

High oil prices squeeze Africa

THE CAPE TIMES

- 9 DEC 1974

An analysis of the several ways in which quadrupled oil prices seriously threatens the growth of African and other developing nations.

WASHINGTON. — International financial experts generally agree that the quadrupling of oil prices over the past year has seriously impaired the growth prospects of African and other developing nations.

Particularly hard hit, the experts note, are the poorest countries with *per capita* earnings of less than 200 dollars a year, most of which are in Africa. They will be unable to pay the higher oil prices and still maintain their normal volume of essential imports without increased concessional aid from abroad.

In 1973 alone, some typical examples of the surge in petroleum import costs were Ethiopia, whose oil costs rose from 19m. dollars to 48m. dollars; Morocco, from 58m. dollars to 139m. dollars; Bangladesh, from 37m. dollars to 92m. dollars, and Nicaragua, whose costs rose from 16m. dollars to 40m. dollars.

One obvious adverse effect of these price rises is the increased cost of essential fuels that developing countries must import directly to run their transport systems and to power fledgling industries. As relative latecomers to industrialization, these countries generally lack the alternative energy sources available in many advanced nations. Consequently, they have become heavily dependent on imported oil.

Oil prices affect the supply and prices of food as well as industrial goods. As world food needs grow, increasing amounts of chemical fertilizers will be required to increase yields on the world's limited supply of available land, almost all of which is already being cultivated. However, prices of nitrogenous fertilizers have soared in recent years — mostly because of a worldwide failure to expand fertilizer capacity fast enough.

Exporters predict that even if capacity is brought into line with demand within the next two or three years, fertilizer usage will continue to fall short of needs as long as oil prices are maintained at present high levels. Consequently, small farmers in developing countries may be unable to afford to buy the increasing amount of fertilizer needed to keep food output ahead of population growth. This makes it more likely that these countries will need to import larger quantities of food. The response of the leading food-exporting country — the United States — has been to reduce all restraints on production, encourage farmers to put an additional 33m acres into production, and push increased supplies of food on the US and world markets to force prices down. This is just the opposite of the policies pursued by some other countries with respect to oil. In the case of the US effort, of course, forcing food prices down will require at least a minimum of co-operation from the weather.

Aside from the oil impact on the cost of fertilizers and pesticides, large quantities of fuel are used in the major food-exporting countries for driving farm machinery, drying grain, transporting products to market and for manufacturing the energy-intensive equipment used on modern, large-scale farms.

producers — by the end of the present decade. This means that they will have to sell more of what they export to pay for less of what they must import. For many of these countries, it will mean that their citizens must accept lower living standards — at least for a while.

Some developing countries that have experienced phenomenal export growth in recent years — such as Brazil, Taiwan and South Korea — will be able to absorb the initial impact, but even they will find their progress dampened by the higher oil costs. Others with adequate credit-worthiness to borrow on commercial markets — such as Ghana, Zaire and many of the Central and South American countries — will be able to cope with the problem for a limited time. Many of the poorer countries with *per capita* earnings of less than 200 dollars a year — such as the drought-stricken nations of the African Sahel, Pakistan and India — will experience far greater difficulty.

In the final analysis, international experts agree, the most severe impact on developing nations could derive from the slackening of demand in industrial nations caused by the fourfold increase in oil prices. It is the major industrial countries, they note, that provide markets for some 85 percent of the exports of developing nations, as well as critically-needed economic assistance.

28
+
65
87

Aid equivalent

World Bank officials predict that non-oil-exporting developing countries will require an additional 10 000m. dollars — or about 15 per cent of their combined 1974 import bill — just to maintain 1973 levels of oil consumption. This amount is roughly equivalent to the total of official development assistance anticipated from donor countries this year.

But the cost of energy is a factor in the cost of many other goods as well.

A substantial portion of the recent increases in the prices of industrial goods imported by developing nations can be traced to the higher cost of petroleum.

Shipping costs

Still another increment is added to the cost of everything the developing nations import — whether food, fertilizers or industrial goods — because shipping costs, too, are rising as the cost of petroleum soars.

