South African Government & Politics

April 1989.
BERMUDA — The five-day Bermuda conference on South Africa ended here yesterday, with an influential group of United States legislators, who came to listen and to cross-examine a wide spectrum of South Africans reported to be greatly impressed by the "political intelligence" displayed by their South African guests — and by the prospects for a reduction of conflict in South Africa.

A security blanket was thrown round the luxury hotel where the discussions took place, and little is known of the detailed presentations. But some delegates, who agreed to break the conference pledge of secrecy, said the speakers who had made the greatest impact on the Americans were Mr Thabo Mbeki, leader of a small ANC delegation, and Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

"These two were extraordinarily articulate," said one source, "and, while hardly in agreement on all issues, set forward very impressive scenarios for solving the South African racial impasse.

"Indeed, virtually every South African here, from the liberal left to the radical right, rejected the notion of violence, and all spoke to the theme of negotiation and moderation."

While the conference organisers, the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, insist the aim of the conference was simply to serve as a "learning experience" for the Americans, most of them Democrats, much of what they learnt may be put to legislative use in Washington in some form or another.

To that extent, the South African "case" could not have been better — or more usefully expressed."

Among those attending the conference were two prominent critics of the South African government in the Congress, Mr William Gray and Mr Harold Wolpe, as well as Mr Herman Cohen, who has been nominated to succeed Mr Chester Crocker as the US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.
Nats Geared for Early Poll

Draft Plan: obelisk to and PW are

Definiton
ET me begin with a simple question: What does South Africa need?

It needs a sustained economic growth rate in the order of five percent a year to provide the jobs that are needed and a rising standard of living.

To achieve that, it needs to have a growing private sector and a diminishing public one. It needs a firmly free enterprise economy.

South Africa needs investment from both domestic and foreign sources to lay the basis for future growth. It needs open markets worldwide.

It needs adequate schooling facilities for all our people, irrespective of their race because education is the road to high productivity.

It needs a great, sustained effort in housing, based on home ownership and free rights of residence.

South Africa needs other things. It needs a clean, efficient administration, the very thing President Botha promised and could not deliver.

It needs an effective defence force, fully representative of all sections of the population, and it needs conscription.

It needs an industrial relations system that is not only legal but just and fair, that is free of pressure and exploitation.

Perhaps the most deep-seated of all our needs is for peace. We are being debilitated by chronic conflict.

Harmony

We are governed under a permanent state of emergency, the rule of law suspended, the troops in the townships, censorship denying us access to information.

What creates the need for that emergency? We need to read one simple, ugly word: It is injustice.

Race-based inequalities in services and opportunities, continued political domination by a minority over the majority, the continued application of discriminatory segregation laws.

Surely no country in the world can or should be governed peacefully when this sort of unfairness went on.

The time has come for inclusive politics as opposed to exclusive arrangements — for the politics of harmony as opposed to politics of fear.

We can succeed only if South Africans are more productive and if there is teamwork. It is time that we were, like all democracies, governed by consent.

Yes, one might say. This is all true enough; but why should this imply the need for a new opposition party? Why can the Government not do all these things?

Feasible

The Government could — and it actually pays lip-service to the need for change. But does anyone really believe that the National Party is going to move actual decision-making power from the hands of the white minority to those of the nation as a whole?

Why, despite of heavy domestic and international pressure, the NP could not even bring themselves to resolve the Boksburg problem by repealing the Separate Amenities Act.

It is also necessary to reflect on the paralyzing effect on the National Party of the Conservative Opposition. The whole Boksburg controversy boils down to the following:

The NP says to the CP: Your actions in Boksburg and elsewhere are doing great harm to South Africa. (True).

The CP says to the NP: But all we are doing is to apply your laws. (Also true).

The PFP says to the NP: Repeal the Separate Amenities Act, then the CP will not be able to behave as it does. (Again true).

