of the Organisation of African Unity began a 10-day conference yesterday on a planned communications policy for Africa

The African delegates, meeting in Yaounde, the Cameroon capital, under the aegis of the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation will present their recommendations to a Unesco congress in Belgrade later this year

Because both Unesco and the OAU reach policy positions

through consensus rather than majority vote, the Yaounde conference's final report is likely to be generalised and reflect a divergence of opinion among some delegates on issues such as information-gathering and news dissemination, according to sources

The Cameroon Press and Information Director, Mr Francis Wete, a leading organiser of the conference, said it was "to come up with guidelines for what African communications policy should be"

Items for discussion are expected to include

• The role of communications

in development,

• Technical and financial problems in developing modern national communications systems, and

• Ways to facilitate co-operation and information flow among OAU countries

Economic considerations are expected to figure prominently, because of the precarious financial situation of many of the countries, and because most of black Africa's media are funded by government allocations

The delegates are also expected to urge greater

efforts to break what many view as a monopoly by multinational news organisations

The OAU has agreed in principle to start up a Pan-African News Agency (Pana), but the most recent talks on it foundered over funding

Although the conference is expected to discuss the sensitive subject of censorship and government control of the media in Africa, sources say it is doubtful whether delegates will make any recommendations

More than 300 delegates, Unesco officials and observers are attending the talks — UPI

3/9/80 STAR (228)

One man, one woman plan for Norwegian public life

From The Guardian

LONDON—Half of Norway's MPs will be women if legislation now being considered goes through. The same would apply to public committees, university bodies, Ministry staffs, and all public appointments.

The proposals, by the Equal Status Council, foresee equal status in the lists of candidates for election to Parliament and to local councils.

There would have to be an equal alternation between men and women at

the head of the lists so that both sexes have an equal chance of election.

So far two parties — the Liberals and the Socialist Left — have more or less agreed with the proposals.

The Socialist Left is committed to a proposal which says (as one of three alternatives) "The number of parliamentary representatives to be elected shall be 155 of which at least half are to be women."

The Liberals are committed to having at least 40 percent women on the

party's boards, committees, and commissions.

Both parties are only minimally represented in Parliament although the government often depends on the votes of the Socialist Left.

The proposals will be debated by interested parties until late this year and will then be considered by the major political parties, the Socialists and the Conservatives. Parliament will debate them at the end of the year or early in 1981.

Ms Eva Kolstad, the ombudsperson for women, a former Minister and a prime mover in the campaign for women's rights in Norway, says the campaign must take account of the larger parties' built-in desire to keep men in positions which they already occupy.

She also discounts suggestions from the radical wing of the Women's Rights Movement that women must have equal rights on oil rigs and in the armed forces.

There are some jobs, she says, which women do not want to do. She is also extremely fair in her campaign — she insists that at least half of her staff in the Commission for Equal Rights for Women must be men.



BUSINESS WEEK

OIL

Big hoax leaves red faces

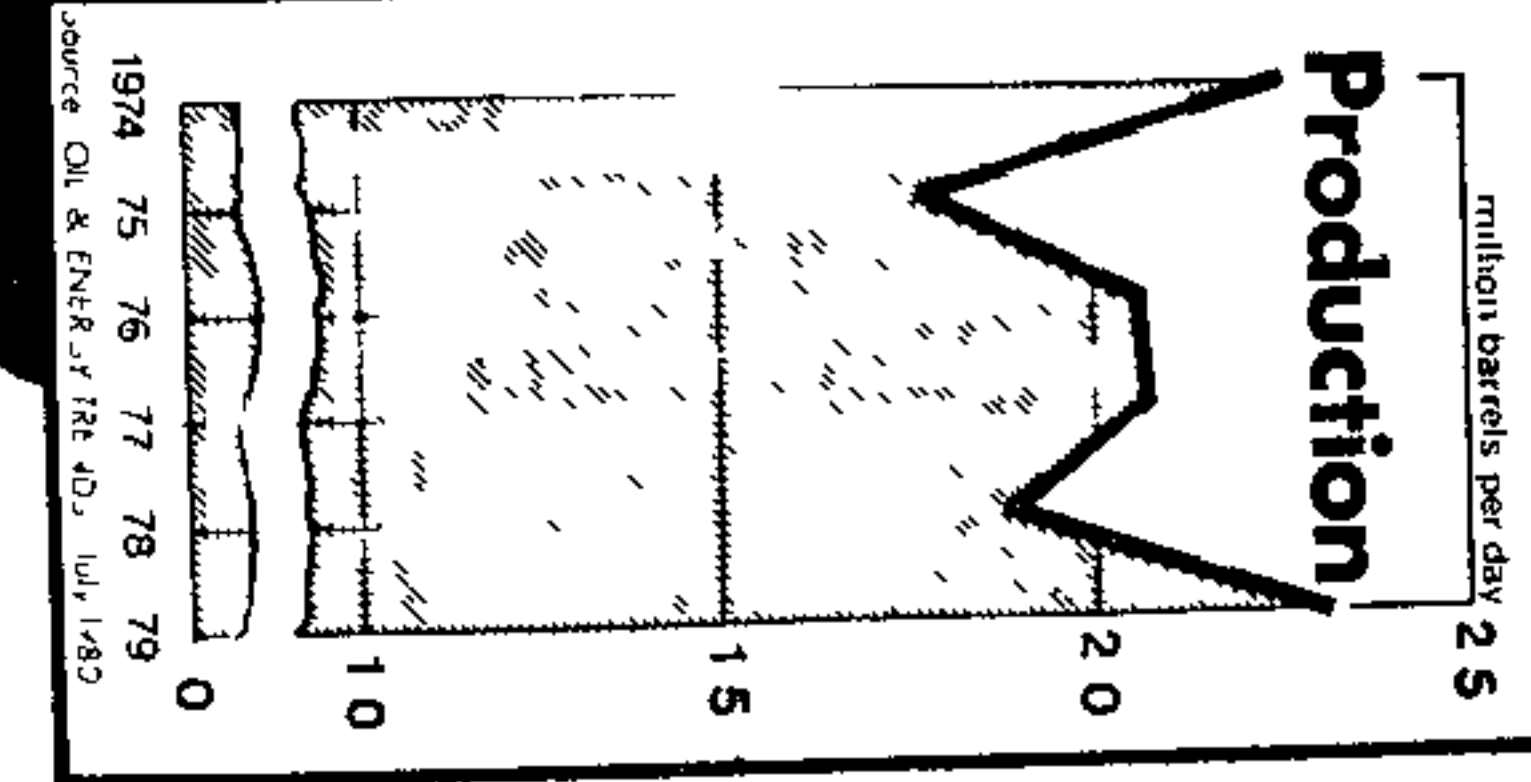
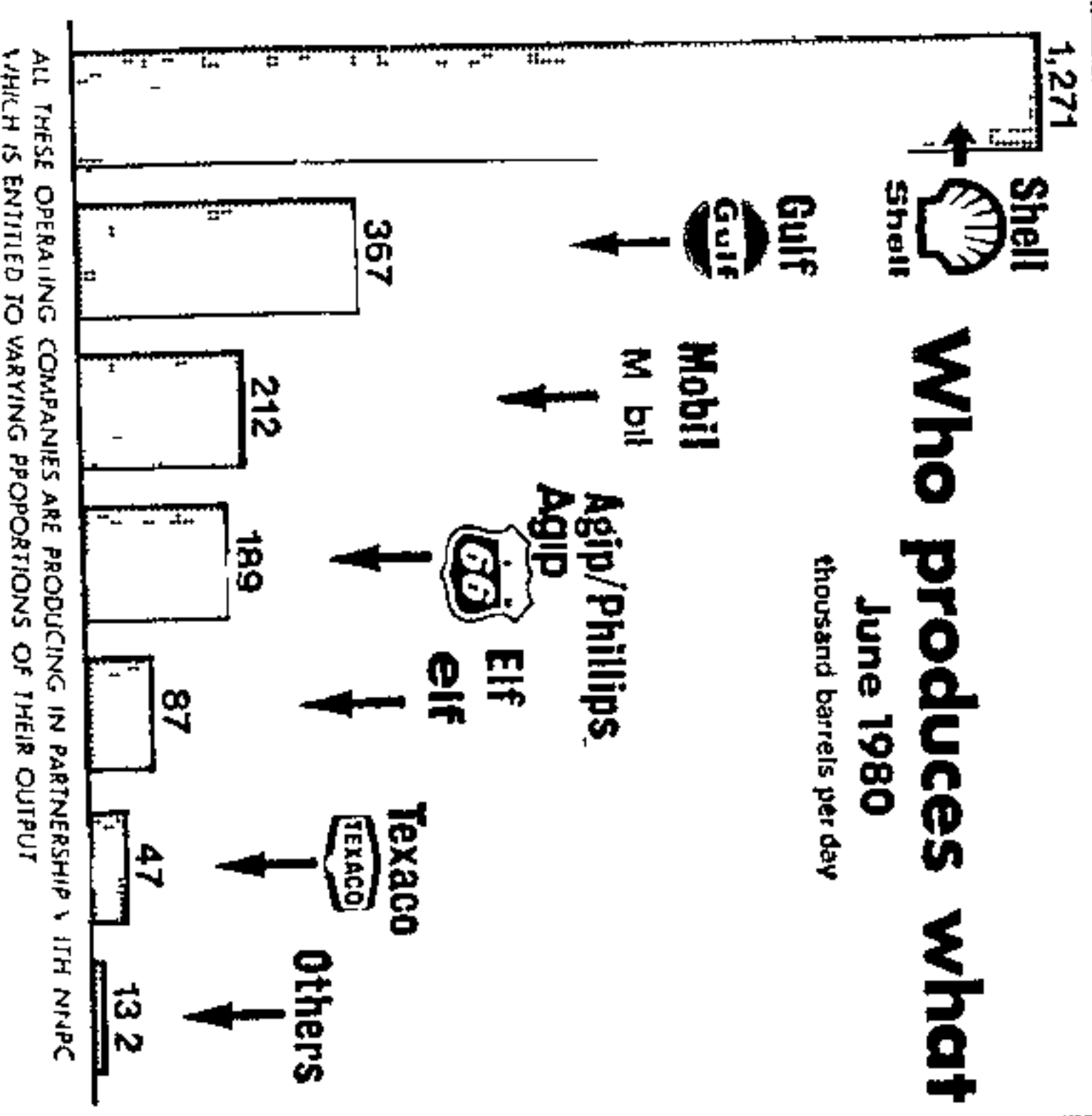
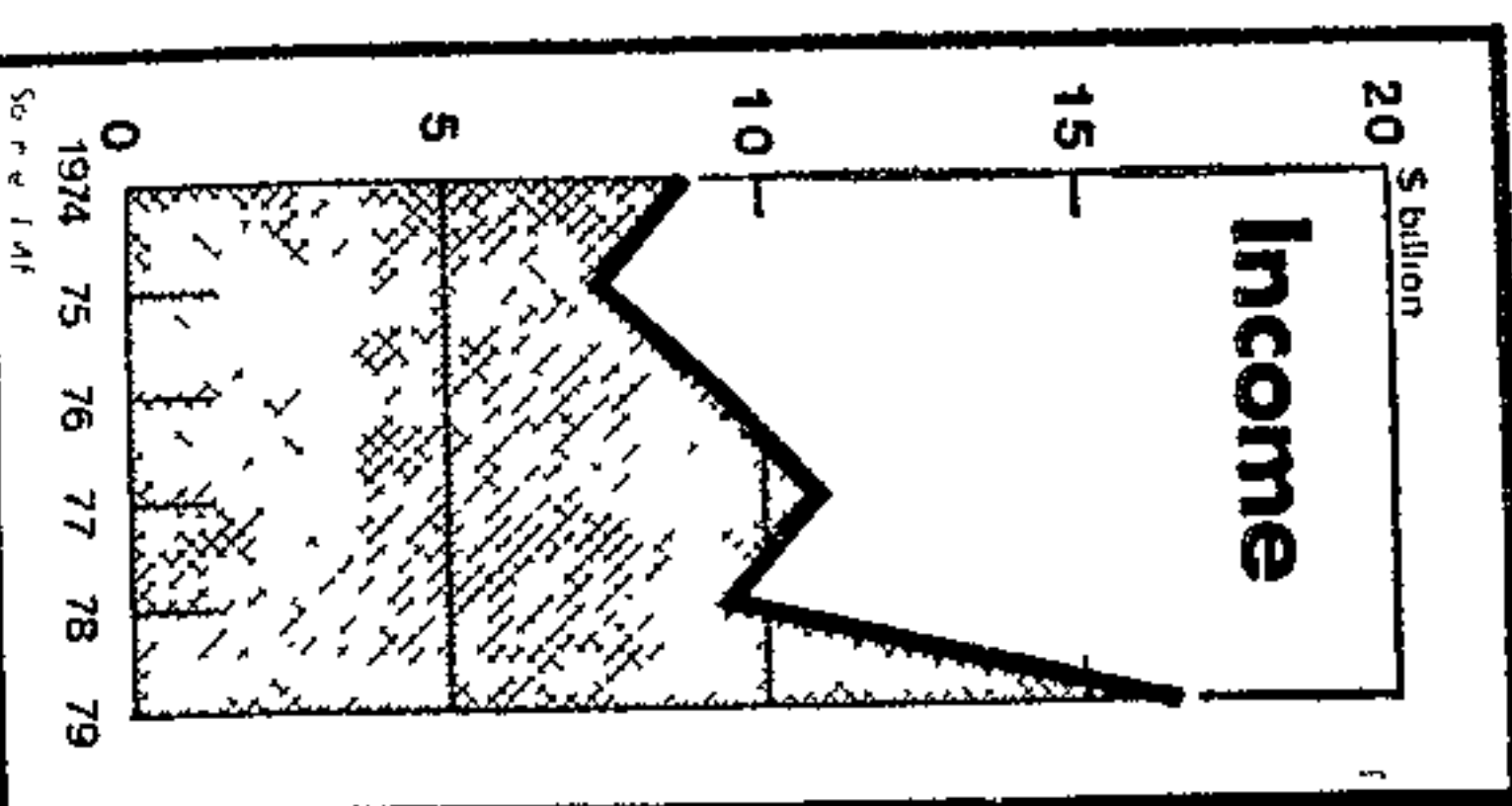
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5/6/80

From the Financial Times
LONDON — Nigeria's long-running "Oilgate" scandal was "the greatest hoax of all time" that was how a tribunal finally dismissed the affair. But for three international oil companies operating in Nigeria its verdict has turned out to be anything but a laughing matter. Shell, Gulf and Mobil, the biggest operators, are to surrender millions of barrels of their oil to the state-run Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) over the next few years. They might have to hand over as much as 80-million barrels. With the profit margin set by the government at 80c (60c) a barrel, this could mean a combined loss of 64m dollars (854.5m) in 1980 terms.

The tribunal's ruling that the oil companies surrender crude certainly stunned the industry, but there has been every indication that President Shagari's government, faced with the recommendations of the independent tribunal, was seriously embarrassed by its conclusions and had done its best to minimise the damage.

Having wooed foreign investment, the Shagari government was anxious about its image abroad and about Nigeria's relations with the vital oil sector which have blown hot and cold for many years.

But at the same time, the President has limited room for manoeuvre while his political opponents are ready to make political capital out of the affair. The upshot is that while



the oil companies are annoyed about the tribunal's recommendation, there have also been sighs of relief. The report, and the government White Paper based on it, were more balanced than had been feared. They gave the lie to rumours which had been circulating in Lagos that the majors would be pilloried.

Just how the rumours originated is unclear since the main focus of the tribunal's investigations — and indeed of its final report — was the workings of the NNPC and the story which started the whole affair — allegations

that Naira 23 000 in dollars (\$19 550m) in 1977 revenue was missing from the NNPC's accounts

FALSE

The "scandal that never was" began last September with a screaming headline in a Nigerian newspaper, declaring that the oil money was missing.

The story was based on a false interpretation of a draft auditor's report, prepared by Coopers and Lybrand, which merely said that more work would have to be done on the NNPC's accounts before figures provided by

the accounting and marketing departments could be reconciled.

Although the newspaper quickly retracted its allegation the story refused to die. Corruption is endemic in Nigeria and the man in the street is only too ready to believe that his leaders are enriching themselves in an unorthodox way. Within reason, speculation is even condoned.

Moreover, ample political capital could be made out of the rumour by newly-elected parliamentarians anxious to make their mark. It remains a mystery

why and how the tribunal found against the companies. Conspiracy theorists might suggest it was an attempt to find a scapegoat, but this is contradicted by the moderate tone of both the tribunal report and government response.

Perhaps the most likely explanation is that the tribunal — none of whose members were familiar with the operations of the oil industry — simply took an idiosyncratic view of joint-venture agreements. The government, burdened with this verdict, could do little to alter it.

Western Sahara dispute could shatter OAU unity

2/9/80
STAR 230

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Africa
News Service

RABAT — With no progress made in resolving the Western Sahara dispute, the Organisation of African Unity is facing a membership crisis that could split it asunder.

Less than a month remains of the three months set aside by the OAU for finding solution as its special committee on Western Sahara meets this week in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

And there is little prospect of the meeting finding an answer to the crisis facing the political body representing Africa's 50 independent black and Arab states.

The dispute reached a crucial point at the OAU summit meeting in Freetown last July when 26 nations supported a move to recognise the Polisario movement's "Sahrawi Re-

public" as the OAU's 51st state.

Government officials here have now received reports that several of the 26 have said they will walk out of the next OAU summit in Nairobi if no chair is set aside for the Sahrawi Republic.

"PHANTOM"

Morocco has reiterated its decision to quit the OAU if what it calls "this phantom state" is given recognition. It is believed here that Morocco would be followed out of the OAU by the five states that threatened to walk out of the Freetown summit if the Polisario's republic was recognised.

Others that have since indicated support for Morocco's cause may follow.

It was to prevent an OAU split at this year's summit in Nairobi in July, that the Western Sahara committee was given three months to ne-

gotiate a compromise.

To many leaders, this week's meeting of the committee in Freetown represents the last chance to solve the dispute peacefully. But there are doubts that Morocco will attend.

Polisario spokesman Omar Mansour has said that if Morocco does not attend, and if a solution is not found by the end of the month Morocco will find itself involved in an "all out" war.

Both here and in Algeria, where Polisario is based, the disputants' positions have been entrenched since July, leaving little room for manoeuvre.

Formerly a Spanish colony, Western Sahara was divided by Spain between Morocco and Mauritania. Morocco still claims its share, but Mauritania has abandoned its portion to the Polisario insurgent movement.

Little hope of a compromise is seen.

Call to (230)
free SA
RDM 13/14/80
prisoners

ADDIS ABABA — African Ministers have demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all South African political prisoners, including the black nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

A conference of social affairs ministers in Addis Ababa ended yesterday with a resolution calling on the international community to intensify pressure on the South African Government to "restore social justice."

The week-long meeting called on the Addis Ababa-based Organisation of African Unity to provide southern African liberation movements with rehabilitation facilities and technical and vocational training for disabled people.

The Ministers' fourth conference will be held in Tripoli, Libya in 1982 — Sapa-Reuter

'Important change^{954K} in OAU attitude^{11/11/80} (230)

Political Staff

Major political importance was attached today to renewed moves towards dialogue between South Africa and the Organisation of African Unity.

Diplomats said the moves might be the first fruits of Mr P W Botha's policies of change.

They believed the moves also reflected a change of heart and greater moderation by the OAU which augured well for the future.

The diplomats were re-

acting to the exchange of letters between the Prime Minister and the chairman of the OAU, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, who said he would do everything in his power to bring about a breakthrough in relations with South Africa.

While careful not to sound too optimistic, the diplomats said they expected the exchange of letters to be followed by further diplomatic contact, as suggested by Mr Botha in his letter.

FIGURE 1: DISTRIBUTION

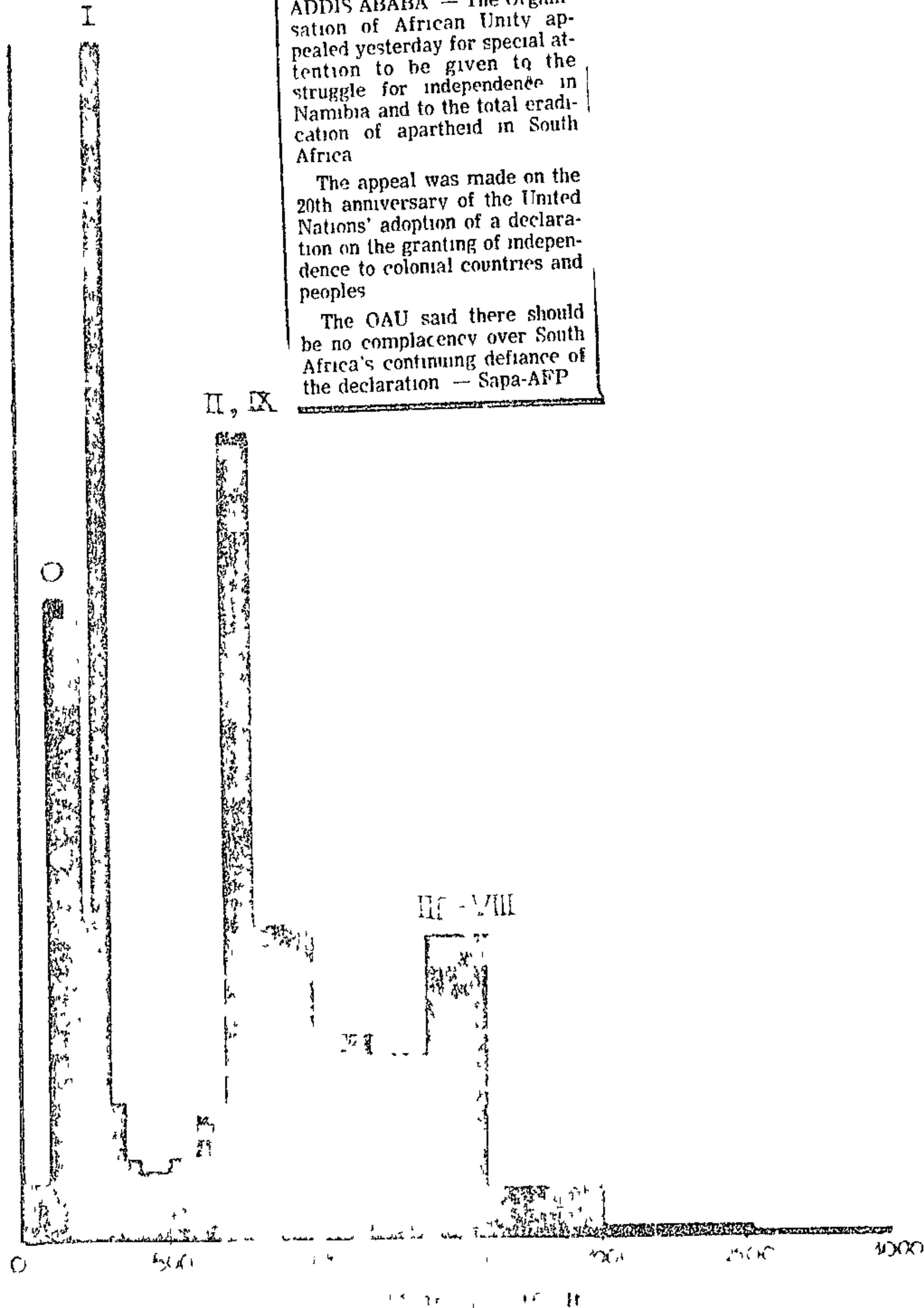
OAU call for
RDM 15/12/80
focus on
SWA and SA

NG AFRICANS 1976

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity appealed yesterday for special attention to be given to the struggle for independence in Namibia and to the total eradication of apartheid in South Africa

The appeal was made on the 20th anniversary of the United Nations' adoption of a declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples

The OAU said there should be no complacency over South Africa's continuing defiance of the declaration — Sapa-AFP



Source: Simkin, 1979b Figure 2.

Figure 1 is a histogram representing transfer incomes and earnings of Africans. Leaving aside the transfer earnings (pensions, unemployment insurance, maintenance and disability

O. A. U.

22 JAN. 1981 — 26 Oct. 1981

OAU meets 'to plot more aid for Swapo'

By JOSÉ CAETANO

THE Organisation of African Unity Liberation Committee is meeting in the Tanzanian city of Arusha to discuss ways of stepping up military and financial aid to Swapo following the failure of the Geneva talks.

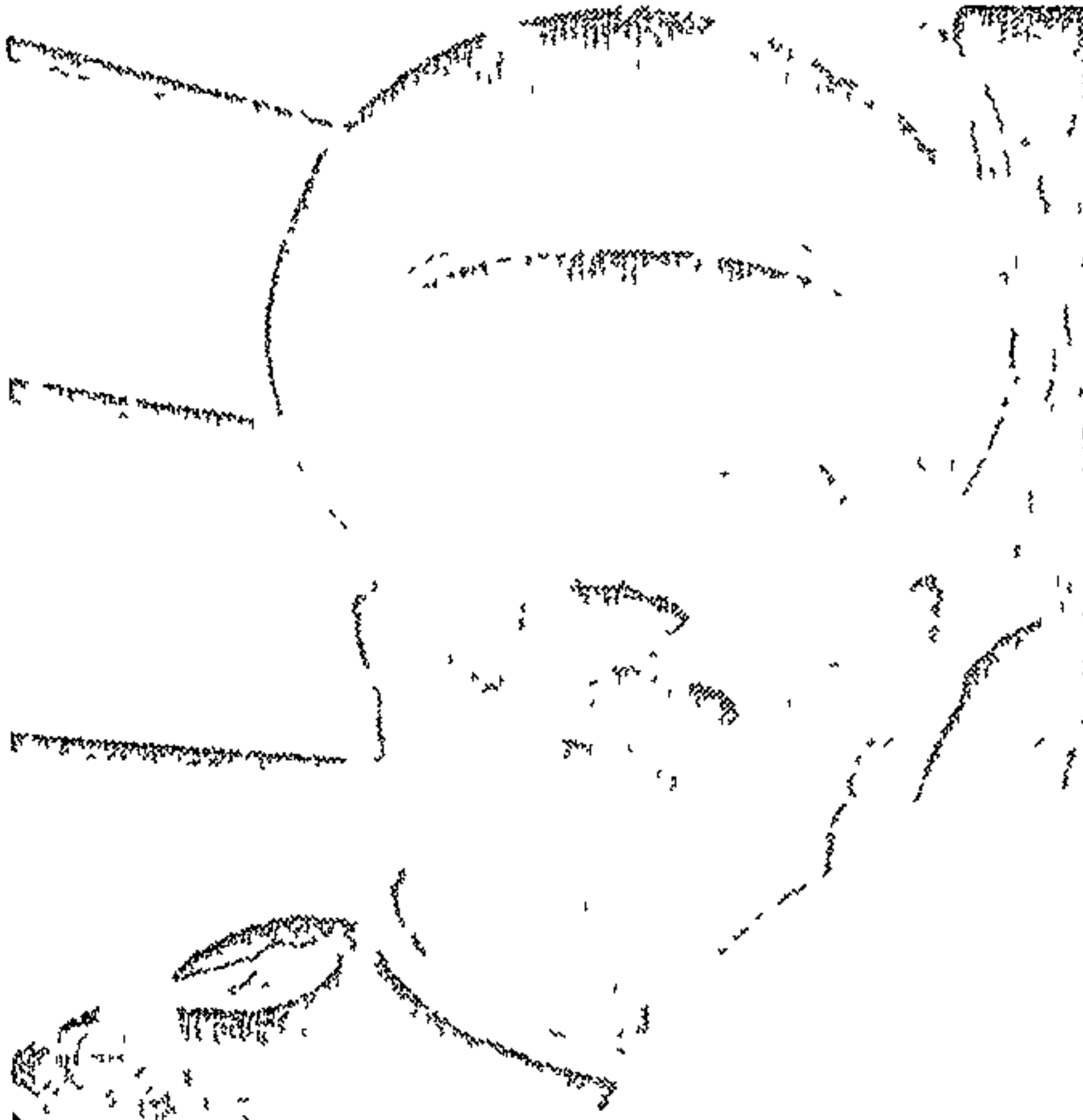
The 18-nation committee is meeting under the chairmanship of its executive secretary, Colonel Hashim Mbita of Tanzania, and is being attended by delegations from the Frontline States.

Radio Tanzania reported that the leader of the Tanzanian delegation, the Minister of Information and Culture, Mr Benjamin Mkapa, told the opening session the meeting's objective was to "plot increased aid for Swapo's armed struggle after failure of the Geneva talks".

Colonel Mbita, 47, an ex-Press officer to President Julius Nyerere and secretary-general of Tanzania's African National Union (renamed Chama Cha Mapinduzi in 1977), was appointed after the OAU Rabat summit meeting in 1972 found the performance of his predecessor, Mr George Magombe, less than effective.

In February, 1973, he was described by the now defunct Info-funded magazine, *To The Point*, as "a dynamic organiser".

The Liberation Committee



Mr Benjamin Mkapa, a Tanzanian MP, leads his country's delegation at the OAU meeting.

was created in terms of Article II (1) (d) of the OAU Charter to evaluate, supervise and co-ordinate planning and performance of guerrilla movements in Africa and the allocation of arms and supplies donated by OAU member states.

At its last meeting in April in Dar es Salaam the committee

decided to

- Increase aid to the ANC and Swapo
- Aid Frontline States in case of attacks by South Africa
- Intensify diplomatic activity aimed at achieving the complete economic and political isolation of South Africa

Miss C Tredgold

in third year.

For the best woman student
Molly Gohl Memorial Prize

P A Rappoport

For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.
Helen Gardner Travel Prize

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

For the best student in :-
of Architects' Prize
Cape Provincial Institute

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

STAR 24/1/81 (221) (230) OAU doubles aid to Swapo, urges sanctions against SA

ARUSHA, Tanzania — The OAU has decided to double its material aid to guerrillas fighting in SWA/Namibia and last night Zimbabwe gave 30 000 dollars (R37 500) to a special SWA/Namibia fund

Zimbabwe's Foreign Minister, Mr Witness Mangwende, chairing a meeting of the OAU's "Liberation Committee" in this north Tanzanian town, appealed to all OAU members to give generously to a "special emergency fund" it had established for the Angolan-based Swapo

He said the West had to realise its continued good relations with black Africa depended on its performance over SWA/Namibia

Earlier the Committee, which channels OAU funds to southern African liberation movements

passed an 18-point resolution in which it called on the UN to impose mandatory sanctions on South Africa

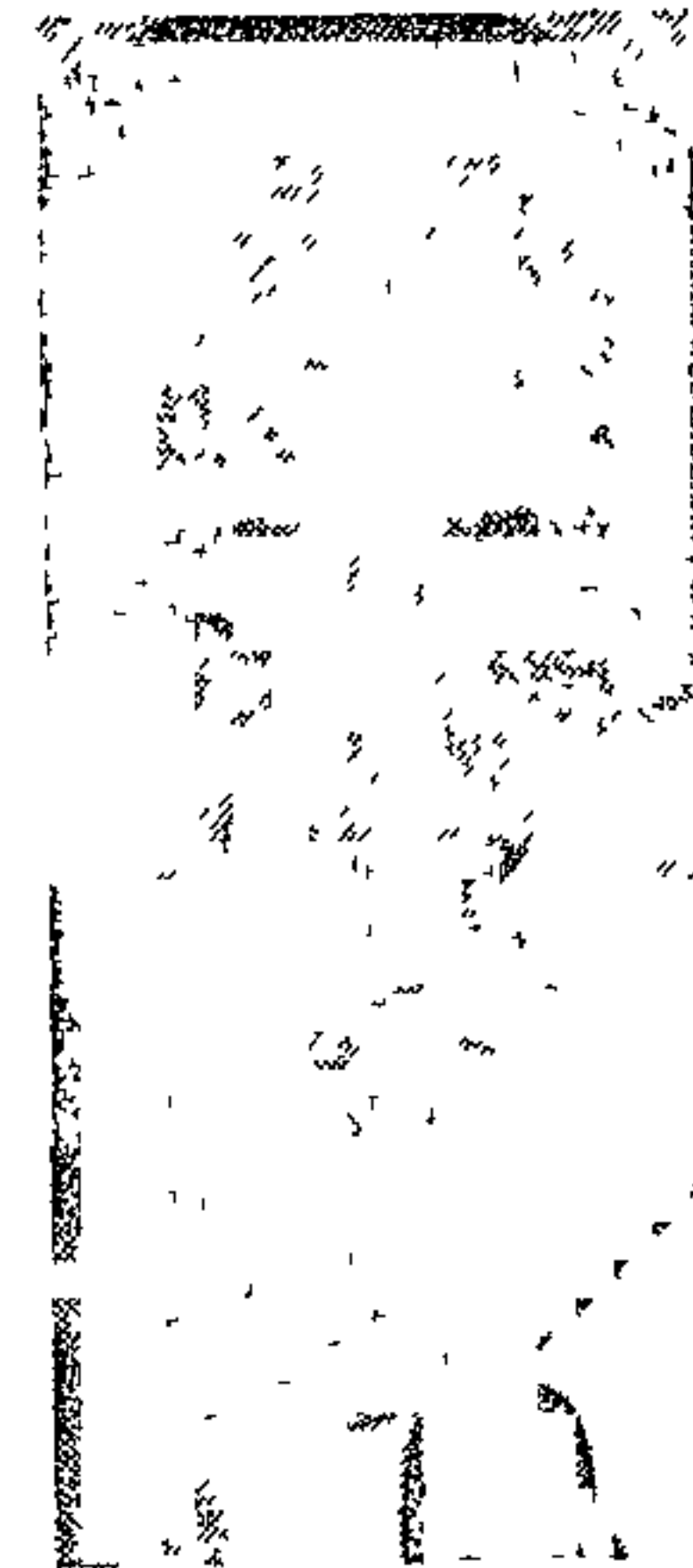
The resolution blamed the five nation Western contact group — France, Britain, Canada, West Germany and the US — for failing because of vested interests "to put pressure on Pretoria to negotiate seriously at the Geneva peace talks which ended in deadlock earlier this month

Delegate sources said the OAU's allocation to Swapo had been doubled in the 1981/82 budget to 30 000 dollars (R37 500) and, as last April's Zimbabwe independence had freed more funds, allocations to the banned South African nationalist movements, the Pan African Congress and African National Con-

gress, would also be doubled

However, a report by the Committee's executive secretary Colonel Hashim Mbita said the situation over arrears of contributions by OAU members to the Liberation Committee was "alarming" — at the start of this year they stood at 11 880 000 dollars (R10 million)

● LUSAKA — President Kaunda yesterday pledged Zambia's continued support for Swapo which he said was being forced to turn to armed struggle to achieve independence in SWA/Namibia, the Zambia news agency reported Dr Kaunda was greeting Swapo's President Mr Sam Nujoma who called on the Zambian leader to brief him on the breakdown of the recent Geneva conference — Sapa-
Reuter



Mr Witness Mangwenda appeal to give generously

David Haddon Prize
For the best student of
Architecture (or Quantity
Surveying) in the subject

Miss C Tredgold

Molly Gohl Memorial Prize
For the best woman student
in third year.

P A Rappoport

Helen Gardner Travel Prize
For a student who has
satisfactorily completed
1st, 2nd and 3rd major courses.

P F Dunkley

Sixth Year

Cape Provincial Institute
of Architects' Prize
For the best student in :-

ARCHITECTURE

FINE ART & ARCHITECTURE

Intensify struggle, OAU is told

RDM 25/2/81

224

230

ADDIS ABABA — Intensified guerrilla war and economic sanctions must be used to make South Africa negotiate on the future of SWA/Namibia, the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity said yesterday.

"The stubbornness of South Africa hardly leaves us any choice," Mr Edem Kodjo, from Togo, said in his annual report to the OAU Council of Ministers.

"The struggle must be intensified. South Africa is deliberately hostile and consistently negative in its attitude to negotiations."

Referring to last month's Geneva conference, he said "South Africa alone must bear the responsibility for the failure of the conference which was the door to hope."

"The Council of Ministers must now take the necessary measures to break the deadlock. The question of sanctions must be taken up with the greatest determination to bring South Africa to reason. It is clear that the OAU must intensify support to Swapo," he added.

The OAU Liberation Committee, which channels funds to guerrilla movements in Southern Africa, has already doubled Swapo's annual allocation to about R525 000.

Mr Kodjo said the three

major crises confronting the 50-nation OAU were in Namibia, Chad and the Western Sahara.

A committee of OAU heads of state has condemned the proposed union between Chad and Libya and called for the withdrawal of Libyan troops.

Mr Kodjo said it was to be hoped that a durable solution to Chad's problems would be found within the context of the OAU Lagos agreement calling for supervised elections and an OAU peace-keeping force.

Meanwhile, the Polisario guerrilla movement fighting Moroccan troops in the Western Sahara continues to seek OAU membership after 26 member states supported its application at last year's OAU summit.

Morocco has threatened to withdraw from the OAU if Polisario's self-proclaimed Western Sahara Republic is admitted. A committee of OAU heads of state last year vainly recommended a referendum in the former Spanish colony.

Mr Kodjo said member states owed about R18-million in arrears and warned he was considering invoking a measure under which those states owing two years dues would be barred from participating in OAU votes or decisions. The 1981-82 budget would be about R14 500 000, he said. — Sapa Reuter

Call for more support for SWA fighters

ADDIS ABABA — The Foreign Ministers of the 50 nation Organization of African Unity (OAU), wrapped up a week long conference early yesterday with a resolution calling for increased support for guerrilla groups fighting South African forces in South West Africa.

The conference held to lay the groundwork for an OAU summit to be held in Nairobi in June, also called on the United Nations to impose mandatory economic sanctions on South Africa.

The resolution condemned South African raids into neighbouring states and appealed for international assistance to those states to strengthen their defences.

An African National Congress command post on the outskirts of the Mozambican capital of Maputo was the target of just such a successful South African commando raid last month.

The resolution urged OAU member states to take part in a May 20-27 conference on sanctions against South Africa.

In another resolution the Ministers expressed their deep concern about tensions created by increased foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean.

They said OAU members "should refrain from any action which would aggravate the situation" in an apparent reference to agreements by Kenya, Oman and Somalia to give the United States base facilities.

Presented by the Seychelles, Madagascar, Algeria, Mozambique and Angola the resolution said the Indian Ocean should be made into a zone of peace.

A third resolution expressed concern at the plight of Africa's five million refugees and appealed to all aid donor states and agencies to step up their contributions to deal with the problem.

• The United Nations General Assembly was scheduled to meet late yesterday to discuss SWA, which Pretoria administers under an expired UN mandate.

58112 16/3/81 230 OAU reaction expected over oil licence

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The Star Bureau

LONDON — The award of a share of a licence to prospect for oil in the North Sea to a South African oil company is certain to produce a strong reaction from the Organisation of African Unity, led by Nigeria

The licence was granted by the British Department of Energy recently, but its implications have only just come to light.

The award of the part licence to Unilond Oil Exploration of South Africa is sure to cause considerable embarrassment to the British Government during the visit to London of President Shagari of Nigeria this week

Oil-rich Nigeria is pushing for an oil embargo against South Africa and the Lagos Government has already nationalised British Petroleum's Nigerian interests in retaliation for its involvement in supplying South Africa

The Conservative Government has continued so far to observe the Labour Party's policies of forbidding oil exports to South Africa

ACCESS

But Union's 10 percent stake in the North Sea block will give the South African-owned company direct access to any oil discovered

Although companies are not allowed to export oil

to South Africa, there is no restriction against supplying non-British oil

The Nigerian Government is particularly sensitive to the possibility of the re-routing of their oil to South Africa under so-called swapping arrangements.

ARMS SALES

While President Shagari is in London Britain will hold talks on arms sales to Nigeria worth up to R1 000-million

Lord Carrington, British Foreign Secretary, is believed to have opened preliminary discussions with the Nigerian Government during his Lagos visit last month on the possibility of Britain providing warships, tanks and other military hardware

Over the past 18 months British Ministers have been promoting the prospects for increased trade with Nigeria

Ministers believe the much-improved climate for British companies since the return of civilian rule in Nigeria could boost Britain's exports this year to more than R2 670-million

Further opportunities are expected after the publication of Nigeria's fourth national development plan with a likely spending programme of about R115 700-million

At present Britain is the largest foreign investor in Nigeria with assets accounting for about 40 percent of all foreign investment in the country

President Shagari will also have talks with Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other Ministers during his visit.

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TABLE 20

worked on the railways, three for building or cartage contractors and three for divisional councils (building roads). Only one worker had ever worked outside the Cape, at Coronation Collieries in Natal.

RDM 18/3/81 (230)

OAU chief in Zimbabwe

SALISBURY — The President of Sierra Leone and present chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Dr Siaka Stevens, has arrived in Zimbabwe for two days of talks on Southern Africa

Under special consideration at the talks will be the South West African questions

Dr Stevens' welcome to Zimbabwe included an escort of Air Force warplanes and a 21 gun salute

Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and President Canaan Banana were among dignitaries who met him

Thousands of people lined the road outside the airport

101 19/3/81 236
262

Mugabe has talks with OAU chairman

'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone, held their first round of talks yesterday, which centred on the major issues facing the African continent.

Dr Stevens, who is currently chairman of the OAU, arrived in Salisbury on Tuesday for a two-day official visit.

The 75-year-old Sierra Leone leader met heads of African diplomatic missions in Salisbury yesterday morning before visiting Heroes' Acre.

Mr Mugabe held a lunch in Dr Stevens' honour at which both leaders attacked South Africa's racial policies.

Zimbabwe's Premier said South Africa's "hostile and aggressive posture" was intended to prevent the consolidation of the independence of neighbouring African states and the attainment of economic self-reliance.

"South Africa continues boldly and unashamedly to embark on a series of well-calculated aggressive ventures whose effect is to cause political and economic instability in our region," he said.

Mr Mugabe expressed the hope that President Ronald Reagan of the United States would not spoil the good relations that exist between Salisbury and Washington by supporting South Africa.

"It would be most regrettable if the Reagan administration were to lend its support to the South African regime."

Mr Mugabe disclosed that he had written to the American President appealing for "a correct direction of his policies in Southern Africa".

Dr Stevens reiterated his call for the international community to impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

He also said widespread industrial action could weaken the South African regime.

"Let us make more use of the industrial front with regard to South Africa. Talk to the man in the language which he can understand."

"They will understand the industrial language well indeed," he said.

Stevens: OAU will set response to hostile SA

Own Correspondent

SALISBURY — The President of Sierra Leone and current chairman of the OAU, Dr Siaka Stevens, said here yesterday that Africa would have to decide at the OAU summit meeting in July, what action to take to counter South African aggression against frontline States

Dr Stevens was speaking at a news conference held jointly with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at the end of a two-day official visit to Zimbabwe

The Sierra Leone leader said that until the summit meeting in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi in July, there was nothing Africa could do about South African raids into neighbouring states

Asked whether he was in favour of the creation of a pan-African force to deal with the situation, he replied "I don't want to anticipate the decision of the OAU"

Mr Mugabe said it was a matter of great concern that South Africa continued with impunity to embark on these military ventures. He argued that Pretoria's belligerency was encouraged by its belief that it had

the support of the Western powers

"It is time the West came out in condemnation of South Africa. They cannot afford to be neutral. Are they our friends or enemies? Either the West stands on the side of the people of Africa or it does not," he said

Mr Mugabe said that ultimately the West would have to choose between support for South Africa in a war against black Africa, and assisting in creating progress towards the elimination of apartheid and racism in Southern Africa

He pointed out that South Africa did not manufacture all the weapons it was using but got some from the Western powers, principally France

On Angola, Mr Mugabe said his government would view with great concern any support for Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement by the United States Government

"It would be repugnant if the Reagan administration were to support reactionaries in Angola who are trying to subvert a legitimate government"

He said the Cuban presence in Angola was at the invitation of the Luanda Government in response to South African invasion

He said that although Zimbabwe was economically dependent on South Africa, it would not stand in the way of the international community imposing mandatory sanctions against Pretoria

He emphasized that South Africa was also dependent on Zimbabwe "We appreciate that at the moment we are dependent on South Africa economically, but it should also be remembered that South Africa is also dependent on us. For example, it uses our labour to develop its economy"

A joint communique issued by Dr Stevens and Mr Mugabe at the end of their talks called for "maximum pressure on the apartheid regime" and deplored the impotence of the Western contact group to put pressure on South Africa to implement the United Nations' resolution 435 on SWA/Namibia

It also called upon the international community to help strengthen the defensive capabilities of the frontline States

resources allocated to health services, since the growth rate of the

(17)

4. The Racial Distribution.

In 1970, Blacks accounted for 83 per cent of the population, and Africans

84 per cent of all Black people. At the same time Whites

approximately 72 per cent of personal income, and Africans 19 per

cent in a disparity of 15:1 in the ratio of White to African

incomes, and 5:1:1 and 6:1 for the ratios of White to Asian

bloured per capita incomes (15). Rural African incomes

ly below the average and the Homeland economies are

ant on the remittances of migrant workers. Even when these

e included 1970 per capita incomes in the Homelands

per annum (16), 75 per cent of the national average. Even

incomes in urban areas are considerably higher, a sub-

stition of the urban families are in poverty; for example,

approximately 50 per cent of African families in the Durban area

elow their Poverty Datum Line (17).

Y low incomes of Blacks have two immediate effects on

, first is the lower level of health which results from poor

ironment and thus is clearly illustrated in Table 8.

Stratn, Racial Income Distribution in South Africa, Black/ income Gap Project, Report No. 2, University of Natal, 1977.

led from National Accounts of the Bantu Homelands 1969/70

74, Department of Statistics, Report no. 09-17-01. Table 2. Incomes of commuters are included, as well as one-

f the incomes of migrants.

dorp and A.S.B. Humphreys (eds), From Shantytown to p, Jutta, 1978, pp. 109 and 110.

(18)

OAU plans steps to bar tankers from SA

DAR-ES-SALAAM — A Tanzanian Government newspaper said yesterday a special committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) had decided that African countries should bar tankers which deliver oil to South Africa from their waters.

The report said the OAU's standing committee on sanctions, meeting in the northern Tanzanian town of Arusha, had approved 12 measures aimed at denying oil to South Africa.

Others included the monitoring of vessel movements in waters near South Africa and the establishment of oil stockpiles to meet the needs of black-ruled countries in Southern Africa which now get their oil through South Africa.

The newspaper said the committee's plan would be presented for approval to an OAU summit meeting

in Kenya in June

The plan would also be presented to the United Nations Security Council

An OAU spokesman was quoted as saying that if the plan was vetoed in the council, the OAU would demand a session of the General Assembly, where "we are sure it will pass"

In Salisbury, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr Shridath Ramphal said the new United States Administration's apparent sympathy for South Africa would soon pass away as America was confronted with a choice between South Africa and the rest of Africa

At a press conference on the day before the official opening of the mammoth aid donors' Zimcord conference, Mr Ramphal pledged continuing Commonwealth hostility to South Africa's apart-

heid system

While the Commonwealth secretariat gave no direct grants to Southern African liberation movements, he said it worked ceaselessly to motivate world opinion against the Pretoria government, and for those opposed to it.

Despite outward signs, he added, it was apparent that no significant changes were altering the face of South African policy

On South West Africa, Mr Ramphal said he believed the concern of the world had been heightened in recent months because of the failure of the parties involved to make progress

He said the Commonwealth secretariat had been contributing towards Swapo's drive for independence through technical assistance, mining survey studies, and the training of young refugees, and he anticipated that the Commonwealth's involvement in the issue would increase in coming months.

— SAPA-RNS

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TABLE 2 Illustrates responses by the '975 graduates to the question "HOW WELL DOES EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBE THE MEDICAL PROFESSION?"