Thus an important by-product of the energy crunch, according to World Bank economists, will be a substantial decline in terms of trade (relationship between the price of imports and exports) of virtually all developing countries — except the oil and mineral

Less buying

The industrial nations, too, will have to cut back their purchases of non-essential goods and commodities in order to pay for their energy imports — which will probably mean less buying of non-oil goods from the developing nations. If the retrenchment process should lead to a serious worldwide recession, both markets and prices for the exports of non-oil-producing developing nations could rapidly shrink.

Rising oil prices have unquestionably increased the need for development assistance. In reality, however, the climate for more generous development aid from the traditional donors is not favourable at a time when these countries themselves are suffering economic difficulties and rapidly-deteriorating-balance-of-payments situations as a result of the oil price increase.

United States Information Service.

'AFRICAN SIDE MUST WATER DOWN ITS DEMANDS'

THE NATAL MERCURY

- 9 DEC 1974

Vorster pledges new bid for UDI talks

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, yesterday clearly indicated his belief that agreement on the Rhodesia issue could not be reached unless the African side watered down its demands.

Earlier this year the two pay rises for the city's Black workers, which added up to 15 percent, were blamed for the 17 1/2 percent price increase.

If the proposed increase is accepted, it will mean Durban's Black wage bill has gone up by a massive R5 million within a single financial year.

The MSC say the latest increase they have recommended is to cover a rise in the cost of living, plus an additional enhancement.

But he promised that South Africa would continue its efforts to bring the parties together again around the conference table.

The pledge came in a 10-point statement—the first he has issued since speculation on the Lusaka talks began—in which he said the talks had foundered as a result of a new demand made at the end of the proceedings.

This is a clear reference to the African side's demand for immediate majority rule in Rhodesia.

The breakdown of the talks was greeted with disappointment by Progressive and United Party spokesmen, although they hoped negotiations could be resumed.

In his statement, Mr. Vorster said it would be a tragedy if the breakdown of the Lusaka talks signified an end to all negotiations.

Mercury Africa Bureau

LUSAKA — The four Black African nationalist movements in Rhodesia have agreed to unite under a common leadership.

See page 2

**Black
workers win
rise**

Reporter

...al employees, who were
ise in March and 5 per-
in line for another 15
percent in February.

The increase will add
R2.4 million to the city's
annual wage bill.

The Council's Policy
Finance Committee will
today decide whether to
grant the rise suggest-
ed by the Municipal Ser-
vice Commission.

**Black
leaders
unite
to fight**

At a dramatic ceremony in State House here yesterday, an agreement was signed by Mr. Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (Zapu), the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the African National Congress (ANC), and Mr. James Chikerema, president of the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (Fro-lizi).

The four have agreed to unite under the banner of the ANC—the one organisation of the four which is not banned in Rhodesia—and under the chairmanship of Bishop Muzorewa.

Mr. Nkomo and the Rev. Sithole, bitter rivals for years, who have been in Lusaka on parole from detention in Rhodesia, will be "included in the leadership" of the enlarged ANC, as will Mr. Chikerema.

At the ceremony, marked by chanting and singing led by the President of Zambia, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, the paroled detainees looked fit and alert. Neither they nor President Kaunda would

He described the failure of Rhodesia, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana to reach agreement as "a great pity."

He said the negotiations — in Cape Town, Pretoria, Salisbury and Lusaka — made very good progress until Friday and were conducted throughout in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.

In a key section of his statement, Mr. Vorster said: "As we see it, the discussions foundered as the result of a new demand at the end of the proceedings. This demand was in total conflict with the spirit, intent and result of the agreement up to this point."

He said Rhodesia could not be blamed for the failure of the talks and warned: "Unless the other parties return to the basis and method of approach agreed upon before the deadlock on Friday, it must be assumed that agreement cannot be reached."

For the first time acknowledging the degree of South Africa's involvement in bringing about the talks, he said that without interfering in anybody's domestic affairs, the country had done everything to bring the parties together and to promote understanding of each other's problems.

It was clear, he said,

Vorster: 'New demand' ended Lusaka talks

Govt pledge to go on trying

THE CAPE TIMES

- 9 DEC 1974

By TOM COPELAND
Cape Times Political Correspondent

THE PRIME MINISTER, Mr Vorster, yesterday gave a firm indication that peace moves in Southern Africa would fail if Black demands on the Rhodesian settlement question were not moderated.