The NP says: It is not feasible either to repeal the apartheid laws or to apply them strictly.

Pride

The conclusion one must draw is that the NP lacks the resolution to change South Africa.

Non-Nationalists are divided between those who say: The NP will never do it, and those who say: Someday they might.

This much is clear: If the NP ever do it, it will happen only under powerful pressure from a strong, liberal opposition which threatens them politically. Alternatively, that party must take power and do it.

And that brings me back to the question: Does South Africa need a new opposition party; the implication is: Could one or more of the present opposition parties not achieve the necessary result?

This is the hardest part of the article for me to write. I was a founder of the Progressive Party in 1969, of the Progressive Reform Party in 1975, and of the Progressive Federal Party in 1979.

I belonged to each of these parties with pride. Each of them is brave and effective, in the face of heavy pressure, in sustaining democratic values such as human dignity and rights as well as freedom and the rule of law.

It therefore did not come easy for me to accept, some time after the 1987 election, that a new party was required. As many people asked: Why couldn't all the democrats in the country rally to the PFP?

It is my job, apart from being a principled proponent of democratic values, to be a practical politician.

Even before the 1987 election it was clear that there were many South Africans who revered liberal values but were not supporting my party. The results confirmed this dramatically and tragically.

Values

Subsequent events and trends confirmed it again. I therefore concluded, with the support of many others in the PFP, that it was essential to bring together all who genuinely share the democratic values I have mentioned, and that this would be achievable through a new party.

This is the process which is now well advanced. The decisive step of party formation is planned for next Saturday.

And this much I can already say: The values for which I have always stood are safe within the Democratic Party — there are already significant numbers of leading South Africans in the DP who never contemplated joining the PFP, and the public response to the DP is more positive and active than anything I have previously experienced.
SA in balance awaiting PW

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE

Political Staff

ALL eyes will be on President P W Botha next week to see if he is going to bring an end to the National Party's lingering leadership crisis and the uncertainty about the timing of the coming general election.

The crucial day is Thursday, when he is expected to announce his plans to the National Party's parliamentary caucus and to a joint sitting of the three Houses of Parliament.

Although there has been speculation that an agreement has been reached with Mr Botha about the leadership issue and an election this year, high-level government and National Party sources said this week that the matter had not been brought to finality.

Uncertainty about Mr Botha's next move remains as he keeps the country and politicians guessing during Parliament's Easter recess, which ends this week.

His decision could be crucial for South Africa's future if the government is to ride the wave of opportunities now offered by the latest peace initiatives in southern Africa.

Fears were expressed in government and political circles this week that there could be serious consequences for the National Party and the country as a whole if Mr Botha decided to delay a general election and a leadership change until next year — though this seems unlikely at this stage.

For the NP it is of great importance to have an election before the Namibian elections in November. In the event of a Swapo victory it is feared the Conservative Party would be in a position to exploit the situation to the extent of making further serious inroads on the NP's position in a South African election.

It is even feared in NP circles that the run-up to the Namibian election could be harmful to the NP if it spills over into a South African election campaign.

Nationalist sources predict that Mr Botha will announce a general election for August or September — a climb-down from his earlier stand ruling out an election this year — and that he may step down from the Presidency after the election.

Cling to power

However, should he cling to power, he would strengthen the grip of the government's officials, set the scene for further harsh restrictions — including measures against the media — and thereby delay the creation of a suitable climate for negotiation in South Africa.

Political analysts say the prospect of a dramatic improvement in the climate for negotiation after Mrs Margaret Thatcher's Africa tour and other events this week call for dynamic, imaginative and decisive leadership in South Africa.

There is potentially a key role for South Africa but opportunities will have to be seized while the momentum lasts.

In some political circles it is said the time is now right for the relaxed and flexible leadership style of the new NP leader, Mr F W de Klerk, to come to the fore.

Hopes are rising that this could happen if President Botha recognises the need for dynamic, imaginative and decisive leadership in South Africa's history — and enables Mr de Klerk to take over the reins of power at an early stage.