9

TABLE 3. Lists the characteristics required for making a good physician, in order of importance:

1	Recognition of the limits of his knowledge and abilities
2	Ability to think logically
3	Integrity
4	Accuracy in collecting clinical data
5	Ability to define and solve problems
6	Thoroughness in collecting clinical data
7	Dedication to his job
8	Enjoyment of his job
9	An enquiring mind
10	Readiness to assume responsibility
11	Willingness to co-operate with others in the health care team
12	Ability to get on with people
13	Efficient use of time
14	Ability to find required information in reference sources
15	Commitment to keeping full and accurate records
16	Warm and pleasing personality
17	A good memory
18	Extensive knowledge of medical facts
19	Manipulative skill
20	Good appearance
21	Knowledge of the physical sciences
22	Knowledge of social science
23	Ability to carry out research

10

EDITORIAL OPINION

SA's big chance

It was never a question of whether the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) would protest against Washington's new attitude toward South Africa, but when

The protest came this week — in unambiguous language. And the Arabs have added their voice to that of black Africa. They will not, they say, accept an American tilt toward Pretoria.

Were there to be such a tilt, American-African relations would be harmed and there would be action at all levels and in all forms.

Two points no great nation can allow others to prescribe to it what its foreign policy shall be. But — and this is the second point — do not be misled when Washington makes this plain to the OAU. The OAU warning will not be ignored. It would not be in America's broader interest to do so.

How, then, should South Africa look upon the situation? The Washington Post gave the formula when it commented that South Africa could be a valuable ally and because of that, the Reagan administration should try to reach an accommodation with both sides. But this could

not be done on the basis of apartheid.

The comment should be examined carefully, for it emphasises what has been said before the advent of the Reagan regime, its willingness to look upon South Africa as an ally (instead of a pariah), offers this country an opportunity to come to terms with the West which it dare not lose. The opportunity may not occur again.

Essential to grasping it is a programme of immediate removal of the worst of the apartheid injustices when the general election is over and Mr P. W. Botha and his government can get down to business again.

An awareness of the hard facts that must be faced was spelt out by another Botha — Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha — at a meeting at Cradock on Tuesday.

He said there were people who would support South Africa in their own interests, but this did not mean that the Republic had friends.

South Africa must build bridges in the interest of everyone. It must move quickly, for time was running out.

How true, Mr Botha!

Improvements at the locations and for an expansion of Ndabeni to

- 13 -

incurred in this particular case. 70

- 14 -

ough, because of the extraordinary nature of the Spanish
es incurred by local authorities in combatting formidable
actions. The Government also undertook to refund 2/3
the Government might intervene where necessary and gazette
demics, it clearly laid this on local authorities with the
the 'flu over whose responsibility it was to prevent and
imposing quarantines and, bearing in mind the confusion at
cribed stricter measures with regard to notifying infectious
ut public health on a well-organized footing in the Union.

Department of Public Health with its own Minister and for the
milestone in South African medical history created an
Parliament in 1919 but which had been drafted before the
of Cape Town and the rest of South Africa during the
important changes in the Public Health Bill which

conditions there as being "a direct incitement to another
Influenza or typhus "69.
were affected at Ndabeni and in June 1920 the Cape Times
for a new location. In the meantime, only minimal

and extending Ndabeni and protracted negotiations followed
reluctant to accept because of the costs involved in
transferring authority for it to Cape Town. The City

ements were made at the Docks Location and it was restrict-
R. & H. employees only, but with regard to Ndabeni, the
s chief reaction was to try and wash its hands of the

accommodate the Africans in the city who were able to claim success-
court that there was no room for them at Ndabeni. 68

acute", concluded the Committee of Enquiry into Housing Accommoda-

Argus (236) 10/6/81

Many Britons emigrate to SA

Argus Bureau

LONDON — Britain had a net loss of 55 000 emigrants last year for the first time since 1974

The Offices of Population Censuses and Surveys said yesterday that there

were fewer immigrants from Commonwealth countries, South Africa and Pakistan last year. Most countries received more British emigrants, especially South Africa, Australia and the EEC.

There was a jump in the

number of emigrants from 189 000 to 229 000 and a fall in the number of immigrants from 195 000 to 174 000.

In 1979, Britain had a net gain of 6 000 immigrants.

* * * * *

- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 80, 60, 50, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.
- (3) Calculate the average annual gross value of the crop over the ten years, and the output and price which would yield this value.
- (4) Construct a schedule showing what price would have to be received for each of the outputs in the demand schedule in order to make the gross value of the crop in each year equal to the average annual gross value. Plot this schedule on the same paper as the demand curve. (It will be a curve of unit elasticity).
- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be offered on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
- (6) Draw up a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell in each of the ten successive years of part (2). Would the government have to sell a total greater than the amount it would have to buy over the ten years? Does the answer mean that stabilization of the gross value of a crop is impossible?

2. cont.....

1400 Zimbabweans stream down into SA

By Chris van Gass,
Pretoria Bureau

Emigration from Zimbabwe to South Africa rose to almost 1400 in March, the highest monthly figure during the past six months

And figures are expected to rise sharply for April and May, as members of the Zimbabwe civil service who undertook to stay on for a period of a year after independence, begin to leave

Emigration figures from Zimbabwe have shown a steady increase over the past six months, averaging 1260 a month. March's

figure of 1383, released by the Department of Statistics yesterday, is the highest during this period

Zimbabwe is second only to the United Kingdom in supplying emigrants to South Africa. The March figure for the UK was 1537

The figures show about 40 immigrants a day coming from Zimbabwe, but unofficially it is estimated that about double that number are applying daily

for emigration from that country

The chief director of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr H R de Wet, said the Immigration Selection Board considered each application on its merits and was guided by job availability

● South Africa had a net immigrant gain of 2445 in March, reports Sapa

Statistics released show that 3492 immigrants entered the country during that month, including 756

people who arrived as visitors and were afterwards approved as immigrants. A total of 1047 people emigrated from South Africa

In March last year, the country had an immigration gain of 704

In the first three months this year, South Africa had a net immigration gain of 7391, compared with 2110 for the same period last year

And there were 57 671 visitors from other countries during March this year

During the same month, 41 408 South Africans visited other countries — Sapa

- (5) From the demand curve find the total amount which must be sold on the market in order to fetch the prices discovered in part (4). From these amounts make a schedule showing how much the government would have to buy or sell for each total output.
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OAU wants its next summit in Zimbabwe

AT NEXT week's Ministers' Council and presidential summit of the Organisation of African Unity, an attempt will be made to persuade Mr Robert Mugabe to hold the 1982 meeting in Zimbabwe

The meeting is being held in Nairobi this year, and the proposal that it be held in Salisbury next year is expected to have popular support within the OAU

But, while Mr Mugabe is conscious of the honour to himself and the potential discomfiture that will be felt in South Africa, he has to think of the normally appalling costs of Africa's biggest annual get-together.

Nairobi, with an infrastructure geared to a large international tourist trade, will get away with a mere R7.5-million

But, last year, it cost Sierra Leone R150-million to get the show on the road

Liberia shelled out R300-million for the 1979 meeting and in 1978 Gabon got through R600-million as the host

Within these costs for the least developed countries, governments rationalise the building of permanent conference centres, special housing developments for government Ministers and senior officials and other projects as permanent assets which were to be built one day in any case

The trouble is the bills come all at once, and sources close to Mr Mugabe believe that while Salisbury — soon to be renamed Harare — has some basis for entertaining the usual 3 000 or so delegates, certain

By DEREK TAYLOR

new facilities would have to be built in a hurry, adapted or improvised

Mr Mugabe, a demonstrated pragmatist, could well decide that the money could be better used in a new republic recovering from an economically and socially devastating civil war

But in the OAU, the attractions of cocking a snoot at South Africa are powerful.

Already many observers believe that this year's chairman, President Arap Moi of Kenya, is working hard to get Mr Mugabe to accept the chairmanship. If he is prepared to do so the vote for him is regarded as a foregone conclusion

The Nairobi summit, beginning this week with the council of ministers and numerous committee reports and meetings between the 50 member-states is expected to attract a record number of heads of state — as many as 26 — because of Kenya's excellent security record and other attractions

The agenda will, of course, include the questions of sanctions against South Africa and a reaction to the current moves between Washington and Pretoria

But the summit has still not resolved the explosive question which led to last year's abrupt closure — five hours ahead of schedule — when the organisation divided on whether or not to recognise Western Sahara/Polisario as a full member

Kenya switches to hard line on SWA 'puppets'

Star, 16/6/81

230

NAIROBI — Kenya has called on black Africa to stiffen its opposition to white-minority rule in SWA/Namibia

And other speakers at the OAU foreign ministers' meeting here accused the United States of trying to prolong white influence in southern Africa.

"The South African regime believes that, given only a few more months, their puppets in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance could gain some acknowledged status,"

President Arap Moi of Kenya told the opening session.

"Independent African nations repeat their opposition to any recognition of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. We shall continue to uphold Swapo as the sole representative of the aspirations of Namibians for independence."

Kenya has been regarded as a moderate on the SWA/Namibian issue. President Moi's remarks appeared to align Kenya with widespread African opinion that the US proposal for a pre-election constitutional conference

of white and black parties would give the white minority too great a say in SWA/Namibian affairs after independence

They support a UN-approved plan for elections that would establish black-majority dominance before any constitutional conference

"Our organisation (OAU) backs Swapo in an intensification of the armed struggle," President Moi said

The Zimbabwean Foreign Minister, Mr Wit-

ness Mangwende, criticised the US for sending Deputy Secretary of State, Mr William Clark to South Africa last week to discuss SWA/Namibia

"The aim was to throw a cat among the pigeons," he said

On other topics, Mr Mangwende said only 30 percent of the OAU's 1981-82 budget of 19-million US dollars had so far been paid by member states. Some nations are years behind in contributions. — Sapa-AP.

By Henry Reuter
The Star's Africa News
Service

NAIROBI — Black Africa had given the five-nation Western contact group on SWA/Namibia enough rope to hang themselves "and in this they have succeeded magnificently," Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende claimed in a keynote speech at the OAU's 37th ministerial conference yesterday.

Tirades against apartheid and South Africa's role in SWA/Namibia, calls for comprehensive mandatory sanctions and more aid for Swapo and attacks on the United States and the Western allies dominated the opening speeches.

Mr Mangwende, who chaired the 36th ministerial conference in Addis Ababa in February, called in his outgoing address for a review of the UN

Big Five have 'hanged themselves'

veto powers which, he alleged, were being used to protect South Africa to enable it to hold the rest of the world to ransom.

He also claimed that UN interpreters were revealing secrets of the African group at the UN and called on the OAU to appoint its own UN interpreters.

"We want South Africa to get out of Namibia and to stop interfering with neighbouring states, and we want apartheid to vanish from our continent," Mr Mangwende declared

to applause.

The West, he said, must be told that the OAU had no intention of playing games in Namibia.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma and a delegation from the Pan Africanist Congress were at the conference as observers.

Opening the conference Kenya President Daniel Arap Moi carrying a heavy gold embossed ivory mace, said power in Windhoek for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would mean control by Pretoria.

While Africa wanted a peaceful Namibian settlement it was seemingly compelled to go to the negotiation table through the battlefield.

In South Africa the "abominable apartheid system" meant South Africa was still indulging in slavery. African states condemned all forms of collaboration or association with the South African regime — military, economic, technical or commercial — and while Africa did not seek a military conflict and consequent loss of life, "an armed struggle, with all its costs and sacrifice, may be the only way to achieve independence."

Report restricted

Report restricted. The Pan African Congress is banned in this country and its spokesmen may not be quoted.

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- (1) Plot this demand curve as accurately as possible, preferably using graph paper.
- (2) Now suppose that over a period of ten successive years the annual "crop" amounted to outputs of 80, 60, 70, 40, 50, 60, 40, and 70 million bushels respectively. Calculate and tabulate the gross value of the crop in each of these years, if the demand curve scheduled above was the demand curve of each of the ten years.
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2. cont.....

Row brews Star 6/6/81 over OAU 236 membership

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — Anticipated, Farmers use a number of uproar over the admission as in order to procure this labour. Five farms membership of the Polisario of the Transkei to recruit labour; three from the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic was temporarily averted when a Sahrawi delegation was refused admission to the (ak the language.) Three farmers employed so-called Foreign Ministers' meeting and told the matter from the previous year's workers paying them (pe would be discussed at next week's summit meeting. It a team for the following year. A further Polisario Foreign Minister Abel Hakim called a Press conference outside the conference centre to claim that Sahrawi was already a member of the OAU in terms of the OAU charter. He said when the issue, e sent via the Bantu labour offices. which threatened to split the 'OAU' at last year's summit meeting in Sierra Leone, was not put to the vote; Sahrawi formally applied for membership and received the backing of a majority of 26 member states. This, in terms of the OAU charter, made it a member.

There appears to be a ing among farmers - especially those makin workers for six months or less - that migrant g increasingly difficult to obtain. Only two of the nine farmers employing migrant workers on a short-term basis (i.e. for contracts of less than eight months duration) unreservedly asserted that they were experiencing no difficulty in obtaining the desired number of short-term contract workers. Four farmers felt that the wages it was necessary to offer to recruit labour successfully (+R2,00 per day minimum, as we saw earlier) were becoming excessive. One farmer suggested that the migrants were "pricing themselves out of a job". Two more farmers noted that the only African workers prepared to accept employment in agriculture were youths working for the first time and elderly men.

These results, appear to imply that an ever-increasing shortage of African labour is developing. Our discussion of the use of migrants on annual contracts as permanent workers led us to a similar conclusion. While superficially these findings appear to conflict with recent estimates of African unemployment (especially those of Simkins), there is in fact a plausible reconciliation: A major cost of accepting employment is the foregone opportunity

Tough security upsets delegates to OAU talks

star 17/6/81

230

2. cont.....

The Star's Africa
News Service

NAIROBI — Complaints of "heavy handed" Kenya security arrangements for the current OAU Council of Ministers conference delayed the start of yesterday's proceedings

Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Dr Abdulahi Konde said security men were heaping indignities on Ministers and delegates. They were complaining of rigorous body searches when entering the Kenyatta Conference Centre and of stubborn unhelpful policemen

"We accept that we must be protected but the manner in which this is being done is unhelpful to the progress of the meeting," he said.

Guinea Bissau delegates threatened to leave the conference if the security men continued mistreating delegates. "With all due respect to President Daniel Arap Moi there are certain things that we cannot tolerate," a Guinea Bissau spokesman said, adding that he had already raised the matter with Kenya Foreign Minister Dr Robert Ouko without any apparent effect

Earlier Dr Konde and four other unnamed Ministers were arrested and detained until they could contact Dr Ouko, who ordered their immediate release. It is understood they were held after refusing to submit to body searches.

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Lack of funds threatens organisation's existence

Star 17/6/81 (230)

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The Star's Africa
News Service

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NAIROBI — Foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) went into a closed session yesterday to discuss complaints by secretary general Edem Kodjo that so many countries had not paid their OAU subscriptions that the organisation was threatened with paralysis

(3)

(4)

Mr Kodjo said only 17 percent of the 1980-81 subscriptions had been

received and less than half the 1981-82 R16,5-million budget had been subscribed

A draft protocol for the creation of a Pan-African Defence Force would be studied at the Nairobi summit meeting, said Mr Kodjo and a "charter of human rights" for Africa would be considered

Last year had been for the OAU the year of the Lagos economic summit meeting. The year 1981 would be a year of com-

plying with the Lagos resolutions. One of these resolutions called for a liberalisation of air traffic rights in Africa and an African air tariffs agreement.

Africa was facing a period of grave uncertainties and, in Namibia and South Africa, it was hearing a new echo of violence, said Mr Kodjo.

South African arrogance on Namibia was now being expressed by the conscription of all able-bodied men to prevent neighbouring countries from continuing their support for Swapo. The Western contact group on Namibia had called on Africa to have patience, to accept that the UN plan for the country was only a basis for discussion.

To appease African states they had reaffirmed that Namibia would be liberated "as soon as possible."

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From the demand curve find the total amount on the market in order to fetch the price. From these amounts make a schedule showing would have to buy or sell for each total

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OAU countries pledge millions to aid Swapo takeover of Namibia

Fist fight at conference

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Baton swinging Kenya police charged into action at the OAU foreign ministers meeting here today to break up a fist fight between two Moroccan and one Polisario delegate

The man from Polisario, whose delegation has been refused admission to the conference, was pounced on by the two Moroccans as he distributed leaflets critical of King Hassan of Morocco at the Kenyatta Conference Centre

By Henry Reuter
The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Millions of dollars are being pledged by countries participating in the OAU Foreign Ministers' conference here to a Namibia emergency liberation fund to enable Swapo to step up the shooting war in the territory

Pledges of one-million dollars each have been made by Kenya, Nigeria and Algeria while Uganda has pledged exactly 15 454 dollars and 30 cents, spokesman Peter Onu has revealed

He said in addition to such voluntary contribu-

tions all members were required to make contributions to a second "special fund" for Namibia

Behind closed doors, the ministers were considering the report of the OAU Liberation Committee which at a recent meeting in Arusha, Tanzania, prepared a secret "action plan for Namibia" for which the funds are now being sought.

"All our deliberations are aimed at providing maximum support for Swapo at this crucial time," Onu said.

Conference sources said the foreign ministers were preparing a resolution for submission to

next week's OAU summit meeting here which will demand Namibian independence under Swapo by the end of this year

The OAU will also call for a special UN General Assembly session on Namibia. The sources said the ministers also intend to press for implementation of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, a freeze of loans to the Republic and a world boycott of trade in gold and other South African minerals.

A unanimous demand

for the cancellation of next month's Springbok New Zealand rugby tour was made by OAU states which are members of the British Commonwealth.

Delegates claimed the tour would be contrary to the Gleneagles Agreement and the international declaration against apartheid in sports

They said the tour, would jeopardise the forthcoming Commonwealth Finance Ministers meeting in Auckland as well as the 1982 Commonwealth Games in Brisbane

riber.

farmers disagree as to whether casual workers will become increasingly scarce in the future: Many expect the supply of casual workers to increase along with increasing population and economic activity in nearby towns such as Worcester (urban workers will always have dependents) while production in the Hex River Valley remains static. (In Elgin production has been continuously increasing; that this increase continues indefinitely is however unlikely). Other farmers believe that factories may begin to offer permanent employment which could siphon away the seasonal labour force. Perhaps more to the point, especially considering the composition of this thinning labour force, is the possibility that as the real income of the 'breadwinner' increases dependents will feel less inclined to supplement that income (the family backward sloping supply curve.....)

It seems possible that in the future farmers will find it increasingly difficult to obtain permanent agricultural labour (along with their dependents) and migrant workers which will necessitate their paying increased wages if they are to recruit the desired number of workers. It appears to be highly inefficient, at current relative prices of labour and capital and for existing techniques of production, to mechanize fruit farming to any great extent.

Guarantees for whites, 'nonsense'

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — United States proposals for a SWA/Namibian constitutional conference to work out guarantees for the territory's white minority were "sheer nonsense," the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, told reporters at the Organisation of African Unity conference in Nairobi.

"White minority interests are already taken care of," he told a questioner.

He added that there was no necessity for Western nations led by the US to take steps to bring about a "neutral Namibia" after independence Swapo was already a member of the non-aligned movement, and the foreign policy of "a liberalised Namibia" would be determined solely by its people and its black majority government.

Mr Nujoma went on to repeat Swapo's insistence that United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 was the only basis for

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — An OAU military force to keep the peace in black Africa and fight off incursions by South African forces moved a giant step towards realisation in Nairobi last week when Algeria and Nigeria offered to finance it.

The offer was made in closed door sessions of the OAU Foreign Ministers' Conference which is preparing recommendations to next week's OAU summit meeting.

The OAU plan for SA

Mr Sam Nujoma... "white interests already taken care of."

a negotiated solution, and claimed that the US was attempting deliberately to confuse the provisions of this resolution which was, in itself, a compromise between South Africa, Swapo, frontline states, the OAU and the UN — and was weighed heavily in favour of South Africa.

He claimed that the US, in threatening to withdraw from the Security Council talks on Namibia, was trying to shun its responsibilities as a permanent member of the council. It would, therefore, be held responsible for any bloodshed consequent on the failure of the talks.

Funding brings peacekeeping force nearer to realisation

It followed the OAU's agreement in principle three years ago to establish an "African defence force" and its failure ever since to raise the cash for it and to agree on its composition and control.

porting considerable progress in working out the scientific, technical, legal and other implications of establishing the force.

South Africa but a modest peacekeeping force which will remove the tensions for example, from war-torn Chad.

South Africa but a modest peacekeeping force which will remove the tensions for example, from war-torn Chad.

the heads of state that the OAU force be created. Many of them see the OAU force as something to be brought into being on an ad hoc basis to deal with specific situations. This would contain costs and provide for the command and mission of the force to be determined on an ad hoc basis also.

Among the OAU Foreign Ministers' plans for consideration by this week's OAU summit is a military force first to police Chad and then for action in southern Africa. HENRY REUTER of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Nairobi.

emergency cash aid to buy more guns for Swapo in addition to the immediate pledges of more than R3.2-million made round the conference table is high on the list.

A plan for establishing an OAU military force, initially to police war-torn Chad but destined later for more warlike missions in southern Africa is also prominent among the Foreign Ministers' positive proposals.

More problematic is the Ministers' long-term plan to isolate South Africa from the rest of the continent economically through the development

of an African Common Market.

Items passed on to the summit meeting by the Foreign Ministers as "too hot for us to handle" include a bid for the OAU's 1982-83 chairmanship by Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi's peace moves on western Sahara, the future of Chad and a proposed OAU Charter of Human Rights.

Last week's talks were dominated by Libya. Chad's neighbours were complaining about Libya's invasion force, Morocco was complaining of Libya's key role in support-

ing the Polisario Front claims to the western Sahara and six countries complained about Libyan attempts to subvert their sovereignty.

Blooded but unbowed under the onslaught, Colonel Gaddafi's Foreign Minister, Mr Abdoulah al Obeidi, attempted a master-stroke on Saturday when he announced a series of moves apparently aimed at circumventing a strong black Africa move to change the venue for next year's summit meeting.

This is due to be held in Tripoli, thus allowing Colonel Gaddafi to collect

the OAU chairmanship for a year, in accordance with OAU tradition.

The master stroke was an announcement that Colonel Gaddafi now sought peace with everybody except Egypt.

But Egypt and Nigeria announced immediately that they opposed holding a summit meeting in Libya.

A group of black states tried to put up Zimbabwe as an alternative summit venue, emphasising that they would prefer Robert Mugabe to Colonel Gaddafi in the OAU power seat.

They were told that at this time Zimbabwe was not interested in being the host nation.

The proposed OAU Human Rights Charter is an embarrassing hot potato. Many OAU countries

fear that conditions in their own countries would be regarded as breaching any kind of charter of human rights.

Throughout the conference the West and particularly the United States and President Reagan were hammered incessantly — and not only because of attitudes on Namibia and trade with South Africa.

One committee complained that President Reagan's Administration had ignored seven years of negotiations on the law of the sea.

Another reported sadly that out of 700 OAU economic projects for Africa approved for implementation in the last decade only 44 had materialised.

OAU summit slams 'unholy triumvirate'

Own Correspondent

NAIROBI — The alleged machinations of President Ronald Reagan, South Africa's Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha and Mr Menachem Begin of Israel have given the Organisation of African Unity summit greater unity than was evident at previous ones.

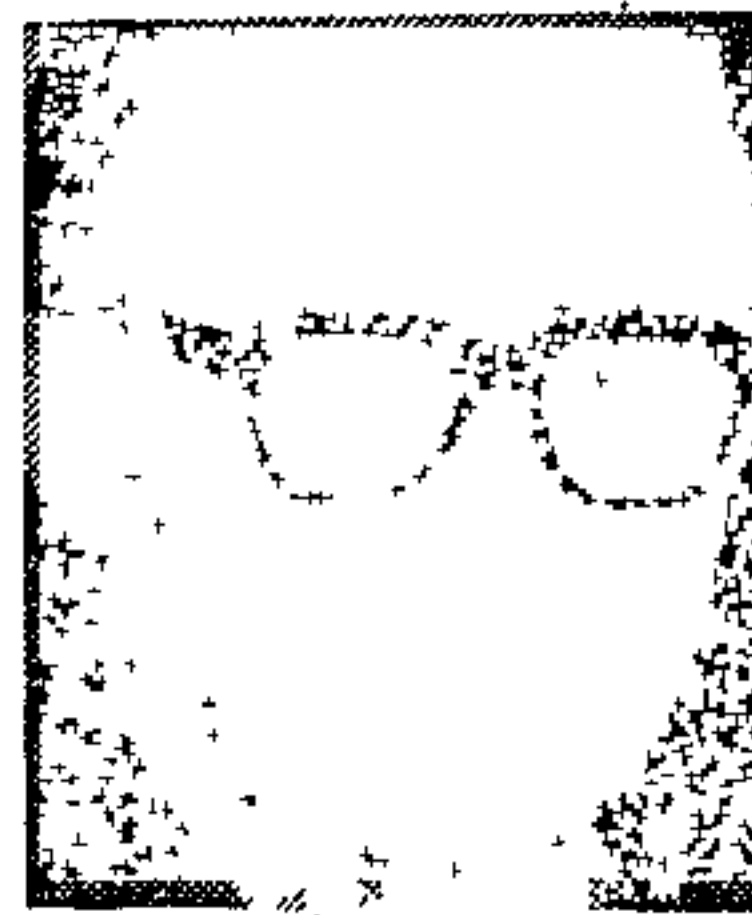
Arab delegates were determined to put Mr Begin in the dock with Ronald Reagan. They peddled the line that the US, Israel and South Africa form an unholy triumvirate against the Third World.

But this has upset African leaders who feel the OAU should concentrate on purely African issues.

Delegates are bitter the Americans did not rebuke South Africa for describing Mr Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo, as "a bloody thug," for claiming that Pretoria had twice intervened to save the life of Zambia's President Kaunda, and for dismissing Africa as a dying continent because Africans have made a mess of their independence.

The 25-clause resolution by the OAU Liberation Committee has accused the five nations of the Western contact group of siding with South Africa.

Listening to the anti-



Mr Menachem Begin
in the dock.

Western chorus in Nairobi, it was hard to believe reports that many OAU nations offer air and naval facilities to the US and that the majority conduct some sort of trade with South Africa and do unofficial deals with Israel.

Even harder to credit was the evidence given to a US House of Representatives' committee that 10 black states gave material and oral aid to Jonas Savimbi's Unita, which is fighting the Angolan Government.

Bitterness over America's alleged backing of South Africa in the conflict over Namibian independence has dominated the foreign ministers' talks. Kenya, usually moderate in world disputes, has moved with the radical trend.

With the introduction of compensation of simple tuberculosis in 1916, another precedent was established. If it is believed that any form of mine work - and in particular underground work - is responsible for the worker contracting a disease, that disease will be identified by legislation and compensation will be afforded. In 1973 chronic obstructive lung (airways) disease was listed as a separate

OAU heads of state set to endorse attack on US

Own Correspondent
NAIROBI — African heads of state who meet in Nairobi tomorrow for their annual summit can be expected to issue a blistering attack on British and American policy over SWA/Namibia and South Africa.

A confidential report of the OAU's Liberation Committee, adopted unanimously at a closed session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, is certain to be endorsed by the heads of state.

As a formal OAU resolution, it will represent a significant new anti-Western and specifically anti-Nato tendency in African opinion.

The report denounces the "emerging ungodly alliance between Pretoria and Washington charac-

terised by baseless hostility against Angola and collusion to intensify acts of destabilisation in that country."

The report condemns "the present US Administration for reviving measures to create the South Atlantic Treaty Organisation which includes the racist South African regime."

It appeals to the United Nations "to undertake such measures as would ensure that this sinister organisation is not established."

The report also criticises New Zealand for agreeing to host the Springbok rugby tour later this year.

The committee has completely dissociated itself from the Western contact

group mediating on SWA/Namibia.

The report accuses the group, particularly the US, of "actively manoeuvring to thwart the process of liberation in Namibia."

It affirms UN Security Council Resolution 435 as the only basis for a negotiated settlement and calls for an emergency special session of the General Assembly not later than August 15.

The report recommends that all African countries deny landing rights and the use of their airspace to all aircraft "originating from and flying to South Africa," and prohibit the use of ports to ships sailing to or from South African ports.

Instead they received 100 per cent more than that provided for them in the ante-primary wage schedule, quoted above, and this was paid in a one lump sum.

Today the same differences in lump sum awards, which have replaced the former life pensions, between Whites and Africans are very marked. Whites who have silicosis in the first degree receive R12 000, while Africans receive R1 200.

For compensation awards in the first degree there must be silicosis or any other disablement of the cardio-respiratory organs from between 20 to 50 per cent. (236) Whites who have silicosis in the second degree, silicosis coexistent with tuberculosis or any disablement of the cardio-respiratory organs ranging from 50 to 75 per cent are granted R18 000; and Africans receive R1 200. Finally, Whites receive R5 000 compensation for tuberculosis while Africans are awarded R500. None of the sources consulted provide the principles on which the money awards are made, or why there are discrepancies between grants to the different racial groups. An examination of the actual figure is therefore necessary to see whether compensation for Africans bears any relationship to compensation for Whites as is the case in awards made to Coloureds. Since 1911 compensation for Coloureds bears a strong correlation with awards for Whites. Coloured awards are not allowed to rise to amounts exceeding 50 per cent of those granted to Whites.

The introduction in 1963 of awarding compensation according to degrees of disability to the cardio-respiratory organs, excludes the awards of awards made to workers with silicosis in the first or second degree. From 1916 to 1976 tuberculosis has, however, always been compensated as a separate disease. Therefore compensation for tuberculosis is the only constant standard which can be used to measure and analyse disparities in compensation awards. In order to do so schedule A of the 1919 Act, reconfirmed in 1925, and the lump sum awards for tuberculosis in 1973 and still operative in 1973 must serve as indices of measurement for the early period and that of today. Schedule A, detailing the awards for the ante-primary stage of silicosis in 1919, has been simplified and reads as follows:-

- (a) That compensation is twelve times monthly earnings, for earnings of £29-3s-3d to £37-9s-11d.
- (b) That compensation is six times monthly earnings, for earnings of £29-3s-4d to £37-9s-11d.
- (c) Compensation is three times monthly earnings, for earnings exceeding £37-10s-0d. (237)

Section (a) obviously applied to Africans and Eurasians, as underground miners did not earn less than £30 per month. (238) Section (b) obviously applied to most of the White underground mining occupations; while Section (c) obviously applied to White officials. (239)

In the primary stage of silicosis and simple tuberculosis the same table was applied to Blacks and Whites, but 50 per cent more was added to each category. Finally category (a) was applied to Africans who had secondary silicosis, but increased by 100 per cent.

OAU summit to discuss 'chart of oppression'

Star 24/6/81 (230)

NAIROBI — The leaders of almost 500 million Africans meet here today to consider the continent's conflicts, disputes, and problems

The war in the western Sahara, the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia, and the future of SWA/Namibia are just some of the subjects to be taken up at the annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity

By last night, 26 heads of state had arrived in Nairobi. They were joined by the UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, who will address the opening session

The OAU is about to adopt an African charter on human rights intended to curb such tyrannies as existed in Uganda under Idi Amin or in the Central African "Empire" under self-styled Emperor Bokassa

But in the three years of preparatory work on the document, constant pressure from the Soviet-

influenced militant African countries turned the final draft into a list of citizens' "duties and obligations" as much as a charter of their rights

It will come into force following ratification by half the organisation's 50 member countries

The charter was inspired by worldwide indignation over the mass killings under Amin and Bokassa, whose reigns of terror were ended by foreign intervention in their countries

The OAU never protested against the violations of basic rights in Amin's Uganda, Bokassa's "empire" and other African tyrannies. On the contrary, it honoured Amin with the OAU chairmanship in 1975.

The document was originally entitled "African Charter on Human Rights". At the demand of the marxist government of Mozambique, supported by the entire militant bloc, it became the "African Char-

ter on Human and People's Rights"

The insistence on "people's" rights emphasised the view of many Africans that the struggle against "imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism" must take precedence over the rights of individuals in the liberal, Western sense

Of the draft's seven chapters, chapter one reaffirms universally-recognised human freedoms, but contains a number of loopholes not to be found in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

For instance, Article 12 asserts the right of every individual to leave any country including his own, but allows for "restrictions provided for by law for the protection of national security, law and order, public health or morality."

Three of the seven chapters deal with a proposed "commission on human and people's rights"

which — under multiple safeguards — would hear complaints of violations submitted by individuals, groups or African governments

The commission is empowered only to submit its findings to an African summit meeting — in secret

The controversial document is still opposed by a minority of moderate African governments — probably not enough to block its adoption at the summit this week.

A delegate from Senegal, who declined to be identified, called it "a charter to license and perpetuate oppression." — Sapa-Reuter-AP.

5/6/81 (200) 230

NAIROBI — Details of an alleged secret agreement between the Peagan administration and the South African Government to form an 'unholy alliance' to resist democratic elections in SWA/Namibia — in the interests of halting the spread of communism in southern Africa — were given in a keynote speech at the opening of the OAU summit meeting yesterday.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, speaking for all Africa's 'liberation' movements, claimed that elements of the alliance had emerged from documentary exchanges 'between the Boers and the Reagan administration which had been "leaked" to Swapo.

Nobody, he said, had questioned the authenticity of the documents.

"In our considered view this is a very dangerous development which if not confronted in the right way in a concerted and serious manner may

evolve to endange the
continent of Africa in an
East West conflict with
dire consequences to the
whole world

He alleged the US Government had decided to act to help bring South Africa out of its present international isolation by the use of its might and gangster tactics.

One of the leaked papers, Mr Nupoma said, had suggested that a Sino-Vietnam war in SVA/ North Vietnam would put the Soviet Union in a position

of power. This would be unacceptable to Pretoria, which was prepared to pay the price of via in a bid to install in SA/ Namibia an anti-apartheid black government.

President Reagan admitted in his alleged conversation with the "anonymous" informant that

for and the sealed box
telling me as to Mr
Hearm added "A Prison
for at a hundred is as
unavailable to us, South
America as it is to the
United States. A carefully

considered and implemented Namibian settlement will help to combat the growth of Soviet influence in southern Africa.

Mr. Muroga said the documents formed part of a campaign which was intended to defame communist forces of South Africa and the United States to reduce cooperation with each other.

In another leaked document, the Nigerian and South Africa had declared that it could not abandon the Apartheid "imposed first" by a leader, Louis

Then now," he declared dramatically, "I am seeking to rescind the Clark Amendment so that it can provide access to Cuba." South Africa wished to retain a Policy Bay, he charged, so that it could be used against an independent SOUTHERN Africa as an unfettered base.

He concluded, "The unholy alliance between Havana and Washington contains evil friendship and close cooperation between Washington and Havana never business as usual."

The State Affairs News Service
NATPORE -- Failure of the Geneva
conference on Namibia and this year
left African nations disappointed but not
discouraged, outgoing Organization of
African Unity chairman, President Siala
Stevens of Sierra Leone told the
conference.

All OAU efforts should now be geared to the implementation of the OAU liberation committee plan of action in Namibia. The outcome of the Security Council vote gave a fill towards South Africa, he said.

President
Stevens

- 3) Provide medical services to the country
- 4) Become a family doctor
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NEW TYPE PL. 301

supplying and maintaining the equipment. Much work is needed in order to decide whether our emigrate.

17

1945-46, 23% increase

Storm clouds loom as OAU summit opens

RDM 25/6/81 230

By JOHN WORRALL

NAIROBI — The Presidents and Prime Ministers of black Africa gathered yesterday for the opening of the OAU summit in Nairobi under the cloud of highly controversial issues emerging from the preliminary Foreign Ministers' meeting over the past few days.

Inevitably the South African position over South West Africa and the apparent United States support of that position will come under unanimous attack at the summit.

Equally inevitable is a call for sanctions against South Africa.

But nothing else about the summit is at all clear. Contro-

versy over what are regarded in many quarters as "non-African" issues has bogged down the Foreign Ministers for days, and the heads of State face a similar predicament this week.

Bulldozing tactics by Libya have sparked arguments over the suitability of the OAU discussing the peace accord between Egypt and Israel, the Israeli bombing of the Iraqi nuclear plant, the Jerusalem question and other issues.

One curious point of logic is the implication in these discussions that the OAU serves Africa's interests only if it serves Arab spheres being discussed.

Africans at the summit are getting a little resentful of the

conference hijacking tactics of the Arab nations, especially Libya.

Many say firmly that the Middle East is distant from the aims and principles of the OAU charter.

The plenary hall of the Kenyatta Conference Centre was packed with about 5 000 people as the summit leaders entered for the opening yesterday, to loud applause.

Meanwhile police escort sirens screamed incessantly all over Nairobi yesterday as late-arriving Presidents were ushered into the city.

Nairobi is aflutter with flags of all Africa. The hotels where heads of State are staying have become armed fortresses, with body searches for everybody going in.

The leaders came on special airline flights and in private presidential jets.

Kenya's entire Cabinet and official establishment spent all day at the airport in receiving lines for heads of State.

It was hard work, but everybody smiled in the hot sun except cameramen and photographers, who were hassled by security men.

First in was President Milton Obote of Uganda, who came on Monday and plunged into work of his own — meeting exiled Ugandans and persuading them to return home to give him a chance to rule.

The Nairobi summit expects a record number of Presidents among delegates, about 35 out of 52 states making up the OAU.

President Kenneth Kaunda, beset by domestic problems, is not coming to the conference.

President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone will hand over his chairmanship of the OAU to President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

Morocco is ready for Polisario showdown

NAIROBI — African leaders are expected today to get to grips with the potentially most divisive issue on the agenda of the Organisation of African Unity's annual summit—the guerrilla war against Morocco in the Western Sahara.

Moroccan officials said King Hassan would address the 32 leaders tomorrow and announce a plan to end the five-year war between the Algerian-backed Polisario guerrillas and his army.

However, in a broadcast in Morocco before the left for Kenya, the king said there was no question of his "renouncing a grain of sand" of the phosphate-rich former Spanish colony now administered by Morocco.

At the last OAU summit in Sierra Leone, 26 of the organisation's 50 members voted that the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by the Polisario be admitted to the OAU.

Morocco and some West African states threatened to leave the OAU if the SADR was admitted, and the issue was shelved by the creation of an African Leaders Committee to look into the issue.

It recommended a ceasefire leading to a referendum, but fighting has continued.

Conference sources expect the case for the Polisario to be put by President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who made a scathing attack on Morocco at last year's summit.

The Polisario said in a statement that King Hassan was only trying to gain time "He is making a mockery of Africa" — Japa-Reuter

Star Congo leader warns of SA nuclear threat

By Henry Reuter
The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — Black Africa faced the threat of nuclear extermination by South Africa, Congo President Sessou Nguesso told the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) heads of State Summit meeting in Nairobi yesterday.

"Today the South African police shoot at the black people of South Africa. Tomorrow South Africa will launch atomic

bombs against the peaceful populations of our continent. Millions of black Africans now face the threat of nuclear extermination," he said.

But, he added, South Africa's current acts of aggression were only the last kicks of a dying beast.

Thus reassured the 31 African Heads of State and Government attending the conference went into a lengthy discussion about whether they should take up the limited Summit

time with lengthy speeches going over old ground or whether the Summit should handle the important issues before it — SWA/Namibia, Chad and the Western Sahara — first, and allocate

Heads of State speeches for any time that remained before Saturday night's scheduled closure.

"If it were just a case of making a speech we could make it in Dar es Salaam but Heads of State wish to make their speeches before the inter-

national media at the OAU Summit," said the session's chairman, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who was standing in for Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi.

When a Benin delegate moved that major issues be dealt with before the speeches, Mr Nyerere pointed out again that the OAU could not stop delegates from making speeches of whatever length they wished.

Senegal President Abdou Diouf demanded that the dispute between Cameroon and Nigeria which, he said, was threatening OAU unity, be discussed and a mediation committee be appointed before the Summit conducted any further business.

NO ROLE

At yesterday's session Chief Leabua Jonathan of Lesotho said that, in the final solution of the SWA/Namibia problem, Lesotho envisaged no role for the "so-called Turnhalle Democratic Alliance."

The chief, who was given special permission to speak, alleged "southern Africa was in a state of ferment because of apartheid. Independent states in the region were being subjected to subversion and outright aggression. But Lesotho continued to support Swapo and would not accept any solution to the Namibian problem which showed any deviation from UN resolution 435."

But, Chief Jonathan added, Lesotho, because of its geographical position would not support sanctions against South Africa.

'Golden' Doe doesn't rise to the occasion

The Star's Africa News Service

NAIROBI — African heads of state looked twice as a military figure resplendent in a field marshal's uniform — black with gold braid topped by a peaked cap — took his place on the delegates' chairs yesterday.

But it wasn't Field Marshal Idi Amin It was Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, leader of the Liberian revolution, come to take his place as head of state denied to him at last year's OAU summit meeting in Sierra Leone.

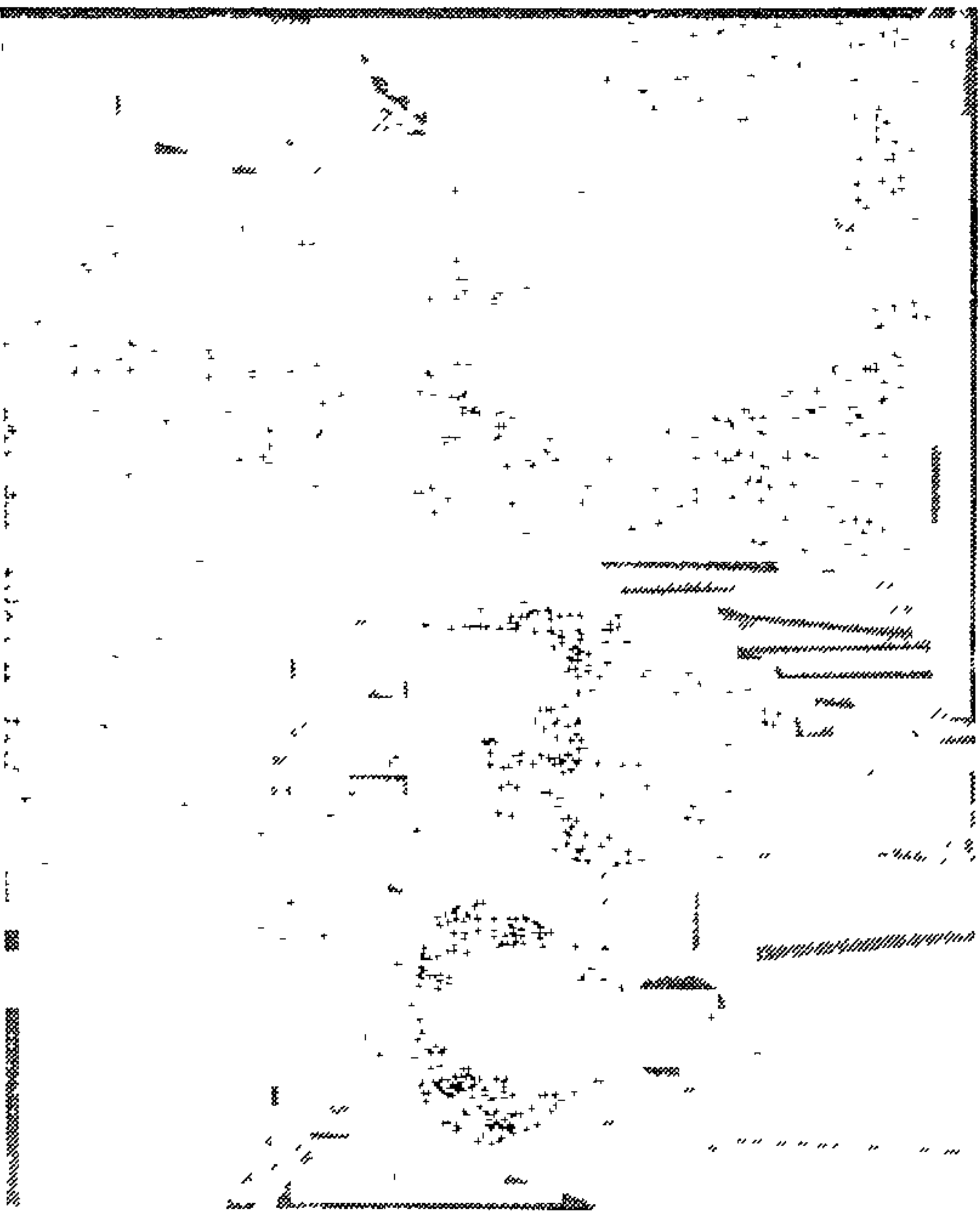
But he did not sit on the "throne" provided for the head of state in each delegation's seating arrangements. He sat behind it on an ordinary chair.

The "throne" was taken by his foreign minister Baccus Matthews, a 27-year-old Moscow-trained foreign minister and Liberian leftwing leader who has long been reputed to be the real brain behind Doe's revolution.

For most of the sessions to date Doe has been sitting behind Matthews looking lost and twiddling the earphones of his translation equipment.

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim yesterday expressed shock and regret at the news of a massacre of 60 refugees and the wounding of more than 100 others by troops of the Uganda army.

Mr Waldheim, who is attending the OAU summit, called for an explanation of the killings.



United States diplomat Mr Michael O'Brien arrived at Heathrow Airport yesterday after being expelled from Zambia. Mr O'Brien, accompanied by his wife, Mary, and children, said that he and the political first secretary, Mr John Finney, still did not know the "real reasons" for their expulsion. Zambia has made no specific accusations against the two diplomats, but four other Americans who had worked in Zambia were said to be unwelcome because of alleged CIA involvement.

Unite!

S. Tribune

Summit

28/6/81

pressure

on ANC

and PAC

Tribune Africa News
Service

SOUTH Africa's two major black nationalist movements — the Panaficanist Congress and the African National Congress — may be on the verge of a merger following pressures brought on them to unite by heads of state at the Nairobi OAU summit meeting.

It is understood that in closed door meetings leaders of the two organisations, who were attending the summit as observers, were told that the OAU seeks unity on the lines of Zimbabwe's pre-independence merger of Zanu and Zapu. It was prepared to increase financial and other aid provided there was a united front which could be declared the sole representative of the South African people recognised by the OAU.

Initial reactions of both parties were that a merger would be desirable if differences over their respective roles could be surmounted, say conference sources.

The ANC was represented at the summit meeting by its president Oliver Tambo and general secretary Alfred Nzo.

PAC representative was Henry Isaacs, its director of foreign affairs.

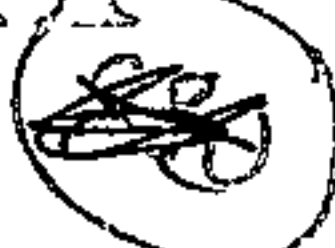
- The banned African National Congress has claimed responsibility for the bomb blast in Durban on Friday in which a war memorial in the city centre was damaged.

The ANC at the same time claimed responsibility for the explosion at the Defence Force recruiting centre in the city at the time of the Republic Day celebrations.

OAU to try again on SA sanctions

2014 29/6/81

236



NAIROBI — The Organisation of African Unity is to renew its bid to have United Nations sanctions imposed against South Africa for its policy on South West Africa.

By the time the four-day annual summit of African heads of state ended in Nairobi yesterday, a series of anti-South African resolutions were passed and the West was roundly condemned for its support of South Africa.

The leaders also endorsed a resolution condemning sporting links with South Africa and denouncing the Spungbok rugby tour of New Zealand next month.

While the South African issue generated a feeling of unity, the questions of the Western Sahara and Chad produced some divisions, but not enough to shade the anti-South African mood of the summit.

And all those friendly with South Africa — particularly the United States — came in for

condemnation.

Thus a resolution, aimed clearly at the US, denounced 'the emerging unholy alliance between Pretoria and Washington characterised by baseless hostility against Angola and their collusion to intensify acts of destabilisation in that country'.