He said in a special statement following the collapse of the Lusaka talks: "Unless the other parties return to the basis and method of approach which was agreed upon before the deadlock on Friday, it must be assumed that agreement cannot be reached."

Mr Vorster added that South Africa would continue its efforts to bring the parties together again around the conference table if at all possible. The alternative, he said, was "to ghastly to contemplate".

The South African Government took the view that the talks foundered because of the demand for immediate majority rule in Rhodesia — a demand which was in "total conflict with the spirit, intent and result of the agreement up to this point".

The Prime Minister said it would be "a tragedy" if the Lusaka failure were to signify the end of all future negotiations.

Friendly

Although he could not at this stage make a final assessment, it was necessary to draw attention to these points:

- The negotiations in Cape Town, Pretoria, Salisbury and Lusaka made very good progress until Friday and were conducted throughout in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.

- Promising new points

of principle were reached which held out the prospect of a complete and speedy solution.

- Rhodesia adopted a very realistic and reasonable attitude and throughout fulfilled its obligations in terms of its commitments. I have no doubt in this respect that Rhodesia would have honoured any future commitments.

- Zambia as well as the other parties also made an honest attempt to find a solution and made a full contribution to this end.

- As we see it, the discussions foundered as the result of the new demand at the end of the proceedings. This demand was in total conflict with the spirit, intent and result of the agreement up to this point.

- Rhodesia cannot therefore be blamed for the failure of the negotiations.

- Unless the other parties return to the basis and method of approach which was agreed upon before the deadlock on Friday, it must be assumed that agreement cannot be reached.

making it possible, other than in the past, to reach sound understanding.

- South Africa will continue its efforts, if at all possible, to bring the parties together again around the conference table. The alternative is too ghastly to contemplate."

The Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, said yesterday that it was to be hoped that the breakdown in discussions was not the end but the beginning of a new round of negotiations.

The fact that the negotiations took place at all is an historic achievement", he said. "It is seldom that in a matter of this importance success is achieved at the first attempt."

Ice broken

Sir De Villiers said it was gratifying to note that South Africa would continue to do its best to bring the parties to the negotiating table. "In these efforts the Government can be assured of the full support of the Opposition."

● Without interfering in anyone's domestic affairs, South Africa did everything to bring the parties together and to promote understanding for each other's problems. In this connection, time and expense were not spared and South Africa meticulously carried out its commitments.

● It is clear that influences exerted by certain circles in the world, African states, Rhodesia and in South Africa militated against the attempts to reach a settlement. But on the credit side, it should be noted that useful contacts were established to form the basis for future understanding. A favourable climate was also created,

The Progressive Party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said he would be depressed and alarmed if he believed that negotiations were now over. But he took the view that now that the ice had been broken in such a dramatic way, it was to be anticipated that negotiations in one or other form would be resumed in the future.

"There is too much at stake for all in Southern Africa for the matter to be left unresolved," Mr Eglin said.

Full text of Rhodesian Government statement, page 3.

Leading article, page 14.

**'Picture of
White
supremacy
changing'**

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

- 9 DEC 1974

**SA may try to
restore climate
of dialogue**

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

- 9 DEC 1974

Political Reporter ANTHONY HOLIDAY looks
at The Week Ahead.

LONDON. — An editorial on the Rhodesia talks in the Sunday Telegraph yesterday said the picture was developing of the last outposts of White supremacy in Southern Africa being peacefully abandoned.

"The immediate talks may have broken down, but the significant thing is that they should have started at all, for their aim is nothing less than to call a truce — temporarily, perhaps, but real — in the African racial confrontation that has bedevilled the whole world community for a quarter of a century."

The newspaper added: "The picture that is taking shape in many minds is one in which all the outposts of White supremacy in Southern Africa will, more or less peacefully be abandoned."

The New York Times in an editorial yesterday said dramatic events "beyond belief a year ago" are taking place in Southern Africa.

"Despite a tight security screen, it is clear that some leaders of the new Black African states are negotiating seriously for the first time with Prime Minister Vorster's White South African Government and Prime Minister Ian Smith's White minority regime in Rhodesia."

"Some observers expect agreement shortly on a blueprint for resolving the problem of Black-White power sharing in Rhodesia."

"They may be overly optimistic. It is as difficult to envision Mr Smith agreeing to a timetable for Black majority rule in Rhodesia as it is to imagine Mr Vorster agreeing to phase out apartheid in South Africa." — Sapa-Reuter and AP.