Nationalist MPs are on tenterhooks this weekend as they await Mr Botha's next move in the leadership tussle, which now appears to have developed into a cat-and-mouse game between Mr Botha and the NP.

But only on Thursday — at the earliest — is it likely to become known how much longer Mr Botha intends to hold on to power.

In the dark

After the caucus meeting he is expected to address a joint session of Parliament at which he will spell out his political future.

A top National Party source confirmed this week that the party was still largely in the dark about Mr Botha's plans.

Government decisions now and in the coming months could set the stage for South Africa in the 1990s. It is feared that Mr Botha's authoritarian — at times dictatorial — style of government and his dogged adherence to certain old-style attitudes of the past could hamper delicate peace processes now unfolding.

Jackpot: 3 share
R10 000

Weekend Argus Reporter
THREE readers share the R10 000 consolation prize for Weekend Argus Jackpot No 350.

They had two mistakes each.

Mrs Marge van de Weg of Fishhoek could not believe it because two weeks ago she won R12 500 in the Jackpot.

"It was my son on whether he had posted my entries when the phone rang with the news. I must be on a roll," she said.

Mrs Noreen le Gréllier of Kenilworth entered for the first time after being forced by her mother and Mrs Jutta Zelmann of Tamboerskloof had entered only once before.

"Mrs le Gréllier said the money would be used for her two daughters' university education. Miss Zelmann has yet decided what to do with her share."

Jackpot No 351 opens today with a main prize of R175 000 and a must-win consolation prize of R10 000.
PRETORIA. — Commercial Branch detectives searched several premises here and seized documents, ledgers and books relating to the companies operated by or connected to Mr Albert Vermaas's business affairs.

A police spokesman confirmed that four houses and four offices were searched in the course of an investigation into Mr Vermaas's affairs and certain documents were seized.

The documents seized were handed to the attorney-general of the Transvaal, Mr Don Brunette, yesterday.

Mr Brunette said a team of four senior advocates, who had been seconded to investigate evidence before the Hams Commission concerning Mr Vermaas's activities, would study the documents.

Mr Brunette said that while investigations into the Vermaas case would still take “some time”, the seized documents would shed more light on certain aspects of evidence on record before the commission.

The offices of Mr Vermaas's attorney, Mr Terry Mahon of Adams & Adams, were included in a search warrant signed by Pretoria's senior magistrate.

Mr Mahon brought an urgent application in the Pretoria Supreme Court following the police search.

Mr Justice Van der Merwe ordered all parties — Mr Mahon, the Minister of Law and Order, the Commissioner of Police, Captain C F Kitching and Detective Warrant Officer K M Rontgen — to peruse the relevant documents in the presence of the state attorney.

He ordered that contentious documents — those held by Mr Mahon to contain privileged information between attorney and client — could be duplicated and then sealed, packed and indexed in front of both parties before being taken to a place of safety.

Mr Mahon said the documents were privileged between attorney and client.

According to the search warrant, reasonable grounds existed to believe articles at these premises could provide proof of alleged offences committed on the premises.

Police were instructed to search Mr Vermaas's home at Julius Jeppe Street in Waterkloof, the premises in Main Street, another site in Julius Jeppe Street and one in Aries Street, Waterkloof. — Sapa
Peace in SA soon, says Soviet chief

HARARE — The age of apartheid was almost gone, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoly Adamishin said here last night.

He told reporters after meeting President Robert Mugabe he was confident a peaceful solution could be found in South Africa.

Mr Adamishin said the Soviet Union had never advocated a policy based purely on the armed struggle.

"Any sane person would prefer the peaceful dismantling of apartheid," he said.

"Should we persist in being the champions of bloodshed and war when all over the world the trend is to resolve conflict by negotiation?" he asked.

Mr Adamishin has had meetings in Maputo, Lusaka and Lusaka as well as Harare.