The resolution went on to condemn 'the overt and covert collusion' of the US, Britain, France, Canada, West Germany and other powers 'with the South African racists'.

Responding to the recent US, British and French vetoes of sanctions against South Africa in the UN Security Council because of the South African stance on SWA, the OAU announced it would seek an emergency debate in the UN General Assembly in September to try once again to push the sanctions through.

The US was also lashed for its arms supplies to Israel,

whose attack on Iraqi nuclear facilities two weeks ago was condemned by the OAU.

On Chad, the summit passed a watered-down resolution calling for the gradual replacement of the Libyan forces by a Pan-African peace-keeping force in what was widely seen as a victory for Libya and Chad and a tactical defeat for Libya's opponents, especially Sudan, Egypt and Nigeria.

In an effort to resolve the desert war over the Western Sahara, the summit set up a committee composed of Guinea, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania.

The committee will have full powers to implement the recommendations of the OAU's ad hoc committee on Western Sahara which were that there should be an immediate ceasefire followed by a referendum in the disputed territory.

A spokesman said the resolution on Western Sahara called on the UN in cooperation with

the OAU, to provide a peace-keeping force to supervise a referendum there.

Although Libya has no diplomatic relations with 14 OAU members, a conference spokesman said Tripoli was selected as the host of next year's summit.

On the dispute in the Horn of Africa, the summit ruled over Somalia's protests that the Ogaden belongs to Ethiopia.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe told a news conference at the summit that he was committed to a one party state. But he said more political education was needed in Zimbabwe on the merits of the system.

And he added 'We are not in a position to legislate for one'.

'I believe the multiparty system has a lot of nonsense with it,' Mr Mugabe said. 'In parliament, people debate for the sake of debating.' Sapa-AP and UPI.

12. Small production groups as opposed to community projects.

I have come to the conclusion that projects based on the productive activity of a smaller group (for example chicken-rearing co-operatives, communal gardens and sewing groups) are much more likely to inspire involvement than those where people's commitment is dependant on their seeing themselves as part of a wider community (for example creches, clinics and community centres).⁵⁷

In a small production unit members join because they want returns e.g. cash from their activity. The benefits of belonging are clear and direct. Thus one fairly often finds that in the same village where nobody is participating in planned "community projects", people have got involved in production groups.

In Ipoti area, for example, a clinic sister devised some projects to try to improve the situation of the many extremely poor families, most of whom have undernourished children.

One project was a community creche where the children were to be fed a balanced diet mainly from the creche garden, getting most of their protein from soya beans. The mothers would see from the improved health of their children that they could produce good food from their gardens, even if they have no cattle and very little money. Other projects were to explain to mothers ways in which they could "grow" money from their very limited resources, and help them set these up. The projects were the communal garden, the vegetable bulk-buying and hawking scheme, a grass-mat making project and various others. People who wanted to could use their profits from these activities to slowly build up enough "down payment" to be able to participate in a scheme whereby the government subsidises the purchase of good milk cows.

Whereas the creche project has been going very badly⁵⁸ the women's groups have had considerable success in

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

P C Key

NAIROBI — Chairmanship of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has fallen to a strange assortment of African Presidents, the strangest of all probably being Idi Amin when he was the President of Uganda.

This year the chairman is Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi. Kenya hosted the recent OAU summit and the job traditionally goes to the head of State of the country where the annual summit is held.

There is a fair chance that President Moi will be one of the best chairmen the OAU has had in years. He becomes the OAU's spokesman, a kind of "Mr Africa", whose voice is likely to be heard in world forums.

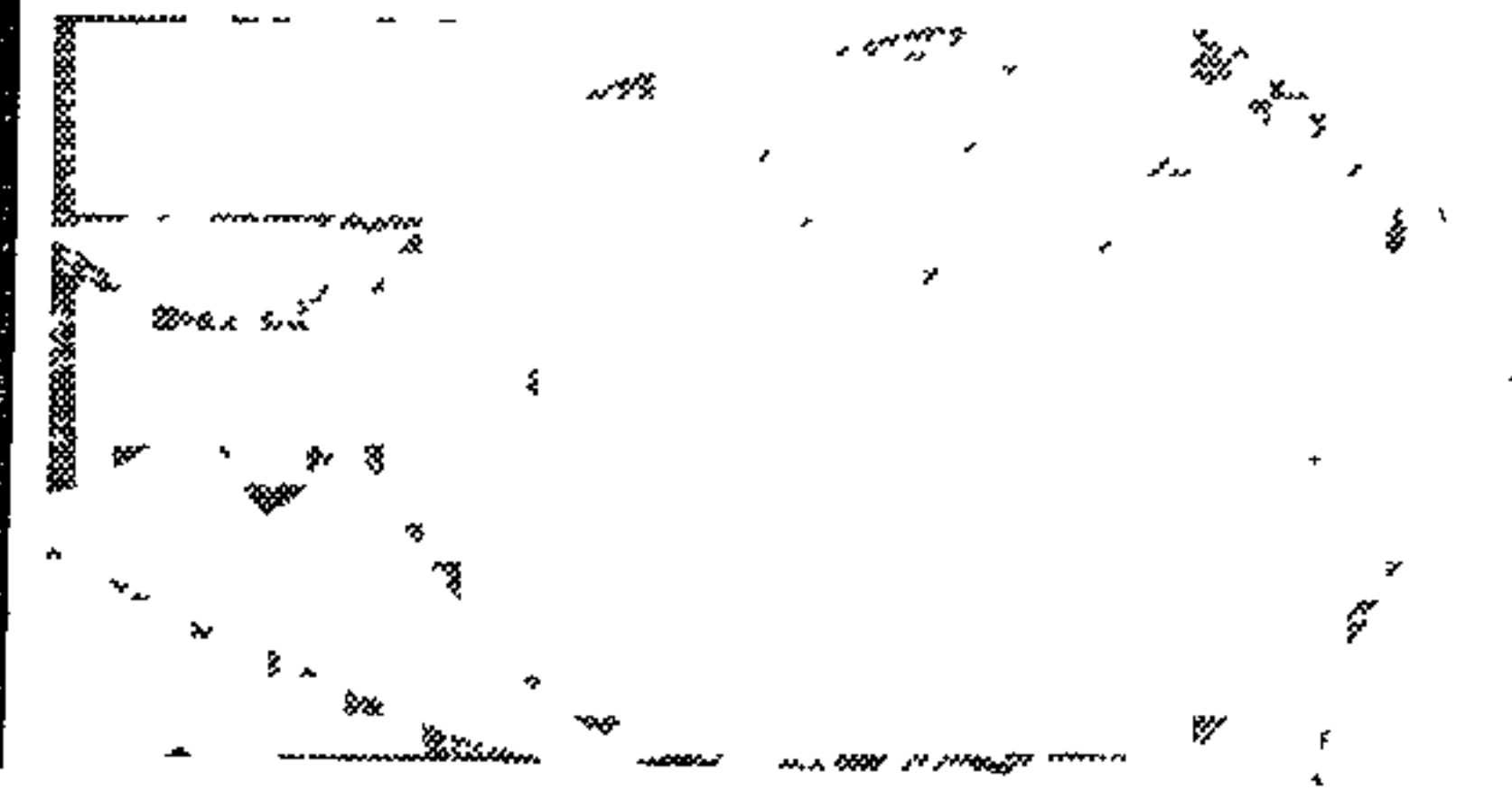
He takes on the appallingly difficult task of representing this turbulent continent of half-a-billion people. He will have to act as mediator, moving from country to country on missions of peace, at all times being objective and impartial.

Mr Moi, 57, a former headmaster, is a modest man, who neither drinks nor smokes. His achievements in Kenya have been consider-

Moi: the new 'Mr Africa'

20/11/81
230

By JOHN WORRALL



able. He took over from the formidable Jomo Kenyatta and, against all the predictions of disaster, made it a remarkably smooth transfer of power.

Kenya, like other Third World countries, has been battered by the world's eco-

nomie storms, but President Moi, with a handpicked group of Ministers and aides, has weathered them, keeping Kenya economically and politically stable, and latest economic reports indicate that a recovery is in sight.

The President has ably

maintained the capitalist system. Some say it is too laissez faire for Africa, but the Moi government does not intend to change it, whatever ideological breezes blow in from neighbouring socialist countries.

Since assuming office, President Moi has travelled widely, and his high-level-diplomatic contacts will stand him in good stead as OAU chairman.

Mr Moi sets out on this challenging year with a fine reputation for fair dealing. There is much to be done, for the recent Nairobi summit solved very little for Africa. The Chad crisis goes on, the Western Sahara is further from a solution than ever, and President Moi may have some trouble with the Horn of Africa because Kenya is an interested party and feels aggrieved over Somalia's claims to north-eastern Kenya.

Mr Moi is one of the most passionate upholders of the OAU's basic principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States.

and the sanctity of the borders they were given at independence. That is why he did not approve of President Nyerere's intervention in Uganda, whatever the evils of Idi Amin.

And it is also believed to be the cause of his resistance to the concept of an OAU "Security Council" and a military force to intervene in border and other disputes.

Mr Moi's philosophy of peace unto all men makes it difficult for him to understand why President Nyerere still keeps Tanzania's border with Kenya closed, years after the circumstances which provoked this action — the acrimonious breakup of the East African Community.

One thing is certain. Mr Moi regards his job as Africa's "peacemaker" with great seriousness and dedication. He will spend a lot of time trying to solve the growing problem of Africa's refugees, now topping 3,000,000, which he regards as "a virtual crisis". And he will certainly inspire greater action in the economic development of Africa.

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OAU's 'African' army could cost R47m ²³⁰bulletin

Pretoria Bureau

IT COULD cost R47-million to launch an African army as envisaged by the Organisation of African Unity at its recent summit in Nigeria, according to the latest bulletin of the Institute for Strategic Studies at Pretoria University

Such an army could be a threat to South Africa because Russia or China would provide weapons.

This could lead to more intense conflict in Africa and Southern Africa and the bulletin described the offer by oil-producing nations Nigeria and Algeria to fund the force as "an obviously dangerous development"

"The possible use of this force to protect states in Southern Africa was also discussed at the meeting — this matter will be investigated by an ad hoc committee"

South Africa's foreign policy also came under attack and the

statement added that the questions of white rule in South Africa and the South West Africa issue served to unite the organisation

Calls were made for an intensification of the armed struggle against South Africa and a comprehensive oil boycott

The bulletin said a special commission would be sent to countries such as Botswana and Zimbabwe to study the possible impact of sanctions on their economies

The strongest criticism of the United States was expressed in a report by the OAU liberation committee, which spoke of an unholy alliance between Pretoria and Washington American initiatives in SWA were also rejected

The bulletin added that much of what was decided and discussed at the meeting was predictable and pure political rhetoric, but that the OAU could not be ignored by South Africa

PLANNING
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S A Brick Association Prizes
For the best student in the
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III: No award

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For the best student in each of
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Surveyors' Prize

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P C Key

Bell-John Prize
For the best all-round student
in any year of study.

QUANTITY
SURVEYING
(Continued)

25/8/01

But France, while admitting that force is "the only other alternative," does not believe in sanctions. Mr. Cot says "Historically, sanctions have never solved very much in international affairs."

It is no coincidence that the African group has chosen Paris as its kick-off point — it sees Mr

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Each night Monday through Friday SAVPAR runs a batch of files which are then deleted from the system. The files are typically SAVPAR made

Obviously mass storage devices cannot be one hundred percent reliable - files stored on them can be lost or corrupted. Also users may accidentally corrupt or delete their own files. So there has to be some sort of backup of mass storage files on another medium. There also has to be a mechanism for dealing with the inevitable overflow of files from the mass storage devices. The UNIX executive system provides this mechanism. When there is insufficient available space on mass storage an algorithm (using information from the Master File Director) decides which files should be 'rolled out' to make space available on mass storage. The term 'roll out' suggests that a tape is loaded and the files copied on to it. In fact this doesn't usually happen because on our system the backup of files is done on tapes and there is no need to make another copy of the file if a current backup copy of it already exists on tape.

Managing file storage - what the archiving service does

OAU warns Five not to interfere with SWA plan

RDM 26-10-87
LUSAKA — A senior official of the Organisation of African Unity has warned the five-nation Western Contact Group, seeking an independence formula for South West Africa, against interfering with the substance of United Nations Resolution 435 on the disputed territory, the semi-official Sunday Times of Zambia reported yesterday.

The resolution was sponsored in 1978 by the United States, Britain, Canada, France and West Germany. It called on South Africa to co-operate in implementing UN plans for SWA independence, including UN-supervised elections.

The executive secretary of the OAU liberation committee, Colonel Hashim Mbita, was quoted as saying at the end of a visit to Zambia on Saturday that at the time African countries wanted to ask the UN for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa.

Quarrel

"They (the five) promised they would bring out a plan for settlement of the Namibian issue," the paper quoted him as saying. "This they did and in 1978 UN Resolution 435 was adopted."

The OAU fully supported the resolution in what he termed its untainted form. "That's why we have no quarrel with the contact group if its efforts are towards planning the means for the im-

plementation of the resolution", Colonel Mbita added.

Senior representatives of the contact group were meeting in Lagos yesterday before embarking on a tour of Angola, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa and SWA.

Colonel Mbita and other members of his delegation are also touring African states to acquaint themselves with movements which come under the OAU liberation committee.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the SWA-Namibian Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance would co-operate with the Western Contact Group to ensure the success of next week's discussions.

Reporting from Rehoboth, SABC Radio quoted Mr Mudge as saying he was disappointed, however, about the discussions taking place over only one-and-a-half days.

The future of a country could not be determined in such a short time, he said — Sapa

O.A.U

1982 - 1987

OAU: Never less united

ARGAS
15/3/82
(230)

Ex-Emperor
Bokassa

Idi Amin

LONDON. — The name 'Organisation of African Unity' has always been an exaggeration; it has now become a nonsense.

The walkout of 19 of the OAU's 50 members from its Addis Ababa meeting this month, over the proposal to make the Polisario guerrilla movement the 51st member, is the Organisation's worst-ever split.

The OAU peacekeeping force in Chad is failing to keep the peace in that country. The site of the OAU's August summit, Libya, means a year with Libya's unpredictable Colonel Gaddafi as the Organisation's chairman.

Only 10 of the body's members have paid all their dues this year. About R4-million has come in towards a budget of R20-million, and the secretariat has to borrow money to pay its salaries.

Is it worth maintaining the expensive pretence that Africa is an entity — that Tunisia has something in common with Malawi, that the likes of Colonel Mengistu can see eye to eye with the Houphouet-Boigny or 'Shagari'?

In 1961, Kwame Nkrumah and his friends dreamed of a political union of Africa. By the time the OAU was born in 1963, wavier counsels had prevailed; its charter aimed, merely to 'promote unity and solidarity among African states.' Even in those terms the OAU has solved precious few of Africa's problems.

By its early ruling that the frontiers drawn in the colonial era should always be respected, it put a ta on discussion of such things as the 20-year old war in Eritrea.

By its more understandable reluctance to delve into its members' internal politics, it chose to ignore the enormities of Bokassa, Marcias

To be sure, at the 1981 OAU summit in Kenya there was a determined attempt to make the heads of state spend less time reading boringly predictable speeches and more time in private negotiation.

Last year's drafting of a 'Charter of Human and People's Rights' may help some persecuted Africans if it leads to the setting

'Is it worth maintaining the expensive pretence that Africa is an entity?' asks The Economist.

Nguema and Amin (chairman of the OAU at the height of his horror).

It has not had much impact even on the things it does want to do something about. Every OAU summit fulminates against the South Africans, but this has not prevented most of OAU's members from trading with them.

The fall of the Portuguese empire owed more to events in Lisbon than in the OAU. The Commonwealth has more claim to be the midwife of Zimbabwe than the OAU has. The five Western countries negotiating with South Africa about Namibia are the territory's chief hope of independence.

up of an investigatory commission willing to turn the spotlight on future Amins and Bokassas.

The charter is a welcome breach in the veto on poking into internal affairs. So, in theory, is the arrival of an OAU peacekeeping force in Chad. The trouble is that Chad's President Ouéddei thinks that 'keeping the peace' means helping him to defeat his rebels. The Nigerian commander of the force thinks it means standing about discouraging everybody from fighting.

The force is likely to be withdrawn in June with the issue unresolved and the theory that the OAU can intervene damaged.

This could make the quarrel over the Western Sahara a make-or-break one for the OAU. The Polisario guerrilla movement, backed by 26 members of the Organisation, wants to be recognised as a new state, the Sahrawi Arabic Democratic Republic. Morocco and its supporters reject this. Why the OAU secretariat chose to bring matters to a head at Addis Ababa by simply laying a place for the new state at the dinner table, as it were, is a mystery.

The Western Sahara could break the OAU. It could also make clear what many people have long suspected: that Africa is no more united than any other continent.

OAU row goes on as rebels walk out

Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY: — Possibly the worst internal crisis to hit the Organisation of African Unity continued in Salisbury today when nine 'rebels' walked out of a ministerial meeting and declared it illegal as it no longer had a quorum.

The nine ignored a plea for unity from their host, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, and declared they would not attend the meeting while a delegation from the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic was present.

The meeting was then adjourned until later this afternoon.

One of the boycotters, Mr Herve Duval, Permanent Secretary in the Mauritanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, described the continuing dispute over the admission of the SADR (formerly Western Sahara) to the OAU as 'by far the worst crisis in OAU history'.

The nine Salisbury rebels were among the 19 OAU member states involved in the walkout from the organisation's February Foreign Ministers' meeting in Addis Ababa.

The other 10 did not even arrive in Salisbury. Another of today's rebels, Mr Alioune Diagne, Senegal's Minister of Employment and Labour, said after the walkout that OAU regulations required representatives of at least two-thirds of OAU members to be present at a meeting such as that planned for today.

He said 34 delegates would have to be present for the meeting to proceed legitimately.

ILLEGITIMATE

The 19 original Addis Ababa rebels claim the admission of the SADR to the OAU was not legitimate because the Polisario Front — which has fought a six-year war against Moroccan control of the Western Sahara — was not a legitimate government.

It wants that question of legitimacy renegotiated by the OAU at a summit in Lagos before the June OAU meeting in Tripoli.

Mr Diagne said he was confident that though a simple majority of OAU members agreed to the SADR's admission last year the Saharawis would not be able to obtain the two-third majority of 'yes' votes they would require to be approved by the OAU as legitimate.

ARGUS

5/4/82

230

OAU won't object, say Swazis

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Southern Africa Editor

THE Swaziland government yesterday dismissed speculation that its land deal with South Africa would arouse opposition from the Organisation of African Unity and perhaps even jeopardise its membership of the OAU

Conjecture along these lines failed to take account of two important facts, the Swazi Government said in a statement published in Swaziland yesterday

"Under the OAU charter the special relationship between South Africa and the BLS (Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland) countries is recognised and accepted," the statement said

"The OAU does not and cannot under its charter object to any contact and dealings with SA that are designed to improve the lot of the black man"

Swaziland's governors clearly think the deal will be to the benefit rather

than detriment of blacks

"The re-unification of hundreds of thousands of Swazi with their motherland, despite uninformed views to the contrary, is in the interests of the Swazis and the Swazi nation

"Swaziland is a member of the OAU and it must be in the interests of the OAU"

The land deal — under which Swaziland will receive about 100 000ha of SA territory in return for accepting more than 800 000 South African-born Swazis as its citizens — was comparable in importance to the attainment of independence, the statement said

Regarding the Ingwavuma region of KwaZulu to be transferred to Swaziland, the statement said "The Swazis have no desire to estrange themselves from the Zulus, whom they consider their traditional brothers but likewise Swaziland expects KwaZulu to support her in

what rightly belongs to Swaziland"

Swaziland said the Swazis in KaNgwane were descendants of people placed there by King Mswati, the founder of the Swazi nation, to protect the border

The KaNgwane Legislative Assembly would be dissolved by proclamation within three weeks, the chairman of South Africa's Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr Hennie van der Walt, said yesterday

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is due to meet members of the Legislative Assembly and SA-based Swazi chiefs tomorrow to inform them officially of the land deal decision

The Legislative Assembly voted in favour of remaining part of South Africa by a decisive majority

Western powers are likely to adopt a low wait-and-see profile on the land deal, according to foreign diplomats

SA diplomatic victory feared

Land deal has OAU in ferment

By Howard Barrell,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — The Swazi-South African land deals on kaNgwane and the Ingwavuma district of kwaZulu look set to stir up a hornets nest in the Organisation of African Unity

Changes in existing African orders are, for compelling reasons, an OAU taboo. And the fact that South Africa is the other party in the deals which will make nearly one million black South Africans citizens of Swaziland, adds complications

It is clear that the African National Congress will take the matter up with the OAU and with the Government of Swaziland. And at the OAU, the ANC can be certain of a sympathetic ear

SECESSION

It is an OAU article of faith that borders inherited from the colonial powers, however arbitrary they might be, should be respected and accepted. To do otherwise, in the OAU view, would threaten to tear apart the fabric of Africa in a series of secessionist moves and border wars

Where a border dispute does arise, the OAU has laid down the principle that it should be resolved by peaceful negotiation and mediation and not war

This principle of peaceful negotiation is one basis on which the Government of Swaziland argues that its land acquisitions from South Africa are justified

RESPECTABILITY

But the counter-argument being put forward by anti-apartheid politicians in Africa is that the South African Government is not representative of all the people of the country, and notably not representative of the people it is about to deprive of their South African citizenship and make Swazi citizens

Furthermore, the South African Government has said it has no plans to test the desires of those affected. Hence, the anti-apartheid lobby argues, the Swaziland Government cannot claim to be fulfilling this OAU condition

This lobby is also worried that Swaziland is about to give some respectability to the South African Government's drive to create an "ethnic solution" ethnic Swazis to Swaziland, Xhosas to Transkei and Ciskei, Tswanas to Bophuthatswana, and so on

They believe the Swazi-SA land deals will be a major diplomatic victory for the South African Government if they go through

The "ethnic solution" is, in the eyes of this lobby, an attempt to confuse and delay black nation-building in South Africa, an attempt to divide and rule, and hence a contravention of the OAU principle of self-determination

Another view, reflected in the Mozambican daily Noticias and on Zimbabwe Radio's "Struggle Against Apartheid" programme this week, is that South Africa is trying to draw Swaziland out of the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC)

South Africa already holds Swaziland a near captive through the Customs Union and the fact that about 90 percent of Swazi imports come through South Africa

INFLUENCE

It is feared the land deals will strengthen South African influence over Swaziland and prevent a Swazi political and economic re-orientation northwards to Mozambique and its other SADCC partners

Noticias also alleged South Africa was trying to drive a wedge between the Swazis and the ANC, knowing that the ANC would have to oppose the land deals as a matter of principle and strategy

All these fears and allegations will undoubtedly

be expressed in diplomatic lobbying over the next few months, culminating at the Tripoli OAU summit — if they can get a hearing above the noisy row over the Spanish Sahara

Traditionally, the OAU has been more sympathetic to the land claims and difficulties of the three former protectorates — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — because of their proximity to South Africa

CLAIMS

What seems likely is that Swaziland will be pressured to adopt Lesotho's present attitude on its claims to a large part of the Orange Free State. Lesotho, it is understood, has decided to defer its claims until such time as a black majority might rule in South Africa and take a more sympathetic view

For its part, Swaziland will, according to a senior Swazi official, adopt the view that its land claims pre-date by more than 60 years its OAU membership and that it has abided by the conditions of the OAU charter by employing peaceful government to government negotiations

Alternatively, Swaziland could argue that the fact that South Africa is not an OAU member frees it of obligations to the OAU charter in dealing with Pretoria

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Coded diary may implicate SA Govt

By Tony Stirling

A coded diary left in South Africa by alleged South African spy Mar-

His wife Ina, now in hiding in the Northern Transvaal after selling her story to an Afri-

months suggests that Dolinchev's confession to the Seychelles High Court did not reveal



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12/8/82

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In Addis Ababa, meanwhile, Ethiopian chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam told the Ethiopian News Agency on his return from Libya last night that the "OAU has been made a target of the conspiracies of imperialism."

His remarks echoed accusations by Libya that the "United States persuaded some African countries not to attend the meeting to deprive Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi of the OAU chairmanship, which he was due to take over from Mr Moi

In Harare, the pro-government Herald newspaper said in an editorial that the United States played a part in the scheduled summit's failure to reach a quorum.

"Since the United States began exerting its influence on some member states, the OAU has not had a reputation for responsibility and commitment," the Herald said.

The paper said Washington controlled the minority of states which boycotted the summit over the OAU's recognition of the republic proclaimed in Western Sahara by the Polisario Front.

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Cape Times 16/8/82 230

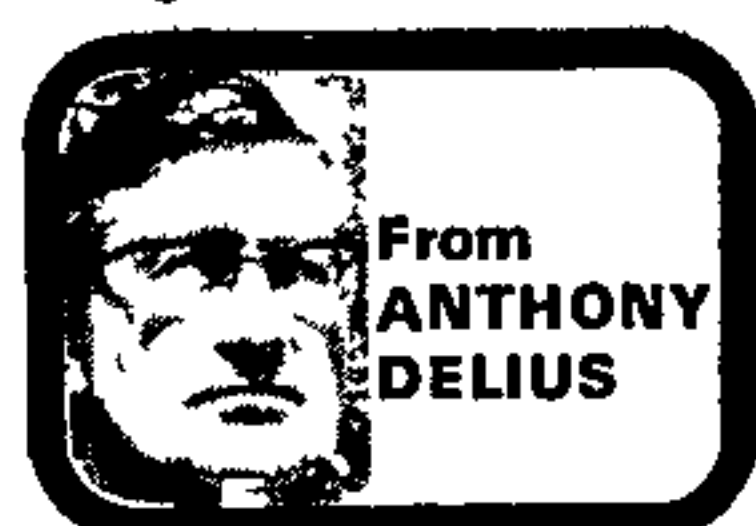
Faded hopes for OAU 19 years since founding

LONDON — About this time 19 years ago I flew back from Addis Ababa to Cape Town to give an overflow audience in a church hall an eye-witness account of a momentous event, the founding of the Organization of African Unity. Steadily the fears of, hopes for, and interest in the OAU have faded in many parts of Africa down the years.

At the beginning of this month it was unable to get a quorum of its members to attend its annual summit — held this time in Tripoli, Libya — and had to abandon the meeting for, at least, the time being.



Nasser of Egypt, Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana... sought to give Africa its proper place in international society



From ANTHONY DELIUS

It is difficult to recall now the high euphoria in the rest of Africa and the little tremor of fear in white South Africa and Rhodesia at the setting up of the organization.

Names already well known in the world, Nasser of Egypt, Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, were numbered among the colourful assembly of leaders who were combining to give Africa its proper place in international society and Africans a new respect among mankind. Ben Bella, President of Algeria, which had just won its independence after a long war with France, cried excitedly "Give me 10 000 men and we'll march down the continent against South Africa."

War-cry

Incidentally, members of South Africa's ANC present at the meeting rushed round to see me afterwards to urge that no undue importance should be given to Ben Bella's war-cry.

Certainly the ANC leadership in 1963 took a much more sober view of the powers and capabilities of the newly formed organization than did many of its founders. Poor Ben Bella was overthrown the following year and wasn't seen in public again for a dozen or so years.

Whatever it did or did not achieve, there's no doubt that a large majority of Africa's half a hundred independent states want the OAU to stay in existence. Among its supporters must be numbered even that half of the member states which year after year do not pay part of or even any of their dues.

Not even that score of nations, which stayed away this year and refused to make up a quorum to vote President Gaddafi of Libya in as chairman, or accept the West Saharan liberation forces as a genuine member-state, ultimately want the organization to collapse or split permanently. But they have sent a clear warning to those nations that did go to Tripoli that easy compliance can only be pushed so far.

Breakaway

For sure they have struck Gaddafi an insulting blow in the face by refusing to provide the numbers to make him titular top man in Africa, even though they were once prepared to do that for Idi Amin. Gaddafi has

replied that he is willing to be the head of a break-away OAU, but the rump of the OAU sitting at Tripoli was not prepared to throw away 19 years of experience by accepting the Libyan leader's offer without, at least, having another try for full African unity.

So they have informally decided on a committee of five states to be sent round Africa persuading those who stayed away to turn up at another meeting to be called in the next three months — apparently in the same place. The fact that the African states acquiesced so easily in the chairmanship of Amin, and are less pliable now, could be said to show more seriousness about the OAU.

A committee formed from Tanzania, Libya, Zambia, Congo and Mali has been selected to do the job — and its main source of inspiration will be President Julius Nyerere.

Unleashed

Nyerere believes that the OAU is needed above all to keep alive the ideal of African unity, without which Africans would be even more at the mercy of big-power exploitation and rivalry than they have been over the years.



President Gaddafi... given an insulting blow and are still today. He also finally accepted the chairmanship of Idi Amin to maintain this appearance of unity, even though he unleashed his army to help overthrow the Ugandan dictator a year or so later. It will be remembered that Gaddafi sent his own forces to support Amin's forces against the Tanzanian army and the Ugandan liberation groups — to no very great effect.

It was the OAU that kept the African countries from tearing themselves apart during the 30 months of the continent's biggest civil war, that in Nigeria. Curiously enough it was those two great supporters of African unity, Nyerere and Zambia, who broke ranks then, but they claimed to have given late support to Biafra in order to prevent the spectacle of African countries standing together in

neutrality while one African group of men, women and children was being methodically starved to death by another.

Then again the countries of southern Africa have found the OAU to be of invaluable support in marshalling Africa behind Tanzanian and Zambian determination to help end white dominance in Zimbabwe, as well as getting Namibia as close to independence as it now appears to be.

Desperation

As far as South Africa is concerned, much of the OAU's solidarity, such as it is, has been built around support for the blacks of the Republic against apartheid. The Tanzanians and the Zambians were able to get the OAU to accept clearly that the support given to the South African blacks did not mean the denial of rights to white inhabitants of Africa, but basically upheld equal rights for all in South Africa. It's quite possible that the disappearance of the OAU might set up such a chain of desperation in southern African affairs that no rights for anybody would survive in the long run.

In America and Britain there are respectable organs of public opinion which accept that Africa is inevitably going to break into two groups of states, a "radical" OAU and a "moderate" OAU, just as it was divided into such groups before the unification in 1963. But competition between such groups could very easily lead to a continent more open to struggles, subversion and destabilization than it is today. At least with a single African unity organization in which there are so-called "progressive" and "conservative" groups each is more likely to act as some control on the other.

Sometimes those who went to Tripoli this year are called "radical" but it's hard to find a common radicalism among Malawi, Mauritania, Uganda, Swaziland, Guinea Bissau and Mali. Will the young officers in Ghana and the young politicians of Mauritius and the rich authoritarians of Libya find a common revolutionary purpose among themselves?

On guard

As for Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia and Madagascar, what will they find that compels them to march with Comecon against the EEC and drag the rest of Africa behind them? Three of them already find that trade and development are pulling them ever more strongly towards America and Western Europe, and Madagascar swivels between France, the surrounding islands and the Far East.

As for those who didn't go, Nigeria, Egypt, Sudan, Senegal, Cameroon, Liberia, Zaire, finally Kenya, and most of the others, will the titular chairmanship of the OAU by a man against whom they are so openly on their guard make all that difference? Already their gesture against him has made enough of a case to weaken his authority.

Morocco might argue that it would be better to be in an OAU that only half supports the West Saharan guerillas than have a new organization that wholly supports the Polisario group while her likely friends mill about outside it. There seems to be a fairly even chance that enough will be persuaded to come to the new OAU meeting later this year to save the organization. However, there will probably need to be compromises on both sides.

OAU backs step-up in ANC war

S. S. ...
28/11/82
(230)

TRIPOLI Thirty-one OAU nations, gathered here for the aborted summit meeting, commended the African National Congress yesterday for its intensified armed attacks on economic and military targets in South Africa.

They also commended the Republic's coloured and Indian communities for rejecting "the regime's divisive manoeuvres aimed at uplifting the anti-apartheid patriotic front and co-opting them as allies in the repressive war against the blacks."

The declaration condemned the Reagan administration's policy of friendship and alliance with South Africa and in particular its economic, military and nuclear collaboration.

It called on OAU states and African trade unions to take appropriate action to help mobilise public opinion for the enforcement of anti-South African trade sanctions and declared that there could be no peace, stability and se-

By Henry Reuter
Tribune Africa
News Service

curity in Southern Africa until apartheid was eradicated and replaced by a non-racial democratic state.

Condemning the recent International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan to South Africa, the declaration called on OAU states and the non-aligned countries to work for the expulsion of South Africa from the fund.

It also called on the African group at the United Nations to work to convene the Security Council for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and appealed to artists and athletes to desist from further collaboration with it.

In a separate declaration on Namibia, the states reaffirmed their support for Swapo in its attempts to achieve "self-determination, freedom and national

independence in a united Namibia — including Walvis Bay and offshore islands — which should be fully secure in the exercise of sovereignty."

It claimed that the only parties to the Namibian conflict were South Africa "as the illegal occupation power" on the one hand and "the Namibian people under the leadership of Swapo" on the other.

It went on to condemn America and South Africa for their attempts to link the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with the independence of Namibia and called on the United Nations Security Council to resume its responsibilities under the UN charter to implement the UN plan for Namibian independence without delay.

The 31 nations finally renewed their pledge to give Swapo increased material, financial, military, political, humanitarian, diplomatic and moral assistance to intensify its struggle.



morning 29/11/82
OAU summit

Now for the third try

THE failure of the Organisation of African Unity to obtain a quorum for the second time within four months is less of a disaster for the pan-African organisation than it is for the would-be host Col Gadaffi of Libya.

With belligerence and intransigence the Libyan leader has endeavoured to bulldoze himself into the leadership of the OAU as part of his self-proclaimed programme of creating a hegemony of socialist Muslim states stretching from Mauritania on the Atlantic coast to Somalia on the shores of the Indian Ocean.

Leading opponents to this plan have been Morocco and Egypt and, in more general respects, the francophone states of West Africa.

Morocco, insisted that the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), the self-declared government of the disputed former colonial territory of Spain between Morocco and Mauritania, had no claim to membership of the OAU and that its military wing, the Polisario Front, engaged in sporadic war with Morocco, was supplied and directed by Algeria and Libya.

As a result the summit meeting scheduled for last August in Tripoli collapsed with 19 members, led by Morocco, refusing to attend and so depriving the summit of its necessary quorum of 34 seats.

Six delegates were appointed to seek unanimity and at one time it seemed as if a Tripoli summit might become a reality as a formula was found under which the SDAR would withdraw 'temporarily' from any new summit.

This was, in the main, a disagreement over principle. Then came Chad.

Sworn enemy

Since the aborted August meeting leadership in Chad, Libya's southern neighbour, changed hands. Mr Goukouni Oueddei, nominee of Col Gadaffi was overthrown and Mr Hissène Habré, a sworn enemy of Libya, with his 'Army of the North' took over power in the war-torn capital of N'Djamena.

While Mr Habré has been recognised by most of the Western powers, and in particular France, Col Gadaffi maintains that Mr Oueddei remains the official representative of Chad.

It is because of this that the summit has foundered for the second time but the implications are far greater than in the case of the recognition or non-recognition of the SDAR.

Two years ago Mr Oueddei called on Col Gadaffi for help against Mr Habré's Army of the North which was advancing from the Sudan

borderlands. There was at the time talk of a merger between Chad and Libya. Libya occupied, for military and economic reasons, a stretch of Chad bordering Libya. It is said that this area has considerable mineral wealth.

Secession

At the same time France appeared eager for southern Chad, the most economically viable part of the country and home of the black population of Chad, to secede from the war-torn and Muslim-dominated northern part.

France, with its 'blow-hot-blow-cold' policy on Chad, has now recognised Mr Habré as the official head of state of the whole of Chad.

Col Gadaffi accuses France and America for the present schism in the OAU and while there seems to be little doubt that both American Vice-president Bush and French Premier Mitterand did some lobbying during their recent tours of African states the split in the OAU is not so much a matter of ideologies but a determination by the conservative states to prevent Col Gadaffi from using his power as chairman of the OAU to build up a United States of Muslim Africa.

No compromise

A 12-state committee has been set up to try to bridge the widening gulf but with the Libyan leader and the delegates from Mozambique, Madagascar and Ethiopia speaking violently at any form of compromise regarding the seating of a Chad delegate, these 'twelve apostles' headed by the incumbent chairman of the OAU, Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi, would seem to have a difficult task ahead.

As the second aborted summit broke up Col Gadaffi 'dared' Mr Habré to move any troops into the northern part of Chad.

Troops move

Already there are reports that Libya has moved troops 200 km across the border into the Tibesti mountains, the stronghold of Mr Oueddei, and that Libya planes are regularly flying over northern Chad.

There are reports, too, that Mr Oueddei is recruiting African troops and European mercenaries to stage, presumably with Libya help, a new war to regain control of a country which has not known a day of peace for more than two decades.

If it is not Chad that disrupts the third attempt to find a quorum it could well be Somalia, hard pressed by Ethiopia, or another of the Sahara borderland states which fear the aggressive interference of Libya's leader.

Dudley Hawkins

Moi OAU chairman — again

CAPE TIMES 29/11/82

230

From JOHN WORRALL
NAIROBI — President
Moi of Kenya has reluc-
tantly achieved what the
old African leaders who
created the OAU had not
conceived as possible —
virtually a second term as
chairman

He had already ex-
tended his term by four
months after the collapse
of the August summit in
Tripoli because no quo-
rum could be achieved to
begin the meeting

Second collapse

Now, after the second
collapse in Tripoli last
week President Moi, ac-
cording to OAU offi-
cials, "will continue to
serve in the capacity of
chairman"

Members of Kenya's
delegation to the summit
said that the Libyan
leader, Colonel Gaddafi,
due to take over from
President Moi, was "furi-
ously angry"

The first summit in
August collapsed because
African leaders were an-
gered by the admission of
the Polisario-led govern-
ment of the Western Sa-
hara to the OAU at an
earlier meeting

Last week's summit,
agonizingly got together,
came to grief over which
of the rival parties in
Chad had the right to be
represented

Colonel Gaddafi, hardly
setting an example of how
a future chairman ought
to behave objectively, fa-
voured Goukoni Oueddi,
leader of the ousted tran-
sitional government. He

accused the new Chadian
president, Hissense
Habre, of being an "agent
of imperialism"

It is now evident that
the OAU has split into
two factions, the moder-
ate and the radical blocs,
which makes the future of
the organization more un-
certain than at any time
in its 19-year history

Now African states are
indulging in tense post-
mortems. Tanzania, "mod-
erately radical", came up
with the idea at the week-
end that the annual sum-
mit should be held at
Addis Ababa, the OAU
headquarters, instead of
any country that wanted,
and could afford to act as
host

Too politicized

The Tanzanian Foreign
Minister, Mr Salim Salim,
said the OAU had become
too politicized and should
focus instead on urgent
economic matters

African diplomats here
said the real reason for
the collapse of the sum-
mit was the suspicion
among the moderate
leaders that Gaddafi
would use the chairman-
ship to promote his own
revolutionary policies
and national interests

Now there is a sugges-
tion that an extraordinary
summit should be held to
discuss the way ahead for
the organization

France is under attack
for ordering its former
colonies to stay away
from the summit, depriv-
ing the summit of a quo-
rum of 34 by four states

Is the OAU just a talking shop?

MICHAEL HOLMAN reviews the world's biggest regional grouping of states.

THE Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the world's biggest regional grouping, has survived a protracted crisis which in recent months has threatened its existence as the continent's international voice

But the organisation, two decades old this year, is still troubled by an array of difficulties — including the renewed fighting in Chad — that threatens its ability to act as anything more than a talking shop in a divided continent whose protestations of unity are often undermined by the actions of individual states

When the organisation concluded its 19th summit meeting in Addis Ababa last month, for instance, it had been unable to choose a new secretary general because of bitter rivalry for the post between candidates from Gabon and Togo, neither of whom could muster sufficient votes for the job and neither of whom would step down

Deadlock

That the summit took place at all was the OAU's main cause for self-congratulation. Since February 1982 the body had been deadlocked over an issue that some African diplomats said was essentially an Arab affair. The Western Sahara, a former Spanish territory where insurgents opposed to Morocco's control of their homeland have declared what is called the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR).

In February 1982 the SADR was admitted to the OAU as the body's 51st member in a disputed ruling that prompted Morocco and its supporters to boycott subsequent OAU meetings. Under the organisations' rules, the African body cannot convene without a two-thirds quorum, so the Moroccan action brought business to a halt.

Other issues crept into play. The 19th summit should have been held last August in Tripoli, Libya, but opposition to the Libyan leader, Colonel Moammar Gaddafi, from moderate African states fearful of subversion mingled with the Western Sahara issue, and the attempt to convene the summit collapsed.

Torpedoed

A further attempt to hold the conference in the Libyan capital in November came close to success at one point. The SADR, created by Polisario Front insurgents, agreed to withdraw from the conference, enabling Morocco and its supporters to abandon their boycott.

But Colonel Gaddafi himself torpedoed the summit by attempting to seat his protégé, Goukkouni Oqudel, as the representative of Chad. Mr Goukkouni was overth-



Colonel Moammar Gaddafi torpedoed OAU summit

rown a year ago by the virulently anti-Libyan Hissen Habre, but Colonel Gaddafi insisted that his surrogate was still the legitimate ruler of the former French colony. The conference collapsed a second time.

When African leaders gathered in Addis Ababa this month for the third attempt to convene the summit, it was generally regarded as a make-or-break occasion.

Continent divided

The organisation's debts were mounting, it had not been able to approve a budget, and the continent seemed irrevocably divided.

On one side stood the so-called progressives, supporters of the SADR, and on the other the moderates — those who backed Morocco's assertion that the SADR's admission to the OAU was illegal because the Polisario fighters did not exercise true sovereignty in Western Sahara.

Exasperation was mounting, too, among sub-Saharan African states who felt that their organisation was threatened by a dispute not of their own making.

But it was by a characteristic compromise that the summit got under way. The SADR agreed "voluntarily and temporarily" not to participate in the meeting. Morocco and its supporters took their seats, and finally there was the necessary 34-member quorum.

Double insult

But serious divisions and difficulties remain. In denying Colonel Gaddafi the chairmanship of the OAU, and blocking his campaign to have

the SADR seated at all costs, the African body had delivered a double insult to the Libyan leader, removing what few restrictions might have been placed on his behaviour. Within days of the end of the summit there were reports of a renewed, Libyan-backed push to oust the Habre government in Chad, long coveted by Libya as a strategic bridgehead and possible source of uranium.

The summit did produce a peace formula for Western Sahara, but such resolutions are not binding, so there is no guarantee that Morocco and the Polisario will, as the OAU envisages, negotiate directly for a referendum in Western Sahara by December.

Morocco still does not recognise Polisario as a party to the 10-year-old war, and still rules the territory's phosphate-rich "useful triangle" from behind a 500-kilometre rampart of desert sand encrusted with sophisticated US detection devices and other American-supplied weaponry.

Threatened

Without a solution in Western Sahara, the consensus is that next year's OAU summit in Conakry, Guinea, is almost certain to be threatened by the same dispute.

Moreover, the rift has altered Africa's political complexion. The division into "progressive" and "moderate" camps, ambiguous though it is, has nonetheless changed the self-image of African leaders, creating allegiances that could sharpen East-West confrontation and damage the body's traditionally non-aligned posture.

The question also arises as to whether an organisation created as the political voice of an emerging continent is capable of tackling the growing economic problems that confront Africa 20 years after colonialism was ended. Smaller, more functional bodies, it has been argued, are better suited for the task.

Symbolic

The 19th summit was held in Addis Ababa's African Hall — the place where the OAU was founded. On its wall are murals depicting those who were in power at the time and signed the OAU charter.

Few of them remain in office. Only one of them, Uganda's Milton Obote, was returned to power after being ousted, and the overriding question is whether the body created two decades ago has anything more than symbolic value in a continent vastly more complex than in the heady days of the 1960s — Financial Times

OAU leader wants liberation for SWA

Mall Correspondent

HARARE — Ethiopian strongman Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam has vowed that the "liberation" of South West Africa will be one of his chief goals as newly-elected

chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

Colonel Mengistu, in an interview with the Pan African news agency published in the Harare Herald newspaper this week, called on member states to get Swapo in charge

of the territory as "the only legitimate representative of the Namibian people"

"In this way we shall create the necessary conditions for the liberation of South Africa," he said

OAU (230)

wants

SA to

join it,

says 26/7/83

Kaunda

Mercury Correspondent

LUSAKA—The Organisation of African Unity would like South Africa to join it and its regional groupings because the Republic had a great role to play in the development of the sub-continent but for its apartheid system

This was said yesterday by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia when he opened a party council meeting here

He said: 'We want the people of South Africa of all races to be integrated in our (economic and development) communities if she abandoned her apartheid policies

'We genuinely want South Africa to be a member of this region's community

Weapons

President Kaunda warned 'South Africa cannot suppress the liberation struggle through the so-called pre-emptive action of hot-pursuit against freedom fighters. Neither can it be suppressed by carrying out economic and political subversion against front line States

'It is not possible. Never in history have guns, rockets, bombs and sophisticated weapons suppressed determination, never,' he said

'We condemn South Africa's aggression against Angola and Lesotho and for supporting anti-government elements in Mozambique, Angola, Lesotho and front line States

Dr Kaunda appealed to the West to persuade white South African leaders to sit down with black leaders to talk about how the various racial groups could work together

He assured South Africa that it had no reason to be afraid of the front line States because 'we are not preparing war against her, simply because we do not have resources to squander on war

He accused the SA Government of being 'responsible for the violence which takes place in South Africa so often,' and warned this would not end until apartheid was abolished

On South West Africa, he appealed to the contact group to 'do everything in their power to help not frustrate the efforts of the UN Secretary General to solve the impasse'

'Tread lightly with SA'

MBABANE — South Africa is a military power to be reckoned with and neighbouring states should not delude themselves they could stand up to it, the deputy-director of the Organisation of African Unity Bureau for Refugees, Mr I C Mponzi of Tanzania, said in Mbabane yesterday

Mr Mponzi is in Swaziland as part of a three-man delegation from the OAU in Addis Ababa to discuss the care of refugees.

Mr Mponzi praised Swaziland's policy of integrating South African refugees with the local civilian population

He said "If refugees live among the local people, South Africa will think twice before they hit civilian targets housing both refugees and the local people. But if you put refugees into camps they become an easy target for South African commando-type raids"

Mr Mponzi said the refugees themselves were not blameless for the loss of life during such retaliatory raids. He said there was unmistakable evidence that the movement was being infiltrated by South African agents

The other members of the delegation are Mr A Blankson, chairman of the OAU Commission of 15, and Mr T B Jokonya of Zimbabwe. They are currently visiting Swaziland, Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe to look into the situation of the refugees, according to the Mail Africa Bureau

Mr Mponzi said Southern African countries were economically weak. It was their duty to recommend to other OAU member states who were less burdened by the refugees problem to assist them — Sapa

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, shakes hands with President Samora Machel in Maputo on Tuesday. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, looks on.

OAU gives blessing to peace initiatives

From JOSÉ CAETANO

MAPUTO — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has given its blessing to the decision taken by Mozambique and Angola to hold negotiations with South Africa and has been monitoring closely the results achieved so far.

News of the OAU's approval came yesterday at the end of a visit to Mozambique by the organization's acting secretary-general, Mr Peter Onu.

Mr Onu's visit to Mozambique coincided with this week's latest round of talks between South Africa and Mozambique.

While delegations of the two countries were negotiating in Maputo last Monday, he was meeting the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Major-General Joaquim Chissano.

Mr Onu was briefed by

General Chissano on the progress of the talks.

Other subjects discussed were SWA/Namibia and Angola's stand on Chad and the war in the Western Sahara.

Speaking in Botswana on Sunday, Mr Onu said the OAU "agreed" with the negotiations between Angola and South Africa, held in Lusaka last week, "if these led to the implementation of United Nations' Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia".