IT NEEDS no telepathy to be certain that the collapse of the Rhodesian settlement talks will be uppermost in the thoughts of South African political figures during the week ahead.

The picture of what precisely happened at the Lusaka talks is still too murky to decide exactly what set of circumstances led to their breaking down.

It is clear, however, that the final straw was the Rhodesian Government's rejection of the African side's demands for immediate majority rule.

For the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, attempting this week to enjoy his December holiday, the collapse comes as a major set-back for his "six months" project to create conditions of peaceful detente in Southern Africa.

A settlement in Rhodesia is one of the cardinal preconditions for bringing about this state of affairs.

BUFFER

Mr Vorster knows that unless he can at least hope for normal relations and peaceful conditions in the Rhodesian "buffer zone", the threat of an escalation of guerilla war on the sub-continent will create an atmosphere which will make the task of introducing cosmetic-style reforms at home well-nigh impossible.

I would guess that Mr Vorster will be involved in consultation with his diplomatic advisers and with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Hilgard Muller, this week in an effort to restore the climate of dialogue on the Rhodesian issue which he

was at such pains to help create.

The turn of events in Lusaka is also certain to merit the serious consideration of the African "homeland" leaders.

Moderates like KwaZulu's Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the Transkei's Chief Kaizer Matanzima, have particular reason to be concerned about the build-up of African nationalist heat.

The Black moderate spokesmen have made it clear that they are finding it increasingly difficult to contain the aspirations of the radicals in their respective communities.

DEBACLE

The aroma of confrontation politics which has been left by the Lusaka debacle will not make their task of containment any easier.

For the White opposition parties, the situation is similarly grave.

The Progressives, for example, have long been deeply engaged in establishing contacts in Africa with a view to achieving detente.

As a party which represents the views of top industry and finance, they are committed to liberal doctrines of reform — doctrines which could be doomed to frustration if tensions on the sub-continent do not relax.

The position is the same with the strife-torn United Party, whose reformist wing in particular, has every reason to dread the cynicism about detente which is already rife among some of the party's more reactionary supporters.

Detente will affect mines, says Mr O

29 DEC 1974

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

29 DEC 1974

By ADAM PAYNE

Mining Editor

MR H. F. Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American Corporation, whose mines produce 41 per cent of South Africa's gold and 30 per cent of its coal, said in an interview with me the attempted detente with African countries would have a bearing on the mining industry's future. He said:

● He expected more South African Blacks to be attracted to mining as a career with a higher proportion of settled married workers.

● The White trade unions were gradually accepting some measures of African advancement. He was hopeful about the Prime Minister's moves for detente with independent African countries.

Questions and replies in the interview were:

Do you expect the industry to encounter further difficulties in obtaining labour from Malawi and possibly other African states?

This involves a greater and more immediate risk than there used to be. On the other hand if anything comes of the famous detente then things may not go so badly and I think something will come of African detente. The Prime Minister is not a fool and he certainly has awakened tremendous expectations, not only inside South Africa but also outside the country.

I've been in Zambia, Zaire and talked to people and clearly they take what the Prime Minister has said seriously, and if he did not mean it, I am sure there will be a very disagreeable backlash in regard to relationships with South Africa but I am sure he did mean it.

Do you think that Zambia's move towards peace with



MR OPPENHEIMER
... mines affected

Southern Africa is linked with the price of copper, which is dangerously low in relation to high production costs?

No I do not. I am more starry-eyed about the motives behind the moves. I think that President Kaunda really wants to see peace in Southern Africa. He has his ideas about the terms of course, and it remains to be seen whether these can be reconciled with other people's ideas. I think he does want peace and is prepared

to play a part in getting it. I have no doubt that in Zambia people are worried about the copper price but I do not think this translates itself into a policy in relation to Southern Africa.

You think there is a chance of the labour coming to the mines and not being withheld on a sort of OPEC basis . . . especially if detente fails?

I think that if detente fails we are going to have a lot of trouble.

You mean trouble in a labour sense?

Yes. That is why it is very important to raise wages and, of course, if you are going to raise wages, you have got to improve productivity.

The Government has indicated its willingness to consider requests to increase the number of married workers on mines. What are your reactions?