He met heads of government and the leaders of the ANC, including Mr Oliver Tambo, and the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

"It was wishful thinking to say the Soviet Union was distancing itself from the ANC," he said.

"No one could blame the ANC for resorting to armed struggle when it was faced with 'state violence' practised by Pretoria.

"Apartheid has become a real burden, not only for the blacks, but for the whites too who could not be comfortable when they were rejected by the whole international community."
A CABINET majority has accepted the principle of an all-white "Boerestaat" centred on the Witwatersrand and particularly those towns under Conservative Party rule.

Precise borders remain to be finalised by a special commission, but in essence the new white "homeland" will consist of Boksburg, Brakpan, Benoni, Bethal, Bronkhorstspruit and Bedfordview in the east and Bryanston, Belgravia and Berario in the Central Witwatersrand.

Repurified

The name of the new country will be either Afrikaanse Heruitwende (Repurified) or Weergesuitwende Boerestaat (AHB or AWB).

Independence is set for April 1990.

The squatter settlement of Brakwater, 200 km to the northwest, will be upgraded to full homeland status and become the new state's labour reservoir and casino area. A special rail corridor will be built for rapid transport.

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT**

The entire project has been shrouded in secrecy, with even certain Ministers kept in ignorance. Now, however, The Star has learned from unimpeachable sources that the decision is a fait accompli.

"It will still have to be rubber-stamped by the tricameral Parliament," said a high-level Tuyphuys source, "but we have special plans for dealing with anyone who does not approve."

The plan has been under active consideration by President Botha and select advisers for a year.

**Irrational**

Its disclosure helps to explain his seemingly irrational behaviour in delaying his retirement.

The new concept was essentially his brainchild and he demanded to see it brought to fruition as is parting gift to the na...
Divisions indicate deeper problems in new party

Democratic troika tearing itself open

CAPE TOWN — Divisions among members of the embryonic Democratic Party have flared into the open again over the issue of participating in the Houses of Delegates and Representatives.

The Natal Progressive Federal Party members held an extraordinary meeting on Thursday night to discuss the issue. The meeting was called by National Democratic Party leader, Mr Wynand Malan, on the issue.

Despite the extraordinary meeting on Thursday night the troika leadership of the Democratic Party, which is to be formally launched next week, was attempting to defuse the issue yesterday.

In a statement issued after Thursday night's meeting the five Natal PFP MPs said: "There is clear agreement for the Democratic Party to fight electoral politics in all representative areas."

"This includes all three Houses of Parliament. So far from there being an agreement not to fight in the House of Delegates and Representatives, the contrary is true."

"The PFP has for some time been involved in the development of constituency structures, recruitment of members and detailed survey work for fighting seats in the House of Delegates."

Mr Malan said yesterday he had no problem with the statement. "It will be anyone's right to pursue whatever policies they see fit through the proper channels of the party."

Mr Malan said the question of participation had been left open by the PFP and the position had not changed since the meeting with the PFP caucus earlier this month, when it was decided "further participation in the other two houses would be dependent on strategic considerations related to Parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics."

Dr Worrall said yesterday he was "committed to going for power in Parliament and would like to see the DP being a factor in all three chambers."

He said however the Labour Party was already well established in the House of Representatives. "We are talking to LP leader, Rev Alan Hendricke, about an arrangement."

The House of Delegates, he said, would have a different set-up. Participation there has yet to be decided."

BRUCE CAMERON
POLITICAL STAFF
MERGER APPROACHES AS P-P STANDS FIRM AS
Democratic Party in new leadership crisis

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The embattled Democratic Party has been plunged into a new leadership crisis only six days before its founding congress on Saturday.

The Progressive Federal Party leader in Johannesburg City Council, Mr Tony Leon, is to suggest to his party's disbanded congress on Friday that the DP's proposed triumvirate of leaders be replaced by a single leader as soon as possible.