Meanwhile, the first Mozambican reference to its future attitude towards the African National Congress (ANC) since Monday's talks, came in a speech made in Maputo on Tuesday by Mr Augusto Macamo, a member of Frelimo's Central Committee and secretary-general of Mozambique's Trade Union

Organization.

He said Mozambique would continue "to be in solidarity with the struggle of the South African people".

"The solidarity between Mozambique and the ANC is sealed with blood shed for the common cause of peace and equality".

Mr Macamo was speaking at a political rally in Maputo commemorating the third anniversary of the speech made by President Samora Machel after the South African commando raid on Matola in February 1981, in which 13 members of the ANC were killed.

Last week, the defence ministers of the member states of the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) met in Maputo to discuss common defence and security issues.

230 CME Times 5/3/84

OAU missed an opportunity to help rescue Africa

WHILE down in the south, African states have been accepting the need for some form of accommodation with South Africa, the main promoter of hostility towards and condemnation of the "apartheid state" has been taking measures to revive its shaken unity

The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has assembled its divided ranks in Addis Ababa to put more resolution back into the half a hundred states that form it.

Plagued by drought-created hunger, a growing shortage of cash from the greatest (Nigeria) to the smallest (Equatorial Guinea), and political divisions, the continent's representative assembly has gathered to face a bleak world

It has always overcome crisis before by closing its gaping ranks before the one major exception on the continent that enrages every other nation by its blatantly racist policies

Split

Even when it split down the middle over accepting the MPLA as the true government of Angola, it was able to stitch the tear by hammering on the theme of the South African intervention in the country's civil war

And now when it looks as though an exhausted Angola and Mozambique are going to abide by a deal with South Africa, the chairman of an equally weary OAU has tried to put fire into its belly by a new attack on the reprobate Republic

Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, head of the military government of Ethiopia and the present chairman of the OAU, believes the best way to call the dispirited forces of Africa together is by repeating the sins South Africa has committed over the past 21 years since the OAU was founded

The Republic, instead of improving under the annual lambastings and verbal lashings laid on its back by such eventually discarded leaders as Kwame Nkrumah, the emperor of Ethiopia and Idi Amin, has actually got worse and clung more closely to its hated apartheid, says Colonel Mengistu



Empty coffers

To most of his listeners it must have seemed he spoke a tired truth, but what reason was that for repeating the whole rigmarole?

The next appeal he made to them must have seemed equally familiar and unproductive. The OAU coffers were empty, and only if the members paid their dues, would there be at least R60 million more for the OAU to spend on the hundreds of pressing enterprises from drought-relief to the distribution of seed so pressingly required

Would Africa have got many of the tools of living it required if one group had succeeded in getting President Gaddafi into the leadership of the organization with all his millions the year before?

Instead the only advance reported, or at least the only event reported as an advance — the recognition of the Polisario group by Mauritania as the rightful inheritors of the one-

time Spanish colony — would only plunge the OAU straight back into sterile argument again

True enough, the number of those recognizing Polisario would increase to 27 and would bring the OAU closer to a quorum. But even this new number might be disputed the next time the organization met to elect a chairman and a secretary-general

The only reason why the OAU had managed to meet this time was that the Polisario delegation had been persuaded to stay away

However the continent of Africa may have bungled its opportunities, there is no doubt its peoples need an OAU, or something like it, to present its case to the world

Of course the organization has been misguided for much of the time, but it has shown flashes of wisdom, like its decision to keep its states within the old colonial boundaries, which has enabled it to bring about an end to several little boundary wars

If it had not done this, Africa might have a dozen border wars to add to its other miseries

Droughts

Africa desperately requires a single voice to direct the world's food-givers to a proper division of aid to all those areas now suffering from the effects of an unprecedented droughts that have descended on

Colonel Mengistu ... attacking South Africa in an attempt to unite the OAU

it from north to south

Already the Food and Agriculture Organization is conducting operations to help 26 African countries survive natural disasters

Thirteen are in West Africa, six are in Central and East Africa, and in Southern Africa we have Botswana, Angola, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. There is a danger that another dozen may soon be added to the list of the afflicted. Organizations and relief agencies are rushing pell-mell to rescue human beings spread over half the continent

It would have been extremely useful if the OAU had — instead of indulging in months and years of rhetoric — devoted itself to working out the areas most likely to fall into need and building up a corps of local food administrators with local knowledge ready for instant use

Instead of dreaming

about creating an African military headquarters, the states might have collected the financial aid to build up an African rescue service with the transport and mechanics to back it up

Strategy

When everything was already becoming too late the nations of Africa got together at Lagos to develop a plan of action to construct a strategy of survival for the future

The need, estimated in 1975, was the assembling of more than R16 billion worth of investments by 1990 to set the continent on the road to agricultural salvation

Today 13 African countries are preparing to reach this by means of strategy reviews — and that's a long way, even in the countries concerned, from keeping the people from hunger

In the meantime one of Africa's most fertile nations, Uganda, has been so overrun with guerillas in the aftermath of war that most of its surviving people live from hand to mouth

Food aid

South Africa, after spending eight years smashing up the social organization of southern Angola, is now preparing to pull back from the area, and fertile Angola is begging the world for food aid

Colonel Mengistu, after wasting vast sums of money on war in partnership with Russia over the most drought-stricken territories in Africa, is relying upon yelling against South Africa to get the rest of Africa back to its old political altercations

Perhaps we should all pause to think about what should be our essentials



Somali soldiers resting. Their war in the Ogaden against Ethiopia was fought over one of the most drought-stricken territories in Africa

OAU taken aback by Maputo pact

By BRENDAN NICHOLSON, Argus Foreign Service

TAKEN aback by the sudden improvement in relations between South Africa and its neighbours, the Organisation of African Unity has found itself in a position uncomfortably similar to that of the men of Tuscany facing Horatius on his Roman bridge.

As the poet Thomas Macaulay described the invaders' dilemma during that ancient confrontation "those behind shouted 'forward', and those before cried 'back!'."

While at the "sharp end" of the continent President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola have agonised over ways to co-exist with a militarily powerful South Africa, the OAU has declared that the "final struggle for the liberation of Africa will be waged to the bitterest end."

And, because of delays in the formation of a long-dreamed of Pan African Defence Force, the vociferous host of the Eighth Session of the OAU Defence Commission, Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings said in January that Ghana was ready to form a volunteer force to help the

"frontline" states repel South African aggression

Over the years there has been, in the words of OAU Acting Secretary-General Dr Peter Onu, "too much talking, too many resolutions of solidarity with the frontline states and too little action".

For two decades there has been talk of a united African army of liberation which would sweep southwards to drive "the boers" into the sea

But far from providing practical assistance to nationalist groups in South Africa and Namibia, OAU member countries are R20-million behind in their payments to the organisation's Liberation Committee

If the leaders of Mozambique and Angola thought they could expect real help from the north they would certainly not have sat down to sup with the South African devil

Still in a state of disarray over the admission of the Polisario Front guerilla organisation to the OAU as government of the Western Sahara, the OAU is likely to be thrown into a state of further confusion by the Southern Af-

rican rapprochement exercise

Last week the OAU Council of Ministers issued a statement lauding the Maputo/Luanda/Pretoria talks as "a positive victory for African diplomacy"

The contacts were "yet another demonstration of the willingness of African states to solve the situation caused by the abhorrent racist regime by peaceful means — if possible".

Too warm

However, the warmth of the statement angered some delegates who felt that it was far too conciliatory. The African National Congress representative declared that the OAU should never have endorsed the talks and urged the total isolation of South Africa

The council then issued a toned-down statement in which the ministers "expressed deep sympathy and understanding of the background" to the contacts

Mozambique and Angola left no doubt about their positions

They complained bitterly

about the OAU's failure to back them in their support of Swapo and the ANC

Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Paulo Jorge was quoted as declaring "The Angolan people feel abandoned. We cannot fight alone"

Thousands of people had been killed or maimed and property damage was colossal, Mr Jorge said.

His Mozambican counterpart, Mr Joaquim Chissano, repeated his country's pledge to continue its "political, moral and diplomatic" help for the ANC but said South Africa's continued support for the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance made it imperative for Maputo to "find a good-neighbour formula with South Africa"

Surprised

Clearly, as far as the OAU is concerned, the rapprochement issue is far from closed

The organisation was clearly caught by surprise when the two most aggressive supporters of its Southern Africa policy suddenly sat down to talk with Pretoria

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Pax Pretoriana has brought black Africa to crossroads

The options facing the OAU are set out in this article that appeared in The Economist

A posthumous vote of thanks to Ahmed Sekou Touré.

In death last month Mr Sekou Touré, the late un-great president of Guinea, did more for the Organisation of African Unity than he had ever done for it in life, when he imprisoned as a plotter and then starved to death a fellow Guinean who had been the OAU's first secretary-general.

Mr Sekou Touré was to have been host to this year's summit of OAU heads of state in Conakry on May 25th, the 21st anniversary of the signing of the organisation's charter "to promote unity and solidarity among African states".

No longer. The upheaval associated with his passing and with the military coup in Guinea's capital a few days later, is likely to provide a pretext for the leaders of Africa's other black-and Arab-ruled nations to move the meeting to a new place and time.

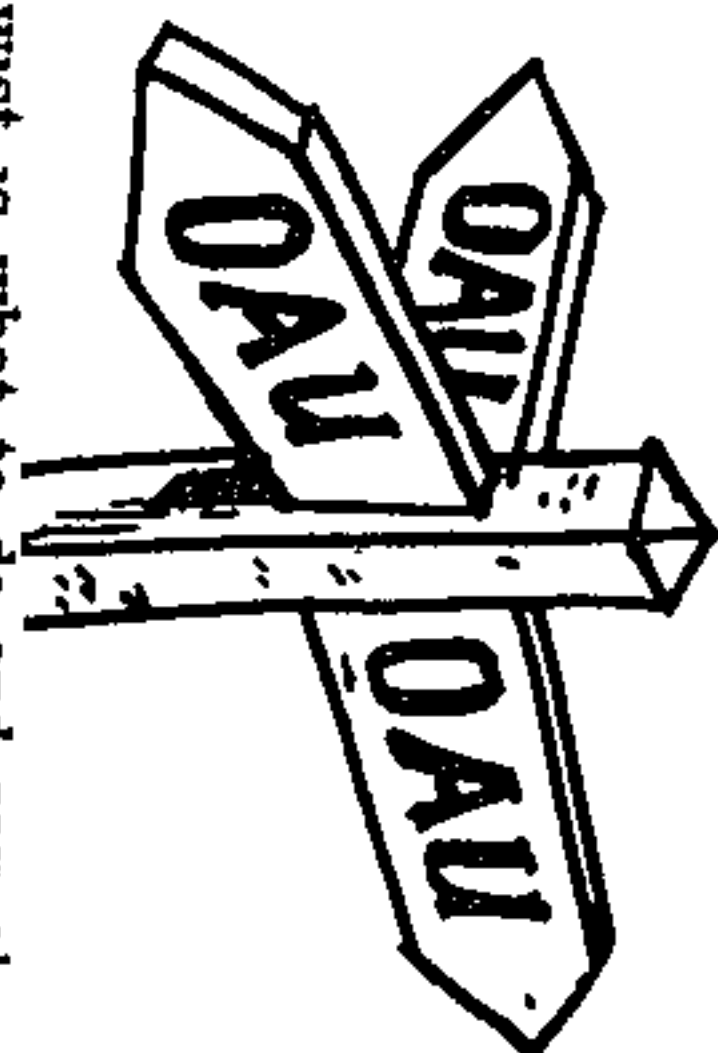
The likeliest alternative site is Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's capital and permanent home of the OAU secretariat. The possible date is mid-summer or late in autumn, probably November — to avoid conflicts with Ramadan, Ethiopia's 10-year celebration of military rule and the opening of the United Nations Assembly in New York.

The OAU can use the extra time. A summit now would almost certainly fail, given the organisation's inability to resolve three problems — two old and familiar, the third, old with a baffling new twist.

The first of the problems is how to bring peace to Chad, where French and Libyan troops prop up government and anti-government forces.

The second is how to settle the quarrel over the western Sahara between Morocco and the Polisario guerrilla movement.

The old problem with the new



twist is what to do and say about white-ruled South Africa

Condemnation of apartheid has long been almost the only item on the OAU's agenda for which unity has been real, not orchestrated. South Africa's friendship pact with Mozambique in March and its ceasefire agreement with Angola in February will not remove the issue from this year's summit, whenever it is eventually held. But the heads of state cannot ignore these successes for South Africa's prime minister, Mr Botha.

They have three options. The

first, to go on as if nothing had happened, is the least sensible. A continued barrage of rhetoric against South Africa, by states geographically far removed from it, will embarrass not only Mozambique's President Machel and Angola's President dos Santos, but also Messrs Nyerere of Tanzania, Kaunda of Zambia and Mugabe of Zimbabwe, who backed the decisions to deal.

The second possibility is to attempt to hoist South Africa with its own petard.

The OAU could try to manoeuvre South Africa into a corner where, to keep its promises to Angola and the United States, it must move forward on Namibian independence.

One way of doing that would be to offer an OAU force to replace the 25 000 Cuban troops who now protect Angola's government, threatened by meeting South African's main

condition for a Namibia agreement. It is true that OAU peacekeeping forces are expensive and usually unsuccessful, and South Africa might find another way of wriggling out of a deal. But the Cubans are now the main obstacle to the peace the OAU's front-line states are yearning for.

The third choice is to keep quiet and wait to see whether this year's agreements keep black Africans from dying before South Africa's guns. The OAU's council of ministers last month took this course, expressing "sympathy and deep understanding" to Mozambique and Angola, but refraining from total endorsement.

If the agreements break down, a return to the old script will be in order. But so long as they hold, the OAU's rear echelon may have to accept that it can for the moment do nothing about southern Africa.

OAU chief Campaign backs Kaunda as next

L.T. 29/5/84

RABAT — A discreet diplomatic campaign is backing one of Africa's elder statesmen, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, as the next chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

According to diplomatic sources in Rabat, several countries are campaigning to have President Kaunda, 60, take over from Ethiopia's Marxist leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, now that Guinea has officially declined to host

the next OAU summit. The country hosting the summit usually provides the chairman. Only three black African heads of state — Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast, Mr Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Dr Kamuzu Banda of Malawi — have ruled longer than President Kaunda.

The OAU is already split between moderate and radical camps over the issue of independence for the Western Sahara and the Chad

war, and the same split is apparent in the choice of the next chairman. The summit will now be held in Addis Ababa, the headquarters of the OAU, at a date to be fixed. But diplomatic sources in Rabat say the moderates have no intention of allowing Colonel Mengistu to be chairman for two years running.

The system of rotating the summit and the chairmanship around the continent had broken down and a new way of finding a new chairman had to be found, informed sources said.

Hence, they said, the campaign behind President Kaunda, who recently expressed concern for the fragile unity of the continent. "Africa must not allow itself to be divided and manipulated by forces within or outside the continent," he said during a visit to Nairobi last week.

"We must maintain



Dr Kenneth Kaunda

the highest degree of unity in our ranks and save the OAU from collapse." President Kaunda, a moderating influence in his region's disputes with South Africa, is a pragmatic grass-roots politician who has managed to keep his country's 72 tribes and sub-tribes reasonably cohesive since independence in 1964.

Recently, he has increasingly turned his spontaneous style of diplomacy to the confronta-

tion between independent African states and South Africa. While continuing to attack Pretoria verbally for its apartheid policy and continued control of SWA/Namibia, he has established links with the South African Government which have made his capital a regular venue for largely-secret negotiations between regional foes.

Earlier this month he hosted a conference which brought together South Africa and Swapo. The Zambian President's strong influence on Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma was widely regarded as the key factor in bringing the organization to the negotiating table and although the meeting produced no agreement, President Kaunda held out the possibility of further talks.

President Kaunda's emergence as an African elder statesman began with his strong material support for decolonization wars in neighbouring Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and energetic diplomatic involvement in more distant continental disputes.

His commitment to the solution of continental problems has led to criticism at home that he pays too much attention to external affairs. But he says that no African country can be truly stable and secure before the attainment of a united continent — Sapa-Reuter

RDM 16/10/84 (250)

GOVT SPENDING 3,9% OVER BUDGET

By HAROLD FRIDJHON

GOVERNMENT spending is running at 3,9% above the revised Budget target at the halfway mark of the fiscal year.

At September 30, the Treasury had spent R13,183bn out of a total Budget of R25,357bn. During the comparable period of last year the six-months expenditure was R11bn from a budgeted R21,175bn.

On these figures current expenditure is running at a rate of 19,7% above last year's. The average inflation rate for the eight months, as measured by the consumer price index, is about 11,05%.

With expenditure at R13,183bn and revenue at R10,891bn the deficit before borrowing amounted to R2,292bn. This was financed largely by raising R1,856bn in local issues of Government bonds and R566m in Treasury bills.

In September, RSA stock to the value of R360m was issued. Of this amount, R131m is said to have been taken up by the Public Investment Commissioners in the new bond 14,5% 2006, R200m in the 15% 1988 which market sources said was bought largely by overseas investors, and R29m in the 13% 2005.

Unless there are sharp curtailments of expenditure in the second half a number of departments appear to be overrunning their votes.

Transport is R50m ahead of budget. National Education has spent R552m — R120m ahead of budget. Defence, at R1,986bn, is more than R100m overspent. So is Agriculture, with spending of R446m. Industries & Commerce is R50m over budget, while other overspenders are the Commission for Administration and the Police.

Finance has already spent R2,115bn, whereas the halfway spending should have amounted to R1,745bn. Much of this overspending is a bookkeeping anomaly created by the issuing of Government bonds at a discount.

Well under budget are Co-operation & Development, Foreign Affairs and Community Development.

Looking at the departmental figures, it is difficult to see where the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, can introduce cuts to bring total Government expenditure into line with Budget estimates, let alone reduce the total burden of State spending.

Rand Daily Ma

The OAU prepares for another try at unity

While plans proceed for next month's OAU summit, Africa remains deeply split over the issue of Western Sahara's OAU membership — a split which threatens to have the same disastrous effects it did in earlier years reports HENRY REUTER of The Argus Foreign Service in Nairobi

WHILE OAU officials in Addis Ababa proceed with preparations for this year's summit meeting there, from November 12-15, all indications are that it will founder in the sands of the Western Sahara just as surely as did the OAU summit meetings of 1983, 1982, 1981 and 1980

Attempts to paper over the five-year-old crisis about the recognition of Western Sahara as the OAU's 51st member will not work this year

Western Sahara is refusing to stay away, as it has in the past in the interests of African unity. Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic president, Mohamed Abdelaziz is touring African countries to drum up support for the seating of the SADR at this year's summit meeting

Morocco is as adamant as ever in refusing to recognise what it calls "this phantom state" and continues to threaten a mass walkout if the SADR is seated, its attitude having hardened as a result of calls by Abdelaziz for an OAU trade boycott of Morocco

Of the 50 OAU countries, 29 have recognised the SADR. Morocco and its allies claim that under the OAU charter a two-thirds majority vote is required for all OAU decisions, including one to appoint a member state, and that all applicants for OAU membership must be an "independent, sovereign African states," which the Polisario's SADR is not

A year ago, it was thought that the crisis might be resolved by the holding of a referendum in the disputed territory to ascertain the wishes of its people

All sides agreed to the referendum, but a dispute then arose over who should be allowed to vote, Morocco submitting that only genuine



residents of the region should get the vote and not the many thousands of Polisario supporters who have drifted in from neighbouring countries

No referendum has been held. Morocco has built a great wall of sand, 960 km long, to keep the Polisario forces out of the phosphate rich areas of the Western Sahara, and is having very little difficulty in doing so

It also recently entered into a surprise merger agreement with Polisario's greatest supporter, Libya, as a result of which the Polisario forces are reported to be crumbling, leaving Morocco in no mood for compromise

Within the OAU some delegates blame Kenya for the current impasse

The crisis came about during the OAU chairmanship of Kenya president Daniel Arap Moi. When the OAU Foreign ministers convened in Addis Ababa in 1982 to prepare for the 1982 summit meeting, a 12-man Polisario delegation all dressed in blue robes, arrived early, took seats in the conference hall, linked their arms and refused to budge

The then Kenyan Foreign Minister, Robert Ouko, who should have chaired the meeting, was embarrassed by their presence and declined to take the chair

Botswana's Foreign Minister, Mr Archie Mogwe's offer to chair the meeting was accepted

Mogwe promptly recognised the blue robed delegation, and the SADR has claimed ever since that on that day it became a member of the OAU

Some say that if Kenya had met its responsibilities and been firmer with intruders the Western Sahara crisis would never have arisen

Dr Ouko may be forgiven for his reticence. A few months earlier he had had to break up a fist fight between Moroccan and Polisario delegates at an OAU meeting in Nairobi

Both sides appear to be in a mood to have another go at each other in Addis Ababa next month, in whatever way suggests itself

The prospects of a successful OAU summit meeting have, to say the least, diminished

Morocco poised to walk out of Addis summit

an hour 12/11/84

OAU chiefs face a bleak agenda

ADDIS ABABA.

AGAINST A backdrop of
worldwide publicity for Ethiopia's famine and economic crisis, leaders began arriving in the Ethiopian capital yesterday for the opening of the 20th summit of the Organisation of African Unity today.

About 30 heads of state are expected to attend the summit, which is scheduled to end on Wednesday or Thursday.

The agenda is a long one.

Morocco has threatened to boycott the summit and quit the OAU if its battlefield rival for control of the Western Sahara, the Polisario Front, is seated at the meeting. An emergency meeting of the six-nation implementation committee on the Western Sahara, the former Spanish colony annexed by Morocco in 1975, was held yesterday in an attempt to defuse the Moroccan situation.

Polisario was admitted to the OAU as its 51st member under the guise of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic in February 1982, triggering off a string of boycotts by Morocco and at least 17 other pro-Western moderate African states.

Because of the boycott two summit meetings collapsed in Libya last year. The 19th summit was only held in June 1984 after Polisario, which is backed by Algeria and Libya, agreed to stay away from the meeting on a temporary basis.

Polisario, lobbying heavily in the hotels and conference halls in Addis Ababa, has vowed to attend this summit, eliminating any chance of compromise and ensuring Moroccan retaliation.

However, this time a Moroccan walkout may not receive enough support to leave the OAU summit without a quorum.

Even if that hurdle is overcome the summit, which is scheduled to open on Wednesday, including the recent peace accords signed by Angola and Mozambique with South Africa.

Once again the US is expected to come under fire for its failure to achieve independence for South West Africa.

Besides the political agenda, African leaders have a long list of economic worries to mull over during their summit.

OAU members are in areas in their contributions to the organisation by an estimated \$55-million — more than the OAU's annual budget.

The continent's foreign debt has been mushrooming over the years and has passed the \$300-million mark with little prospect of repayment as ballooning populations have pushed Africa's limited resources to the hilt.

The leaders were also expected to approve a plan of action to combat the drought and famine now sweeping 34 states.

● Cape Verdian President Aristides Pereira flew to Mozambique over the weekend for talks with President Samora Machel, and the two leaders of former Portuguese colonies departed together yesterday for Addis Ababa.

Mr Pereira has served as a host for talks between black African nations and South Africa. — UPI and Sapa-AP.

230

RBM 13/1/84 (230)

Morocco set to quit OAU

ADDIS ABABA — Barring last minute upsets, the Polisario Western Sahara independence movement was set to attend its first Organisation of African Unity summit yesterday, provoking a walkout by Morocco, African officials said.

Rabat was unlikely to get enough support to deprive the session of a 34-state quorum, a tactic its backers have twice used effectively in the past, the officials and diplomats said.

The seating of the Polisario climaxes a three-year row over the issue which wrecked one summit in 1982, almost torpedoed another last year and has brought the 21-year-old OAU close to paralysis, if not collapse.

Since the Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic was admitted in a disputed administrative move in February, 1982, the OAU has been split between supporters of Morocco, which administers the Western Sahara, and those which think it should be independent under SADR government.

Wary of Morocco's refusal to talk directly to its guerrilla foes, even Rabat's supporters will now accept the seating of the SADR so the OAU can deal with more pressing problems like economic stagnation and drought, the officials said.

Only Zaïre, one of Morocco's most faithful supporters, has said it will walk out and suspend its membership if the SADR is

seated Morocco, a founder member, says it will leave for good.

The officials said there was a possibility of two other unnamed states leaving, but not enough to wreck the quorum.

A SADR spokesman said yesterday he was confident the Polisario would take its seat for the first time at an OAU summit opening.

"Thirty OAU states recognise us, 31 including us, so there will be no problem finding a quorum," he said.

Yesterday, moderate Nigeria became the latest state to recognise the SADR.

The likelihood of SADR participation was seen by many delegations as a decisive victory for radicals who have backed

the Polisario since it began its war of independence after Rabat took control of most of the former Spanish territory in 1976.

African diplomats said they expected Morocco to be present in the conference room of Africa Hall before the opening ceremony to announce its intention to quit, and then to leave the building.

Some delegations said there was still pressure on Morocco to stay.

It will be the first time any state has quit the OAU since its founding in 1963 and it could temporarily stall OAU efforts to find a diplomatic solution to the Western Sahara problems — Sapa-Reuter.

Speculation rife on OAU seats for ^{STAR} Swapo, ANC 3/11/84

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

230
ADDIS ABABA — The seating of Western Sahara Polisario rebels at the Organisation of African Unity summit has led to speculation that OAU radicals are planning similar treatment for Swapo and the African National Congress.

President Nyerere of Tanzania, the new OAU chairman, is reputed to have planned yesterday's seating of the Polisario movement's Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic as the 51st member of the OAU, ignoring the OAU Charter and objections by moderate states.

Zaire's Foreign Minister, Mr Umba di Lutete, pointed out before his delegation's withdrawal that the case of Swapo was identical to that of the Polisario.

Article 4 of the OAU charter declares "Each independent sovereign African state shall be entitled to become a member of the organisation."

And Article 10 states, "All resolutions shall be determined by a two-thirds majority of the members of the organisation."

Western Sahara failed to qualify on either count.

Swapo did not want to follow the lead of Western Sahara and become fully recognised by the OAU as an independent sovereign state, its leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, said today.

"We prefer to be a liberation movement until we defeat the South African colonialists," he said.

Declaring that Swapo intended to carry on fighting even if South Africa and Unita reached a settlement with the Angolan Government, Mr Nujoma said the OAU liberation committee approved this course and was now giving Swapo guns, ammunition and food.

● See Page 2,
World section

Morocco and Zaire stage OAU walkout

The Star's Foreign News Service

ADDIS ABABA — Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere took over the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) chairmanship in Addis Ababa yesterday — and immediately presided over a walkout of two of the organisation's longest-standing members, Morocco and Zaire.

Morocco announced that it was quitting in protest at the recognition of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic in contravention of the OAU's own charter.

Guerilla chief says food aid used by army

LONDON — Food aid from the West to drought-stricken Ethiopia is being used to sustain the army of the country's Marxist regime, an anti-government guerilla leader said yesterday.

Mr Asfaha Hagos, a member of the central committee of the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF), urged Western nations to bypass the Ethiopian Government and send food directly to Tigre province.

The province, in northern Ethiopia, has seen some of the worst effects of drought. The separatist TPLF claims to control 85 percent of the region.

"Much of the aid that is being sent by the West to Ethiopia is not reaching the people who need it most," Mr Hagos told a news conference. "This aid is being used to sustain the army of the regime in Addis Ababa."

Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam's Government has made similar allegations about famine relief in the north being diverted by guerilla forces.

About two million of the estimated six million drought victims live in Tigre province, Mr Hagos said — Sapa-Associated Press.

Zaire's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr Umba di Lutete, said the SADR recognition, presented as a fait accompli by the OAU implementation committee on Western Sahara, had not, even as a matter of courtesy, been presented in advance to participating delegations.

It was, he said, a flagrantly illegal act and, while Zaire would not leave the OAU on the issue, it was "compelled to suspend its participation."

Earlier, both the SADR and the Moroccan delegations had been seated at the meeting and President Nyerere and the immediate past chairman, Ethiopia's General Mengistu Haile Mariam, had hailed the SADR as the OAU's 51st member.

RADICALS

Twenty-nine States, all of them regarded as the OAU's radicals, had supported the SADR's admission. Objections were twofold: first, that the SADR was not a sovereign and independent State and, second, that its admission would need a two-thirds majority vote as required by the OAU charter.

For President Nyerere it was a rough start to a year in the chair during which he had pledged to concentrate his efforts on organising Africa to further the struggle against the South African Government, both in South Africa and Namibia.

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mrs Margaret Thatcher has revealed how she was able to carry on normally after the Brighton bombing — she was sustained by a poem that begins "Life owes me nothing."

In a magazine interview Mrs Thatcher recalls the moment when the blast ripped through the Grand Hotel and says she probably owes her life to her principal private secretary, Mr Robin Butler.

He had insisted that she

Poem in boy

should look at — ment in her suit was nearly 3 am busy day ahead.

She had just r on her speech for ference a few was about to go to and then to bed.

"But then Robi-



Beauties fail to imp

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A British Conservative MP has dismissed contestants in this year's Miss World beauty contest as "plain" and "bitchy".

And, Mr Jonathan Sayeed claimed yesterday, there were prettier girls walking around his home city of Bristol.

After showing five of the contestants around Parliament, Mr Sayeed said "I'd expected a much more attractive lot. They are supposed to be the most at-

tractive girls in the all."

The girls were Miss Uruguay, Miss Guam and Man.

During the girls were over the way other their hair and dressed.

Another Tory Greenway, described many as a "lovely 'dumb blonde'".

Pres Nyerere New OAU head

ADDIS ABABA — Tanzania's Julius Nyerere took over the OAU chairmanship here on Monday — and immediately presided over a walkout of two of the organisation's longest-standing members, Morocco and Zaïre.

Morocco announced it was quitting the OAU in protest at its recognition of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic in contravention of the OAU's own charter.

A message from King Hassan read "while we wait for wiser days we shall bid you farewell."

Courtesy

Zaïre's Foreign Affairs Minister, Umba Di Lutete, said the SADR recognition, presented as a fait accompli by the OAU implementation committee on Western Sahara, had not, even as a matter of courtesy, been presented in advance to participating delegations.

For Nyerere it was a rough start to a year in the chair during which he had just pledged to concentrate his efforts on organising Africa to further the struggle

against the South African government, both in South Africa and Namibia.

President Kaunda of Zambia, who proposed Nyerere for the chairmanship, said the OAU had been very sick and in many ways had reached the point of death.

"Comrade" Mengistu had doctored it well over the past year, and it now needed Nyerere to speed its recuperation.

ANC

Nyerere said continued African unity was necessary not only for providing food and arms to the ANC and Swapo, but also for resisting attempts by South Africa to destabilise southern Africa by splitting its opposition — (this was thought to be a reference to the Nkomati Accord and other recent agreements).

Current industrial unrest in South Africa, Nyerere added, was all part of the struggle against apartheid, and South Africa's people should be encouraged to continue this defiance of apartheid rule.

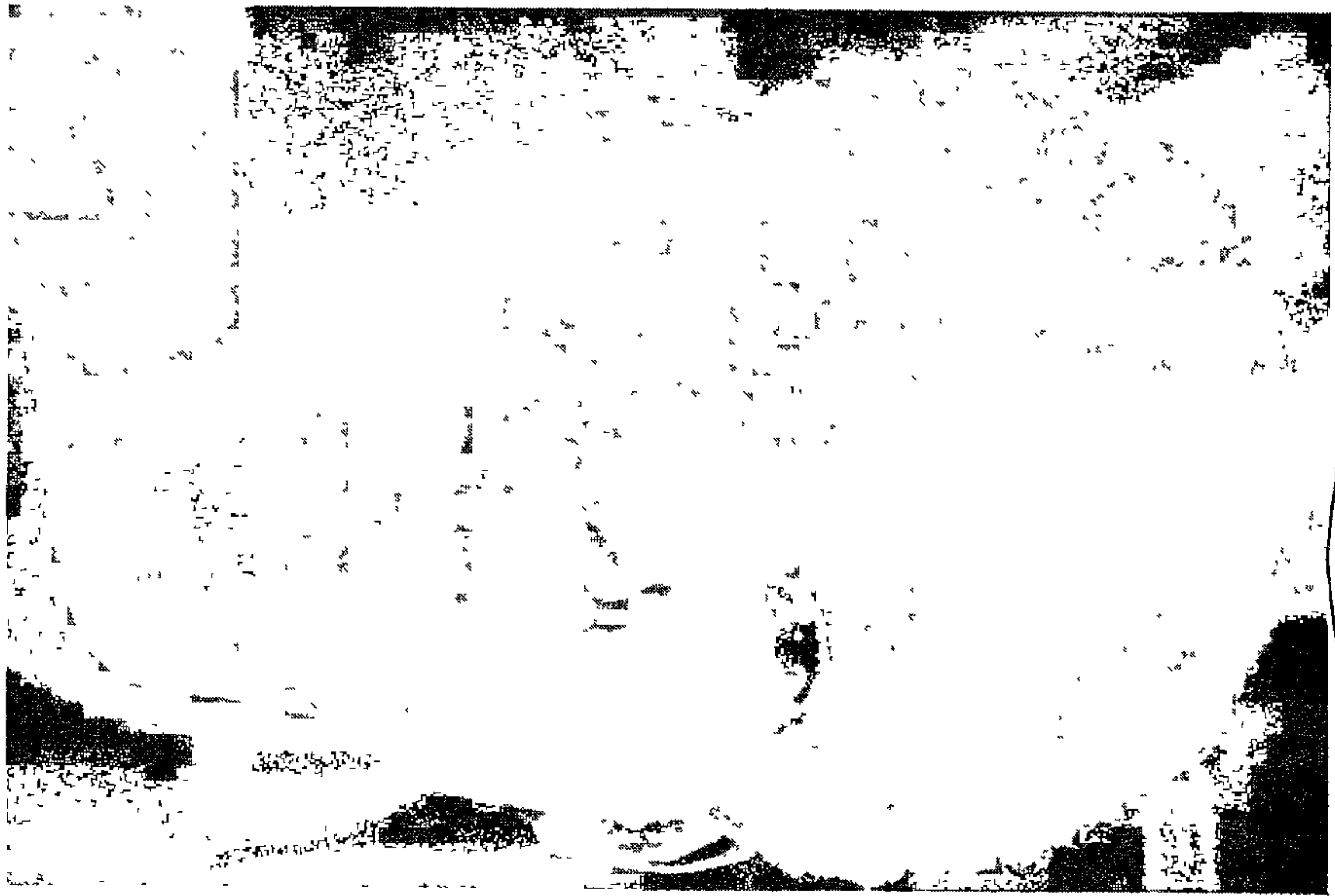
South African attacks on neighbouring countries would continue, he said, unless the cost was made too high. Up till now this had not been the case.

He praised Lesotho for not giving in to heavy South African "blackmail" and Botswana for resisting threats aimed at forcing it to recognise the Bantustans and even become one itself.

Some radical delegations later expressed surprise at the loud applause given to both the Moroccan and Zaïrean delegations after their assertions that the SADR recognition was illegal and a breach of the OAU charter.

A snap survey after the conference had adjourned for a dinner party hosted by the Ethiopian Head of State indicated that 11 other delegations may feel sufficiently strongly 'about the radicals' fait accompli to raise it later in the session, due to end tomorrow.

PRESIDENT JULIUS NYERERE: New OAU head.



The OAU's meeting on SA 'a lead balloon'

A/AS.4/10/7/85

230

HENRY REUTER of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Nairobi on last week's meeting in Tanzania of the OAU's 'liberation committee'

WHAT may be the Organisation of African Unity's only opportunity this year to launch its annual political attack on South Africa went down like a lead balloon in Arusha, Tanzania, last week, when OAU chairman, Julius Nyerere, presided over the main annual gathering of the OAU liberation committee

For his swan-song to the committee, from which he is expected to retire when he relinquishes the Tanzanian presidency later this year, Nyerere had prepared a speech, considered to be so important that a special invitation was issued to foreign correspondents based in neighbouring Kenya to go to Tanzania to report it

For many listeners it was a disappointment. Gone was the fiery rhetoric, the indignation, the rousing call to arms. In its place a dreary repetition of the current OAU chairman's belief that apartheid must be overthrown by force, and a stinging condemnation of OAU states for not putting their hearts and souls into it.

He said that the R7-million which the OAU has assessed on its 50 member states for 1984-85 contributions to the liberation fund was ridiculously small, bearing in mind that Norway alone had given the committee R10-million this year.

And he complained that only a small fraction of OAU members' dues had been paid, 33 states having paid nothing at all, seven owing part of their



President Julius Nyerere . . . a disappointment

assessments and only ten having paid up.

Significantly the figure of 33 non-payers was the same as that given last February as the number of defaulters on their 1983-84 contributions.

Nyerere also made the bitter statement that while certain Western countries were calling for an economic boycott of, and disinvestment in, South Africa, black Africa's main economic weapon in the anti-apartheid struggle, the SADCC, was blunted because "for the time being" most SADCC members had no choice but to trade with South Africa "even while know-

ing — and indeed suffering from — the vulnerability which results from it."

None of this augurs well for this year's OAU summit meeting, due to open in Addis Ababa on July 15, which for the second time in the organisation's history will be devoted entirely to Africa's economic crisis.

At last year's summit, interim Secretary-General, Mr Peter Onu, said the OAU had been gripped by a near paralysis. Many states were not paying their general OAU dues, arrears totalled R88-million and only R7-million of the R51-million 1984-85 budget had been received.

The assembled heads of state reacted by invoking OAU financial rules to preclude from voting at future summits any state which failed to settle its debts by January, 1985.

All indications are that the debt situation is no better now than it was a year ago, thus raising the question of whether this month's summit meeting will be able to raise the necessary two-thirds quorum if last year's no-pay-no-vote decision is enforced.

Only four items appear on the 1985 summit agenda, prepared by a seven nation committee. They are:

- Measures to speed up the implementation of the Lagos plan of action, a blueprint for economic development, which envisages an African common market by the year 2000.

- A programme to rehabilitate agriculture and improve the continent's food supply.

- Africa's R300-billion external debt, and

- A common platform for sub-regional, regional, continental and international cooperation.

OAU foreign ministers are now meeting (in Addis Ababa from July 10-16) to discuss this agenda.

The third item may be the most controversial. A group of states, led by Tanzania, is urging that heavily indebted African countries get together to demand jointly that their Western creditors waive or reduce their debts.

OAU plan to save Africa

ADDIS ABABA — African leaders last night adopted a master-plan to save their continent from economic disaster, an Organization of African Unity (OAU) spokesman said.

He said OAU states approved the "Addis Ababa Declaration" on fighting drought and reducing their huge \$170-billion (about R340 billion) debt on the second day of their three-day summit here.

OAU leaders, including 21 heads of state, rushed through discussion of draft resolutions and the declaration prepared by economic experts which call on the West to give more aid and to ease debt-repayment terms.

The declaration also exhorts African governments to produce more food and to more than double what they allocate in budgets to agri-

culture to 25 percent of revenues in the next five years.

More than 150 million Africans are officially said to be facing food shortages out of a total population of about half-a-billion.

The heads of state shelved divisive political wrangling to unite in the face of what one document called "the twin challenges of development and survival".

"We reaffirm that the development of our continent is the primary responsibility of our governments and peoples.

"We recognize that the external debts are obligations which they have to honour. But in view of the negative developments in the international economic environment, we call on the international community to work towards an urgent and lasting solution to Africa's grow-

ing indebtedness," the statement said.

It called for an international conference on African debt and for a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to focus on Africa's "critical economic situation".

Summit sources said talks on political resolutions were also going well, including condemnation of Israel and South Africa, and that the only possible hiccup in an otherwise very smooth summit could be the election of a new secretary-general.

He will replace acting secretary-general Mr Peter Onu, who has held the job for the past two years because of failure to find a consensus on a successor.

Candidates for the post are Niger Foreign Minister Mr Idi Oumarou and Malian Foreign Minister Mr Blondin Beye — Sapa

Monday July 22 1985

More militant anti-SA drive likely by OAU

By Henry Reuter,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

ADDIS ABABA — A new, more militant campaign against South Africa is widely expected to be one of two major outcomes of the Organisation of African Unity's 21st summit meeting, which ended on Saturday.

The other will be an agonising reappraisal of the continent's need to end its long-term reliance on foreign aid and food handouts to develop its potential and feed its 450-million people.

Both were anticipated long before the 21 participating heads of state entered Addis Ababa's Africa Hall last Thursday.

But few expected the usually pragmatic, mild-mannered President Abdou Diouf of Senegal to speak so vehemently or for the tall man to express such a rage against apartheid immediately after taking over the mantle of the OAU chairmanship from Tanzania's Julius Nyerere.

ATTACK

The 50-year-old Diouf launched his attack as soon as he mounted the rostrum.

Reforms, which he alleged had resulted from pressure and attacks by the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress and other local organisations, were a sham because they excluded universal suffrage leading to majority rule.

Now, as the OAU chairman, he would do his utmost to ensure that African states acted on this year's crop of anti-South African resolutions.

These, embodied in what has become known as the Addis Ababa Declaration, commit all OAU countries to give financial and material assistance to the ANC, PAC, Swapo and countries neighbouring South Africa, to resist South African attempts to destabilise them "militarily and economically".

The summit also approved a 13-point

resolution on South Africa. This called for a world conference on sanctions, mandated the African group at the UN to step up its isolation campaign, commended civil disobedience in the country and endorsed the opinion that the South African Government could not be reformed but had to be totally destroyed.

That the 21st summit spent as much time discussing South Africa as on saving the rest of the continent from economic catastrophe was due to a lot of good preparatory work.

A steering committee of seven under Tanzanian Foreign Minister Mr Ben Mkapa, had not only supplied Africa's leaders with an excellent and detailed 50-page report on Africa's economic problems, and how best to tackle them, it also produced the draft Addis Ababa Declaration recording the reactions to this report of Africa's heads of state.

Two major surprises of these documents were Africa's acceptance of the need for the continent to seek its own long-term economic salvation and the emphasis of Africa's acceptance that the continent's \$170 billion (R340 billion) foreign debt was a debt of honour which had to be repaid.

But it was the outgoing OAU chairman, President Julius Nyerere, who crystallised Africa's thinking when he said "We want to pay our debts but we cannot agree to let our children die and our economies grind to a halt in order to carry burdens which have become so greatly increased by external events".

Equally notable and thought-provoking was the final summit speech of outgoing OAU interim secretary-general, Dr Peter Onu.

He said although the 21st OAU summit meeting would be seen as a political watershed in Africa's relentless struggle to control its political and economic destiny, the Addis Ababa Declaration and resolutions would be a waste of time if they were approved and not implemented.

EXAMPLE 8 - INTER-COMPANY PROFITS ON PLANT

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Africa prepares to step up its campaign on SA

HENRY REUTER of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Addis Ababa on the 21st summit meeting of the Organisation of African Unity

A NEW, more militant OAU in its campaign against South Africa is widely expected here to be one of two major outcomes of the organisation's 21st summit meeting, which ended at the weekend

The other will be an agonising reappraisal of the continent's need to end its long-term reliance on foreign aid and food handouts to develop its potential and feed its 450 million people

Both were anticipated long before the 21 participating heads of state made their entrances into Addis Ababa's Africa Hall last Thursday. But few expected the usually pragmatic, mild mannered president Abdou Diouf of Senegal to speak so vehemently or work his two metres tall figure into such a rage against apartheid. Immediately he took over the mantle of the OAU chairmanship from Tanzania's Julius Nyerere

Until now, he said, South Africa had pursued, practically with impunity, "its inhuman and atrocious policy of terrorism, characterised by daily assassinations, the persecution of freedom fighters and Bantustanisation, denying black South Africans, the oldest inhabitants

of the territory, their citizenship"

Reforms, which he alleged had resulted from pressure and attacks by the ANC, PAC and other local organisations, were a sham, because they excluded universal suffrage leading to majority rule

Now, as the OAU chairman, he would do his utmost to ensure that African states acted on this year's crop of anti-South African resolutions

These, embodied in what has become known as the "Addis Ababa declaration", commit all OAU countries to give financial and material assistance to the ANC, PAC and Swapo and to countries neighbouring the republic, to resist South African attempts to destabilise them, "militarily and economically"

Responding to a speech by an unnamed PAC official on behalf of all OAU liberation movements, the summit also approved a 13-point resolution on South Africa. This contained all the usual complaints, called for a world conference on sanctions, mandated the African group at the UN to step up its isolation campaign, commended civil disobedience in the Republic and endorsed the opinion



President Abdu Diouf

of the liberation movements spokesman that the South African government could not be reformed but must be totally destroyed

That the 21st summit spent as much time on South Africa as on saving the rest of the continent from economic catastrophe was due to a lot of very good advance preparatory work

Two major surprises of these documents were Africa's acceptance of the need for the

continent to seek its own long-term economic salvation and their emphasis of Africa's acceptance that the continent's R340-billion foreign debt was a debt of honour which had to be repaid

They hedged such statements around, of course, with all kinds of pleas for the conversion of loans into grants, the waiving of interest rates etc. But it was outgoing OAU chairman, president Julius Nyerere, who crystallised Africa's thinking when he said "We want to pay our debts but we cannot agree to let our children die and our economies grind to a halt in order to carry burdens which have become so greatly increased by external events"

Equally notable and thought provoking was the final summit speech of outgoing OAU interim Secretary General, Dr Peter Onu

He said that although the 21st OAU summit meeting would be seen as a political watershed in Africa's relentless struggle to control its political and economic destiny, the Addis Ababa declaration and resolutions would be a waste of time, and Africa would face disaster, if they were approved and not implemented

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Melbourne cricket f jeer Wes

MELBOURNE — Jeered former South African batsman Kepler Wessels at the Melbourne cricket match last night during a match between Victoria and Queensland.

Wessels was booed in the Allan Border.

Some of the 30,000 spectators shouted at Wessels during his Test cricket match and speculation of his soon return to South Africa.

Wessels was booed but then ignored by the crowd. Wessels made 100 runs in the Queensland defeat by seven wickets.

Star's Foreign News Service

African states push for ban on air travel to SA

STAR
12/12/85

230

The Star's Foreign
News Service

PARIS — A major campaign was launched against Pretoria at the three-day Franco-African summit here yesterday — with poet Breyten Breytenbach well in the forefront.

Last night he joined a high-powered delegation to meet the chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), President Abdu Diouf of Senegal.

He was accompanied by the secretary-general of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc), Mr Chris de Broglie, and delegation from the Association of African Jurists (AJA).

The delegation detailed plans for the 36 nations attending the summit to clamp a total boycott on all airlines flying to and from South Africa.

STANDSTILL

The implementation of the plan could mean air traffic to and from South Africa would come to a standstill.

The AJA delegation wants to ban the use of all African airports and airspace, not only to South African planes but to aircraft of all nationalities flying to and from South Africa.

The AJA, which was created in 1979, held a big anti-apartheid conference in Tripoli, Libya, at the end of last month.

With the backing of Libya's leader, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, it created a solidarity fund which will build the Steve Biko University in memory of the Black Consciousness leader who

died in detention in 1977. The university will take only young South Africans and will serve as a centre of information on the evils of apartheid.

Mr Diouf told delegation members he would see them again in the next 48 hours. OAU sources said he favoured the AJA boycott demand and would also like to see a ban on all mail and telecommunications with South Africa — so no letters will be delivered and telephone calls made to the country.

The summit is being attended by 36 nations including France, and 18 have sent presidents or prime ministers.

The six Frontline states have sent ambassadors as observers. Summit sources said many leaders of French-speaking African countries were opposed to enlarging the summit to include the six states.

The three days here will focus on resolutions to isolate South Africa. Even President Omar Bongo of Gabon, looked on as a moderate African leader, was breathing fire and brimstone to get South Africa and said moves against it "should be much stronger".