Well, we have got to go in for more married people on the mines. It is absolutely minimal now. When you ask what views I take about settling workers and their families on mines which have a limited life, I would say concern would only apply if you were having the whole or a very large proportion of your labour force settled with their families on the mine.

From a practical point of view we always used to think in terms of about 10 per cent of the workers being settled on the mines and, I think that if you could achieve 10 per cent, then you could think further.

I do not think one can progress in this field as fast as one would like. But the governmental authorities are certainly much easier about this aspect than they were and, of course, they are making it a sort of debating point by saying that we have not even got the numbers of resident married workers we are allowed to have, but

the fact is the authorities have made it difficult to have even the allowable numbers.

This figure of 10 per cent is just put forward as a point of discussion.

I would have thought these would be no risk with short-life mines if you were to bring the resident married Black workers up to the 10 per cent figure, because people will gradually move into other occupations and they would, in the process, get industrial training.

You think South African Black workers will be persuaded in increasing numbers to come to the mines — even though it is an unpopular job?

I think so. I think it is largely a question of pay, although probably not entirely so. While the pay has not yet become competitive with what is paid by other industries for the same sort of labour, it is approaching that level and I think that it has got to go to that level.

You see a continuing rise in African wages on the mines?

What has been happening is that the mining industry has been catching up and I should think that we would catch up in an industrially competitive sense quite soon, say in about a year's time. Once this has been achieved, wages will naturally rise like wages everywhere. It will not be a question of the gold mining industry having to make great changes and do dramatic things in order to catch up with other people.

Do you see much hope of raising Black workers to higher-status jobs?

I certainly do. You have got to do this in a way which does not produce a quarrel with the White workers and I think this can be done. So far it has been done up to a point and at a certain price. No doubt that sort of thing can continue, but I think that training must be provided for the White people who might be displaced equipping them for other jobs.

We will not be able to advance Blacks into better jobs by a sort of head-on collision with the White unions. But I think that there is a good reason to suppose that the White unions are gradually accepting this and are beginning to accept the fact that this development can occur without injuring the interests of the White workers and can even be to their benefit. So I would be rather optimistic about this.

We'll stay, say SA garment workers

- 9 DEC 1974

By JOHN IMRIE
Labour Editor

IN SPITE of their anger at being barred from a conference of the International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation in Nigeria this year, South African garment and textile unions have decided not to withdraw from the organisation.

Instead, they are to invite its president, Mr Karl Buschmann, its general secretary, Mr Charles Ford, and the secretary of the organisation's Africa region, Mr Frank Penosen to visit the Republic.

This was decided yesterday by the Garment, Textile and Knitted Union Consul-

tative Committee of South Africa.

Mr Adam Klein, general secretary of the Garment Workers Union of South Africa, said the unions decided they were "not going to succumb to pressures by the exiled South African Congress of Trade Unions and others" and withdraw from the world body.

"We are doing a vast amount of good in this country, although our organisations are not perfect — there are still some racialistic practices in our industries which we are striving to overcome — and we believe the international body should come here and see for itself exactly what is being done."

The South Africans felt strongly at one stage that the international body should not have allowed the conference in Nigeria to take place without their presence. There was a move to withdraw from the world organisation, which has about 11 million affiliated members.

It appears, however, that the views of people like Dr Anna Scheepers, president of the Garment Workers Union of South Africa and a United Party Senator, that the South African garment and textile unions have a morally defensible case and should fight for full recognition and participation in the affairs of the world body.

L, Monday, December 9, 1974.

OAU slated for honouring Albert Luthuli in Lesotho

'Mail' Africa Bureau MASERU. — One of Lesotho's most experienced politicians has bitterly denounced an Organisation of African Unity decision to honour the late Chief Albert Luthuli in Lesotho, because the country is ruled "through the muzzle of a gun."

Mr Bennett Khaketla, an author and leading member of the opposition Maramatlou Freedom Party, said the choice of Maseru as a venue for the award of a medal marking the 10th anniversary of the OAU was most regrettable.

Top African diplomats

have been invited to tomorrow's ceremony at which Mrs Nokukhanya Luthuli and Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, of KwaZulu, will receive a posthumous medal for Chief Albert Luthuli, Nobel Peace Prize winner and leader of the African National Congress.