Mr Leon said yesterday that in view of a general election this year the DP could not afford to tackle its opposition with a "three-headed approach".

It has already been decided that a "troika" of leaders, the FFP's Dr Zac de Beer, the DP's Dr Denis Worrall and the NDM's Mr Wynand Malan, would lead the DP until a leader is elected at a special congress in October.

Sources said that if Mr Leon's motion were to be accepted and implemented soon, the FFP's Dr de Beer would be elected leader simply on the strength of numbers.

Mr Leon declined to comment on the speculation of a FPF masterplan to hijack the DP, but said it was widely known that he regarded Dr de Beer as the most appropriate leader.

"I will motivate the motion on Friday. The point is that the leadership issue has to be addressed urgently. We cannot afford to wait until October," he said.
New spirit felt in southern Africa

By Etienne van der Merwe
Political Reporter

The issue in southern Africa was no longer apartheid but how to create a democracy, a top delegation of the International Freedom Foundation (IFF) said this weekend after a three-week tour of southern Africa.

In an exclusive interview with The Star, the Washington-based organisation's international chairman Mr. Duncan Sellar and executive director Mr. Jeff Pandin told how they experienced "a new spirit of national reconciliation" in Mozambique, Angola, Namibia and South Africa.

Their impression after meeting senior members of the Nationalist government had been that there was an honest willingness on its behalf to negotiate a future dispensation.

"The NP realises it now is in the unique position to take bold steps towards accommodating the aspirations of all South Africans," Mr. Pandin said.

The liberal opposition, he said, could act as a beacon in this regard.

"We met with two of the three leaders of the new Democratic Party and they really said some solid things. The DP is going to have a vast impact."" Speaking on the shift in international attitudes towards South Africa, he predicted the international boycott would "quiet down.

American policy makers in particular were realising sanctions were "an incredibly blunt instrument", he said.
'Answers are not in hands of rulers'

Johannesburg residents should embark on positive actions to abolish discrimination and to improve their quality of life, several speakers at the Idaa conference said.

Keynote speaker Dr Beyers Naudé said NP rule had done grave harm to race relations.

"Some of us may feel distressed about the daunting task to dismantle structures which have created so much destruction and pain.

"But the answers are no longer in the hands of the rulers. They don't have answers. It is up to us to begin to experience a tremendously interesting and meaningful future."

The Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Irene Menel, a former MPC for Johannesburg, said a broadening front of people should accept that group exclusivity was the disease and common interest the remedy.

Actstop's Mr Cas Coovadia said decisive actions from anti-apartheid people were needed.

Mr Ephraim Nkoe, a recently-released detainee, called on "white democrats" to co-operate with the broad democratic movement in order to replace apartheid with a democratic, non-racial dispensation.
Plan 'a hijack attempt'

Leon wants DP to elect leader in case of election

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The fledgling Democratic Party has been plunged into a new leadership crisis only days before its founding congress on Saturday.

The Progressive Federal Party leader in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Tony Leon, will suggest at his party’s disbanding congress on Friday that the DP’s proposed triumvirate of leaders be replaced by a single leader as soon as possible.

Mr Leon said yesterday that in case of an early general election, the DP could not afford to tackle its opposition with a “three-headed approach”.

Merger

His proposal was interpreted as a last-minute attempt by disgruntled PFP members to hijack the new party, a merger of the PFP, the Independent Party and the National Democratic Movement.

It is known that many PFP members are dissatisfied with the way in which the merger talks have been conducted.

It has already been decided that “troika” of leaders — the PFP’s Dr Zach de Beer, the IP’s Dr Denis Worrall and the NDM’s Mr Wynand Malan — will lead the DP until a leader is elected at a special congress in October.

Sources said if Mr Leon’s motion were accepted and implemented soon, Dr de Beer would be elected leader simply on the strength of numbers.