"Western powers, instead of selling us guns, should instead put pressure on South Africa where people are humiliated, tortured and killed every day," he said.

Under intense discussion was the proposal that France would grant political asylum to Nelson Mandela.

A summit source said "There will definitely be an announcement about Mandela by the time the conference ends tomorrow."

OK strike 'is set to continue today'

Labour Reporter

THE pay strike by thousands of OK Bazaars workers throughout the country was set to continue today, Mr Jay Naidoo, a spokesman for the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers' Union in Durban, said yesterday.

More than 5 000 workers at more than 100 OK outlets stopped work on Thursday last week in support of their demand for a R160 a month pay rise, after rejecting a company offer of R85 a month.

The strike, which has affected about 20 OK outlets in Natal, had been marked by a spate of incidents which resulted in charges of assault and malicious

damage to property being laid against strikers.

More than 200 strikers had been dismissed.

The union had called for a new round of talks with the management, Mr Naidoo said, adding that the company had responded by requesting a detailed agenda from the union.

'We supplied the information and are now awaiting a reply,' he said.

Mr Naidoo said that the company's offer of R85 would have raised the average wage to only R350 a month. The union was demanding a 'living wage of R550 per month'.

OK management could not be reached for comment yesterday.

OAU plans to cut back staff

230

CHT Times 25/3/86

ADDIS ABABA. — The Organization of African Unity (OAU), frequently criticized for extravagance, plans to lay off hundreds of staff and close three offices to save itself from possible extinction.

African and Western diplomats say the cuts are resented by officials whose jobs are at risk, and a battle is likely be-

tween entrenched bureaucrats and the organization's new leadership.

They describe OAU chairman President Abdou Diouf of Senegal as a dynamic and determined leader, and say that although he is likely to serve only a single one-year term, this does not mean the battle to cut costs will end.

President Diouf is supported by the secretary-general, Mr Ide Oumarou, of Niger, who has been at the forefront of the campaign to reduce the bureaucracy.

Mr Oumarou told African foreign ministers recently that the OAU was spending 80 percent of its budget on staff costs, when much of this should be devoted to developing the continent's abundant natural resources and raising living standards.

Mr Oumarou, elected to a four-year term last July, proposed the closure of regional offices in Accra, Bangui and Kampala which have been unproductive for years and "the laying off of certain officials who are manifestly under-employed".

Back down

The secretary-general did not say how many officials would be laid off, but Western diplomats in Addis Ababa, where the OAU is based, put the number at about 120 out of a total of 760. In addition, Mr Oumarou planned to abolish about 30 posts which had been vacant for some time, they said.

A report approved by the OAU Council of Ministers earlier this month stated that "it was finally agreed that the secretary-general should proceed with the (staff-cutting) exercise," indicating that Mr Oumarou's opponents had been forced to back down.

Mr Oumarou has also been campaigning, with

some success, to ensure that OAU nations pay membership arrears which have been due for many years.

He told the recent foreign ministers' meeting that these arrears had been reduced from about R62 million last May to about R39.2 million in January. But if dues owed for the current year were included, outstanding contributions would total about R81 million, he said.

UN criteria

The problem of unpaid membership dues has plagued the OAU for at least a decade, but the organization has never shown serious signs of enforcing a rule allowing for the suspension of member states which fail to pay their subscriptions on time.

Membership fees to the OAU vary according to each country's resources and are calculated according to the United Nations' criteria.

OAU officials said Morocco, which resigned from the organization last year, owed R10 million and Libya about R3 million.

In the last year or so the OAU has shown new signs of life, spurred by the grave economic crisis that has affected almost the entire continent.

The drought has forced leaders to seek long-term solutions to the continent's increasing poverty.

At the last OAU summit here in July last year, leaders drew up a master-plan aimed at ending the downward spiral of hunger and at boosting ever-falling food production.

The summit was regarded as a possible turning point in the continent's economic development, but it remains to be seen whether the political will exists to put its aims into practice — Sapa-Reuter

OAU tightens belt in struggle for survival

25/3/86

3 DAY

230



ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) is to lay off hundreds of staff and close three offices to save itself from extinction.

African and Western diplomats say the cuts are fiercely resented by officials whose jobs are at risk. A prolonged battle is likely between entrenched bureaucrats and the organisation's new leadership.

They describe OAU chairman, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, as a dynamic and determined leader.

He is supported by secretary-general Ide Oumarou of Niger, who has been at the forefront of the campaign to reduce the costly bureaucracy.

Oumarou told African foreign ministers recently that the OAU was spending 80% of its budget on staff when much of it should be devoted to developing the continent's natural resources and raising living standards.

To continue spending in this way on salaries and other administrative expenses "would amount to condemning the OAU to definite sclerosis and its objectives to failure", he warned.

Oumarou, elected for a four-year term last July, proposed the closure of unproductive regional offices in Accra, Bangui and Kampala and "laying off of certain officials who are manifestly under-employed".

He did not say how many officials he wished to lay off, but Western diplomats in Addis Ababa, where the OAU is based, put the number at about 120 of a total staff of 760.

A report approved by the OAU Council of Ministers earlier this month said "it was finally agreed

that the secretary-general should proceed with the (staff-cutting) exercise".

But African diplomats said countries such as Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda and the Central African Republic, which had most to lose from the job cuts, were likely to fight the reductions.

Oumarou has been campaigning, with some success, to ensure that OAU nations pay membership arrears which have been due for many years.

He told the foreign ministers' meeting these arrears had been reduced from \$31m last May to \$19.6m in January. If dues owed for the current year were included, outstanding contributions would total \$40.5m, he said.

Contributions vary according to each member's resources and are based on UN criteria.

OAU officials say Morocco, which resigned from the organisation last year over the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic — the diplomatic arm of the Polisario guerrillas fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara — owes \$5m and Libya \$3m.

Morocco's exit was the climax of a lengthy and bitter wrangle, one of many that have thwarted the organisation's quest for African unity.

The OAU probably reached its nadir in 1982, when only 27 members out of 51 turned up to take part in its annual summit in Tripoli because of a boycott by conservative states over the admission of the Western Sahara.

The summit was abandoned for lack of a quorum, and it was widely questioned whether the organisation could survive the debacle.

But in the last year or so the OAU has shown new signs of life, spurred

by the grave continent-wide economic crisis.

The severe drought that has killed millions in Ethiopia, Sudan and the Sahel region has forced leaders to seek long-term solutions to the continent's increasing poverty.

At the OAU summit in Addis Ababa last year, leaders drew up a master-plan aimed at boosting food production.

The summit was regarded as a possible turning point in the continent's economic development. But it remains to be seen whether the political will exists to put its aims into practice.

The problems are immense, with 150-million people going hungry every day and debts totalling \$175bn.

Western and African economists say that apart from the drought, the crisis is a result of serious neglect of the farming sector and the disproportionate attention paid to the urban elite.

Only recently have steps been taken to make over-staffed state-owned corporations more efficient and to ensure that farmers receive a fair price for their crops.

The UN General Assembly is to hold a special session in May to focus on Africa's crisis and the OAU is convening a series of meetings to prepare documents for the conference.

But Western diplomats say African governments are experiencing severe difficulties in gathering the necessary data for the UN meeting and that if crucial documents are not prepared in time the conference is unlikely to achieve its purpose of co-ordinating international action to save Africa from crisis. — Sapa-Reuter.

OAU ready to back 5-year plan for economic recovery

31/3/86 STAR 230

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

UN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

Southern African states seek \$9,4bn

NEW YORK — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) presented the United Nations with a \$9,418bn "priority programme" for Southern Africa — and in justification, it charged that SA's depredations had already cost the region more than that.

Incorporated in a \$128bn, five-year set of proposals to extricate Africa from its present plight, the Southern African segment would require external aid to more than double at a time when donor nations were becoming less generous



● DIOUF

It would also require something to be done to alleviate more than \$7,3bn in existing debt

Placing the entire package before a special session of the UN General Assembly, OAU chairman and Senegal President Abdou Diouf called it "an act of faith", expressing African countries' resolve to take into their own hands the recovery of their continent

Africa's woes

He told the assembly that the crisis had highlighted African "shortcomings and mistakes", but also showed how colonially-inherited "foreign-orientated economies" and "rigidity and inequity of the international economic system" contributed to Africa's woes

The priority programme focuses on agriculture and such support sectors as transport and communications.

The OAU planners maintain that Afri-

RICHARD WALKER

can countries themselves will be able to finance 70% of the package, if rich nations kick in the rest.

This has met with wide scepticism

One estimate made at yesterday's opening session had the Africans seeking close to \$100bn in increased aid and debt relief over the five years.

Yesterday, the Netherlands announced that it would waive about \$80 in debt repayments from the poorest countries

The OAU warned that the eight states most influenced by SA, must expect to encounter "serious difficulties" in implementing the recovery programme

Regional analysis

Along with the five-year aid plan for Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the OAU drafters issued a regional analysis which acknowledged much of the region's economic dependence on the Republic

Then they charged that SA "aggression and destabilisation" had cost its neighbours "in excess of" \$10bn during the past, 1980-85, five-year period — "an amount that represents more than one third of all their exports and indeed more than all foreign aid"

The tally was said to be an accumulation of "war damage, extra defence expenditure, higher transport and energy costs, loss of exports and tourism, smuggling, refugees, reduced production, lost economic growth and boycotts and embargoes"

OAU to set up ad hoc peace army

HARARE — African defence ministers have agreed to set up an ad hoc peacekeeping force to intervene in military conflicts on the continent at the request of either side, said delegates at a meeting here

Reporters were barred from the four-day meeting of defence ministers of the 50-member Organisation of African Unity, except for the formal opening on Tuesday and Saturday's close

But delegates disclosed that the ministers agreed to accept a recommendation by a meeting of African defence chiefs in Harare that ended on May 23. The military men suggested scrapping a

20-year dream of a permanent pan-African army in favour of an ad hoc force

Delegates could provide few details on the composition of such a force, when it might be formed or how it would be financed

Mr Ernest Kadungure, Zimbabwe's Minister of State for Defence, conceded at the closing session that financing would be a "thorny issue".

The OAU meeting was held with delegates fully mindful of South Africa's May 19 raids on alleged African National Congress bases in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Security against attacks and threats from South Africa were thus a major issue — Sapa-Associated Press

THE WORLD THIS WEEK

230

Harare: Mailed fist from Mugabe

ZIMBABWE is projecting its most hostile attitude ever towards apartheid rule in South Africa following a massive 40 000-strong rally in the capital on Sunday to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's speech at the mass rally at Harare's main Rufaro stadium has been dubbed a "war alert" by the local press which usually reflects ruling Zanu (PF) Party thinking

The rally, held as an act of "solidarity with the struggling masses of South Africa", was the first of its kind. It was larger than a similar rally

held four years ago for the South West African People's Organisation and its war in Namibia

By HOWARD BARRELL,
Harare

Mugabe announced the formation of a sixth army brigade, that national service would be introduced and that workers would receive weaponry training to counter the threat from South Africa

He also said he would be pushing hard in the Organisation of African Unity for the formation of an African army — an idea which has been

kicked around for a few years in the OAU but which has come to nothing

"I cannot see the South African regime defeating an African force that is well equipped," he told the rally

Mugabe appealed to the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist congress to bury their differences in the fight against "the enemy"

The small ANC and PAC exile communities in Zimbabwe were very much in evidence at the rally, displaying their respective flags and giving performances by choirs

The challenge before the two outlawed organisations was to arm the South African people, he added

Mugabe has in the past declared Zimbabwe's willingness to provide moral, political and material support, but he has stopped short of declaring his willingness to provide the two

organisations with military facilities

It is unclear whether his speech on Sunday indicated he was about to cross this threshold.

But what is clear is that the rally and Mugabe's speech indicated a new sense of Zimbabwean outrage at events in South Africa and an intention to do more to correct the situation

One measure proposed by Mugabe was the establishment of a South African solidarity fund. Mugabe himself pledged R2 400 to the fund, and called upon all Zimbabweans to give at least R1,40 to it. If realised, this could mean the accumulation of some R11,2-million

Britain buying time for SA — OAU body

The Star's Africa News Service

ARUSHA — Amid calls for economic sanctions against South Africa the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee started a three-day meeting here yesterday

Opening the 46th session of the committee, Tanzania's Prime Minister and First Vice-President, Joseph Warioba, said mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions on South Africa remained the only peaceful means to change Pretoria's apartheid policies

He said British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit was being used to buy time for the South African Government

The Commonwealth, he said, should not allow the British Government to avert sanctions under the excuse that it is seeking a compromise

The three-day Liberation Committee meeting, which is being attended by delegates from 22 countries, will discuss a report submitted by liberation movements recognised by the OAU

OAU admits air embargo plans flopped

The Star's Foreign
News Service

PARIS — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) made plans a year ago to halt all air traffic to and from South Africa over Africa but was unable to implement them, a senior official said in Paris.

OAU secretary-general Mr Ide Oumarou had been asked by reporters "Do you have any plans to isolate South Africa by air?"

LEGAL OBSTACLES

Mr. Oumarou, on a visit to France, replied "We thought we had finalised plans to do so 12 months ago but for various reasons we have been unable to get our act together.

"We just could not implement our plans, for we discovered there are complicated legal obstacles as well as financial motives to take into consideration.

"Some African states would face

considerable hardship if they could not count on revenue by granting landing rights to planes serving South Africa."

All African states, except a few, had banned all South African Airways overflights and refuelling stops.

Mr Oumarou was probably referring to Cape Verde, as well as the Comores, Seychelles and Mauritius.

There have been reports that SAA, under the guise of private companies, makes individual flights to Gabon and the Ivory Coast.

There are scheduled SAA flights to several of South Africa's neighbours, which are members of the OAU.

Mr Oumarou revealed that the OAU had decided "to organise a special fund which will pay compensation to those states suffering losses from an air blockade of South Africa."

But he added that such a fund was almost doomed from the outset as member nations were already indebted to the OAU for nearly R25 million in unpaid subscriptions.

16/7/86 STAR
230

Pan-African force is Mugabe idea for OAU summit

230
SOA
23/7/86

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — When Zimbabwe Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe goes to the annual summit meeting of OAU countries in Addis Ababa later this week he will raise the issue of a Pan-African defence force

But there are no expectations here that such a force will get off the ground in a hurry

Since his statement last month about the urgent need to form an African defence force, Mr Mugabe himself has admitted that this was only an idea

TWO ASPECTS

Earlier this year the OAU defence commission met in Harare and considered two separate aspects

One was the issue of sending a peace-keeping force to member countries where a conflict had arisen between two of them and the other was the suggestion of an African defence force to go to the defence of any country that suffered aggression

Mr Mugabe had been asked if a regional force could be established to

counter aggression from South Africa

He replied that if the idea of a Pan-African force was accepted and one was eventually established, then the idea of a regional unit of that force could be considered

There has been talk of a Pan-African defence force since the defence commission was formed more than 20 years ago

But speakers at the Harare meeting said that in that time the only achievement had been in drawing up a protocol to provide for one and that had still to be presented to heads of state for approval

Zimbabwe's Minister of State for defence, Mr Ernest Kadungure, in his closing address, said the meeting had appreciated the sensitivity of the matter and the due care and caution that would be required to establish a force

The best he could offer was that African countries had been able to overcome earlier ideological and other divisions, had passed the stage of making beautiful speeches, and had moved to the stage of "the genuine desire to implement resolutions"

'Liberation' forces in SA need aid — report

STAR 23/7/85 230

The Star's Africa News Service

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation for African Unity has been urged to increase its material assistance to "liberation" movements in South Africa

In his annual report to the OAU Council of Ministers preparing an agenda for the summit starting on Sunday, Mr Ide Oumarou referred to current negotiations between South Africa and the European Community and to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' mission

He said Africa's campaign for anti-SA sanctions had to be accompanied by increased material assistance to the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the South West Africa People's Organisation

It was unfortunate, he said, that the international conference on sanctions in Paris last month had not lived up to Africa's expectations

The conference condemned apartheid but postponed sanctions indefinitely, "paving the way for stepped-up armed struggle and civil war"

Mr Oumarou said more refugees were leaving South Africa because of repression and the intensification of

the armed struggle in the country

It was because Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe had accepted refugees from South Africa that the "racist minority government" had raided these countries on May 19

Mr Oumarou, who recently visited Lesotho, said the situation there was alarming

Because of its geographical position, Lesotho was suffering severe hardship. It was economically vulnerable and politically fragile

AGENDA ADOPTED

Mr Oumarou urged African states to demonstrate their solidarity with Lesotho by opening embassies there

Yesterday the Council of Ministers adopted an 11-item agenda on which it will deliberate for four days

The agenda includes a report from the OAU's Liberation Committee (which will deal almost exclusively with SA and Namibia), a report on the World Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, the report of the OAU Defence Commission and the Secretary-General's report on decolonisation

OAU may ban SA tourists

Cape Times 28/7/86 230

ADDIS ABABA. — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) yesterday adopted a loosely-worded resolution calling on black Africa to break all air and shipping links with South Africa.

"It's an important victory," said one delegate, who asked not to be identified by name or country. "This proposed action could include banning South African tourists and other such measures."

The OAU council of ministers, which adopted the resolution after an all-night session, also urged African, non-aligned and all "peace-loving" countries to take action against Britain — such as breaking diplomatic ties, sports boycotts and unspecified economic measures.

Such "concrete measures" would force Britain to impose sanctions against South Africa, the ministers said.

The resolution on South Africa does not make it mandatory for the 50 OAU members to heed the call for a break of air and sea links with Pretoria. It "urges all members states who have not yet taken measures for the total isolation of South Africa to do so".

It does not apply to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, the three Southern African countries most dependent on South Africa.

The OAU is also to discuss the possibility of banning overflights by airliners bound from Europe and elsewhere to South Africa. This step could cost European airlines millions of rands.

The withdrawal of landing and refuelling rights would force the airlines to fly to South Africa in a single hop.

British Airways, whose 747s are relatively old, might be forced by such a ban into buying new aircraft.

● Zimbabwe and Zambia meanwhile have called for the expansion of a joint trade committee to examine ways of increasing bilateral trade and the effects of possible sanctions against South Africa on their economies, Ziana news agency reports.

And according to a report in London's Sunday Telegraph, a huge international relief operation and airlift would be needed to help frontline states if Pretoria was "driven into the laager" by punitive sanctions and then retaliated.

The Cape Times's correspondent in London reports that the newspaper's diplomatic correspondent said South Africa could be expected to close sea ports with rail routes and roads to the black states, cutting drastically their imports, exports and food supplies.

About 350 000 migrant black workers would be sent home.

Analysts say relief from the United States, Britain and the rest of the West might be necessary for several years. An airlift much bigger than the Berlin operation of 1948 would be needed to ferry supplies to land-locked areas.

Buyer

During 1984-5, South Africa handled six million tonnes of traffic to and from seven neighbouring countries. More than 2.4 million tonnes of this were South African exports, 1.6 million tonnes were goods sold to Pretoria and the remaining two million were the neighbouring states' overseas trade.

Pretoria is a leading buyer of produce and minerals from the surrounding region, selling in exchange manufactured goods, maize and grain.

Pretoria is Zimbabwe's biggest trade partner while Zambia

uses South Africa's railways, ports and transport services for a quarter of its exports and 35 percent of its imports.

Lesotho had 138 443 people, more than half its work force, employed in South Africa in 1984. Their remittances were worth about 40 percent of its national product.

Mozambique bought 12 percent of its imports from South Africa in 1984.

● In Nairobi, Kenya, the World Methodist Council, attended by delegates from 90 countries, called at the weekend for comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa "to make possible a less violent resolution of the South African tragedy".

Change

The 500-member council adopted a 10-point resolution listing steps which it said were needed "to bring about a positive change and to establish a free and just society in South Africa".

The council's action was endorsed in a virtually unanimous vote by the 2 500 people attending the 15th World Methodist Conference, a spokesman said.

Some members of the delegation from the Methodist Church of Southern Africa abstained from voting, the spokesman added.

The resolution called for Methodist organizations to pull their funds out of companies or banks with interests in South Africa and to urge their governments to impose sanctions.

It also called for the unconditional release of Mr Nelson Mandela, a lifting of the state of emergency and an immediate end to apartheid.

The delegates are to be addressed today by Bishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Peter Storey of the Methodist Church in South Africa — Sapa-Reuters-AP and UPI.

Tricky summit for OAU

Sanctions against South Africa, together with Africa's attempts to pull itself out of a deep economic and ecological crisis, will dominate the Organisation of African Unity summit which starts in Addis Ababa on Sunday.

Superficially, the two issues are unrelated

Unfortunately for Africa, victory on the sanctions issue will almost certainly mean that much of the money that would have been committed to Africa's recovery will be diverted to either enforcing sanctions or to compensating South Africa's neighbours for the impact sanctions will inevitably have on them and on their people.

Apart from anything else, the campaign for sanctions against South Africa will involve bitter criticism of the three developed countries which will have to make the greatest contribution to Africa's economic recovery: the United States, Great Britain and West Germany.

Next week's summit follows the 1985 OAU session which drafted Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) and the special United Nations General Assembly session earlier this year devoted to Africa's economic situation.

While the rich nations promised less money than Africa expected, the circumstances which led to APPER and the special General Assembly session prompted a number of observers to conclude that, at last, there was a glimmer of light at the end

By John D'Oliveira, Editor of
The Star's Africa News Service

of Africa's dark economic tunnel

However, the tunnel remains a long one.

The most recent study by the World Bank has shown that Africa would need at least \$11 billion in annual "concessional aid" until 1990 if the continent was to have any hope of economic recovery.

The World Bank pointed out that current aid totalled \$8.5 billion annually, leaving a gap of \$2.5 billion.

Because the rich nations did not guarantee to bridge this gap at the special General Assembly session (they promised only to do "everything possible" to help), Africa's leaders in Addis Ababa will still face something of an economic crisis.

However, they will also have to consider at least one proposal that will further drain Africa's already meagre resources and, of course, they will discuss sanctions against South Africa.

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, has already said that he will propose at the summit the creation of a pan-African army which would be charged — initially — with protecting black states in Southern Africa against South African

destabilisation and aggression

If the army is to be effective, it is to be adequately equipped to offer real resistance to the powerful South African Defence Force and if it is to become operational within a reasonable time, it will cost billions of dollars.

This is money which Africa can ill afford and, already, the Reagan Administration has made clear its opposition to the proposed force.

The OAU summit could coincide with a European Economic Community decision to impose sanctions on South Africa and it will certainly strengthen the determination of most Commonwealth nations to apply their own sanctions.

So the OAU must consider how its member states in Southern Africa can be helped to survive various sanctions packages.

The South African Government has already warned the world that the imposition of further punitive sanctions would force South Africa to send home workers from neighbouring states and to curtail, or even end, access to the South African infrastructure.

Even if South Africa does not retaliate against her neighbours as a result of sanctions, Southern Africa will be hard hit by any further deterioration in the South African economy.

It is conceivable that tougher economic sanctions, greater international isolation and increased activity by the African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress and the South West African People's Organisation, will provoke increased South African aid to Unita rebels in Angola, renewed military aid to the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and possible aid to dissidents in both Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The future in Southern Africa is almost impossible to predict.

However, there are a few near certainties. The most important of these is that the situation will become more tense, and thus more expensive, for the countries in the region.

There is only one source for the massive additional aid that will be required — the developed countries of the West — and the money available for all forms of aid is not infinite.

Ultimately and inevitably, the greater the economic pressure that Africa can persuade the West to apply to South Africa, the less money sub-Saharan Africa will have for its economic recovery and the longer that recovery will take.

ADDIS ABABA — African heads of state begin their annual three-day meeting today with discussions likely to be dominated by South Africa and Western reluctance to combat apartheid with economic sanctions

Foreign Ministers recommended measures against Britain and called for a ban on facilities for South African ships and planes

In a gesture unusual in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), they adopted intact a resolution drafted by the radical liberation committee calling for "concrete mea-

OAU for 'concrete measures' against UK

asures" to persuade Britain to end its opposition to sanctions

It suggests sports boycotts, economic reprisals and the breaking of diplomatic relations

The OAU heads of state and government can amend the resolution but diplomatic sources said they would probably adopt it without change

Conservative African states are under pressure from radicals like Nigeria, Uganda and Ethiopia

to take strong measures against Western states seen to be helping South Africa

The radicals do not want to damage the continent's credibility by pushing through decisions they know will not be carried out in practice

Nigeria accepted a resolution far short of its original demand for a ban on landing and berthing rights for ships and planes en route to or from South Africa — Sapa-Reuter

OAU decides on SA line

29/7/80 BUS 091 (230)

Western observers were amazed in Addis Ababa this week to find that the Organisation of African Unity was able to reach a consensus for the first time. It decided to try to force Britain into changing its attitude towards SA.

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ADDIS ABABA — Britain was in the dock when the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) began its three-day summit in Addis Ababa yesterday.

What has taken Western observers by surprise has not been the predictable African anger at British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to impose sanctions against SA, but that the OAU has apparently reached a consensus for the first time.

Diplomats had confidently expected foreign ministers from the 50 OAU countries to water down any draft proposal which did anything other than offer wordy condemnation of SA. At a special preliminary meeting on Saturday even moderate countries went along with the strongest statement yet to emerge from the OAU on SA.

The draft proposal called on Africa and other non-aligned countries to exert pressure on Britain by taking firm measures such as sports boycotts, economic reprisals and a break in diplomatic links.

Before the meeting, it was felt the proposal for reprisals against Britain would suffer the same fate as Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's plan for a Pan-African military force which was effectively shelved last Thursday. But the fact that the proposal was adopted in its original form meant that all 50 member states had agreed to it, more than Britain had expected, in the candid

Own Correspondent

words of a British diplomat, a real "verbal bashing" over SA, but not that the OAU would go so far as calling for measures such as the severing of diplomatic relations with Britain.

Each country in Africa has a different economic and political interest in the SA question. Most of the Frontline states' economies are interwoven with SA. Usually a more pragmatic view is taken which commits member states to little positive action.

In real terms, even if the proposal is adopted by the heads of state, little is expected to come of it. With its crippling economic problems Africa simply does not have the muscle to take any meaningful economic reprisals against Britain.

The concept of severing diplomatic relations is also a non-starter for many countries. Most of Britain's £1bn annual overseas aid goes to Africa.

What the hard-line resolution has shown, however, is that the continent's foreign ministers have united for the first time in their anger against Britain's refusal over sanctions. Some observers feel the hostility and bitterness generated over the issue could sweep away generations of friendly links and turn more countries towards the Soviet Union — The Daily Telegraph

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ONE Tink 29/7/86

United OAU lashes out at Britain

Own Correspondent

ADDIS ABABA — Britain was in the dock when the Organization of African Unity (OAU) began its three-day summit here yesterday

What has taken Western observers by surprise has not been the predictable African anger at the refusal of the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to impose sanctions against South Africa, but that the OAU has apparently reached a consensus for the first time

Diplomats had been confident that foreign ministers from the 50 OAU countries would water down any draft resolution which did anything other than offer wordy condemnation over South Africa

Moderates

But at a special preliminary meeting on Saturday, even moderate countries went along with the strongest OAU statement yet on South Africa

The draft resolution called on Africa and other non-aligned countries to exert pressure on Britain through measures such as sports boycotts, economic reprisals and a break in diplomatic links

It also condemned Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and Israel for their "nuclear and economic collaboration" with South Africa

The hard-line resolution has shown that the foreign ministers have united for the first time in their anger against Britain's refusal over sanctions.

Hostility

Some observers feel that the hostility and bitterness generated over this single issue could sweep away generations of friendly links and turn more countries towards the Soviet Union

Before the meeting it was felt that the proposal for reprisals against Britain would suffer the same fate as the plan of the Zimbabwean leader, Mr Robert Mugabe, for a Pan-African military force. The plan was effectively shelved last Thursday

But it seems Nigeria and Kenya argued strongly for the retention of the proposal on Britain. The fact that it was adopted in its original form meant all 50 states agreed on it

But even if the resolution is adopted by the heads of state, little is expected to come of it. With its crippling economic problems, Africa does not have the muscle to take meaningful economic reprisals against Britain. In addition, most of Britain's R4-billion annual overseas aid goes to Africa

230 30/7/86

African 'silence' on abuses slated

ADDIS ABABA — Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni made a controversial debut before black African leaders yesterday when he told them they had kept their mouths shut while 750 000 of his countrymen died in tribal slaughter.

Mr Museveni, who came to power in January, told the summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) that the 750 000 dead were the victims of tyranny under a succession of Ugandan governments, but that the rest of the continent had largely kept silent about the carnage.

"The idea that one

should not interfere in the internal affairs of others should not be used as a cloak to shield genocide," he said.

"African silence in the face of gross abuses undermines Africa's moral authority to condemn the excesses of others — like the Pretoria regime.

"Tyranny is colour-blind and should be no less reprehensible when it is perpetrated by one of our own kind."

Mr Museveni's National Resistance Army took power in January after a five-year bush war — one of the successive Ugandan wars that has plagued the country since inde-

pendence from Britain 23 years ago.

Turning to the main theme of the summit of the 50 OAU member states, Mr Museveni said South African blacks lacked the firepower to bring down the Pretoria government and end apartheid.

He said he considered suggestions for a pan-African army to fight South Africa as impractical but that he supported the idea of forming a volunteer force of young Africans drawn from all over the continent which could help defend South Africa's frontline neighbours against South African incursions.

Closed doors

Mr Museveni's speech was leaked from behind the closed doors of the summit, which yesterday started finalizing resolutions formulating black African plans to punish Britain for its major trading relationship with South Africa.

The strategy under consideration was to isolate South Africa internationally and galvanize a worldwide campaign of sanctions to force change.

The summit was expected to approve a draft resolution calling on African and non-aligned nations to take economic measures against London or boycott sports meetings or break diplomatic ties with London to protest at the refusal of the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to impose sanctions on Pretoria. — UPI

11/07/06 30/07/06

The OAU summit

BRITAIN was in the dock when the Organisation of African Unity began its three-day summit in Addis Ababa this week, and what has taken Western observers by surprise has not been the predictable African anger at Mrs Thatcher's refusal to impose sanctions against South Africa but that the OAU has apparently reached a consensus for the first time.

Diplomats had confidently expected foreign ministers from the 50 OAU countries to water down any draft resolution that did anything other than offer wordy condemnation over South Africa. At a special preliminary meeting on Saturday evening moderate countries such as Kenya went along with the strongest statement yet to emerge from the OAU on South Africa.

Boycotts

The draft resolution called on Africa and other non-aligned countries to exert pressure on Britain by taking firm measures such as sports boycotts, economic reprisals and a break in diplomatic links. It also condemned Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and Israel for what it called their 'nuclear and economic collaboration' with South Africa.

Before the meeting it was felt that the proposal for reprisals against Britain would suffer the same fate as Mr Robert Mugabe's plan for a Pan-African military force, which was effectively shelved last Thursday. But it seems Nigeria and Kenya argued strongly for its retention. And the fact that the resolution was

Ganging up on Britain brings consensus

LONDON BUREAU

adopted in its original form meant all 50 member states had agreed on it.

Britain had expected, in the candid words of a British diplomat, a real 'verbal bashing' over South Africa but not that the OAU would go so far as calling for measures such as the severing of diplomatic relations with Britain.

Each country in Africa has a different economic and political interest in the South African question. Most of the economies of the southern African countries on the so-called front line are interwoven with South Africa's. Usually a more pragmatic view is taken which commits member states to very little positive action.

In real terms, even if the resolution is adopted by the heads of State, little is expected to come of it. With its crippling economic problems Africa simply does not have the muscle to take any meaningful economic reprisals against Britain. The concept of severing diplomatic relations is also a non-starter for many countries. Most of Britain's £1 billion annual overseas aid goes to Africa. One diplomat commented wryly 'They could

hardly bite off the hand that feeds them, could they?'

What the hard-line resolution has shown, however, is that the foreign ministers of the continent's 500 million people have united for the first time in their anger against Britain's refusal over sanctions. Some observers feel that the hostility and bitterness generated over this single issue could sweep away generations of friendly links and turn more countries towards the Soviet Union.

The foreign ministers' vote to postpone a decision on forming a Pan-African defence force was not surprising. They concluded that it would be too expensive and could provoke aggression from South Africa.

Ethiopia's Head of State, Mengistu Haile Mariam, devoted two thirds of his speech to the injustices of apartheid and in attacking Western countries for co-operating with Pretoria.

He accused the U.S., Britain and other 'reactionary Western powers' of joining an unholy alliance with Pretoria to promote their economic interests at the expense of human rights.

Col Mengistu's speech was singled out

Britain as a major villain because of its opposition to worldwide sanctions against South Africa.

'The negative stand of the British Government should itself be a target of further pressure. We Africans must seriously consider co-operating actively to mobilise our efforts,' he said.

President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, outgoing OAU chairman, called for greater pressure on Pretoria and its allies and stressed the need for massive financial support from the international community to salvage the African economy.

Delegates elected Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso as OAU chairman for 1987.

As is

Conference sources said the heads of State would probably adopt the ministers' recommendations without significant changes unless Nigeria made a last-ditch attempt to toughen up the proposals.

The other 36 resolutions, which cover subjects from the current plague of locusts to the status of the French-ruled Indian Ocean island of Mayotte, also were to remain in much their present form, leaving the African leaders few controversial subjects to thrash out yesterday and today.

The heads of State and government present are from Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, Senegal, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe — (Sapa-Reuter).

31/7/86 SMK (230)

SA dominates OAU agenda as black states press for sanctions

The Star's Africa News Service

ADDIS ABABA — Southern Africa dominated the 22nd Organisation of African Unity summit which is due to end here today

African heads of government and heads of state demanded comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, they promised more money and more arms for the liberation movements and they promised to provide more assistance for the Frontline states and for South Africa's neighbours

Considerable discussion was devoted to Africa's economic problems and the OAU's recent initiatives for the continent's economic revival

However, the mood of the summit was summed up by the retiring OAU president, Senegal's President Abou Diouf, who told his colleagues

Talk of reprisals on UK

The Star's Africa News Service
ADDIS ABABA — African leaders at the Organisation of African Unity summit here have suggested voluntary reprisals against Britain for its failure to introduce sanctions against South Africa.

And, while they condemned France, Israel, West Germany and the United States for their dealings with South Africa, their resolution was relatively mild

A far more militant campaign for anti-western measures ran out of steam in the last stages of the summit

Diplomats here said the move reflected a feeling among African Commonwealth leaders here that they should wait to see the outcome of the meeting in London of seven Commonwealth Heads of State

Other motions called for increased support for liberation movements fighting against South Africa and for African states to isolate the republic

But since OAU decisions are not binding on members, those countries dependent on South Africa are not expected to change their policies

"The liberation of Africa is our first priority, the promotion of our continent's economic development is the second one"

None of the decisions taken here this week is binding on any of the organisation's member states and, while the summit may result in increased assistance to the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress and Swapo, it is unlikely that Africa itself can provide much assistance for the Southern African states hardest hit by South African military raids and most vulnerable to sanctions

UNANIMOUS DETERMINATION

The summit really showed Africa's unanimous determination to press the western nations to apply sanctions against South Africa — and to compensate those African states hurt in the process

At the summit there were peaks of high emotion as delegates called for action against South Africa



Mengistu Haile-Mariam. pledged that Ethiopia would train 10 000 freedom fighters

Ethiopia's Mengistu Haile-Mariam was cheered when he announced that, despite the country's severe problems, it would train and equip 10 000 freedom fighters

One representative offered to donate 10 rifles

"It is but a small gift", he said humbly

"No," responded new OAU chairman President Dennis Sassou-Nguesso "If every OAU member gave 10 rifles, that would be 510 rifles"

President Sassou-Nguesso said apartheid would be dismantled

31/7/86 SMK

New OAU chief is a man who doesn't pass the buck

230

The Star's Africa News Service

ADDIS ABABA — The new chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has been credited with giving the People's Republic of Congo a rare stability

Colonel Sassou-Nguesso (43) was named Congolese President during the third extraordinary congress of the Congolese Workers Party in 1979 following years of political turmoil

Before his nomination he was Minister of Defence and National Security, a post he still holds today

When President Marien Ngouabi was assassinated in March 1977 the "Party Military Committee" came into power with Denis Sassou-Nguesso promoted to the rank of colonel and named first vice-chairman of

the CMP

Two years later and after a power struggle that resulted in the fall of president Joachim Opango, Colonel Sassou-Nguesso was given the task of preparing an extraordinary congress of the Workers Party which elected him as President

His five-year presidential mandate was renewed in July 1984 by the Third Ordinary Congress of the Congolese Workers Party

Colonel Sassou-Nguesso was born in 1943 at Edou, a small village in the river basin region in the northern part of the country

From 1949 to 1956 he attended primary school at Edou and Owando (formerly Fort Rousset), the regional capital, before going to Loubomo (formerly

Dolisie) training school in the south of the country

Observers say Colonel Sassou-Nguesso is a pragmatist who although leading a Marxist party, has avoided the trap of blaming his country's and Africa's problems on the outside world

His advice to his compatriots has always been that of hard work

Under Colonel Sassou-Nguesso Congo finally regained a rare stability and a reputation for seriousness

His foreign policy is one of non-alignment, good neighbourliness and open cooperation

Apartheid is first lesson — OAU

The Star's Africa News Service

ADDIS ABABA — Schoolchildren throughout Africa will soon have to learn about apartheid in their first lesson of the year, according to a proposal submitted to the Organisation of African Unity summit meeting

The OAU outgoing chairman, Senegalese President Mr Abdou Diouf, said the inscription "Apartheid is a Crime against Humanity" should be put on each blackboard in every classroom around the country

The first lesson of the next school year should be entirely devoted to apartheid, he proposed and also called for the formation of a committee of heads of state charged with the Southern Africa question

Mr Diouf called for a greater assistance to South Africa's liberation movements and the intensification of the struggle against the Unita and MNR rebels in Angola and Mozambique respectively

He described these movements as "stooges at the service of South Africa".



Pres Diouf 'pupils must learn about apartheid'.

Mild stance on West as OAU summit ends

ADDIS ABABA — The chief delegate of militant Nigeria yesterday gave strong indications that a campaign for action against Western states dealing with South Africa was losing momentum as African leaders wound up a three-day summit.

The Vice-President of Nigeria, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, told a news conference that his country was satisfied with the relatively mild proposals submitted by foreign ministers to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit.

Nigeria had emerged at the forefront of a group pressing for effective measures against countries linked to Pretoria, and its latest position was seen as a barometer of the mood inside the closed-door conference.

The Nigerian Foreign Minister, Mr Bolaji Akinyemi, last week pro-

posed an African ban on all aircraft and ships going to or from South Africa. The ministers watered this down to cover only South African vessels and aircraft.

Asked if Nigeria would take unilateral action against Britain to make it reverse its opposition to sanctions against the Republic, Commodore Ukiwe said the question had not arisen and his country would watch the situation.

Thatcher

"We believe that the Western powers will have to review and change their policy in line with the policies of the OAU and of Nigeria," he added.

Nigeria would similarly wait to see the next move made by the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, before considering with-

drawal from the Commonwealth, he said.

Diplomats at the conference said Commodore Ukiwe's remarks were a clear sign that the militant group had abandoned its hope of reaching consensus on tougher mandatory sanctions.

The African Commonwealth members were looking to the group of seven meeting in London this weekend to see if the international pressure for a total boycott of Pretoria was cutting any ice with Mrs Thatcher, they added.

Several of the conservative African states in the 50-member OAU have played down the villainy of the West in their prepared speeches, concentrating instead on the continent's need for financial assistance from the international community — Sapa-Reuter

118/PL

(230) D10

Leaders call for isolation of SA

ADDIS ABABA — African leaders have urged members of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to isolate South Africa, and have called on "freedom-loving" countries to take action against Western governments that have not imposed sanctions.

Radical members of the 50-nation OAU argued that Africa should take the lead in imposing sanctions on South Africa for its apartheid policy.

The OAU summit "urges member states that have not yet adopted such measures for the total isolation of South Africa to do so and to abstain from granting it landing and berthing facilities to its aircraft and ships."

African leaders adopted a similar resolution 10 years ago that was largely ignored.

Trade between OAU members and South Africa totals \$1 billion annually. The landlocked Southern African nations of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe are major trading partners with South Africa and depend on it for import and export routes and, in some cases, for telecommunications.

A strongly worded resolution denounced the West, particularly Britain, for refusing to back mandatory sanctions against South Africa. It urged all "freedom-loving" nations to take actions against the West, ranging from boycotts of sporting events to breaking diplomatic ties.

Several nations represented at the

OAU summit are currently boycotting the Commonwealth Games in Scotland in protest at Britain's refusal to adopt strong sanctions against South Africa.

President Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania said "Member states must set the pace in the isolation of South Africa. This entails visible action." It was not enough to proclaim that member states had ceased to have dealings with the South African Government.

Nigeria's Foreign Minister, Mr Bolaji Akinyemi, told reporters "This is a moral issue. How can we ask other countries to take measures that we ourselves are not willing to take?"

A delegate said Zaire and Ivory Coast led the fight for a more moderate sanctions resolution, arguing it would encourage Western nations to increase pressure on Pretoria.

Another delegate said Zambia and Zimbabwe agreed that if international action against South Africa was not forthcoming, they would ban South African Airways from using their airports or air space. They are among 11 African nations that allow the airline landing or overflight rights.

A West African source said Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Kenya had agreed to stop refuelling airlines flying to South Africa if the West did not adopt stronger measures against Pretoria — Sapa-AP.

SA in the limelight

While economic and even military measures against SA dominated discussion at last week's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa, the African leaders still found time for other issues including world economic problems.

Positive measures mooted against SA included stepping up diplomatic and political pressure, first at this week's Commonwealth summit in London (see *Current affairs*) and subsequently at the non-aligned summit in Harare later this month.

Uganda President Yoweri Museveni called for establishment of an African "youth army" to be commanded by the Frontline states to repulse South African aggression. The new Ugandan leader — with a realism not often demonstrated at OAU summits — accepted that an all-Africa defence force is simply not feasible under present conditions.

OAU leaders agreed on a range of other measures designed to provide material and moral support to Swapo and outlawed South African nationalist parties. But even here, sentiment was kept in check by economic realism. More than 120 senior officials from the OAU secretariat have been laid off as part of an austerity drive.

The summit also agreed not to put forward an African candidate for the UN secretary general's post when Perez de Cuellar's term ends. Instead, in an important policy shift, the leaders agreed to support De Cuellar's candidacy for a second term. However, if he decides against standing again, Africa will put up its own candidate.

On the economic front, there were growing signs that at least some of the leaders are becoming increasingly impatient with the Baker plan and increased World Bank-IMF co-operation on structural adjustment programmes.

Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe was sharply critical of the West's economic prescriptions for independent Africa, hitting out at demands that State enterprises be revised and that Africa's economic policies be tailored to meet the demands of IMF conditionality.

Mugabe wants Africa to adopt a common stance in its negotiations with the West on economic issues. But this is pie-in-the-sky, as too many African countries have already accepted structural adjustment reform programmes and are unlikely to change their stance when they need external capital so desperately. ■

OAU calls on Reagan to back sanctions

NEW YORK — The president of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) said yesterday he will press President Ronald Reagan to support strong sanctions against South Africa

"This is Africa's message that I would like to transmit to President Reagan the time has come for America to show its solidarity with Africa," said Congo's President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, head of the OAU

Mr Reagan vetoed a bill on Friday that would have imposed tougher US sanctions on South Africa, but there was a possibility that Congress would override the veto this week

The African leader also said he will seek international financial support for South Africa's neighbours so they can weather the effects of any sanctions

Mr Sassou-Nguesso, who is to address the United Nations General

Assembly today, spoke at a news conference yesterday in New York.

The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, who is also in New York, called on the United States yesterday to impose economic sanctions on South Africa to force the government to dismantle "the heinous system" of apartheid

In an interview on the NBC-TV network's Today programme, Mr Mugabe said President Ronald Reagan's administration "should do a lot of things" to help bring an end to apartheid

But first, there must be a genuine acceptance by the Reagan administration that apartheid was an inhuman policy and that the system had to go, he said

In Lusaka, Zambia's Foreign Minister, Mr Luke Mwananshiku, accused President Reagan of trying to "buy" black nations by offering them

aid while vetoing a congressional bill that would impose economic sanctions on South Africa

Referring in a Zambian newspaper interview to Mr Reagan's offer of \$500 million in aid to black-ruled nations in Southern Africa, Mr Mwananshiku said "Zambia cannot be bought" in the manner the US was attempting to do as this was tantamount to selling the blacks in South Africa

In London, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sir Shridath Ramphal, accused South Africa of disrupting the economies of black states to the tune of \$10 billion between 1980 and 1984

"It (South Africa) has disrupted alternative transport networks in order to force regional trade through its own, more expensive, routes," he told the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference yesterday — Sapa-AP

230
OAU urged to
expel Malawi
19/10/86

DAR ES SALAAM — The Socialist League of Malawi has called for the expulsion of Malawi from the OAU and the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference.

The group, exiled in Tanzania, also urged Mozambique to topple Malawian President Kamuzu Banda.

Mozambique and the other Frontline states have recently accused Malawi of harbouring right-wing Mozambican rebels. — Sapa-Reuter.

AFRICA

OAU to help 'sacked' SA miners

The Argus Foreign Service

PARIS — The 40-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has created a special fund aimed at helping black miners who are to be thrown out of South Africa, it was announced here today.

The president, Mr Sassou Nguesso of the Congo, was asked by the weekly *Jeune Afrique* how he planned to help those countries whose economies would suffer by sanctions on South Africa. He said it would be his major priority.

"We have made an urgent appeal to the international community to mobilise itself so that the frontline countries can emerge from South Africa's economic dominance as soon as possible," he said.

"These countries must receive financial aid enabling them to give jobs to their nationals who will soon be thrown out of South Africa where they are working on the mines.

OWN NETWORKS

"The frontline countries must be responsible for their own energy needs and be able to have their own transport networks, especially railways.

"That is why we have decided to create a solidarity fund aimed at restructuring the economies of frontline countries. This fund is an extremely important element in our fight against the apartheid regime and we will do everything in our power so that the fund does all we hope for."

President Nguesso gave the interview in Brazzaville after his return from North America, where he addressed the United Nations General Assembly in New York and later met American and Canadian leaders in Washington and Ottawa.

He saw Vice-President George Bush and several American senators, but President Ronald Reagan was unavailable as he was preparing for the Reykjavik summit.

US PRAISED

The Congolese leader returned home full of praise for the American Administration and public opinion.

He said "I was greatly impressed by some American leaders who appeared sensitive and sympathetic to our problems. I was expecting to see prejudiced and even cynical Americans, but I found them open and friendly."

"They understood Africa's problems. More than 30 Republican senators voted for sanctions against South Africa and I think it is something that should be emphasised."

● The Congo became Africa's first Marxist state in the 1960s but recently President Nguesso has tried to move nearer to the Western camp.

At one time he allowed his country to be used as a logistics base for Cuban troops pouring into Angola, but this facility has been greatly reduced.

OAU chief to extend campaign against SA

Star 9/2/87 230

The Star's Foreign
News Service

PARIS — Congolese President Denis Nguesso, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), planned to visit Western Europe on an anti-apartheid campaign, he said yesterday.

Mr Nguesso plans to visit Britain, France, Belgium and Spain to "explain to governments their need to carry out sanctions against South Africa, and to explain the black continent's economic problems".

Mr Nguesso, who was elected for a one-year mandate in July 1986, said in an interview in Paris that he considered his first six months in office had been highly successful in his campaign to organise sanctions against South Africa.

But there had been some noticeable disappointments.

He told the weekly magazine *Jeune Afrique* that he was both "impressed and encouraged" by the support he had received on this issue from the United States Congress.

He admitted he was surprised that "Canadian and American public opinion seems to be much more developed over anti-apartheid sanctions than that in Western Europe".

Mr Nguesso spent three weeks in Washington and Ottawa at the end of last year.