"All his life Chief Luthuli fought unflinchingly for freedom, justice, peace and democracy," Mr Khaketla said.

"It is ironic, therefore, that a ceremony to honour this great man should be held in a country which has trampled underfoot all the things he fought for, where the flames of democracy, peace, justice and freedom have been extinguished completely."

Mr Khaketla said: "One gets the impression that the OAU, which was established to jealously guard these basic human rights, completely supports and approves of what has been happening in Lesotho since January 1970."

"It gives one the feeling that the OAU is determined to give this government a stamp of respectability, even though in the eyes of the Basotho people it is discredited."

"For it clings to power not through the ballot box but through the muzzle of a gun," he said.

It would have been more fitting to have held the ceremony in Botswana, which has scrupulously observed the principles of democracy.

Rhodesia can't be blamed, says PM

- 9 DEC 1974

IT WOULD be a tragedy if the Lusaka talks on the Rhodesian question were to signify the end of all future negotiations, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, said in a statement yesterday.

The full text of Mr Vorster's statement, issued through Sapa, is:

However one may look at the matter, it is a great pity that the attempt made on Friday in Lusaka to reach an agreement between Rhodesia, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana was unsuccessful.

If this were to signify the end of all future negotiations it would be a tragedy.

While one cannot at this stage make a final assessment, nor would one wish to do so, it is necessary briefly to draw attention to the following:

1. The negotiations in Cape Town, Pretoria, Salisbury and Lusaka made very



MR VORSTER
... no blame

good progress until Friday and were conducted throughout in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere.

2. Promising new points of principle were reached which held out the prospect of a complete and speedy solution.

3. Rhodesia adopted a very

realistic and reasonable attitude and throughout fulfilled its obligations in terms of its commitments. I have no doubt in this respect that Rhodesia would have honoured any future commitments.

4. Zambia as well as the other parties also made an honest attempt to find a solution and made a full contribution to this end.

5. As we see it, the discussions foundered as the result of the new demand at the end of the proceedings. This demand was in total conflict with the spirit, intent and result of the agreement up to this point.

6. Rhodesia cannot, therefore, be blamed for the failure of the negotiations.

7. Unless the other parties return to the basis and method of approach which was agreed upon before the deadlock on Friday, it must be assumed that agreement cannot be reached.

8. Without interfering in anyone's domestic affairs,

South Africa did everything to bring the parties together and to promote understanding for each other's problems. In this connection, time and expense were not spared and South Africa meticulously carried out its commitments.

9. It is clear that influences exerted by certain circles in the world, African States, Rhodesia and in South Africa militated against the attempts to reach a settlement. But on the credit side it should be noted that useful contacts were established to form the basis for future understanding. A favourable climate was also created, making it possible, other than in the past, to reach sound understanding.

10. South Africa will continue its efforts, if at all possible, to bring the parties together again around the conference table. The alternative is too ghastly to contemplate.

Now Smith faces united terror front

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

- 9 DEC 1974

By BILL NORRIS
'Mail' Africa Bureau

LUSAKA.

THE FOUR Black African nationalist movements in Rhodesia have agreed to unite under a common leadership.

The agreement, which said the armed struggle would continue, was signed yesterday in a dramatic ceremony in State House, Lusaka.

The signatories were Mr Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (Zapu), the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union (Zanu), Bishop Abel Muzorewa, president of the African National Congress (ANC) and Mr James Chikerema, president of the Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (Frolizi).

The four men have agreed to come together under the banner of the ANC, the one organisation of the four which is not banned in Rhodesia, and under the chairmanship of Bishop Muzorewa.

The pact was signed during a dramatic weekend in which:

- The African nationalists demanded immediate majority rule;

- The Rhodesian Prime Minister rejected this demand;

- The Prime Minister, Mr. Vorster, spoke for the first time about the Lusaka talks, saying Rhodesia could not be blamed for the breakdown of the negotiations and revealing South Africa had played a role in bringing about the conference.

- The ANC was warned in Salisbury that it ran the risk of being banned because of yesterday's pact.

Mr Nkomo and Mr Sithole, bitter rivals for years, who are in Lusaka on parole from detention in Rhodesia, will be included in the leadership of the enlarged ANC. So will Mr Chikerema.