He said "I used to believe that Europeans would show more understanding about our problems because of our many historical, geographical, cultural and economic ties between our two continents. Unfortunately, that is not the case."

"We are determined to make European governments understand the importance of sanctions. European leaders must realise that their continent is linked to Africa by so many ties that they would be making a grave error if they continued to compromise with what must be an obvious long-term conclusion, that the blacks are bound to win in the end."

He regretted that "promises made by governments in the United Nations last year are being greatly delayed".

OAU head told Thatcher's idea for talks on SA

230
B/Dwy 19/2/8

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has suggested to the Organisation of African Unity chairman that black African states should organise a constitutional conference on SA, according to a report published here yesterday.

Thatcher's office would not confirm the proposal, reported by the *Independent* newspaper following a Tuesday meeting between the Prime Minister and Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

The report said Thatcher was understood to have suggested a conference as a means of bringing black South Africans into the political process and persuading them to abandon

violence as a means of ending apartheid.

It would also be an alternative to the OAU's campaign for sanctions.

Nguesso confirmed the idea had been discussed but would not disclose details.

He said he accepted Thatcher's "good faith" on apartheid and that she was aware of the gravity of the situation in Southern Africa.

"Like ourselves, she is against apartheid but she doesn't accept the idea of sanctions and I wasn't able to convince her," he said.

The OAU chairman did not seem very enthusiastic about the conference suggestion. He said it presupposed the release of Nelson Mandela, the unbanning of black political organisations and the lifting of the state of emergency.

Nguesso is on a short visit to Britain between state visits to France and Spain. — Sapa-Reuter.

AFRICA RELATIONS 230

Northern toeholds

Quietly, and despite the clamour for international sanctions against SA, Pretoria seems to be making small but significant inroads into black Africa

In Equatorial Guinea, for example, there's a South African-managed cattle farm and a South African-built hotel, the *Panâfrica*. And SA low-key involvement extends even further in countries like Cameroon, Senegal and Morocco

Predictably, however, it's a subject on

which a lot is best left unsaid. As Neil van Heerden, head of the Africa section of the Department of Foreign Affairs, explained in an interview with the *FM* recently: "If we talk about such projects, they die." His reference was to the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) strong official anti-SA posture, and the pressure this puts on members to maintain distance from SA.

Nevertheless, the department is following the foreign affairs guideline laid down by its former and longest-serving director general, Braam Fourie. It holds that "the route to SA's international acceptance lies through Africa."

Says Van Heerden: "We have to make our bed in Africa, with the hope of eventual political dialogue."

So Africa is, in a sense, the judge. He explains that his department has been "trying to cultivate" those African states that are "less diligent" about sticking to OAU strictures on SA. He finds the Eng-

lish-speaking African bloc more receptive than French-speaking or Arab states.

"We hope that by talking to individual members we can influence them away from the biased view of the OAU," he adds.

"We admit our problems, but say to black Africa, you can help us overcome them. With that in mind, we go in to Africa to win friends and influence people."

"At times we follow the trade route (to gain political influence), although the fact is that African countries are not strong trading partners. But there is a market."

"The other channel is to offer our Africanised technical expertise to build bridges. So in low-level but substantial aid projects we do it — whether it be farm-

ing in central and west Africa, combating mosquitoes or building dams. Those are things we are able to do, and we do them," he concludes.



Van Heerden

FM 27/2/87

OAU calls US vote to cut off aid 'unfriendly'

CHT Times 29/5/87

230

ADDIS ABABA — The secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) yesterday described as an "unfriendly act" the US Senate vote to suspend aid to frontline states unless President Reagan certifies they have renounced terrorism.

"The position of the frontline states against the white minority in South Africa who want to perpetuate apartheid in the country is a collective decision of our 50 member states," Mr Ide Oumarou said in an interview at the OAU's headquarters in Ethiopia.

All OAU states had expressed "a determination to combat the system with all the means at our disposal", he added.

Mr Oumarou was reacting to last Thursday's 75-15 vote by the US Senate to ban aid to any frontline state that allowed guerrilla attacks across its borders with SA.

Mr Oumarou acknowledged that the Senate's proposal, if backed by Congress as a whole, would adversely affect the nine-nation Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), which is seeking

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The United States Senate has quietly shelved a resolution that would have exhorted South Africa not to negotiate with the ANC till it had disavowed "the use of necklacing and terrorism".

No senator objected when the Senate majority leader, Senator Robert Byrd, asked that debate on the motion be "indefinitely postponed".

The resolution was offered by seven Republicans, including minority leader Senator Robert Dole, and was dropped after the Senate

America have shown great determination in getting American public opinion to adopt a decisive position against the white minority government in SA, particularly through continued political isolation and imposition of economic sanctions," Mr Oumarou said.

The OAU chief executive said he had asked

last week voted 77-15 to deny aid to SADCC countries harbouring the ANC.

During behind-the-scenes talks with Mr Byrd and the Democratic leadership, it became clear that the Republicans were confident the motion would pass, but after the unexpected aid vote, felt it unnecessary to get into a lengthy debate on the issue.

The resolution said it was "the sense of the Senate" to oppose the ANC "participating in any negotiation" till it had renounced terrorism and severed its links with the Communist Party and the Soviet Union.

US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz said whether the Reagan administration planned any change in its attitude towards Marxist Angola and whether it was prepared to provide economic aid to Mozambique.

But Mr Shultz's response was a "reaffirmation of the traditional position of the US government", he said — Sapa-Reuter

to reduce its economic dependence on SA.

But violence in SA would continue so long as the white minority subjected blacks to tyranny and humiliation and denied them democracy and dignity, he added.

"Violence will stop only when the whites accept conditions for real dialogue with the blacks," Mr Oumarou said.

He urged the SA government to fulfil three conditions for ending violence in the country.

□ The release of jailed nationalist leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

□ Power-sharing between blacks and whites.

□ The legalization of black nationalist guerrilla movements like the ANC and the PAC.

Mr Oumarou said that during his recent visit to the US, the black caucus in Congress had pledged to help fight apartheid by disseminating information on the real situation in the frontline states, which had been repeatedly attacked by SA.

"The members of the black caucus in

AT the recent conference in Nigeria's new capital, Abuja, of the UN Economic Commission on Africa, the current chairman of the OAU (Organisation of African Unity), Congolese president Denis Sassou-Nguesso warned that Africa may soon reach a point where it cannot repay its debts, even though it wants to.

He hinted that the next OAU summit might consider a debt moratorium by African nations, or a maximum limit on how much they will repay.

The reasons for the continent's plight are partly beyond the control of African governments themselves. Drought and famine had created huge problems in many countries.

The world recession of the early 1980s and a sharp drop in commodity prices have seriously damaged African economies.

Commodities such as coffee, cocoa and other cash crops, plus timber, copper, uranium and other minerals provide the bulk of African nations' export earnings, and prices paid for them on world markets are at their lowest for many years.

Reform

Nevertheless, about 20 African governments have agreed on reform programmes approved by the IMF, which can give them access to further western lending. But the strains have been great.

Zambia for example, abandoned its austerity plan recently when higher prices for maize meal led to riots, and higher petrol prices threatened to do the

same.

The new willingness of most African countries to tackle economic problems realistically became apparent at the OAU summit of 1985.

The organisation adopted an economic reform plan which was taken up the following year by a UN *Special Session* on Africa. It called for new financial resources of nearly 130 000-million dollars, of which African governments themselves were meant to provide around two thirds.

Painful

But they also stressed the need for money from rich industrialised countries to help them through the painful process of economic adjustment.

Several international financial institutions have recently emphasised the part donor countries have to play, both with money and with policy adjustments of their own.

In its annual report, published in mid-June, the Bank of International Settlements stresses that the problems of debtor countries will only be resolved by an export led growth of their economies.

This, it says, will require both official and private external financing, and also changes in the rich countries' economies, so that debtor countries are better able to export goods and raw materials to them.

A recent UN economic survey called for partial debt relief for developing

countries to help overcome what it called an unsustainable situation.

The response from the West to such calls has not altogether satisfied Africans. At the June summit of the African Development Bank in Cairo, African states felt that Western delegates were conspiring against them.

Fears

The ADB's president, Babacar N'Diaye, also expressed fears that recent steps taken by the US banks, to cover themselves against risky loans to mainly Latin American countries might reduce funds available for loans to Africa.

The ADB itself, Mr N'Diaye made clear after

the summit may be hoping to fill some of that gap itself, since the Abidjan-based organisation is now in a position to lend between \$5-billion and \$6-billion to African countries over the next five years.

The new money is available after decisions taken at the ADB summit to endorse the plan to increase the Bank's capital by 200 percent.

At present, the Bank holds about \$6.3-billion in capital. This will now be increased to more than \$19-billion, and will allow the Bank to borrow more widely.

That new money, says Mr N'Diaye, will be used to ease some of the debt burdens of the most heavily indebted African economies.

However, that achievement at the Cairo summit was somewhat eclipsed by the failure to reach agreement on a proposed African conference on the debt crisis.

Debt

Several industrialised countries which contribute to ADB funds and who are or were present at the summit opposed the idea.

The United States delegation argued that issues of debt in Africa should not be dealt with separately, but should be aired in established agencies, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, or the so-called Paris Club of industrialised creditor nations.

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DAILY DISPATCH, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1987 — 9

OAU: Dakar a double victory in apartheid battle

Terre'Blanche promises personal confrontation with Slabbert

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU), in its first comment on landmark talks between white South African liberals and the African National Congress (ANC) eight days ago, has praised the meeting as a triumph.

The three-day talks in the Senegalese capital Dakar have been widely condemned by right-wing groups who say the move to have contact with the outlawed ANC bordered on treason.

But the secretary-general of the OAU, which supports black Africa's fight against South Africa, Mr Ide Oumarou, told a news conference here on Saturday

"The Dakar meeting constitutes a double victory — a prelude to a kind of legitimisation of the liberation movement and an acceptance of the fact that nothing positive can happen inside South Africa without the participation of

the ANC"

Mr Oumarou, speaking ahead of a six-day OAU foreign ministers' meeting, said the fact that more than 50 liberals travelled to Senegal in defiance of their government was in itself an indication that there was a "crack in the apartheid system"

He said top of the agenda of the OAU ministerial talks, which began here today, was the issue of how black Africa should step up the struggle against its disputed rule of SWA/Namibia

"The struggle in southern Africa is a question of justice of creating a non-racial community But



DR SLABBERT

P W Botha does not want to open a dialogue

"Africa will have no alternative but to intensify all kinds of struggles, including the armed struggle"

The ministers from the OAU's 50 states are preparing for the annual summit of heads of state of the pan-African body, which starts in July. Last year's summit



MR TERRE'BLANCHE

renewed an appeal to African countries to isolate South Africa and also contribute more aid to the OAU's liberation committee co-ordinating the continent's fight against Pretoria

But a recent OAU report said at least half of the OAU member-states had fallen behind in their contributions to the committee, with other nations having failed to pay

their dues for the past 22 years

Mr Oumarou described Africa's \$200-billion foreign debt as "an impediment" to development and renewed an earlier call for an international conference to discuss the issue

Meanwhile, our Johannesburg correspondent reports that the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (AWB), Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, backed by a band of supporters, is planning to personally confront Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert and his group when they return home

Elaborating yesterday on how he intended to respond to Dr Slabbert's reported wish to meet the AWB on their return, Mr Terre'Blanche said "Slabbert has said

he wants to meet the AWB and hold talks with us. He also said he sees us as lightweight. He will meet us — at the airport — but not with the intention of sitting around a table with him"

"I don't sit around the same table as Slabbert. I don't like his table manners — and he's sat next to Tambo at the same table," Mr Terre'Blanche said

However, he declined to say what form of demonstration or action the AWB intended for the Jan Smuts Airport confrontation or how many AWB members were likely to turn up

It is understood Dr Slabbert is not likely to return to South Africa immediately and there is speculation that the Dakar delegation may not all return home at the same time — Sapa-RNS

ADDIS ABABA —
OAU secretary-general
Ide Oumarou yesterday
lamented the economic
plight of Africa and
suggested creditors
lend more on softer
terms and pay higher
prices for African exports.

In his report to the second day of an African foreign ministers conference in the Ethiopian capital, Oumarou said Africans were caught in a trap as they tried to produce more for sale at ever-declining prices on the world market.

Prices of raw materials pro-

Africa's fate is lamented

duced in Africa have been in decline in real terms over the past few decades.

African countries owe \$200bn to foreign creditors, mainly multilateral lending institutions and Western governments, and on average have to spend more than 30% of export earnings on interest and debt repayments. — Sapa-Reuter.

OAU summit

ADDIS ABABA — Foreign Ministers of the 50-member Organisation of African Unity met this week to prepare for the annual summit that will focus on South Africa, Third World debt and the Chad-Libya war.

The ministerial council convenes a week-long session in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital and OAU headquarters, to produce resolutions for their leaders' talks on July 27-29.

Secretary-General Ide Oumarou, of Niger, told reporters before the ministerial meeting opened "the struggle against apartheid" and the debt burden would dominate the summit. But another key issue was the conflict between the North African member nations of Chad and Libya which the OAU in the past has not been able to resolve — Sapa-AP

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OAU: Give more aid to ANC

ADDIS ABABA — African foreign ministers, yesterday, called for more money, arms and supplies for the ANC and Swapo, officials said.

The ministers, on the third day of a week-long meeting to prepare for the annual OAU summit next week, also condemned SA's occupation of Namibia and its destabilisation of neighbouring states.

Ethiopian Foreign Minister Berhanu Bayih slated the US for advocating dialogue with Pretoria, the Ethiopian News Agency said.

OAU assistant secretary-general Sylvester Nzanzimana said ministers had urged greater funding and material support for the "liberation movements" in SA and for the Frontline states. Main beneficiaries should be the ANC and Swapo, he said. — Sapa-AP.

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OAU report welcomes tougher sanction

Ministers urge more funds for arms against SA

ADDIS ABABA (Ethiopia) — African foreign ministers called for more money, arms and supplies yesterday for guerilla-backed activists fighting the white-led government in South Africa, officials said.

The ministers, on the third day of a weeklong meeting to prepare for the annual Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit next week, also condemned South Africa's occupation of SWA/Namibia and its destabilisation of neighbouring black-ruled states, the OAU's assistant secretary-general, Mr Sylvester Nzan- zimana, of Rwanda said.

The Ethiopian Foreign Minister, Mr Berhanu Bayih, addressing the closed ministerial council meeting, castigated the Reagan administration for advocating dialogue with

Pretoria through its policy of constructive engagement, the Ethiopian News Agency reported.

But, by contrast, the ministerial council congratulated European governments and the United States for imposing economic sanctions against the "despicable regime", Mr Nzan- zimana said.

In particular, the ministers singled out Canada and Scandinavian nations for special praise.

An OAU report on sanctions, being considered by the ministers, also paid tribute to

Washington-DC for introducing a tougher package of economic boycotts than the 12-nation European Economic Commission.

"The economic sanctions measures taken by the US were of great importance, for they were adopted by a country which is fiercely opposed to comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, and a major trading partner of South Africa," the report said.

It will be presented to the summit between July 27 and 29. The annual conference of African leaders will also focus on the Chad-Libya

war and member states' collective \$200-billion foreign debt.

Mr Nzan- zimana said ministers had urged for greater funding and material support for the guerilla-backed liberation movements in South Africa and also for the Frontline states, a regional grouping of six nations in direct confrontation with Pretoria. They are Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Main beneficiaries, he said, should be the African National Congress that seeks to topple white domination in South Africa and The South West Africa People's Organisation that is fighting for control of SWA/Namibia.

Mr Bayih re-newed his Marxist government's offer to train and arm 10 000 South African resistance fighters.

With 240 000 troops, Ethiopia has one of the biggest regular armies in Africa.

Mr Nzan- zimana said 38 foreign ministers would attend the meeting this week, out of the 50-member OAU.

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23/7/87

OAU summit to focus on SA?

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27/7/87

ADDIS ABABA — African heads of state began arriving in the Ethiopian capital yesterday for an Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit expected to concentrate on Africa's crippling foreign debts, the campaign for sanctions against South Africa and the border dispute between Libya and Chad.

Chadian President Hissene Habre was among the first to land, increasing the likelihood that Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi would also put in an appearance to defend his country's position on the disputed Aouzou strip.

President Habre, attending for the first time as undisputed leader of his country, said if the OAU failed to find a solution to the conflict this week then Chad was entitled "to use all available means".

Foreign ministers from the 50-member OAU have completed most of the preparatory work for the summit and will put the finishing touches on some 23 resolutions at a final session.

The draft resolutions, which seldom undergo substantial revision at OAU conferences, contain the ritual condemnations of South Africa

and three Western countries — Britain, West Germany and the United States — perceived as supporting the white minority government in Pretoria by opposing sanctions.

West Germany wins special criticism for allegedly planning to dump nuclear waste in South African-ruled Namibia (South West Africa), a charge put forward by the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) but denied by the West German embassy here.

The ministers also singled out the United States for condemnation for interfering in the internal affairs of Angola by shipping arms to the South African-backed Unita movement which is fighting the Luanda government.

The ministers broke new ground in their approach to Africa's external debts of some \$200 billion, saying they felt African countries should not spend more than 20 per cent of their export earnings on debt service payments.

Africa as a whole paid its creditors some 19 billion dollars in 1986, about 42 per cent of the \$44 billion the continent earned from exports. For more than a quarter of Africa's nations, the

debt service ratio was greater than 50 per cent.

The debt resolution also appeals for the re-scheduling of African countries' debts to the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, multilateral lending institutions which are constitutionally unable to consider such arrangements.

The ministers, however, dropped plans to ask their mainly Western creditors to waive all the debt by converting it into grants, an idea that some countries floated at the start of the preparatory meeting.

The first task for the heads of state tomorrow will be to choose a successor to chairman Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President of Congo, whose one-year term of office runs out as soon as the conference opens.

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, after lengthy lobbying for the post, has dropped out in favour of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who has widespread support and now looks the clear favourite for the job.

President Mubarak will only stay in the race in the unlikely event of President Kaunda deciding to back down at the last minute, Egyptian delegation sources said — Sapa-RNS.

OAU summit likely to tread softly on SA 'pressure'

The Star's Foreign News Service

ADDIS ABABA — No drastic action on countering South African pressure on the Frontline states is likely to follow this week's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit, which opens here today.

For the Frontline countries have already decided to tread softly in applying sanctions against Pretoria because of dependence on South African trade and export routes and communication.

Leaders from Botswana, Mozambique, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe agreed at a mini-summit in Lusaka last week not to press Botswana and Mozambique to sever air links with South Africa because they depended completely on these links for trade and communication.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had decided earlier to retain their own countries' air links — and other links — with South Africa until they could reduce their economic dependence on their white-ruled neighbour.

And this situation apparently has been accepted temporarily by the OAU heads of state in support of their colleagues President

Kaunda and Mr Mugabe

The sanctions issue has featured prominently at many previous summits over the years, but the difficulties of the Frontline states were never spelled out as clearly as they were last week at the mini-summit in Lusaka.

In the past, for all the resolutions and threats made by African states against South Africa, few have made any substantial contributions to the OAU liberation committee which helps finance and co-ordinate the activities of the ANC, Swapo and other bodies. This was revealed at the mini-summit. But now the trade and debt elements are being given more prominence at meetings connected with the OAU.

And at this summit of the OAU the leading topic other than South Africa, Angola and the US position on southern African problems will be the foreign debts, now totalling about R375 billion, which cripple Africa.

Some member states want to write off the debts. But most, OAU sources say, seek a rescheduling of their debts through a conference with creditors.

However, much of the agenda is still dominated by South Africa, Namibia and the United States.

A resolution condemning the Reagan administration's policy on Angola, which it called "blatant and unacceptable interference" in that country's internal affairs, was drafted by the 50 foreign ministers of the OAU last week and will be submitted to the heads of state either today or tomorrow.

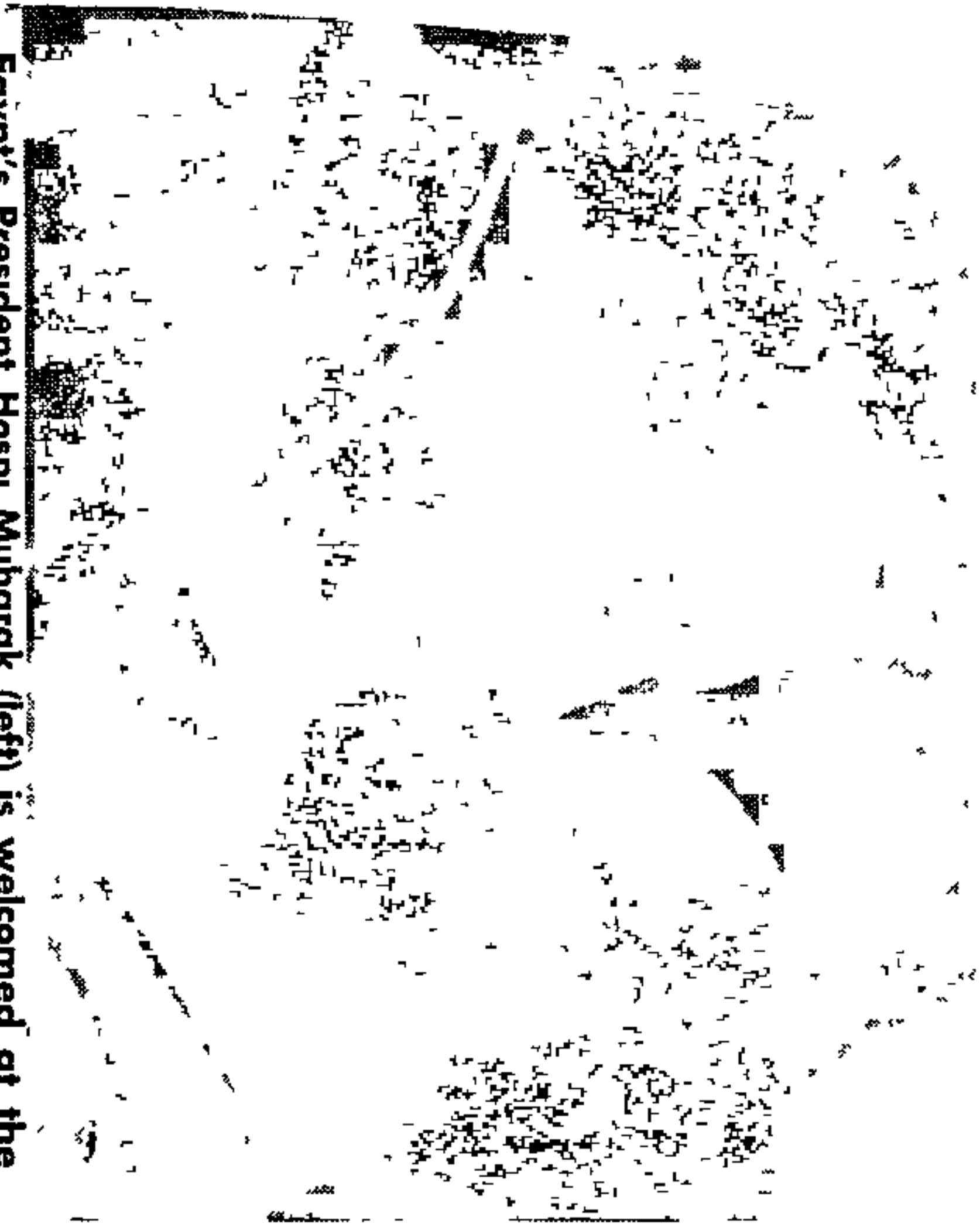
The summit will discuss US policy on Namibia and particularly Washington's backing for South African insistence that independence for Namibia must be linked to the withdrawal of more than 30 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

The draft proposals also single out West Germany for refusing to back sanctions against South Africa and for allegedly dumping nuclear waste in the Namibian desert. Bonn repeatedly has denied this charge.

Aid for Dr Savimbi's rebels in Angola was also criticised by the foreign ministers and will be discussed in the resolution on "unacceptable" US interference in Angola.

The foreign ministers extended their plenary talks, which were due to end on Saturday, until late yesterday to vote on the draft resolutions.

The heads of state and government meet from today until Wednesday, Sapa-AP reports.



Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak (left) is welcomed at the OAU summit by Ethiopia's President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

230 ARGUS 28/7/87

OAU summit condemns state of emergency in SA

ADDIS ABABA — A three-day African summit has attracted the presidents of only 17 of the Organisation of African Unity's (OAU) 50 member states, the lowest turnout for years

The heads-of-state of Congo, Zambia and Ethiopia — Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Kenneth Kaunda and Mengistu Haile Mariam — set the tone with speeches on South African apartheid and the continent's economic plight as falling export earnings undermine its ability to repay a R400-billion debt

Mr Sassou-Nguesso was speaking as outgoing chairman of the Pan-African organisation. Dr Kaunda was elected as his successor

The meeting is expected to approve a resolution attacking South Africa for its continued state of emergency, the muzzling of the Press as well as the detention, "torture and killing of anti-apartheid activists"

CENSURES

The Council of Ministers yesterday approved a resolution condemning South Africa for what it referred to as acts of destabilisation and aggression

In an apparent reference to a recent wave of killings in Swaziland, the resolution censures the South African Government for violating the territorial integrity of Swaziland and calls on the international community to force the Government to release ANC activists

The total isolation of South Africa and the imposition of total sanctions against it remains the only peaceful means towards the resolution of the conflict in Southern Africa, the resolution adds

Two guests-of-honour, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, also condemned Pretoria's policies and called for fresh aid to help African states to revive their economies

Mrs Brundtland, chairman of the UN-sponsored World Commission on Environment and Development, drew applause when she described inequalities in South Africa as obscene and said more grants and soft loans from the industrial north were the answer to Africa's debt problem

Other heads-of-state attending included those from Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Egypt, Gambia, Madagascar, Mali, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic and Tanzania. Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe is also present — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa-AP-Reuter.

Poverty ties the hands in call for sanctions

230 DP
28/1/87

Southern African states struggling under but recently depressed region of debt, drought and war are calling for tougher measures against South Africa. But their own economic weakness is the biggest obstacle to translating words into action.

Strong and familiar appeals for mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against Pretoria emerged from a series of meetings of Southern African leaders in Lusaka last week.

These were expected to be renewed with force at a summit which started in Addis Ababa yesterday of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the continent's main political group. But at the Lusaka talks of the Frontline and Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) states, pleas for international assist-

ance for the economically depressed region were as loud, if not louder, than the calls for sanctions. Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, Lesotho, Swaziland and Malawi pledged to step up their economic cooperation within the SADCC to further isolate Pretoria.

The rhetoric against South Africa and the evils of its apartheid system was as strong as ever. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda referred to South Africa as "this time bomb ticking in our midst" and warned of a holocaust in the region if apartheid was not dismantled.

But behind the hardening of political positions there was also a sombre acknowledgement by the states that their capacity to act was severely conditioned by the weakness of their

economic position

President Kaunda, host to the Lusaka talks and the leading candidate to be the new OAU chairman, clearly outlined this predicament in a series of key-note speeches.

The Zambian President told the Frontline states that they had a moral duty to support the fight against apartheid. "Let us not be found wanting at this crucial stage," he said.

He called on African states through the OAU to try to convince the world community to impose sanctions against South Africa, first set-

PASCAL FLETCHER: Lusaka

tling an example by introducing a trade sanction measures themselves.

But it was also President Kaunda who painted the starkest picture of Africa's economic plight, referring to the nations of the continent as "we, the underprivileged, the real victims of the present rigid and widely unbeneficial world economic order."

The SADCC regional economic report for 1986/1987 makes gloomy reading, highlighting debt and balance of payments problems, deter-

lion dollars in 1984 to 14.6 billion at end-1985, a staggering 50 per cent of the region's gross domestic product.

"South African destabilisation" was estimated to have cost the region 30 billion dollars in destroyed assets, lost growth and higher transport and defence costs between 1980 and 1986.

Given this weakness and the continuing dependence of the region on South Africa, the regional economic power, President Kaunda suggested a compromise solution to the sanctions issue, calling on those African states who were

PRESIDENT KAUNDA

strong enough to do so to impose them.

But the difficulty facing SADCC nations was apparent recently when Zambia and Zimbabwe, the main proponents of regional sanctions, said they were shelving a plan to sever air links with South Africa because of lack of support from their allies.

Underpinning the region's economic plight was a deteriorating se-

curity situation, southern African leaders said.

SADCC states condemned South African raids and the killing of anti-apartheid activists in neighbouring states, a continuing South African military presence in southern Angola and what they called Pretoria's stranglehold on Namibia (South West Africa).

One glimmer of hope came from Marxist Angola which announced it was ready to be more flexible over a partial withdrawal of Cuban troops from its territory. The Cuban presence is a major stumbling block in long-deadlocked negotiations for Namibian independence.

But an apparently unenthusiastic initial response from the United States, a key player in the Namibia talks, made prospects of a quick settlement look remote — Sapa-RNS



African National Congress president Oliver Tambo at a Press conference in Africa Hall, Addis Ababa. The Organisation of African Unity is meeting in Ethiopia.

Tambo speaks on Dakar, white unity

Argus Africa News Service

ADDIS ABABA — The President of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo, has addressed a Press conference here during which he spoke about the Dakar talks.

Mr Tambo spoke yesterday about white unity in South Africa, President Botha's offer for blacks to join a national council and his movement's relations with the United States.

Mr Tambo, in the Ethiopian capital for the Organisation of African Unity summit, is banned and cannot be quoted in South Africa.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma told newsmen his movement intended to intensify the armed struggle in SWA/Namibia.

"The puppet regime will certainly collapse," he said referring to the territory's government.

Mr Nujoma held talks with Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, but no details were released.

At the OAU session President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia blamed South Africa for the tense situation in Southern Africa, accusing Pretoria of aggression and destabilisation.

Dr Kaunda, elected chairman of the OAU, denounced US

support for Unita rebels in Angola

Gabon's President Omar Bongo, chairman of the ad hoc committee set up by the OAU to mediate between Libya and Chad, accused Libya of trying to destroy the committee.

Mr Bongo asked to be relieved of the chairmanship of the committee.

He said he had been humiliated and "dragged in the mud" by the Libyan government.

He added "Our ministers were treated like donkeys in Libya. They were received in off-handed manner and led back to their aircraft."

Eighteen heads of state and three prime ministers are attending the 23-nation summit.

Chaos, extravagance and indifference at OAU summit

ADDIS ABABA — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa may achieve a comic reputation akin to Evelyn Waugh's description of the coronation of Emperor Haile Selassie, otherwise known as Ras Tafari, in the same city more than 50 years ago.

Foreign journalists, expelled from the Hilton to the suitably named and seedy Ras hotel — presumably so the security men of the Marxist regime can keep an eye on them — may however have only discovered something that the 34-odd heads of states who did not attend — out of an eligible total of 50 — already knew.

What they did not expect

was that the opening session of the OAU summit on Monday would be effectively closed to them. After four wire agency reporters were allowed into the conference chamber it was discovered that the seats reserved for the rest had been occupied by Ethiopian journalists and embassy Press attaches. One of the four was then manhandled out of his seat by UN security personnel, to the embarrassment of Mrs Perez de Cuellar, for whom it was done.

There followed a scene reminiscent of an English football match in the lobby as about 200 journalists, with television cameramen to the fore, attempted to fight their way up to the gallery past a handful of obstinate and equally unre-

strained Ethiopian policemen. Most of the print journalists took the philosophical attitude that they would either be able to watch the proceedings on closed circuit television or receive copies of the speeches.

They were disappointed on both counts. What was presumed to be the closed circuit television provided endless recordings of Norwegian Prime Minister Mrs Gro Harlem Brundtland's often repeated presentation of the world commission on environment and development's report. The only people who thought it was live seemed to be a group of about 20 motorcycle outriders waiting to escort the Presidents to a banquet.

And only copies of Mrs

Brundtland's latest presentation of the report to the delegates upstairs were immediately available. The rest, as the journalists should have expected from their fruitless appeals for copies of even the draft resolutions for the summit — which a few got from members of friendly delegations — were apparently expected to be covered through telepathy.

But they were not entirely unsuccessful. They did find out that most of the speeches condemned apartheid in South Africa. And, eventually, they found out that the resolution on Africa's debt of about R415 billion (or nearly 200 per cent of the continents' export earnings) had refrained from any specific recommendation

on debt repayment, despite the obvious inability of many African countries to pay.

But most of the journalists, cynical though they are supposed to be, were disgusted by the apparent indifference of most of the delegates to the plight of the continent's people, many of whom are just recovering — if they are still alive — from a devastating famine.

The people are now suffering from an equally devastating decline in prices for the continent's mainly agricultural exports and will probably continue to suffer from their governments' profligate spending.

That spending has often been encouraged by Western aid agencies' or banks' provision of massive loans or grants either

as a result of incompetent or optimistic feasibility studies for projects or the intrusion of the interests of their personnel. But this does not excuse the continued extravagance of delegates to such conferences.

Among the evidence observed by correspondents — perhaps as a result of their enforced absence from the proceedings — was chilled champagne being wheeled to a delegate's room at 10 in the morning and crates of whisky being cached in delegates' luxury cars. The duty free shop at the Africa Hall, built by Haile Selassie and dedicated to the service of the African peoples, is one of the most active in the world this week. — Financial Times News Service.

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Mugabe flies back to alarm over embargo

HARARE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, returned here prematurely yesterday from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa amid growing alarm among businessmen and economists about imminent plans to embargo South African imports

"In six months you will see some fairly devastating effects," predicted a local economist

"South Africa will not need to take retaliatory action. It wouldn't be in their interests because we are going to do ourselves so much damage anyway

"Everyone is terribly despondent. There is going to be massive dislocation in terms of throughput and the viability of the products they are making

"They will not be saleable anywhere, let alone South Africa"

Sources in Harare confirmed that import licences for the new quota period were already being stamped "Not valid for Israel, South Africa, South Korea or Taiwan"

However, Mr Mugabe is understood to have briefly put the whole sanctions plan "on hold" after receiving a top secret report last Thursday from a special cabinet working party on strategic stockpiles

The report allegedly warned that land-locked Zimbabwe was vastly under-prepared for a self-imposed siege

The chief executive of the Zimbabwe National Chambers of Commerce (ZNCC), Mr Robert Menzies, confirmed that the organisation was sending out a confidential memorandum to all members after receiving a briefing from the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Dr Oliver Munyaradzi, on the crisis

Mr Menzies said it would be a breach of Dr Munyaradzi's trust to disclose further details but sources in Harare said the minister had announced an immediate ban on all imports from South Africa, Israel, Taiwan and Korea and ordered urgent steps to phase out dependence on South African export markets and South African transit routes

Businessmen noted that 1 600 workers had been laid off in Bulawayo last week when South Africa invoked anti-dumping laws to close its markets to Zimbabwean travel goods — an object lesson in Zimbabwe's need of "the South African connection" if it is to avoid mass unemployment

They fear the latest moves are a certain recipe for mass bankruptcies leading to mass redundancies, runaway inflation and a bankrupt fiscus.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Cape Town that the South African Government yesterday warned Zimbabwe to accept responsibility for the consequences of an "apparent" decision to bar the import of South African goods

In a statement released last night the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed that Zimbabwean authorities had "apparently decided to impose restrictions on the import of South African goods together with those from some other nations outside the Eastern bloc"

OAU call to cut air links with SA

ADDIS ABABA — The Organization of African Unity yesterday urged member states to cut air and shipping links with South Africa and adopt other sanctions against the white-minority ruled country.

The call came in a declaration issued by the 50-member pan-African group on the last day of a three-day summit dominated by South Africa, the continent's economic crisis and the Chad-Libya territorial dispute.

The OAU's perennial calls for sanctions against Pretoria have had little effect, and Zambia and Zimbabwe last week backed off a pledge to cut air links to South Africa.

'State terrorism'

Yesterday's declaration said the OAU "again condemns the racist regime and its policy of state terrorism." It called for a prohibition of imports of coal, uranium, iron, steel and South African farm products.

The declaration also criticized Washington for making aid to Southern African states conditional on withdrawal of support for liberation movements. They rejected any link between Namibian independence and the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

One proposal addressed the "scourge" of Aids and called on African countries to work

with the World Health Organization to curb the deadly disease.

Draft documents also called for increased support for liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia.

The special declaration called on the United States, Britain and West Germany immediately to stop supporting South Africa and assist in the struggle to end apartheid.

It said the international community had a moral obligation to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

"Their repeatedly sung refrain that 'sanctions do not work' is a clear manifestation of their cynicism when the same countries have imposed sanctions on countries where they thought their interests were at risk," OAU leaders said.

Heads of state and government expressed concern at intensified acts of aggression, saying the situation in Southern Africa had, over the past year, been further aggravated and polarized by Pretoria's frantic efforts to perpetuate apartheid.

They condemned the recent "dastardly massacre" by South African-sponsored "bandits" of 380 Mozambicans in Homoine, in the Inhambane province. — Sapa-AP-Reuter

OAU urges tough sanctions on SA

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30/7/87
ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ended its 23rd annual summit early today with a call for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

All members were urged to cut air and shipping links with South Africa and prohibit imports of South African farm products, coal, uranium, iron and steel.

The new OAU chairman, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, also called a special OAU economic summit for Sep-

tember 7 to 11 to investigate ways of easing Africa's economic woes.

Condemnation of South Africa, concern over Africa's burgeoning foreign debt crisis and debate over Chad and Libya's territorial dispute dominated the three-day summit.

The call for sanctions came in a declaration condemning South Africa's "racist regime and its policy of state terrorism".

Previous calls for sanctions against Pretoria have had little effect on OAU states and Zambia and Zimbabwe last week backed off on a pledge to cut air links to South Africa.

Resolutions adopted by the heads of state late yesterday also called for increased support for liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia.

The documents condemned the US government's policy on Angola and urged West Germany to drop an alleged plan to dump nuclear waste in the Namibian desert. Bonn has denied having any such plan.

Washington's stance that independence for Namibia be linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was criticised.

The documents also repeat OAU criticism of Britain, the United States and West Germany for having vetoed UN Security Council resolution calling for comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

The US Congress, however, was praised for a package of sanctions adopted into law in September. — Sapa-AP.

ADDIS ABABA (Ethiopia) — The Organization of African Unity (OAU) ended its 23rd annual summit early yesterday, expressing concern over Africa's economic crisis and urging member states to adopt sanctions against South Africa

The new OAU chairman, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, called a special OAU economic summit for September 7-11 to investigate ways of easing Africa's economic woes

Condemnation of South Africa, concern over Africa's burgeoning foreign debt crisis, and debate over Chad and Libya's 14-year-old territorial dispute dominated the 50-member Pan-African group's three-day summit

The OAU's perennial call for comprehensive mandatory sanctions came in a declaration condemning South Africa. In addition to calling on members to cut air and shipping links, it urged member nations to prohibit imports of South African farm products, coal, uranium, iron and steel

However, previous calls for sanctions against Pretoria have

SA under fire: OAU calls for sanctions

230
31/7/87

had little effect on OAU states, and Zambia and Zimbabwe last week backed off on a pledge to cut air links to South Africa

Resolutions adopted by the heads of state late on Wednesday called for increased support for "liberation movements" in South Africa and South-West Africa/Namibia

In addition to Mr Kaunda's call for a September economic conference, resolutions repeated a longstanding OAU plea for an international conference to address the continent's

\$200 billion debt. A proposal to set a debt repayment ceiling of 20 per cent of export earnings died amidst opposition from countries seeking a debt rescheduling through a conference with creditors

The territorial dispute between Chad and Libya consumed much of the summit debate with the Chadian President, Mr Hissene Habre, calling for negotiations over the Aouzou Strip. Libya remained intransigent, however, and claimed the reportedly uranium-rich land was an integral part of its territory. Sapa

go to a nearby supermarket
about 10am on Tuesday.

without my permission," he
said.

ARGUS 2/8/87 230 230 230

OAU may accept Tutu plea on SA passports

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON. — The Organisation
of African Unity may soon re-
lax restrictions on certain
South African passport-holders
wishing to travel in parts of
the continent where South Afri-
cans are generally regarded as
unwelcome.

This follows a call by Arch-
bishop Desmond Tutu earlier
this week.

Speaking in Togo, on his way
home from a visit to Europe,
the archbishop said he under-
stood the rationale behind the
decision by African countries
not to recognise South African
passports, but the rigid appli-
cation of this policy was creat-
ing difficulties for the very

people, blacks, that it was in-
tended to assist.

He said: "You should not
make the people you are trying
to help suffer."

He suggested that African
countries should work out a
procedure with the South Afri-
can Council of Churches
through which they could grant
a waiver on certain passports
the SACC had vouched for, or
guaranteed.

"Why should black South Af-
ricans find it difficult to travel
to sister independent African
countries?" he asked "Only
those who suffer oppression
and the outrage of injustice
know the joy of getting out of
the den of suffering under
apartheid."

From PAT CANDIDO

overturned after the driver

in US interest rates
In 1981, the year Ronald Reagan took
over the presidency, American exports hit an

tatives are to meet in the Zambian capital
At the weekend, Chad accused Libya of
breaking the ceasefire with bombing raids
But it was not clear whether these had taken
place before Libyan radio announced that
Colonel Muammar Gaddafi was accepting it
"to end the suffering of Chadians and to
search for a solution under the auspices of
the OAU" Confusion arose because Chad
put the ceasefire into effect at 11 am last
Friday, while Libya did so at midnight

The truce came after Chad and Libya
again traded blows over the disputed
111 000 km² Aouzou Strip (FM August 21)
Having been humiliatingly driven out of
their base at the oasis of Aouzou in early
August, Libya reclaimed it with a massive
air and armoured assault 20 days later Chad
struck back Its fast-moving light cavalry —
with rocket launchers and machine guns
mounted on Toyota bakkies — drove 100 km
into Libyan territory to destroy a major base
at Maatin-as-Serir They claimed killing
1 700 Libyan troops, capturing several hun-
dred (along with an East German and two
Yugoslav military advisers), and destroying
26 aircraft before withdrawing Libya an-
swered with a bombing raid on the Chadian
capital, Ndjamen, and ended up losing that
encounter A unit of the 1 500-strong French
"Sparrowhawk" protective force shot down
one of the Libyan Tupolev-22 bombers with
a US Hawk missile and the other raider
fled

The Chadian operations pleased the
Americans, who have been sending arms
(including Stinger anti-aircraft missiles) to
Ndjamena in a steady stream of military
transport aircraft US military aid to Chad,
slated for US\$5m this year, has already
topped \$37m

But they aroused outright alarm in Paris
and among OAU members, such as Algeria,
who had supported Chadian President His-
sene Habre in driving Libyan forces out of
the northern half of his country The French
have strenuously limited their role in Chad
to that of defenders, refused to provide air
cover for operations in Aouzou, and consis-
tently urged the Habre government and
Gaddafi to submit the issue of the territory
to international arbitration

The Americans, however, openly backed
Chad's actions Last week, the State Depart-
ment answered questions about the differ-
ences between US and French policy by
saying "It's not our place to tell people how
to resolve the situation" But without openly
criticising the US for muscling in, France
quietly sent President Francois Mitterand's
military adviser, General Jacques Fleury, to
Ndjamena to tell Habre it might have to
reconsider its defensive commitment if the
Chadians went too far

Two days later, Habre announced that
Chad would accept the OAU's "pressing and
repeated appeals" for negotiations And Lib-
ya, possibly under pressure from the Soviet
Union, and fearful of further losses and for
its position in the OAU, quickly followed
suit

CHAD-LIBYA WAR

Stinging Gaddafi

Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia and
new chairman of the Organisation of African
Unity (OAU), will be playing his favorite
role of peacemaker in Lusaka at the end of
the month After raising conflict to levels
which were proving costly and dangerous for
both sides, Libya and Chad have agreed to
OAU appeals for a truce and their represen-

FINANCIAL MAIL SEPTEMBER 18 1987

Kaunda talks about foreign debt

Countries must 'ease Africa's growing burden'

230

LUSAKA — Dr Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said yesterday he hoped Africa could unite to persuade the industrialised nations to ease its growing foreign debt burden and pay fair prices for its commodities.

Dr Kaunda said in an interview with Reuters that the continent, already struggling with poverty and drought, also had to contend with heavy debt payments and low prices for its commodity exports.

Speaking before leaving for a 10-day trip which will take him first to Moscow for a visit and then to Addis Ababa to attend an OAU summit on Africa's debt, Dr Kaunda said he hoped the OAU members could find a common platform to tackle the issue.

Commodity prices

He urged Africa's creditors to transform loans into grants or to abolish the loan interest and extend the repayment period.

"Such an approach would help to relieve our burden," he said.

Dr Kaunda noted that some countries like Canada and the Nordic states had already turned some of their loans into grants and he called on others to do the same to reduce Africa's estimated \$200-billion (about R400-billion) foreign debt.

Dr Kaunda strongly attacked the existing capitalist system in the West which he said placed speculation at the heart of the economy.

It was this which determined the prices for the Third World's commodity exports, he said.

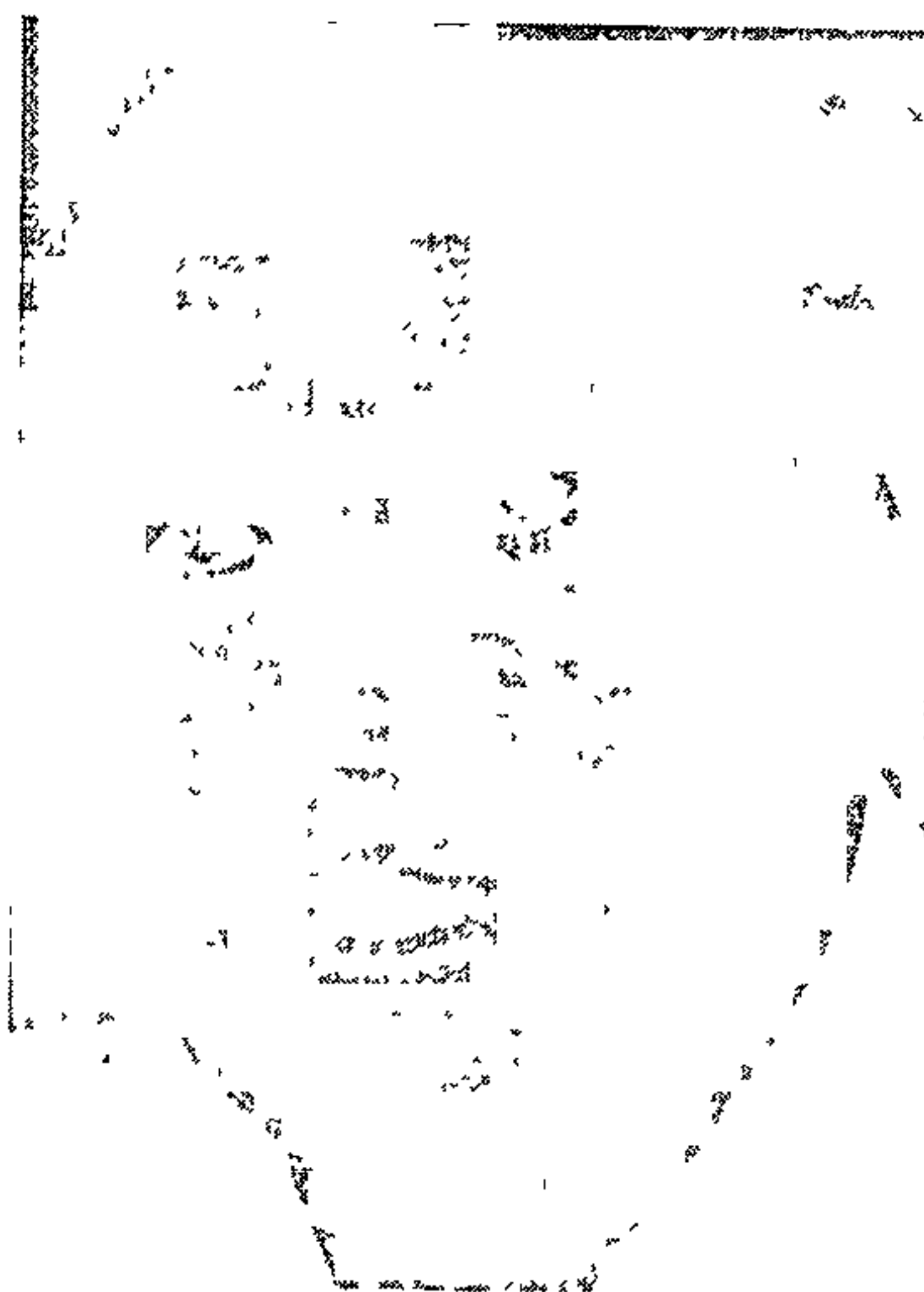
He said commodity prices should be established on the basis of costs of production and profit and that this should be negotiated between producers and consumers. The issue would also be raised at the summit, Dr Kaunda added.