At yesterday's ceremony, marked by chanting and singing led by the President of Zambia, Dr Kenneth Kaunda,

the paroled detainees looked fit and alert. Neither they nor President Kaunda would answer questions from reporters as to when they would be returning to Rhodesia.

In a joint statement setting out the terms of the declaration of unity, the four leaders said their aim was to prepare for any conference which might be called to transfer power to the majority, and to prepare for an ANC Congress within four months to draw up a revised constitution.

Armed

The statement concluded: "The leaders recognise the inevitability of continued armed struggle and all other forms of struggle until the total liberation of Zimbabwe."

The Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, now

faces a united nationalist organisation under what has hitherto been a moderate and legally tolerated banner, but which is now committed to violence and contains the very militant leaders he has banned.

President Kaunda, resplendent in an orange shirt emblazoned with the slogan "Humanism is our guide," introduced the Rhodesian leaders with quiet enthusiasm. With President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Seretse Khama of Botswana, he said, he had called on them in the name of the OAU to settle their differences and unite "in the fight against the oppressive system of Mr Smith in Zimbabwe."

"As we have said constantly, all African people on this continent want peace. We are denied this in this part of the world because of this confrontation which comes about simply because some of our fellow men, who happen to be White by the accident of their birth, have refused to accept as fellow human beings their fellow men, who happen to be Black by the accident of their birth."

5 killed in new battle

SALISBURY. — Two Black Rhodesian soldiers and three terrorists were killed in an engagement on Saturday, security force headquarters announced yesterday.

The soldiers were Private John and Lance Corp Kangayi. Another member of the security forces, who was not named, was slightly injured in the same action.

The deaths of the soldiers bring to 50 the number of servicemen killed in action in Rhodesia since the start of the present insurgent activity two years ago.

Since the beginning of this month 19 insurgents have been killed and others captured. A total of 489 have been killed in engagements in the past two years.—Sapa.

Complaints

THE CAPE TIMES

against two

- 5 DEC 1974

newspapers

JOHANNESBURG. — The South African Press Council has upheld a complaint against the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper *Rapport* and dismissed another, against the *Sunday Times*.

The council ruled that, while a complaint lodged against *Rapport* by the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre had been formulated too strongly, the paper did contravene the press code of conduct in the use of a headline, photographs and captions published with an article about Wilgespruit.

The council instructed *Rapport* to publish in full its summary and findings in the case, which it released here yesterday.

In another case concerning a complaint against the newspaper by Mr R S van Tonder over reports concerning him, the council ruled that it was not empowered to consider the case as the complainant had not first made representations to the newspaper. It said this was "regrettable" as there

appeared to be grounds for complaint.

In the first case the Rev Dale St John White, director of the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, submitted that an article published in *Rapport* on October 7, 1973, had the effect of misleading the public about the activities and standard of work carried out at Wilgespruit, and slandered individuals. He said the paper had also falsely and maliciously linked a 1938 episode with Wilgespruit of 1973.

Replying to the complaint, *Rapport* submitted that the article concerned had originated from research work done by a historian. He had come across 1938 newspaper reports of a court case arising out of nudist activities on the farm, Wilgespruit. He had compiled an ar-

ticle which had been published as an historically interesting feature of 1938 and which, in the given circumstances in 1973, had again been newsworthy.

Rapport denied that the article was misleading or that any reasonable person would have considered it a distortion or slanderous by association.

In its finding the council ruled that the complaint had been framed too strongly, but it considered that the headline, the photographs which accompanied the article and their captions could have left some readers under the impression that there was a connection between the 1938 episode and the activities of the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre.

In this respect the council ruled that *Rapport* had contravened the press code of conduct.

The council dismissed a complaint by Mr C R Benson that the *Sunday Times Business Times* had favoured National Fund Investments (NEI) in a number of articles and thrown its weight against that company's minority shareholders.

"FULL WEIGHT"

Mr Benson, who lodged the complaint in his capacity as chairman of the NFI Minority Shareholders Association, had alleged that the *Business Times* had "thrown its full weight" into a campaign against the shareholders (of NFI), their protection and their rights, in particular, seeking to undermine the actions of the complainants... without regard to true (if any) reporting of the civil, criminal, ethical or moral position, standpoint or rights of the public at large, some 200 000 shareholders, and in particular the complainants, their clients, members and associates, after gross injustices had been brought to the certain knowledge of the newspaper in order that it should fulfil its duty under the press code of reporting the news and exposing the scandal and thereby protecting the public and its readers."

The newspaper submitted that it was under no obligation to support either side and that it was its duty to report and comment fairly and honestly on the situation as it developed.

In its adjudication council ruled that there was no evidence that the *Sunday Times* favoured the NFI as opposed to its minority shareholders, or that it failed to report fairly and honestly on the situation.

— Sapa

The Cape Times

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1974

Talks must go on

THE CAPE TIMES

- 9 DEC 1974

THE fact that the Lusaka talks took place at all is a most impressive achievement for Southern African peace diplomacy. This must be borne in mind when assessing the break-down of initial contacts last week. Something was gained when Rhodesian officials met with Rhodesian Black nationalists, released from jail for the talks, under the watchful eye of three Black heads of governments and, according to reports, South African officials. It is hoped that there will be immediate attempts to get the talks going again. Mr Vorster's moderate reaction to the break-down confirms that the Republic is prepared to play its full part in this. The incentive should be the cost of the alternative to talking: A frightful racial conflict in Southern Africa, with Black states to the north giving increasing support to the terror war and world powers getting dangerously embroiled. Whoever wins such a conflict, it will not be Southern Africans, of any colour.

The sudden switch of the Rhodesian nationalists to insistence on immediate majority rule was a rude shock, it seems, to those who had believed they would accept less. This shows the power of the OAU and other forces, once they are allowed to intrude in a situation like this. Clearly the Rhodesian nationalists, seeing the flurry of Southern African interest in a settlement, and with the events of Mozambique and Angola fresh in memory, felt their bargaining hand had been improved, and made extreme demands which summarily cut off the talks. As the different parties reassess their positions, it is hoped that they will be prepared to put the interests of the peoples of this region of Africa first and work realistically at obtaining agreement — which will clearly mean some compromise on both sides. As Mr Vorster himself said yesterday, the alternative to getting round a table is "too ghastly to contemplate".

9/12/74

- 9 DEC 1974

PM spells out why peace talks failed

THE RAND DAILY MAIL

By ANTHONY
HOLIDAY
Political Reporter

THE Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, yesterday clearly indicated his belief that agreement on the Rhodesia issue could not be reached unless the African side watered down its demands.

The indication came in a 10-point statement — the first Mr Vorster has made since speculation on the Lusaka talks began — in which he said the talks had foundered as a result of a new demand made at the end of the proceedings.

This is a clear reference to the African side's demand for immediate majority rule in Rhodesia.

The breakdown of the talks was greeted with disappointment by Progressive Party and United Party spokesmen, although they expressed optimism that negotiations could be restarted.

In his statement, Mr Vorster said it would be a tragedy if the breakdown of the Lusaka talks signified an

end to all future negotiations. He described the failure of Rhodesia, Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana to reach agreement as "a great pity".

He said the negotiations "in Cape Town, Pretoria, Salisbury and Lusaka made very good progress until Friday and were conducted throughout in a relaxed and friendly atmosphere".

CONFLICT

In a key section of his statement, Mr Vorster said: "As we see it, the discussions foundered as the result of the new demand at the end of the proceedings. This demand was in total conflict with the spirit, intent and result of the agreement up to this point."

He said Rhodesia could not be blamed for the failure of the negotiations and warned: "Unless the other parties return to the basis and methods of approach which was agreed upon before the deadlock on Friday, it must be assumed that agreement cannot be reached."

For the first time acknow-

ledging the depth of South Africa's involvement in bringing about the negotiations, he said that without interfering in anybody's domestic affairs, the country had done everything to bring the parties together and to promote understanding of each other's problems.

"In this connection, time and expense were not spared and South Africa meticulously carried out its commitments."

It was clear, he said, that influences "exerted by certain circles in the world, African states, Rhodesia and South Africa" had militated against attempts to reach a settlement.

On the credit side, useful contacts had been established to form the basis for future understanding.

He promised that South Africa would continue its efforts, if at all possible, to bring the parties together again around the conference table.

"The alternative is too ghastly to contemplate," Mr Vorster added.

(Report by Anthony Holiday, 171 Main Street, Johannesburg.)

● Full text of Mr Vorster's statement — Page 6.