Africa also urgently needed more investment to develop its technology, he said.

Sudan yesterday also called on creditors to write off foreign loans or agree to easy repayment terms in a new bid to tackle its \$11-billion (about R22-billion) debt burden and a growing threat of starvation.

Sudan's Finance Minister, Mr Beshir Omar, said in Khartoum that Sudan, which has been unable to meet debt repayments in full since the early 1980s, wanted all government-to-government loans cancelled.

Failing that, he told state radio, Sudan would demand it should be freed from paying interest or allowed to stretch repayments over longer periods on softer terms.



Dr Kenneth Kaunda ... Africa has a heavy burden of debt.

Mr Omar said Sudan's decision to call for loan write-offs or reschedulings stemmed from problems caused by drought in 1984 to 1985 and the influx of nearly two million refugees.

Earlier this month relief workers said there was a threat of mass starvation next year and an estimated three million of Sudan's 23-million population would need emergency food aid.

Paris Club

Mr Omar called for a political effort to persuade Arab states to write off debts, but said loans to communist states should be rescheduled on terms similar to those hoped for with Western government creditors grouped in the so-called "Paris Club".

Western economists in Khartoum say 23 percent of Sudan's total foreign debt is owed to Paris Club members, while 15 percent is owed to commercial banks grouped in the "London Club".

Governments of Eastern bloc and Arab countries, not in the Paris Club, are owed 32 percent and most of the rest is owed to multilateral agencies — Sapa-Reuter.

D/D 26/11/89 230

Kaunda: Angola right to refuse talks

LUSAKA — The Zambian President and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) chairman, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, said yesterday that Angola was right to refuse to talk peace with South African-backed rebels.

He was asked whether he foresaw a military or negotiated solution to the 12-year-old war between the Marxist Angolan government and the right-wing National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) rebels.

"How can we begin to talk of peace when, with that talk of peace, we would encourage other dissidents to rise up," Dr Kaunda said.

He called for international support, including military aid for the Angolan government whose forces have been battling Unita, which is being backed by South Africa.

Dr Kaunda said the example of the Unita rebels, whom he called "bandits", could encourage other South African-backed dissident groups to threaten governments in the region, including his own.

The Unita leader, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has offered to negotiate with

the Soviet- and Cuban-backed Angolan government. He appealed earlier this month to Kenya, Nigeria and other African nations to help find an "African solution" to the conflict in Angola.

Luanda refuses to negotiate with the rebels.

Dr Kaunda, who is also chairman of the frontline states, condemned South Africa and the US for their support of Unita, which has fought to topple the government since Angola's independence from Portugal in 1975.

He said South Africa had already backed a dissident group in Zambia which had been led by a rebel game ranger, Adamson Mushala, who was killed by government troops in a gun-battle in 1982.

He accused South Africa of currently training and arming other dissidents and of infiltrating them into Zambia. At least six of these had been caught and were being interrogated, he added.

Dr Kaunda, who was leaving for a visit to the Soviet Union, said he would be discussing the question of apartheid with the Kremlin leadership. — Sapa-RNS

230 8/day 1/12/87

New OAU plan for debt payment

ADDIS ABABA — African leaders met yesterday to discuss a plan for a 10-year moratorium on Africa's \$200bn external debt.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), avoided the controversial recommendation in his opening speech to the two-day special summit, calling instead for more international aid.

Kaunda said Africa's export earnings fell by \$18.4bn in 1986, due to a fall in world commodity prices, leading to a current account deficit of \$21.5bn in the continent's balance of payments, up from \$7.1bn in 1985.

Only nine heads of state from the 50-member OAU are attending the meeting, none of them from the continent's five major debtors Egypt, Nigeria, Zaire, Sudan and Ivory Coast.

The summit will discuss a draft statement which calls for the rescheduling of Africa's existing foreign debt over 50 years, with a 10-year grace period and no interest payments.

Kaunda said Africa wanted to honour

its debts but there was no way to do so which included orderly economic growth without massive assistance, mainly from the industrialised countries.

The creditor nations should relieve the burden of Africa's existing debt, increase the flow of resources to the continent, improve its earnings from commodity exports and grant special aid to its least developed economies.

A joint conference of creditor and debtor nations in 1988 has been called for by the OAU to work out a solution to the debt.

Kaunda commended recent moves by Canada and the Nordic countries to convert their loans to Africa's poorest nations into grants.

He also praised the current initiative to treble the resources of the International Monetary Fund's Structural Adjustment Facility (SAF) to \$12bn.

The SAF is a form of soft loan available to help the world's 60 poorest countries restructure their economies. — Sapa-Reuter

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SA sanctions before its too late, urges Kaunda

Press 31/1/88

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230

CP Correspondent

ORGANISATION of African Unity chairman Kenneth Kaunda said on Wednesday the West must impose sanctions against South Africa before it was too late to stop an explosion of violence.

The Zambian president called for comprehensive mandatory sanction, saying apartheid was an "affront to the whole international community".

He was addressing a meeting in Rome to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development.

Kaunda said those in the West who opposed sanctions were worried about their investments, but these would be destroyed if there was an explosion of violence in South Africa.

At a Press conference later he said "If we cannot be moved by the suffering of the black people, then for God's sake, let us be

moved by the threat of an explosion."

Kaunda also attacked Israeli action to suppress unrest in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

He said there was no chance of African countries renewing diplomatic relations with Israel, "as long as she continues to occupy Arab lands, so long as she continues to do what she is doing to the Palestinians".

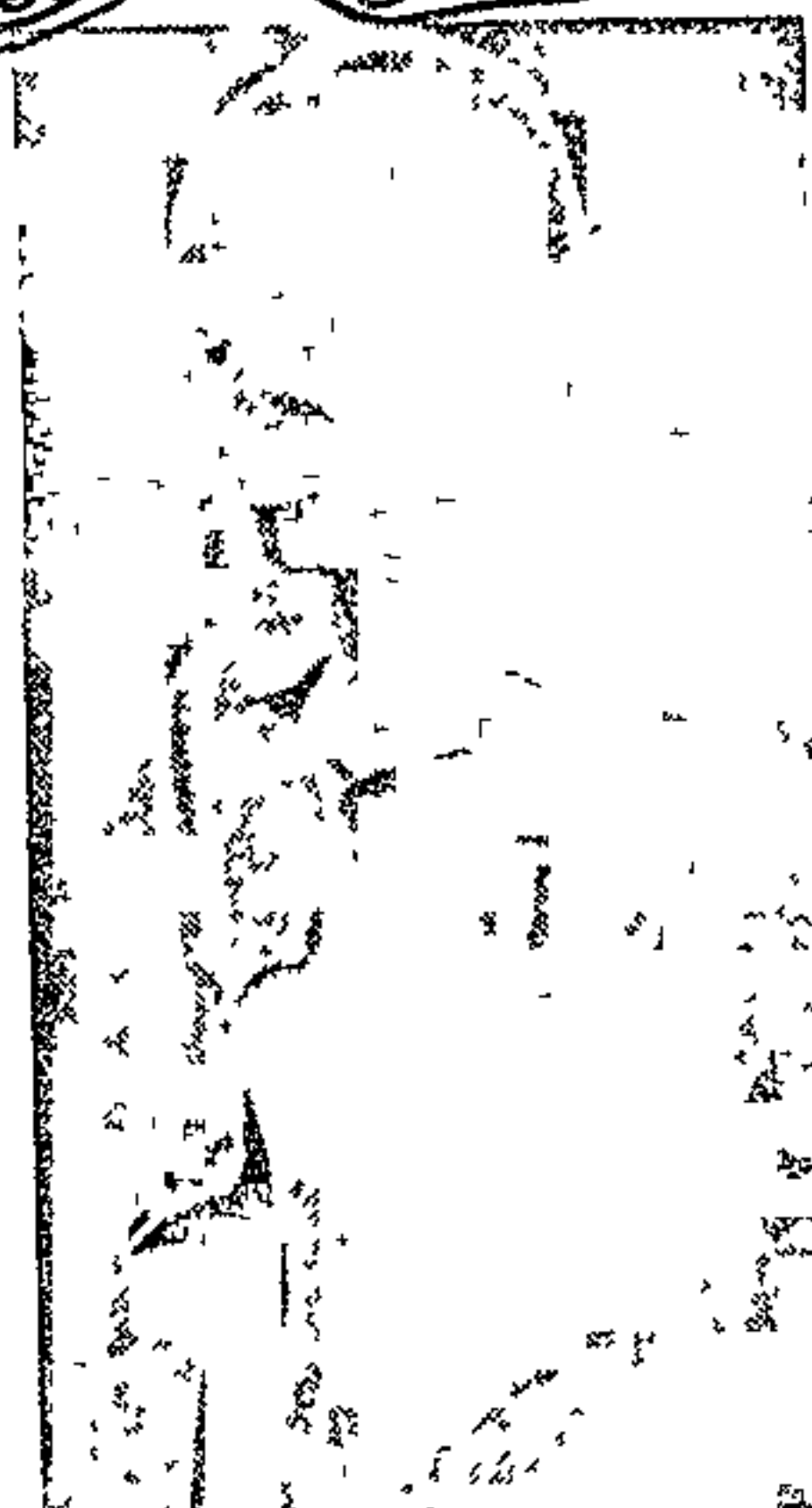
Referring to OAU efforts to end wars in Africa he said "We are not idly sitting by, we are doing something about these problems. But powerful forces of the West, which have heavy investments in South Africa, don't want us to succeed."

"They want to prove Africa can't do it. I assure you, we are going to prove them wrong."

He said the whites of South Africa should not be afraid of ANC leaders Oliver Tambo and the jailed Nelson Mandela.

"I know both are decent men who would govern the country on the basis of multi-racialism," he said.

Asked why Africa had not voted solidly for its



Kenneth Kaunda

candidate, Moise Mensah of Benin, in the recent election for director general of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization, Kaunda said OAU countries had been divided along the lines of alliances with East and West.

He said because the West was backing Mensah, Soviet allies felt they must support the incumbent, Edouard Saouma of Lebanon, who won the election - Sapa

Shock report on OAU finance

WIDESPREAD corruption among top officials of the Organisation of African Unity has been exposed in a shock report by external auditors

OAU secretary general Ide Oumarou is said to have misappropriated more than \$100 000 (about R200 000) for improvements to his personal residence

He had also appointed officials to the OAU secretariat whose posts had not been provided for in the budget

The auditors, who are all from OAU member states, said in their report "The accounts for the financial year 1986 87 are riddled with irregularities"

Coupons

The report accuses Claude Segbenou, the head of the secretariat's supplies section, of buying a photocopier and 500 used typewriters from the OAU for less than \$500 (about R1 000)

Mr Segbenou also misappropriated fuel coupons and irregularly held on to more than \$15 000 (about R30 000) of OAU funds, it said

The report said Mr Oumarou, in breach of OAU financial regulations, spent \$101 561 (about R203 122) on furniture and fittings for his private house

"We hold the view that the provisions of the financial rules and regulations have been violated," it concluded

The report, which was discussed by OAU Foreign Ministers earlier this week, recommends the dismissal of officials who have proved "incompetent"

Conference on OAU jubilee

Sowetan 7/3/88

230

LONDON — The wife of the late Mozambican President Samora Machel, Mrs Graça Machel, will address a month-long International Women Writers and Artists conference in London tomorrow.

Mrs Machel, who is the Mozambique's Minister of Education, will address the conference at the Africa Centre at Covent Garden in London tomorrow night which is observed worldwide as the International Women's Day.

The conference, entitled *Speaking for Ourselves - A Focus on African Women Artists and Writers* has dedicated March 8 to paying tribute to Mozambican women "for their heroic resistance to South Africa's destabilisation and aggression".

The conference is part of the African Jubilee Year celebrations which include honouring the founding of the Organisation for African Unity

By MOJAFELA MOSEKI

(OAU) 25 years ago The celebrations started last year. They also encompass celebrating Marcus Garvey's centenary and the 150th year of the liberation of the African slaves in Latin America and European countries.

The Black Action for the Liberation of South Africa (Balsa), an exclusive African group launched last year, will lead the commemoration of the 27th anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings on March 21 at the Africa Centre as part of the conference's programme.

On March 23 focus will be tuned on South African women writers and artists. The Namibian women's cultural programmes follow on March 26.

Zimbabwe produce will be sold during the Zimbabwe Market Day on March 19. A discussion of women's co-operatives in Zimbabwe will be held on that day.

The Zimbabwean editor of *Versions and Visions of Peace*, Chenzira Mutasa, will talk on Women of South Africa.

A film on South African trade unionist Rita Ndzanga, who was restricted for 30 years will be shown.

Three London-based South African women musicians launched their band called *Shikisha* on Saturday evening. They performed during the conference's entertainment programme.

Scores of artists and writers from Africa will address the conference, display their books and crafts at Africa Centre.

Several unnamed top black women writers have been invited to address the conference, according to the organisers.

Women from other African countries and those blacks from the Caribbean countries will be taking part.

The conference closes on April 2.



MRS Graça Machel

210 6/4/88 230

African envoys to request an end to US Unita aid

LISBON — A top-level African delegation will travel to the United States on Saturday hoping to persuade Washington to stop sending aid to Angola's National Union for Total Independence of Angola (Unita) rebels, the Portuguese news agency, Lusa, reported yesterday

Quoting diplomatic sources in Cape Verde, Lusa said the foreign ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU)'s southern Africa contact group — Cape Verde, Zambia and Nigeria — would leave for Washington after talks in Angola.

They would meet leading United States politicians, anti-apartheid groups and probably pay a courtesy visit to the State Department during their five-day trip, the sources said

The US, which is talking to Angola's Marxist government as part of regional peace efforts, gave South African-backed Unita \$15 million in military aid last year.

Angola has repeatedly said that it is ready to send home the estimated 35 000 Cuban troops stationed there if conditions such as a South African pull-out from neighbouring Namibia and an end to Unita aid are met

Lusa also reported that officials from the US, Angola, Cuba and South Africa could meet in Cape Verde soon to try to reach a peace agreement

"Any meeting would depend on the next round of talks in Luanda between the Angolans, the Cubans and the US Assistant Secretary of State, Dr Chester Crocker," an official source said

The aim was to hold the meeting before the Moscow summit between the Russian premier, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, and the United States President, Mr Ronald Reagan, at the end of May, the source told Lusa

South Africa says it will not grant independence to Namibia until the Cubans return home — Sapa-RNS

5 000

**OAU committee
meets in Harare**

HARARE — Strict security was imposed yesterday at the opening of a week-long meeting of the OAU liberation committee being held for the first time in Zimbabwe

No official programme was made available

Call to aid 'war' in SA

Sometime
11/5/88

230

HARARE — Africa must increase its material aid to the armed struggle against white rule in South Africa, a PAC spokesman, Mr Gora Ebrahim, has said here.

The organisation's secretary for foreign Affairs who is attending the 50th session of the OAU Liberation Committee in Harare, called on the OAU to renew its commitment to the intensification of the armed struggle.

Mr Ebrahim called on Western countries to accept the legitimacy of the armed struggle in South Africa and said his party would accept Western aid if it was unconditional.

The week-long liberation committee meeting went into closed session to hear the report of its military commission

Siamese

Unite, OAU tells ANC, PAC

HARARE — South African "liberation movements", who have for the past week been criticised for rivalry against each other, were yesterday urged to co-operate their efforts and "guarantee freedom for their people."

The 50th session of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) "liberation committee" told the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), to co-ordinate their activities in order to defeat apartheid and "minority domination", according to a report received from Ziana, Zimbabwe's domestic news agency.

The two movements had been politicking against one another at the expense of working out mechanisms to guarantee the freedom of their people, Ziana said.

Last week, former chairman of the OAU "liberation committee" and Nigerian external affairs minister, Major-General Ike Nwachukwu, also advised the ANC and PAC to halt their "bickering", saying their first priority should be to destroy apartheid.

— Sapa

DAVID 1715188
OAU

meeting: angry exchanges reported

Daily Dispatch
Correspondent

HARARE — The fiftieth session of the liberation committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) concluded here yesterday with outspoken appeals to the ANC and PAC to stop "politicising at the expense of working out a way to destroy apartheid".

Conference sources said angry exchanges marred much of the deliberations in the plenary meetings.

Diplomats behind the session's tightly closed doors report that there was disagreement between ANC and PAC over who is doing most to confront the South African authorities.

The conference has met against a background of unpaid dues by 39 OAU states, who now owe R34 million, while only four countries sent ministerial representatives to the meeting.

The president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, and the chairman of the PAC, Mr Johnson Mlambo, attended.

The strictest security was enforced because of the meeting's proximity to South Africa and following recent attacks on South African exiles abroad.

During the meeting, ANC leaders voiced their disquiet about the possibility of Angola's government being "out-

manoeuvred" by South Africa in current talks aimed at ending the civil war.

The ANC fears Pretoria will exclude Swapo and the ANC's Umkhonto We Sizwe from Angola and Namibia.

A final communique urged support for sanctions, appealing specifically to the US, Britain and West Germany "to subordinate economic, commercial and strategic interests in favour of human dignity".

It called for a total embargo on the importation of gold products and on the supply of oil and bank facilities to SA.

OAU TALKS ARE TOUGH AGAINST SA

Soefen 17/5/88

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HARARE — The 50th ordinary session of the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee ended here yesterday morning with a plea for the intensification of the campaign for universal imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

The committee also resolved to increase financial, material and military assistance to liberation movements

fighting to overthrow the "apartheid regime in South Africa," according to a report from Ziana, Zimbabwe's domestic news agency

In view of the vast resources which South Africa commits to the sustenance of apartheid, the session started meeting here last Friday to evaluate the deteriorating situation in South Africa and Namibia, Ziana said. A declaration drawn up after the three-

day meeting called on national liberation movements to intensify the armed struggle since apartheid was "based, nurtured and sustained by violence."

"Since the struggle against apartheid is a struggle for the restoration of human dignity, the OAU invites all those states that believe in the sanctity and equality of the human being, to increase material, financial and military assistance to the national liberation movements"

ADDIS ABABA — African states are taking a public tongue-lashing for not giving enough money and support to "liberation" movements while, behind the scenes, some are criticising the movements for lack of unity.

"We are going to embarrass them into paying up," a southern African delegate said yesterday. He was referring to the R24 million in arrears owed by the 50-member Organisation of African Unity to its liberation committee. Some of the debts go back 22 years to the founding of the committee.

Delegates at the OAU foreign ministers' meeting here were debating a progress report on the fight to bring independence to South Africa and Namibia.

"Your liberation committee has called on the liberation movements to close their ranks so as to achieve unity of purpose in the protracted confronta-

Black states slated for weak 'liberation' fight support

Star 23/5/84 230

tion with Pretoria," Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, newly elected chairman of the 22-member liberation committee, told delegates when he presented his report at a closed session on Saturday.

"We urged that the firepower of the liberation movements as well as their diplomatic and organisational efforts should be directed at the enemy — the apartheid regime."

Conference sources said Mr Shamuyarira was repeating a controversial call for a rapprochement between the African National Congress, the largest group fighting the Pretoria gov-

ernment, and the rival Pan-Africanist Congress. Some African countries, led by Nigeria, have demanded that the two movements put aside their differences and reunite.

"Inter-movement rivalry or individual rivalry should have no place at this point in time," Nigerian Foreign Minister General Ike Nwachukwu said in an interview. "There is a crying need for the ANC, the PAC and all the liberation movements to come together for the final push for victory."

Nigeria is a member of the liberation committee and one of its major financial backers, but General Nwa-

chukwu said his government would not use "arm-twisting tactics" in ANC and PAC representatives in Addis Ababa, who have observer status at the OAU, ruled out an immediate unification.

Mr Gora Ebrahim, PAC foreign secretary, said his organisation was ready to discuss a united front with the ANC, but it would have to be based on fundamental principles to which he did not believe the ANC would agree.

For a long time, the PAC has fought ANC efforts to be recognised as the sole legitimate representative of the people of South Africa.

He contends it is false to say the ANC is the biggest or most effective of the liberation movements. In the past year, he said, the PAC had won growing recognition, including being approached for its opinions by Washington and London — Sapa-AP.

OAU states criticised for lack of support

23/5/88
And ANC, PAC for lack of unity

ADDIS ABABA — African states are taking a public verbal bashing for not giving enough money and support to liberation movements, while behind the scenes some are criticising guerilla movements for lack of unity.

One delegate said "We are going to embarrass them into paying up"

He was referring to the \$12 million owed by the 50-member Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to its Liberation Committee, some of which goes back to the founding of the committee 22 years ago

Delegates at the four-day OAU meeting for foreign ministers were debating a progress report on the struggle for freedom in South Africa and Namibia

The foreign minister of Zimbabwe and new chairman of the liberation committee, Mr Nathan Shamuyarira, said to delegates that the committee had called for liberation movements to join ranks in the confrontation with Pretoria

Conference sources said Mr Shamuyarira was repeating the call for a unification between the ANC and their rivals, the PAC

The PAC was part of the 76-year-old ANC until 1959 when some followers broke away from the parent organisation in a disruption over the

role of whites in the liberation struggle

The ANC is multi-racial. The PAC is exclusively black African and reject white participation in the liberation struggle

The PAC also objects to the ANC's close links with the Communist Party of South Africa

Some African countries, led by Nigeria, have demanded that the two movements put aside their differences and reunite

The Nigerian Foreign Minister, General Ike Nwachukwu, said in an interview "There is a crying need for the ANC, the PAC and all the liberation movements to come together for the final push for victory"

The Nigerian recalled a similar alliance of Zimbabwe's rival guerilla movements during the seven-year war in Rhodesia

The foreign secretary for the PAC, Mr Gora Ebrahim, said his organisation was ready to discuss a united front with the ANC. But he said it would have to be based on fundamental principles which he did

not believe the ANC would agree to

The PAC has fought ANC efforts to be recognised as the sole legitimate representative of the people of South Africa

"If you want to realise a democratic state, which the ANC says it does, then you have to recognise that there are other political forces in South Africa," Mr Ebrahim said

He contends it is false to say the ANC is the biggest or more effective of the liberation movements. In the past year, he said, PAC has won growing recognition, including being approached for its opinions by Washington and London

"They used to write us off, even many African countries," he said

The ANC insists that it is working hard for a united struggle

"A number of people are obviously aware of the ANC's efforts since its inception towards maximum unity of the oppressed people," the ANC's foreign secretary, Mr Johnny Makatini, said

"They are aware of our efforts culminating in the formation of the United Democratic Front and in the Congress of South African Trade Unions"

Those efforts have not included the PAC because, Mr Makatini said, "the PAC is so divided in itself"

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has said African leaders who divert foreign aid funds to their own pockets have brought shame to Africa

He said such practices would have to change if Africa was to be respected

"Some leaders have bank accounts in foreign countries which bulge at the seams while people they lead live in poverty," President Kaunda said

Government officials said President Kaunda, one of the OAU's older statesmen, is likely to express the same views in Addis Ababa next week

They say he will relinquish the OAU chairmanship next week despite pressure that he be re-elected — Sapa-RNS-AP

OAU puts sanctions at top of agenda

230 ~~Blade~~ 24/5/88

ADDIS ABABA — African foreign ministers yesterday put the final touches to a declaration recommending sanctions against SA.

It will also call for unity between groups fighting apartheid and urge the UN Security Council to hold a special meeting in southern Africa.

The declaration, timed to mark the 25th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) tomorrow, will go to African heads of state meeting here from Thursday.

OAU assistant secretary-general Yilma Tadesse said the declaration would give priority to armed struggle against the SA Government by the main liberation movements — the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) in SA, and Swapo in Namibia.

Comprehensive

In his report to the ministers on Sunday, OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou suggested African states revive the idea of setting up a OAU defence force and start bilateral talks with Frontline states on possible military assistance.

Yilma said the OAU would again recommend that sanctions be comprehensive and mandatory, but delegates said the emphasis, would be on a short list of economic sanctions which opponents of a full trade embargo might agree to, including oil sales and buying SA gold. — Sapa-Reuter.

Yilma said the OAU was committed to exploring the idea of a Security Council meeting in Africa on southern Africa but the final decision rested with the council members.

WORLD

230 blday

24/5/88

Debt burden clouds OAU anniversary

NAIROBI — Africa's crushing debt, defying hopes for a quick cure, casts a pall over the 25th anniversary this week of the 49-member OAU

African leaders meet tomorrow for the annual OAU summit, which coincides with celebrations marking the birth of the organisation in 1963

But any toast to achievements of unity and solidarity will be tempered by worry over the debt, hunger, poverty, drought and civil strife that have ravaged many of their economies.

Their last summit, six months ago, was convened specially to find ways of easing Africa's \$220bn debt burden

The weight of the burden was underlined on Sunday by current OAU chairman Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who said African nations simply could not pay up now and should be given until well into the next century to rebuild their economies, before having to repay their debts.

"African countries should not throw in the towel and do nothing about their debts," he said

But, he added "We must declare in very clear terms to the creditors that they (African countries) will pay, given at least a 20-year grace period to recover."

Deaf ears

The OAU decided at December's summit to re-launch an initiative first floated three years ago, calling for an international debt conference at which African borrowers would benefit from collective bargaining on measures for debt relief

So far, however, the call for such talks to be held in November or December and to discuss an array of concessions sought by the OAU, including rescheduling of debts for up to 50 years, has fallen on deaf ears

A 12-member ministerial committee last March shared out responsibility for contacts with Western governments, multilateral institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), commercial banks and even Latin American borrowers, to drum up support for the debt talks

But IMF officials have repeatedly voiced their backing for the current strategy of treating each debtor's case separately

The leader of an EC team to Third World aid and trade talks in Mauritius this month endorsed the stand

Creditors have launched several initiatives in the past year to help defuse Africa's debt crisis, which results largely from depressed world prices for the continent's oil, farm and metal exports. — Sapa-Reuter.

OAU declaration calls for unity in struggle against SA

ADDIS ABABA — African foreign ministers were putting the final touches to a declaration recommending sanctions against South Africa yesterday.

The declaration will also call for unity between guerilla groups fighting apartheid and urge the UN Security Council to hold a special meeting on southern Africa.

The declaration, timed to mark the 25th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) tomorrow, will go to African heads of state meeting in the Ethiopian capital from Thursday.

The OAU assistant secretary-general, Mr Yilma Tadesse, said the declaration would give priority to armed strug-

gle against the South African Government by the main liberation movements.

These were the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) in South Africa, and the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) in Namibia.

There were also calls for the ANC and PAC to re-unite.

"They (the liberation movements) will have to step up the armed struggle and the OAU will try to do the best it can to help them," he said.

In his report to the ministers on Sunday, the OAU Secretary General, Mr Ide Oumarou, suggested African states revive the idea of setting up a OAU defence force.

He proposed bilateral talks with frontline states on possible military assistance.

He appealed for more member nations to send troops to southern Africa to help defend the frontline states against attack by South Africa.

"When the armed struggle gathers momentum, South Africa will be seeking scapegoats

outside its frontiers for problems at home," he said. "It will no longer be the limited commando raids.

"The frontline states are going to be constant targets for aggression.

"Unless member states are prepared to struggle side by side with their brothers in South Africa, just as Tanzania and Zimbabwe are doing in Mozambique, it is pointless to talk about the liberation of Namibia and South Africa," Mr Oumarou said.

The OAU has often

discussed proposals for a multi-national force to be stationed in southern Africa to help defend the frontline states and crush apartheid in South Africa.

Until now such proposals have been coolly received by larger and more influential states in the organisation.

Mr Oumarou accused the OAU's 50 members of complacency in the face of the South African military presence in Angola and attempts by South Africa to destabilise other frontline states.

"The question of the

collective security of Africa has been treated over the years with a certain amount of disinterest, and yet both real and potential threats to the security of the continent are there for all to see."

He reminded members of the OAU's 1976 Mauritius declaration, which stated that "an attack on any frontline state was to be regarded as an attack on the rest of Africa."

The OAU declaration, which will be formally adopted by this week's summit, is expected to highlight the organisation's successes and fail-

ures since its foundation in 1963, and map out a new strategy for the future.

South Africa figured prominently in the draft declaration, which pointed to the OAU's inability to defeat apartheid in South Africa and bring independence to Namibia as the organisation's main failures.

Mr Oumarou said the white minority government in South Africa had so far refused to dismantle racism in South Africa and give independence to Namibia because it had not seen any real need to change the status quo.

South Africa's efforts to destabilise its black neighbours had so far destroyed \$30 billion worth of infrastructure in the frontline states and claimed more than one million lives.

Mr Tadesse said the OAU would again recommend that sanctions against South Africa should be comprehensive and mandatory.

Delegates said the emphasis, however, would be on a short list of economic sanctions which opponents of a full trade embargo might agree to.

These would include barring the sale of oil, the purchase of South African gold and all credits to the South African Government — Sapa-RNS

THE Organisation of African Unity celebrates its silver jubilee (25th anniversary) in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, tomorrow (Africa Liberation Day) amid deepening gloom over the continent's worsening political and economic position.

The 51-member pan-African body is currently floundering in the throes of a 200 billion dollar foreign debt, cross-border conflicts and the heightening tension in southern Africa.

A string of initiatives started in the past year aimed at countering those problems seem to fizzle out in the face of mounting pressure.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, the current OAU chairman, has expressed utmost concern over Africa's political and economic future. He has highlighted apartheid in South Africa and the plunder of Africa's resources by the industrialised West as the twin evils dogging the OAU.

Dr Kaunda, who hands over the OAU chairmanship to another African head of state at the end of this month and one of Africa's reputed elder statesmen, has crusaded Africa's economic problem blaming the poor prices offered by the industrialised world for the continent's poor economic performance.

"Industrialised countries determine commodity prices for Africa's raw materials but African countries do not determine prices for the finished products," Dr Kaunda has said.

His sentiments were echoed by United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) deputy chief for Africa, Mr Tatsuro Kunugi, who said in Lusaka recently that a concerted global management of African resources would tilt the balance in favour of the African economy.

"This can be achieved if a rational approach is made towards the management rationalisation of the abundant African resources yet to be fully tapped," Mr Kunugi said.

Nevertheless, up till the OAU's failure to reach unanimity, the people in Chad — and the rest of Africa — had agreed to give Habre the benefit of doubt. To date, he has added to his military prowess the quality of statemanship and has asserted his control reconciliation to his former adversaries.

While the legitimacy of

the desert strip is still to be determined, the OAU and Dr Kaunda have won a bravo for the first time by securing a ceasefire between Africa's "recalcitrant boy" Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi and Chad's Habre.

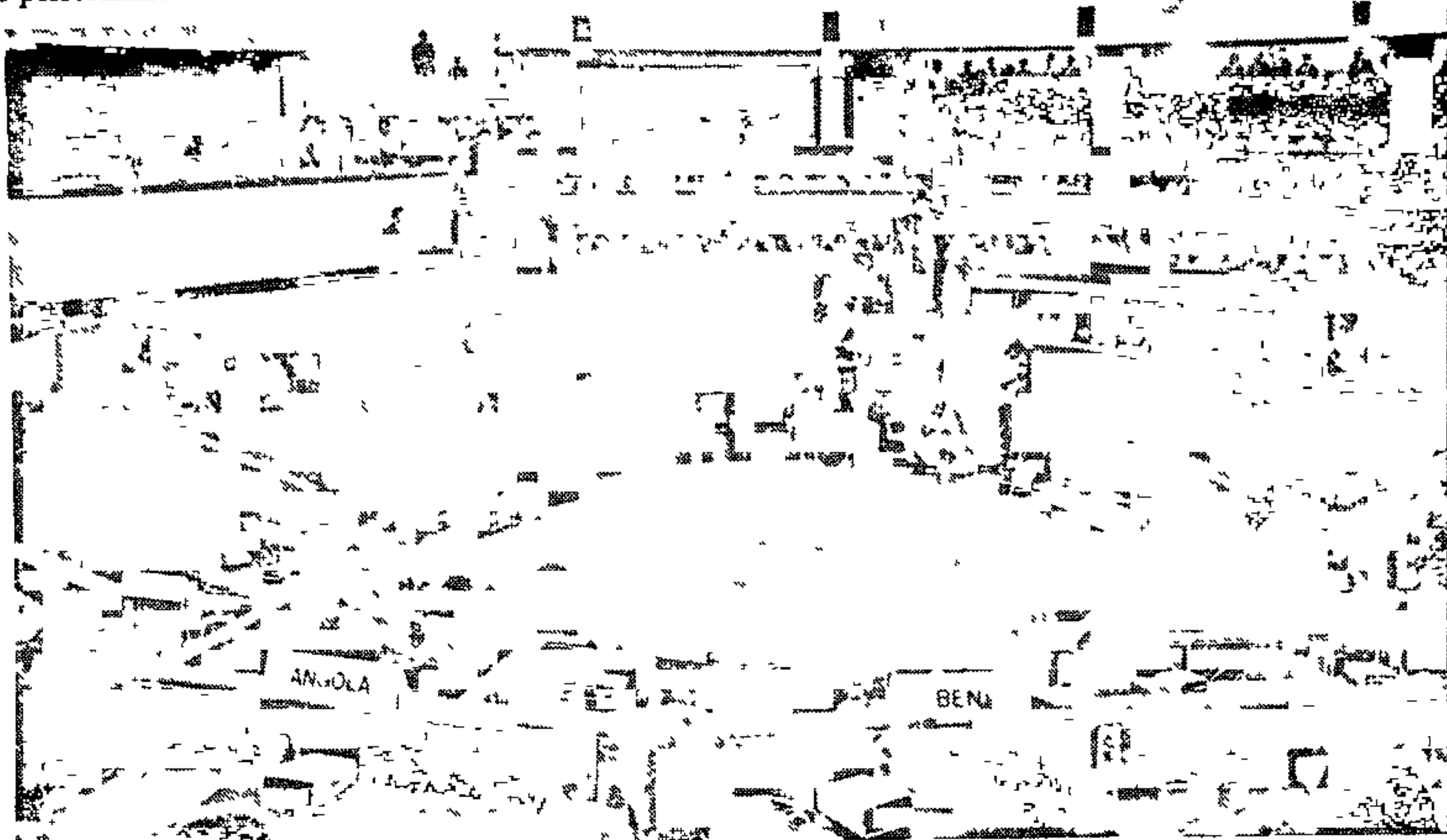
One of the western Sahara question, Mauritania which had backed the Polisario Front in the 12-year conflict has finally accepted the establish-

OAU is 25 years old

230

Sowetan 25/5/88

FOCUS



VIEW of the OAU Foreign Ministers meeting in Kenyatta International Conference Centre in Nairobi in 1981

ment of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), but Morocco is still disputing and is heavily entrenched in the former Spanish-ruled territory with military presence.

Elsewhere on the continent, the OAU has intervened in cross-border tiffs between Sudan and Ethiopia, Somalia and Ethiopia and Kenya and Somalia, again managing to secure some respite in all cases.

Apartheid

But the independence of Namibia and apartheid in South Africa remain a sharp thorn in the flesh of the OAU. Efforts to woo global support to end apartheid has received mixed reactions.

Mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa as a means of dismantling apartheid peacefully, have been rejected by some Western countries, most notably the United States, Britain and West Germany.

At the same time, South Africa has intensified what the OAU refers to as its "destabilisation

of black neighbouring states" in a bid to fend off the intensified liberation struggle waged by the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress and South West Africa People's Organisation.

In the last three years, South Africa's "destabilisation policies" through the Renamo (MNR) in Mozambique and the Unita rebels in Angola, has sent thousands of refugees from the two former Portuguese territories streaming into Zambia and other neighbouring countries, such as Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Out of the 160 000 refugees currently in Zambia, about 96 000 are Angolans and 33 000 are Mozambicans. A report compiled by the American Bureau for Refugees has revealed that about 100 000 Mozambicans have been killed in the last two years through acts of destabilisation.

In Angola, apart from supporting the Unita rebels, South Africa has an occupational force of more than 6 000 troops

and sophisticated weaponry in support of Jonas Savimbi's Unita movement. Recently the combined Unita-South African forces has been locked in a fierce battle with Cuban-backed Angolan (FAPLA) government forces for the control of the strategic town of Cuito Cuanavale in southern Angola.

Dr Kaunda, who is also chairman of the six frontline states, has repeatedly said "There can be no lasting peace in this region until South Africa abandons apartheid, its illegal occupation of Namibia and ceases destabilisation of frontline states."

Problems

South Africa continues to administer mineral-rich Namibia in defiance of a United Nations Security Council Resolution 435/78 calling for independence and the holding of general elections.

Dr Kaunda, meanwhile, has said that southern Africa has never had a more favourable situation to solve its problems than the one existing because of the negotiations going on between Angola, South Africa, the United States and Cuba.

But Swapo, Namibia's main independence movement, has stated from the Angolan capital of Luanda that there could be no peace settlement in the south-western African region without Swapo's involvement in the current peace initiatives.

Regina

Mundi

hosts

OAU

service

Sowetan 25/5/88
230

SOWETAN
Reporter

THE 25th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity will be celebrated at the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic Church in Rockville, Soweto, at 6pm tonight.

The meeting has been organised by the African Women's Organisation (AWO), Azanian National Youth Unity (Azanyu) and the Sobukwe National Day Co-ordinating Committee.

Among the speakers will be representatives from Azanyu, Mafube Arts Commune, African Women's Organisation, Sobukwe National Day Co-ordinating Committee and Nactu.

Support

A spokesman for the convenors of the meeting said it was significant that people of Soweto should celebrate the founding of the OAU because of the moral and physical support the organisation has given to efforts to Pan African unity as envisaged by Kwame Nkrumah and Mangaliso Sobukwe.

The spokesman said "The OAU serves as a beacon of hope to the people of Africa who have not attained independence and national self-determination from colonial and settler colonialism."

He added that in spite of the weak economies of some African states they have withstood the onslaught on their economies and have defended the African heritage

(230) B/day 26/5/88

OAU moots war and peace

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Council of Ministers has endorsed Angola's peace initiatives and called on the US to use its influence with Pretoria to ensure UN Security Council resolutions on Namibia are implemented speedily.

In a resolution to be forwarded to the OAU summit meeting which begins here today, the Council of Ministers also urged member states in arrears to the "Special Fund of the Liberation Committee" to clear their arrears within two years to enable "liberation movements"

to intensify their "armed struggle" in Namibia and SA, said a report from Zimbabwe's domestic news agency Ziana.

The resolution appeals to member states to increase their assistance to Frontline states and other neighbours of SA.

It invites member countries "to follow the example of Tanzania and Zimbabwe and enter into consultation with Frontline states to determine the nature of security assistance required to strengthen their defence capabilities" — Sapa

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OAU celebrates (230)
25-year pledge 25/5/88 B/day

ADDIS ABABA — Africa celebrates the 25th anniversary of the OAU with a mixture of dismay, anger and hope. dismay at the continent's economic decline, anger at the survival of white rule in SA and Namibia and hope that leaders may learn from their past mistakes.

The main celebrations are taking place today in the Ethiopian capital where, in 1963, the leaders of 32 independent states signed a charter pledging to work for the political unity of Africa.

Since then the membership of the OAU has grown to 50 with more countries becoming independent.

But the dream of unity has gradually faded as African leaders have had to grapple with the more urgent task of instilling a sense of nationhood in diverse peoples.

OAU officials say its greatest strength has been the clause in the charter that effectively means borders inherited at independence remain fixed and that has probably helped keep border wars to a minimum.

In place of full unity, the OAU has adopted the more modest ambition of speaking with a single voice for Africa in international meetings, especially on dealings with the continent's Western creditors, and in the campaign for sanctions against SA.

The search for unity has also shifted towards regional economic integration — Sapa-Reuter.



President Kaunda ...
"SA delaying day of
reckoning."

Star 26/5/88
**Many
will die
warns
Kaunda**

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — There will be thousands more deaths and thousands more refugees before apartheid is abolished, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia has said.

Dr Kaunda, who is the current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), was speaking in an interview with the Pan Africa News Agency on the eve of the OAU's 25th anniversary celebrations.

Dr Kaunda said South Africa had violated agreements it had signed with Angola and Mozambique.

South Africa continued to destabilise the Front-line states.

"The idea behind destabilisation is to delay the day of reckoning."

"Destabilise the Front-line states and then all will be well," he said.

Dr Kaunda said the only question that needed to be answered was at what cost would apartheid be abolished.

NON-VIOLENCE

"This question must be addressed to the likes of the Thatcher government, the Reagan and Kohl administrations and those who are supporting apartheid, South Africa," he said.

The OAU chairman said although he believed in non-violence, he could not tell the leaders of the liberation movements what to do.

"I am afraid I have no right at all, morally or politically, to say to leaders in Swapo and the ANC be non-violent."

Dr Kaunda said the ANC had been a non-violent organisation until it had been banned by South Africa.

The Zambian president said that Africa's external debt remained the continent's main problem.

"The debt burden is a terrifying problem."

"If nothing is done we are going to have a lot of political and social upheavals leading to probably the deaths of thousands of people if not millions."

"Nobody wants to see that."

DIALOGUE

Dr Kaunda said Africa supported the idea of dialogue to solve the debt problem.

"We must declare in very clear terms that we owe these people something and we must pay and we are going to pay," he said.

However, conditions had to be re-negotiated.

"If they insist that we must pay now, we will not pay because we can't pay. It is not defiance."

"It is inability to pay that we are talking about," he said.

There should be longer terms of repayment for Africa.

"At the moment, everything we are getting for what we sell to outside markets goes into paying debts."

"How can we recover?" he asked.

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Gorbachev's domestic power
base will be strengthened as a
result of the moscow summit.

Swiss giant's £2-billion battle
for Rowntree — Young clears
way for foreign takeover.

ITV "war" on the watchd
"make Rees-Mogg redun
plan.



OAU chairman Dr Kenneth Kaunda speaks to heads of state during the organisation's 25th anniversary celebrations.

The Star's Africa
News Service

ADDIS ABABA — The 50-member Organisation of African Unity yesterday called for an intensification in the armed struggle being waged by guerilla groups in South Africa and Namibia.

Condemnation of South Africa has become something of a ritual at the OAU, whose 25th birthday coincides with the 40th anniversary of South

Step up the guerilla (230) war: OAU

Africa's ruling National Party.

But the OAU celebrations have been remarkably subdued this year.

The speeches of African leaders have been notable not

Star 26/5/88
so much for vitriolic condemnation of apartheid as for a sense of rueful and considered retrospection

The sanctions issue has so far hardly made an appearance, although the OAU is known to support comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Republic.

Instead, delegates have largely admitted their economic failures in the past 25 years.

40 killed in 1

Salute to the OAU

ADDIS ABABA — The the Ethiopian capital creation of the Organisa- yesterday.

tion of African Unity "The Soviet Union

(OAU) a quarter-century ago has been a major event supports OAU efforts to

on the world political scene, Soviet Leader convene an international

Mikhael Gorbachev noted debt of African coun-

tries, the message said

in a message of greeting to "But the debt noose is

the 25th session of the only part of the intricate

Assembly of the heads of knot of Africa's socio-

state and government of economic problems It is

the OAU which started in Messential to shift

international economic relations to the path of building a reliable system of economic security and a new world economic order (230)

"Life demonstrates ever more graphically that the process of disarmament and the resultant saving of large funds from being pointlessly burned in the furnace of the arms race can become a powerful factor for world development. The Soviet Union which stands for creating a special 'disarmament for development' fund, believes that Africa should be allotted a special place in this project."

Mali leader is new OAU chairman (2)

The Star's Africa
News Service

President Moussa Traore of Mali has been elected the new chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), taking over from President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, reports the Africa News Organisation from Addis Ababa.

Mr Traore (52) has been his country's president since 1968 and his nomination was proposed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe at the summit meeting of the OAU being held in the Ethiopian capital.

The outgoing chairman, President Kaunda of Zambia, yesterday announced that Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi had recognised the present government of Chad led by Mr Hissene Habre.

Libya has been at war with Chad for a number of years and French troops have intervened in Chad to protect Mr Habre's government.

Mr Kaunda said a ceasefire in Chad was still holding.



The OAU:

25 years of struggle against colonialism

When African leaders met 25 years ago in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa to form the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), they agreed that among the most important and urgent duties was a collective commitment to decolonising our continent as a whole.

Unity of the colonised and those formerly colonised was an absolute necessity, the OAU declared at its birth — a birth which brought hope and sparked enthusiasm among millions of oppressed and exploited African people.

This commitment to decolonisation found concrete expression in newly-independent countries giving all-round support to liberation movements, ranging from military, to political, to moral support.

This was done at great risk, since colonised nations still had a firm political and economic grip on some countries — particularly in Southern Africa. Portuguese, Rhodesian and South African aggressors wanted to ensure that colonialism had a home in Southern Africa.

It fills our hearts with joy that the undying commitment and loyalty of the African leaders and nations which make up the OAU can proudly speak of Sao Tome, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe.

And soon, they will be able to speak of a liberated South Africa.

To these brave leaders and nations we say: You have refused to bend, despite concentrated enemy fire aimed at destabilising your economies and governments.

Your fighting spirit has never been dampened by imperialism and its agents' accusations that you 'support terrorist groups'. The frontline states have had to bear the worst type of racist aggression for daring to support the fighting people of South Africa.

Our celebration of 25 years of the OAU's existence takes place at a time when we, fighting South Africans, are experiencing the worst oppression in our history:

- Over 20 000 people have been detained since the State of Emergency was imposed.
- Hundreds of our innocent cadres have lost their lives to death squads.
- Newspapers have been banned.
- Almost the entire mass democratic movement has been banned.
- SA troops continue to occupy Namibia and invade Angola.
- There are troops in our townships.
- Comrade Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners are still in jail.
- The State of Emergency remains intact.
- The African National Congress is still banned.

PW Botha still speaks of reforms and negotiation. But we know he is not serious; he is just buying time.

We wish to reiterate that not only is the ANC important in any political solution, it is central to it.

On this, the 25th anniversary of the great OAU, the youth of South Africa vow to continue the struggle under new and hostile conditions — until the final victory.

Victory is Certain!

A FORGOTTEN PRISONER

230
27/5/88
Sowetan

A MEETING at which the 25th anniversary of the Organisation of African Unity was commemorated in Soweto was told to remember the longest serving South African political prisoner who has been in jail for 25 years.

Mr James Mndaweni, president of the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu), told a packed hall at Ipelegeng Community Centre on Wednesday night that Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) member, Jeff Masemola, was the first political prisoner on Robben Island in recent times.

Jailed

He was jailed with five other PAC members for attempting to overthrow the Government. They were jailed in June 1963, only a month after the founding of the OAU.

Mr Mndaweni said Mr Masemola had had another distinction that of having been in solitary confinement for nine of the 25 years he has served in jail.

There was a roar of applause when Mr Mndaweni reported that on Sunday, he was in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where the OAU meeting is held. He was in Addis Ababa with Sowetan

SOWETAN REPORTER

Assistant Editor Sam Mabe

He said he listened to the PAC's secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Gora Ebrahim, warning the Minister's Council not to forget Mr Masemola.

He added that on his arrival in South Africa

on Tuesday, he sent a telex to the OAU on behalf of Nactu, congratulating it for the good work it had done in trying to unite Africans.

Mr Cunningham Ngcukana, who chaired the meeting, said the Pan Africanist ideals cherished by the founders of the OAU were still alive in the rest of Africa.



JAMES Mndaweni

Mauritius leaves OAU summit

1 267
West
firms
in SA

BRUSSELS. — About 1 267 companies from 20 Western countries continue to do business in South Africa, but 188 companies from seven countries have pulled out, according to a survey by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Britain led the field with 374 companies still operating in South Africa.

Confederation Secretary General Mr John Vanderweken said the report was "clear evidence of the firmness of the firmness."

ADDIS ABABA — Mauritius stormed out of the final session of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) summit at the weekend, accusing the Pan-African body of hypocrisy for criticizing the Indian Ocean island's increasing trade with South Africa.

"These self-righteous, hypocritical accusations are an insult to Mauritius," said Mauritius' chief representative, Mr Satoam Boolall. "My government feels that it is being unfairly and unjustly singled out."

Comoros and Seychelles

Mr Boolall, head of Mauritius' foreign ministry's Indian Ocean and Africa division, said he was walking out of the meeting on the instruction of his prime minister, Mr Aneerood Jugnauth.

Conference sources said the Comoro Islands and Seychelles, two other Indian Ocean islands, also protested the summit's adoption of an OAU Liberation Committee report expressing concern at their growing trade with South Africa.

Only a few of the 30 heads of state and government who have attended

the OAU's 25th anniversary celebrations and its 24th summit remained on Saturday in Addis Ababa, the organization's headquarters. Their turnout was the OAU's largest in a decade.

The OAU regularly issues calls for international comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

OAU secretary-general Mr Ide Oumarou of Niger said the final resolution singled out for criticism those African nations that do not border South Africa and whose economic relationship with the South African government was "voluntary and deliberate".

"The OAU wants to put a stop to these," Mr Oumarou said.

Reduce their dependence

He said the organization was not being hypocritical in not citing the so-called frontline states "whose geographical proximity to South African and colonial heritages have economies that have been integrated into that of South Africa."

He said those nations were trying to reduce their economic dependence on Pretoria's transport network. — Sapa-AP



AFRICAN UNITY... President of the PLO Mr Yasser Arafat and ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo listen to the 25th OAU summit, which ended at the weekend.

OAU lashes UN over aid to refugees Star 21/5/88

ADDIS ABABA — The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) accused the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) yesterday of sharply reducing aid to

South African and Namibian refugees in neighbouring black-ruled states

Brigadier General Hashim Mbita, the executive secretary of the

OAU's Liberation Committee, said in a statement that "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"

He accused refugee commissioner Mr Jean Pierre Hock of "insensitivity and negligence of responsibility so far as the refugees of southern Africa are concerned."

The OAU official complained that UNHCR aid to Namibian refugees under the care of Swapo had gone down from R8 million in 1985 to R2 million in 1988, "despite the increase in the number of refugees from that country".

Brigadier Mbita also protested that the UNHCR had not allocated any funds at all this year for South African refugees being cared for by the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress movements. — Sapa-
Reuter.

Focus on Swapo prisoners

The Secretary General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has taken up the case of 100 people from Namibia held by Swapo.

They are being held in Swapo camps in Angola and Zambia as alleged spies. Star 31/5/88

Dr Perez de Cuellar was urged by a group of British MPs to press for the release of the detainees or for their trial before an internationally recognised court. — Sapa.

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switched off just after

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 (230)

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"

He accused refugee commissioner Jean Pierre Hock of "insensitivity and negligence of responsibility so far as the refugees of Southern Africa are concerned"

prices have not been seen
horns, carried him for
several metres and
tossed him into the air.

Picture: REUTERS

Mauritius denies trade links with SA

PORT LOUIS. — Mauritius has reacted angrily to charges that it maintains trade and other ties with South Africa.

"No agreement of any nature binds Mauritius to the South African regime," the island's Prime Minister, Mr Anerood Judnauth, said in a statement on Monday.

He called "absurd and hypocritical" a report by an Organization of African Unity committee that named Mauritius, Equatorial Guinea and the Seychelles as collaborating with Pretoria through trade and other ties.

The island's Foreign Minister, Mr Satcam Boolell, stormed out of the closing session of a OAU summit in Addis Ababa on Saturday when the conference ignored his request to delete the reference to Mauritius.

Mauritius allows South African Airways aircraft to land at Plaisance Airport en route to and from the Far East and South African companies have invested in hotels in the Indian Ocean state.

Like most countries of Southern Africa, including many of the frontline states, it buys large quantities of South African goods. — Sapa-Reuter

Guinea pigs for ship poison

GENOA, Italy. — Officials will use guinea pigs to determine if dangerous substances are leaking from drums of chemical wastes on the so-called "ship of poison", the port commissioner said yesterday.

More than 2000 metric tons of unidentified

Mauritius stung into campaign to explain SA links

Argus 11/6/88 230

Argus Africa News Service

PORT LOUIS. — Mauritius is to launch a diplomatic campaign to explain its relations with South Africa following its walkout at the Organisation of African Unity summit in Addis Ababa.

The Mauritian representative walked out after a report criticised island's links with South Africa.

Government sources said here Mauritian diplomats would first travel to India, Zambia and Zimbabwe to explain the country's position in relation to South Africa.

The Mauritian government has already engaged the support of Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal, who is visiting Mauritius.

Mr Ramphal issued a joint statement with Mauritian Foreign Minister Stacam Boolell saying the OAU accusations were "a grave misunderstanding that needs to be cleared with least delay".

"Small countries"

The Prime Minister's office issued another statement saying "no agreement of any nature binds Mauritius to the South African regime".

The statement said this was not the case with a number of other African countries and this explained Mauritian indignation at the OAU's "absurd and hypocritical" accusations.

The OAU could not have one law for the poor and another for the rich, said the statement, adding that it was only "the small countries that were pinpointed".

The OAU report named Mauritius, Seychelles, Equatorial Guinea and the Comores as countries collaborating with South Africa.

Mauritius to explain its ^{SAF 1/6/58} SA stance Q30

PORT LOUIS — Mauritius is to launch a diplomatic campaign to explain its relations with South Africa following its walkout of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit in Addis Ababa.

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The Mauritius government has already engaged the support of Commonwealth Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal, who is visiting Mauritius. — The Star's Africa News Service

Star 1/6/85

OAU report angers Mauritius

PORT LOUIS — Mauritius has reacted angrily to charges that it maintains trade and other ties with South Africa.

"No agreement of any nature binds Mauritius to the South African regime," Prime Minister Mr Anerood Jugnauth said on Monday.

He described a report by an Organisation of African Unity committee that named Mauritius, Equatorial Guinea and the Seychelles as collaborating with Pretoria through trade and other

ties as "absurd and hypocritical". (230)

Foreign Minister Mr Satcam Boolell stormed out of the closing session of an OAU summit in Addis Ababa on Saturday when the conference ignored his request to delete the reference to Mauritius.

Mauritius allows South African Airways aircraft to land at Plaisance Airport and South African companies have invested in hotels there. — Sapa-Reuter.

230

6/day 1/6/88

Anti-climax to OAU summit

Own Correspondent

ADDIS ABABA — By the end of the 25th anniversary OAU summit at the weekend, fewer than 10 African leaders remained in Addis Ababa. The rest had either not bothered to come or had flown home early.

Three of the heavyweights, Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, Nigeria's Ibrahim Babangida and Egypt's Hosni Mubarak, came only for the celebration parties on Wednesday and left before the talking began. Most others followed soon after.

Since the OAU was founded, its membership has increased from 30 to 50 but its hopes of a prosperous and united Africa have faded. Two-thirds of the 30 founding heads of state have been deposed or assassinated, including Mobido Keita, deposed by newly elected

chairman Moussa Traore of Mali. The OAU was to be the forum for the voice of all Africans and the means to create an influential economic bloc. Instead, it has been beset by disunity, with few leaders having the courage or vision to put the continent before nationalism. One major problem is that African leaders are almost never criti-

cised at home and it is considered bad manners in the OAU to say something bad about other heads of state or their countries. The rare occasions of such criticism are often tainted with hypocrisy. On Saturday, a report attacked small nations, such as Mauritius, Equatorial Guinea and

the Seychelles for choosing to have links with SA.

Not one of the Frontline states, which admittedly depend for vitals such as oil on SA but which also import beer and other non-essentials, was listed.

Thus year, while the organisation lavishly celebrated its birthday, scarcely a word was said of the plight of the 3-million hungry people in Ethiopia.

Africa still pushing for international debt talks

Star 3/6/88

ABIDJAN — African nations are pressing on with efforts to stage an international conference on their crushing foreign debt despite a cool response from creditors

"It's a very, very live initiative," Zambian Finance Minister Gibson Chigaga told Reuters in an interview yesterday.

The proposal, first floated three years ago, was revived by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) last December under the chairmanship of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda

Kaunda, whose country abandoned an IMF-sponsored programme of economic reforms a year ago in favour of a go-it-alone policy, ended his term as OAU leader last month

Chigaga, who is attending the annual meeting of the Abidjan-based African Development Bank, said the OAU was still pushing the initiative for international talks despite repeated signals from major creditors like the IMF that they preferred a case-by-case approach

US Treasury Secretary James Baker, who is also at the Bank talks, stressed this policy on

Wednesday

He also announced a new initiative under which the US, which cannot legally write off debts or cut interest rates on official loans, cleared the way for its partners in the Paris Club of creditor nations to adopt such measures for Africa's "poorest of the poor".

Washington is prepared to go along with any other Paris Club members that want to stretch repayment periods to help them.

Uniform terms

The Paris Club governments had previously set uniform terms on bilateral loans for each debtor but Britain has pushed recently for borrowers' interest burdens to be eased

"I welcome that wholeheartedly," said Chigaga of the US decision, which Baker said could open the taps to substantial new relief

"It is a good move, and it confirms what we have been saying as Zambia, as in Africa, that there is no one solution to the problem," Chigaga added.

Chigaga, criticising the inflexible nature of Paris Club negotia-

tions in the past, said last February borrowers had the role merely of "an unaccompanied debtor to stand trial before a council of creditors . . . like a client unaccompanied by a lawyer."

The case-by-case strategy favoured by top lenders should not rule out an international conference on Africa's \$220 billion debt which he portrayed as a brainstorming session.

"The most important thing is to exchange ideas . . . to understand the debt crisis and how effective current initiatives have been, and to appreciate that in that context more ideas come up so we can solve the problem

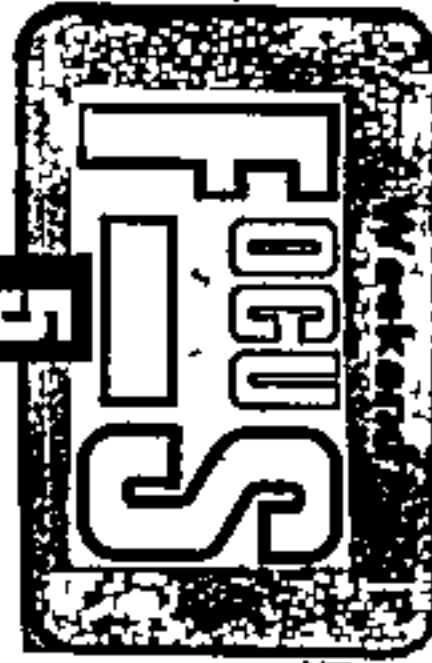
"Naturally when it comes to the actual requirements of, say, Zambia, then we get the case-by-case issue"

He said a 12-nation ministerial panel set up to lobby support for a conference from creditors, multilateral donor institutions and Latin American borrowers, had started contacts

"Unfortunately we have yet to hear from the international community how they would like to respond to that call"—Sapa-Reuter.

A TOUCH OF THE PAST

Revising SA history not a simple task



BEN Macleiman was right in pointing out the oneness of a history of South Africa, or of Africa in general, that presents "whites as the only real makers of history", as the first people who penetrated and explored Africa, whose monuments are the only ones worth seeing, and whose famous men are the only ones that appear on the list of Outstanding Persons (Cape Times, 5 Dec. 1987).

This is said to be the fare served to the Standard 2s and 3s in official textbooks by J. Olivier and P. Stander. What about the Khoisan, Macleiman asks, and the Xhosa who were already at the Cape when Van Riebeeck arrived? Unfortunately some of the alternative books to which he refers are no better.

Take Revell Mason's *Origins of the African People of the Johannesburg Areas* on pp 2-3 "The Black people of Johannesburg built the first settlement in Johannesburg more than 300 years before the gold mines came. The first to exploit the mineral resources discovered the iron minerals but not the gold of Johannesburg were the first farmers in Johannesburg to breed cattle, sheep and goats and cultivate crops in Johannesburg were the first to start orderly trading. They were also the first to use the trees and clays of Johannesburg for making large quantities of clay pottery."

It is doubtful that any or anyone else's son or daughter will be less biased having learned African history from Mason's rather than Olivier and Stander's book. None of the "facts" attributed in such a wholesale manner to the "Blacks" will alter the image

Dr CYRIL A. HROMNIK, and his research assistant, NORAH PITMAN, argue the case for a revision of South African history.

Dr Cyril A. Hromnik, and his research assistant, Norah Pitman, argue the case for a revision of South African history. They are not, and any Black names to the list of Outstanding Persons.

The like was achieved in Asia and Europe millennia ago. Even in South Africa, these facts of settled life pre-date the arrival of the so-called Blacks by more than a millennium, and were accomplished by the Asian ancestors of the Xhosa or Hottentots, and were not people and of the much later emerging Bantu speakers.

The technology, the trade items, the livestock and the related terminology in respect of all that Prof Mason lists, are by-and-large of Asian provenance, leaving little doubt that Asians and mainly Indians were one of the ancestral parents of the Xhosa and Bantu speakers. The San and the West African Negroes were the other re-

cept that in each case a different racial element predominates. In all cases the mixing was beneficial.

For instance, the mixing of Asians with the San and the Negroes produced the mixed Xhosa and the Bantu respectively, both of which were thus infused with new ideas, religious beliefs and technologies. By marrying the Xhosa girls the emerging Xhosa acquired not only more vital genes but also the Xhosa livestock, housing techniques and a great deal of their lexicon.

The Xhosa-Dutch mixing, which began right in the home of the Cape Commandant, Jan van Riebeeck, and elsewhere in the Transvaal and their ancestors were the same as ancestors of the Black people. Since then the differences between White and Black have become less. Within a few centuries there will be no difference.

Here school children are told that 25 million years ago the "Whites" and "Blacks" were "the same" and in spite of millions of years of becoming alike, they still need "a few centuries" to be the same again. Absolute nonsense!

Another book for children, *Men of Men*, by C. Malherbe, 1983, tries "to correct some of these misunderstandings" about the Xhosa or Hottentots (C. Malherbe *These Small People*, 1983) by casting out the name Hottentot as insulting and replacing it with an historical name, Khoikhoi, which could not be recognised and accepted by any historical peoples of Africa.

This artificial name was coined by missionaries only late in the last century in consequence of mistreading an historical source which clearly states that their name was Xhosa (Xhosa is synonymously unrelated to Khoi).

Searching for a quick and easy solution to a different historical problem this misnomer was seized by recent archaeologists and historians and is presently fed to unsuspecting school children and university undergraduates.

It's not Hottentot or Khoikhoi

by Dr CYRIL A. HROMNIK, an American historian who is doing research in southern Africa into the origins of the Xhosa and the Bantu. He is the author of *Indo-Africa*, published in 1981 by Juta.

ONE of the great paradoxes of present-day South African society is that its oldest component, now represented in the House of Representatives, is uncertain and even embarrassed when asked to produce its rightful historical name.

I refer to the earliest inhabitants of South Africa and the Cape in particular, and to their progeny descendants.

The paradox continues in spite of the current use of three names which in one way or other refer to these people: Coloureds, Hottentots and Khoikhoi.

The problem might have been solved had it been possible for an *indaba* to be called in *Ha-igqas* (an indigenous name for Cape Town, meaning "Valled in Clouds") of all living and dead inhabitants. The chairman's role would have been to call various historical peoples to present themselves upon hearing their respective names.

Coloureds: A segment of two-three generations might have risen, leaving a gaping void in the preceding history.

Hottentots: A throng of now dead farm labourers, wagon drivers, excellent soldiers, cattlemen, farmers, craftsmen, servants, maids and others Cape men and women would come forward, taking us back to about the early 1800s.

Xhoikhoi: Nobody would have risen except perhaps some confused undergraduates from archaeology and history departments, for no historical people would recognise themselves under this name.

Quena: This is the name most people would have recognised who lived in South Africa from about the time of Christ to about the 1700s. Quena is pronounced Kena.

THE NAME'S QUEENA

WE read in the earliest vocabulary of the indigenous languages, compiled at the Cape between 1659 and 1672 that Quena means "de Hottentotsche Nation in general". This is confirmed in several other reports by the Quena themselves in the 1650s and 60s. It was used from Dutch (the Cape of Two Waters, as ancient Indian mariners used to call the Southern Cape) to *Monomotapa* (Zimbabwe) and *Brandberg* (SWA/Namibia).

At the Cape, Quena was eclipsed by the name Hottentot, as observed by Peter Kolbe in 1705-1712. Elsewhere in the country it survived in several geographical names.

Coloureds is a self-explanatory word which describes people of racially-mixed origin. But it is not a name, just as whites is not a name of a people. Its cultural content is indefinite and its application in time is very limited.

Xhoikhoi is a name *ex oecodemia*. It was created by European writers out of their misunderstanding of the historical sources and reality. It never once occurs in a genuine field report, though its presumed look-alikes have been incorporated in the speculations about the origins and identity of the Quena of several travellers, missionaries and academics.

Xhoi means "man". The commonly used *Xhoikhoi* is a phonologically distorted form of *Xhoi-Xhoi* which means simply "men" (the plural by reduplication of "man"), or possibly a man one of whose testicles has been removed and is no longer a mere boy, but a "man who is his own master". (The said operation was per-

ern Quena or Coloureds is only too obvious to be elaborated.

As long as the fiction, a black or white, will obstruct our vision, this constructive history will not be able to make its positive contribution towards an harmonious development of South Africa. Which child, for instance, will be wiser from this conclusion in Prof Mason's book of "Black" records.

The first White people moved into the Transvaal in AD 1823 without knowing that the bones of their ancestors lay at Sterkfontein Caves and elsewhere in the Transvaal and their ancestors were the same as ancestors of the Black people. Since then the differences between White and Black have become less. Within a few centuries there will be no difference.

Here school children are told that 25 million years ago the "Whites" and "Blacks" were "the same" and in spite of millions of years of becoming alike, they still need "a few centuries" to be the same again. Absolute nonsense!

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Searching for a quick and easy solution to a different historical problem this misnomer was seized by recent archaeologists and historians and is presently fed to unsuspecting school children and university undergraduates.

Until Schapera, Peter Kolbe, who lived at the Cape in 1705-1713, was convinced that the name Hottentot was indigenous to the Cape and existed before the arrival of the Dutch in 1652. He was partly correct. J. du Plessis, who researched the problem more than any other scholar, came to the same conclusion and suggested that Hottentots was a nickname derived from *Hette* (a corrupted form of the name of a Quena god, *hetta-ebib*).

The real origin of the name Hottentot is simple. The Quena welcomed foreign visitors to the Cape, among them the shipwrecked sailors of the *Haertem*, with a dance performed to the rhythm of a song with the often repeated refrain *Allen loien, Hottentot*. But the visiting French Commodore A. de Beaulieu recorded it in 1620 as *Hauritou*. The French do not pronounce the initial H as in Hauritou which resulted, in Dutch transcription, *Outo* or *Oeto*. This can easily be recognised in the earliest Dutch despatches from the Cape, where the local inhabitants are called *Otentio*. However once copied and used in Europe, the silent French H took its hold and became a part of the soon widely spread name Hottentot.

There is nothing derogatory about the name Hottentot, and as argued by Prof Bheken, writing the colonial history of South Africa without it would be not only very difficult but also historically disturbing.

However, dated as it is, it may safely be shelved as a name for the original inhabitants of the country. There is no need for it because Quena is the authentic name, with a rich history behind it, and there is no reason why the so-called "Coloured" community should not identify with it.

(230) Star 21/6/88 **TAU approved Cairo talks**

Boycott shelved 'in interests of peace'

CAIRO — Despite its boycott of South Africa, Egypt said yesterday that it agreed to host peace talks involving the Pretoria government next weekend in an effort to end two southern African wars.

An official Egyptian Foreign Ministry announcement said the talks in Cairo were agreed only after consulting other African countries and obtaining the Organisation of African Unity's approval.

The announcement said the talks involving Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States would start on Friday and end on Sunday.

It will be the third round of negotiations on Angola's civil war, to which Cuba has devoted more than 40 000 troops, and the Swapo campaign in Namibia. The first round was in London, the second in Brazzaville, Congo.

Foreign Minister Pík Botha announced the new talks in Pretoria on Saturday. Egyptian sources said Cairo was angered at his action because it had been agreed that the capitals involved would release simultaneous announcements yesterday.

Approval of OAU

The statement said Egypt was "motivated by a strong desire to create a favourable climate for a constructive and positive dialogue" when it agreed to the plan.

"After the approval of the current chairman of the OAU, and after consultations with sister African countries, the government of Egypt has agreed to host a new round of negotiations among Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States," the statement said.

Mali heads the OAU

South Africa's participation in the talks brings about a ticklish situation for Egypt. Egyptian law does not recognise passports issued by the South African Government and South African planes are not allowed in Egyptian air space or given landing rights. There are no direct mail or communications facilities between Egypt and South Africa.

Egypt strongly opposes South Africa's racial segregation policies and supports demands for international mandatory sanctions against Pretoria.

Egypt severed diplomatic relations with South

Africa in May 1961 in protest against its racial policies.

Mr Boutros Ghali, the Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, said Egypt worked out arrangements with South Africa for the Cairo meeting by using the United States as a conduit for official contacts.

A Foreign Ministry official said delegates would be allowed into the country as special cases, much as official Israeli delegations were admitted before Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty in 1979.

Ministry officials said South Africa would be represented at the talks by Mr Pík Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan. Leading Angola's delegation would be Foreign Minister Afonso van Dunem.

The Ministry said the chief of Cuba's delegation would be Mr Jorge Risquet Valdes, a member of the Cuban Communist Party's central committee and chairman of the party's foreign relations committee, who also represented Havana in previous talks.

American mediators

Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Dr Chester Crocker, would represent the United States. The Americans participate more or less as mediators although they are party to the Angolan war in that aid from the United States and South Africa maintains the fighting potential of Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita rebels.

Egypt's statement said the talks were being held "with a view to contributing to peace and stability in Africa."

"The government of Egypt sincerely hopes that this round of negotiations will lead to peace in Angola and the independence of Namibia."

Angola's civil war has lasted 13 years. It began after the collapse of a short-lived coalition government that followed Portugal's withdrawal from the colony in 1975.

Since 1985, the administration of President Ronald Reagan has been the main weapons supplier for Dr Savimbi's Unita movement against the Marxist government in Luanda.

South Africa provides troops and other support and has faced Cuban troops and Soviet advisers in several major battles.

Pretoria's soldiers also enter Angolan territory frequently in pursuit of guerillas of Swapo which is trying to drive South Africa from Namibia — Sapa-AP.

for life at the Mabula Game
imp The five runners-up win
the Mabula Game Lodge
nphasise the underlying con-

lar backwards-forwards movement of its neck A
large bird — which lives in dry thornveld, grass-
land and semi-desert — it is reluctant to fly un-
less threatened.

OAU praises Dukakis for SA stand

230
BAMAKO — US presidential candidate Mr Michael Dukakis won praise yesterday for his opposition to apartheid in South Africa from the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

OAU secretary-general Mr Ide Oumarou told a press conference in the Malian capital, Bamako, that African nations were encouraged by the Democratic candidate's stand.

"Africa takes note of Mr Michael Dukakis's statement and urges him to go further in this direction," he said.

He said South Africa remained Africa's biggest challenge and he was glad

it had figured in the US election campaign

STV 4/7/88
The secretary-general said African countries were entitled to expect "a more energetic stand" by Washington against Pretoria, which he accused of oppression and international terrorism.

Although election promises were no more than election promises, Africa could take comfort in Mr Dukakis's position, he said.

Mr Oumarou was speaking after nearly a week of talks on OAU policy with the organisation's chairman, Mali's leader, General Moussa Traore.

— Sapa-Reuter.

2302 Press 18/1/88

Thousands die in Burundi war

THE tiny central African country of Burundi last month experienced tribal conflicts which led to the massacre of between 5 000 and 24 000 people. In what has been described as one of Africa's most bitter tribal feuds, 3 000 families, most of them from the ruling minority Tutsi tribe, have been axed, speared and beaten to death.

About 55 000 people – an average of 5 000 people a day at the beginning of the tribal bloodbath – fled into neighbouring Rwanda.

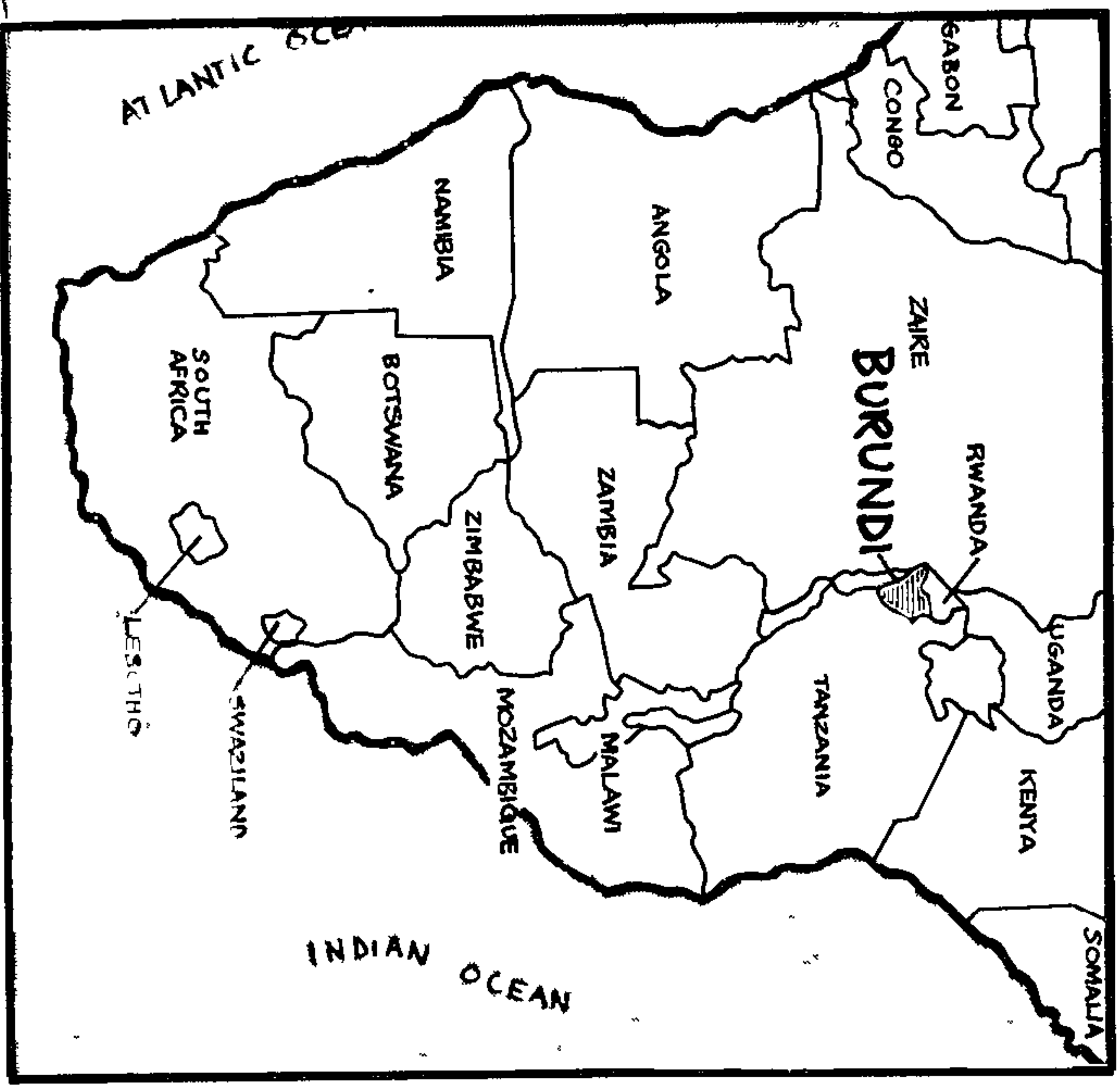
In a mission station near the Rwanda border, a woman refugee told journalists that three of her children had been bayoneted to death by government soldiers who belong to the Tutsi tribe. Another woman, who suffered neck wounds in an attack, said soldiers had forced her and her nine children to lie down outside their home and then bayoneted them.

Government officials in Bujumbura said the slaughter began on August 14 at Ntega in northern Burundi when members of the Hutu tribe – the dominated majority – attacked Tutsi homes with spears, machetes and clubs, killing men, women and children indiscriminately. Government sources claimed the violence was caused by expatriate Hutus who infiltrated northern Burundi from neighbouring countries and incited the resident Hutus to massacre the Tutsis.

According to the refugees, the predominantly Tutsi army retaliated indiscriminately, bombing and burning Hutu tribal villages.

The conflict can be traced back 400 years. It involved bloody clashes between the cattle-keepers "Tutsis" and the

Cont



IT has been called Africa's modern-day tragedy. Already, the United Nations World Food Programme has undertaken to provide R4,13-million worth of emergency aid to the 50 000 Burundi refugees displaced by a tribal war which has claimed the lives of at least 5 000 people.



A child victim disfigured and scarred for life.

OAU accused of ignoring excesses committed by member states

from the 'Oriental' (European) and Hutu, and the indigenous peasant communities of the Hutu tribe.

Ever since then, the Hutu, who make up 85 percent of the total population of 5-million, have been dominated by the Tutsi.

When the German explorers first claimed the land in the 1890s, what is known as Burundi today was a kingdom ruled by Tutsi overlords. The monarchy, the Mwami, ruled by divine right with,

delegating their power to the Ganza, the aristocrats.

The Germans and their Belgian successors ruled through the existing political system.

At independence in July 1962, Burundi was a monarchy with a parliament. Although the Hutu were in the majority in Parliament, the Tutsi still held power. The monarchy was overthrown in a coup in 1966 by Michel Micombero, who tried to unite the

different tribes under a common nationalism.

In the same year, Micombero was overthrown by his cousin, Jean Baptiste Bagaza, who was in turn overthrown by Major Pierre Buyoya last year.

The last major conflict took place in 1972 when between 100 000 and 200 000 Hutu were massacred. The 1972 massacre erupted in April following a Hutu uprising in which about 2 000 Tutsi were killed. The army and the ruling party's youth league, exclusively Tutsi in composition, reacted in the same way as last month.

All prominent Hutu in southern Burundi were wiped out. In schools and universities Hutu pupils and students were dragged from their classrooms and beaten to death. At the "university officielle" in the capital, a third of the students were killed or disappeared and at the main secondary school at least 300 of the 700 pupils were killed.

By June that year, between 80 000 and 100 000 Hutu had been killed. Other sources at the time said the figure could be between 150 000 and 200 000.

At that time, thousands of Hutus fled into neighbouring Rwanda and Tanzania where many of them remain until this day.

During a recent trip to Tanzania, Burundi strongman Maj Pierre Buyoya called on all Burundi refugees, including former President Jean Baptiste Bagaza, to return to their country of birth. But many Burundi refugees are afraid to go back, despite Buyoya's assurances that no action would be taken against them on their return.

About 25 000 Burundi refugees can be found in 22 villages in Kigama, a western region of Tanzania.

In 1986, the Belgium-based Human Rights Organisation, *Le Comité Pour La Defense Des Droits De L'Homme Au Burundi*, started collecting testimonies from witnesses of the 1972 massacres.

The objective of *Le Comité* was to gather enough testimony on the 1972



Scenes of corpses lying around were a common sight during the war.

massacres to support the prosecution of the perpetrators. The work done by the organisation was a result of a campaign begun by Rose Ndayahose, widow of former Hutu Minister Martin Ndayahose, for a Nuremberg-style trial. Rose Ndayahose, now living in exile in Canada, pleaded in vain to the United Nations to institute an inquiry into the 1972 killings.

It also does not seem that an inquiry into last month's killings will be held, following the Burundi government's refusal to allow any international commission into the country.

The refusal came after the Belgian Foreign Minister, Leo Tindemans, who spoke on behalf of the European Economic Community, had asked Burundi to allow international observers into the country to investigate the massacre.

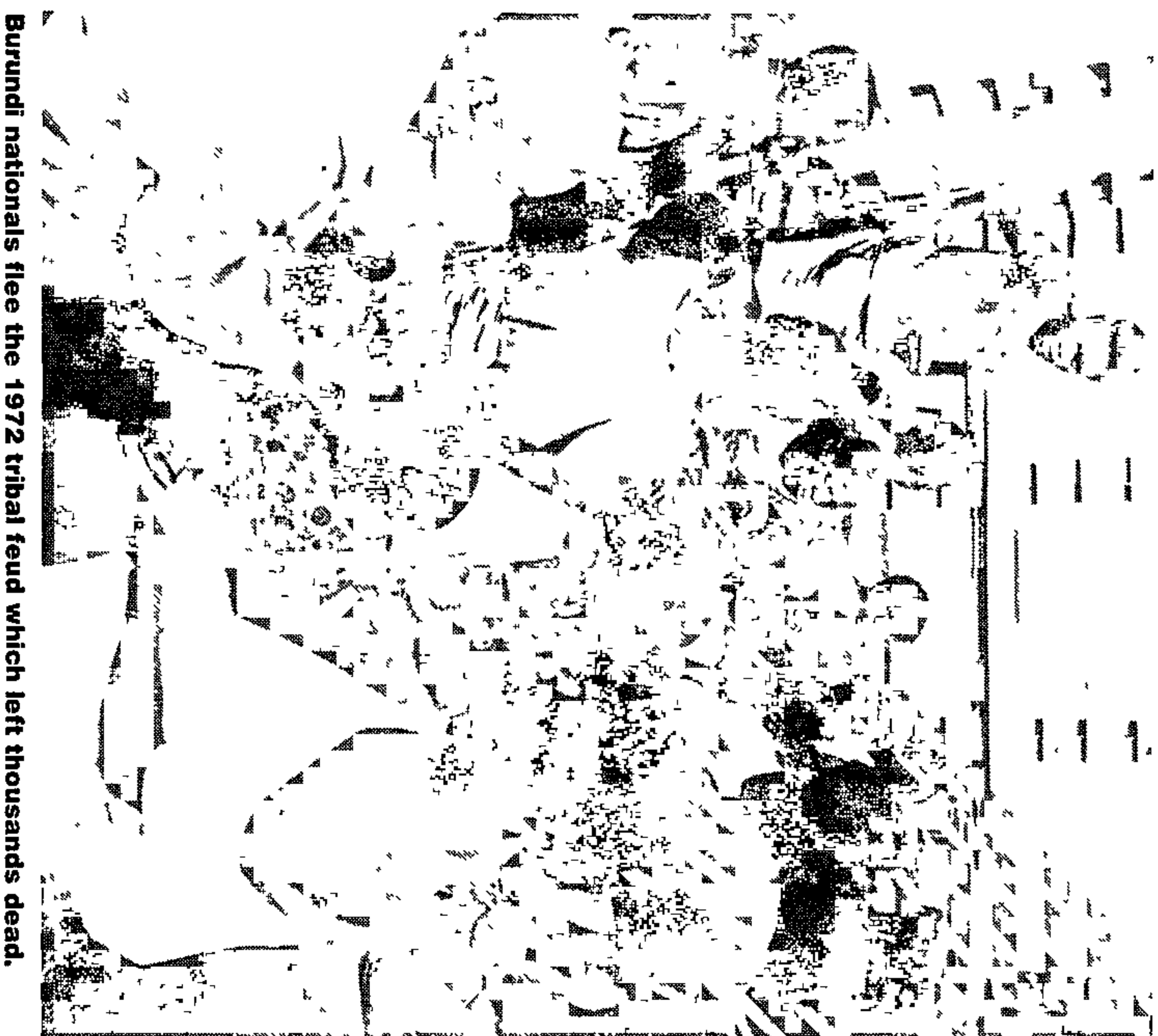
Instead, the Burundi Minister of

Foreign Affairs, Cyprien Mbonimpa, said he had met with the United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to ask for about R40-million in aid for the 100 000 people made homeless by the violence. He added that Burundi had the situation under control.

A Botswana Cabinet Minister, Daniel Kweagobe, has expressed concern over the situation in Burundi. Kweagobe renewed his attack on the Organisation of African Unity for remaining silent in the face of grave human suffering in Burundi.

He had in the past accused the OAU of hypocrisy by attacking injustices in South Africa while the organisation ignored excesses perpetrated by its member states.

Kweagobe said when Africans demanded independence from colonialists, they did so because "they wanted to live in peace and not in pieces" - ANO



Burundi nationals flee the 1972 tribal feud which left thousands dead.

OAU boss gives PW qualified approval

Star 18/10/86 The Star Bureau

(230)

LONDON — The Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr Ide Oumarou, has expressed his qualified approval of the recent contacts between black African states and South Africa

Speaking in Niger, Mr Oumarou said State President Mr P W Botha was seeking better relations with the African continent and some African heads of state were willing to test his sincerity

But he warned that if apartheid was not quickly dismantled and political prisoners released, African leaders would revert to their previous intransigence

The BBC's west Africa correspondent, who reported this at the weekend, said Mr Oumarou's remarks indicated a marked softening of attitude by the OAU, and Pretoria had responded by indicating its willingness to hold talks with the OAU

A BBC commentator in London said the statement was unlikely to be welcomed by some OAU members and "certainly appears to be causing discomfort for the African National Congress"

An ANC spokesman in London said Mr Oumarou's statement needed to be seen in its totality. He had put down a number of conditions — recognition of the liberation movements, release of political prisoners, independence of Namibia, etc

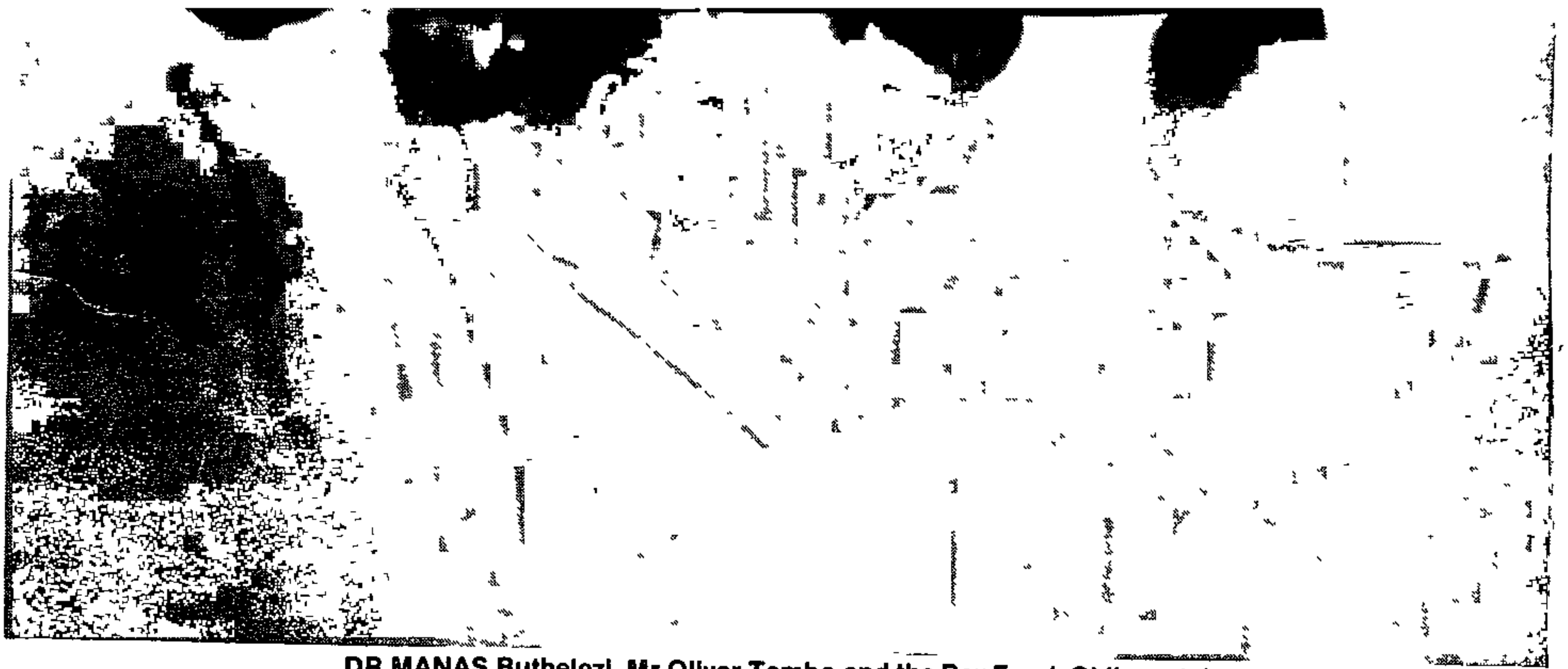
She said the ANC had already expressed its concern that countries such as Zaire had not only played host to President Botha, but had gone so far as to try to promote a summit

LATE NEWS

Unity talks ⁽²³⁰⁾ venue

HARARE. — The Organisation of African Unity's liberation committee will discuss the prospect of a united front between the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress at a meeting in Tripoli, Libya, next February.

Sowetan
29/11/88



DR MANAS Buthelezi, Mr Oliver Tambo and the Rev Frank Chikane take a break during a meeting in Harare.

WILL THE GAP BE BRIDGED?

Sowetan
19/12/88

102 230

THE African National Congress believes that the best recipe for unity with the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania is for the PAC to cease making claims at international forum.

A senior spokesman for the ANC said in an interview with the *Sowetan* in Harare that as far as the organisation was concerned, the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania was a "fringe element" deserving no notice

Unity of the black people in the attainment of self-determination is crucial. In the past few weeks, the OAU, the SACC, and a host of other organisations and individuals have spoken out for unity. *Sowetan* reporter, MATHATHA TSEDU, recently spent two weeks in Harare, Zimbabwe, and spoke to representatives of the PAC, BCMA and the ANC.

The interview was conducted following reported moves by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) liberation committee to reactivate an ad hoc committee on unity between the ANC and PAC

Nigeria was said to be behind the move which is to be raised at the liberation committee's meeting in Tripoli, Libya in February next year

Unity

The interview also followed a meeting with a high-powered South African Council of Churches delegation after which a call for unity was made by both the ANC and SACC

The spokesman said the ANC was not aware of the OAU intentions and did not think it would, if true, bear any fruits

"There is no way in which the OAU can impose a solution on people who are independent forces. After their record and experience in such attempts in Chad, Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe and other areas I even doubt that the OAU would like to

set up any committee on the issue," said the ANC spokesman

The spokesman said the ANC believed there was "need to work consistently everyday for the greatest possible unity and seeking greater areas of co-operation," with all organisations opposed to apartheid

This was why the organisation met with rugby chief Dr Danie Craven, Kaizer Motaung, delegations from the National Council of Trade Unions, National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, Institute for the Democratic Alternative for South Africa and church leaders

The organisation had welcomed the aborted Cape Town conference called by the Congress of South African Trade Unions where the Black Consciousness and Africanist formations inside South Africa were invited

But on unity with the

PAC, the spokesman said the OAU had been informed that the "principal importance is to oppose the apartheid system. The PAC must do something to make their own contribution in acting against the present regime

Forces

"In the process of struggle it is inevitable that the forces will be drawn together. Activity is basic and we don't feel that there is anything substantial that the PAC is doing to oppose the apartheid system," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said BC formations inside the country, such as Azapo, Azacco, Azayo and Azasm, had to be consulted for unity

But the externally based BCMA was "a fringe element" of which the ANC did not know much. The BCMA, the spokesman added, was a non-factor in the unity bid

Clear

The spokesman made it clear that the ANC's perception of unity was between itself externally and the internal organisations of SA. The PAC and the BCMA were nonentities in this regard

The unity call by the SACC and the ANC after talks in Harare on November 25 should be understood in that context, the spokesman said



Unity: an elusive goal for rival groups

UNITY between the various black political groupings campaigning for self-determination is regarded as crucial. In the past few weeks, the OAU, the SACC, and a host of other organisations

and individuals, have spoken out for unity. **MATHATHA TSEDU**, a reporter on the *Sowetan*, recently spent two weeks in Harare and spoke to representatives of the PAC, BCMA and the ANC...

The position of the ANC

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Stance taken by the PAC

UNITY of the people in this country was of paramount importance is the view of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) as expressed by the organisation's director for foreign affairs, Mr Ahmed Gora Ebrahim.

A meeting to discuss unity with liberal organisations such as the Institute for the Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA) could be held "anytime if those organisations agreed with the principles", he said

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Mr Ebrahim said the absence of unity shown by the killings in the Natal and Eastern Cape townships, was of great concern to the PAC and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

But, said Mr Ebrahim, the PAC believed that unity should be based on certain minimum requirements which the parties to the unity should accept

Among these are.

- Apartheid cannot be reformed but should be totally eradicated
- There should be agreement that the vehicle for change is the people and not the regime
- They must agree and work towards keeping the East/West conflict out of the South African situation.

Mr Ebrahim said the PAC was putting the points "not as pre-conditions but as a working paper"

He said the PAC had a positive attitude towards unity and the ANC had always been reluctant

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He said the PAC would not deal with individuals liberals who denounced apartheid, such as Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, because "the conflict is not a conflict of individuals but a conflict of social forces".

Mr Ebrahim said people and organisations such as the South African Council of Churches (SACC) who profess to work towards unity should avoid sectarian treatment of nationalist forces.

"If they go about as if there is only one organisation in South Africa, then they lose their intermediary role."

Recent amendments to the Freedom Charter which were proposed by the ANC had moved the ideological positions of the two organisations closer. However the ANC had painted itself in a corner of insisting that no other organisation existed in South Africa.

"It might be very impossible for them to swallow their pride and meet with the PAC and others," he said

The BCMA's viewpoint

THE Black Consciousness Movement of Azania (BCMA), probably the youngest of the three externally based liberation organisations, welcomes all genuine moves to achieve unity

BCMA chairman, Mr Mosibudi Mangena, said that attempts by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) to bring unity between the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) had been "useful" but not conclusive

The BCMA, formed in 1979 as an umbrella organisation for the Black Consciousness activists who had belonged to formations that were banned in 1977, is not recognised by the OAU as liberation movement

This means that all OAU sponsored efforts

regarding South Africa excludes the BCMA

Mr Mangena said the reported intention of the OAU Liberation Committee to reactivate an ad hoc committee on unity between the ANC and PAC, was constructive

But the BCMA believed that the greatest effort at unity should be made by the people of South Africa themselves who understand the dynamics of the situation on the ground much more profoundly than outsiders

The OAU has a part to play, but the much more fundamental thrust should come from the people within SA

The BCMA favoured creation of a broad front in which autonomy of each organisation would be initially respected

Mr Mangena said the BCMA met the ANC in

1979 but "nothing was achieved" No other meeting had been held

The organisation met the PAC in Tanzania in 1983 in a formal meeting to discuss unity

"We discovered when we sat together that essentially there are no basic differences to speak about As far as the BCMA is concerned, unity to form a front between the two should have happened a long time ago

"The BCMA ratified all agreements reached in Tanzania," he said

Mr Mangena added that the prevailing division among the oppressed people hampered progress

"Feuds, mudslinging and killings are a dissipation of energy spent struggling against each other," he warned