They said PFP leader Dr Denis Worrall, who in a recent opinion poll was favoured as the leader most likely to draw voters’ support, had little support among PFP members.

Mr Leon declined to comment about speculation of a PFP masterplan to hijack the DP, but said it was widely known that he regarded Dr de Beer as the most appropriate leader.

“I will motivate the motion on Friday. The point is that the leadership issue has to be addressed urgently. We cannot afford to wait till October.

“With the issue of the general election professionally and quite ruthlessly, which is what our opposition is going to do.”

Another issue which would be hotly debated at the PFP’s final congress was the election of the party’s four representatives on the DP’s executive, sources said.

About 30 nominations had already been received.

The DP did not “blunder” by displaying a South African flag at its Reiger Park meeting last week, said the chairman of the party’s eastern Transvaal steering committee, Mr Andrew Thatcher.

The presence of the flag and the use of Afrikaans by speakers provoked the anger of Reiger Park residents.

Mr Thatcher said the success of the meeting in Boksburg’s coloured township was reflected in the large number of applications for membership from Reiger Park residents.
Apartheid is bad for your health – doctor

Political Reporter

Apartheid is bad for your health.

This was Wits academic Dr Max Price’s message to a 460-strong Idasa conference on Saturday.

Dr Price, director of the Centre for the Study of Health Policy at Wits, said a community’s health was determined by political, social and economic conditions.

In black urban areas, factors which negatively affected health included single-sex hostels, broken families, overcrowding, inadequate sewerage systems and the absence of recreation facilities.

"Then there are general socio-economic factors such as unemployment, low wages, long hours due to the need to commute great distances to work, inadequate pensions and other welfare services."

In the white community, apartheid had extracted its toll on the mental health of whites as witnessed by the rates of alcoholism, suicide and crime.

"Enormous state and social resources were wasted through segregated health facilities, he said.

For reasons of optimal health care, morality and economic efficiency all existing facilities should immediately be opened to all races."
Call for mixing formula

Political Reporter
An imaginative formula for racially mixed residential living should be found to convince the Government to scrap the Group Areas Act, Wits academic Professor Lawrence Schlemmer told the Idasa conference.
Professor. Schlemmer elaborated on the spreading effect whereby more people should move into existing white suburbs where their presence would not be resisted.
Pressure should be put on the Government to avail more land for housing and to open all new residential areas.
Professor Schlemmer said the Group Areas Act would not be scrapped within the next three to five years.
"We all agree that the Act is immoral. But if it is scrapped immediately, the right wing will mobilise resistance which would increase its relevance. And that is something the Government would not want to see," he said.
Terre'Blanche in court on property damage charge

The Argus Correspondent
KRUGERSDORP.—The leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre’Blanche today pleaded not guilty to a charge of malicious damage to property, and a charge of crimen injuria in the Krugersdorp Magistrate’s Court.

Mr Terre’Blanche is charged with allegedly breaking and damaging the gate to the Pardekraal Monument on December 27 last year, and also of allegedly breaking the lock on the gate with an unknown object.

Mr Terre’Blanche was dressed in khaki.

Sunday Times columnist Ms Jani Allen, a key witness, arrived at court accompanied by her editor, Mr Tertius Myburgh.

Mr Terre’Blanche is represented by Mr Johan Rousseau. Mr Zas van Zyl is appearing for the State and Mr F W van Niekerk is the magistrate.
Debates on provincial affairs open to public

By Peter Fadrique

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Parliament has dispersed this week for public debate on provincial affairs.

Parliament has broken up into four extended committees on provincial affairs for the debates which started in Cape Town, Pretoria and Maritzburg yesterday.

Yesterday's session dealt with the four provincial budgets and were closed, but the debates will be public today and tomorrow.

The Cape and the Free State budgets are being discussed in Parliament.

The Cape Town and Natal budgets were R197 million for general administration, R156 million for library and museum services, R296 million for works and R344 million for hospital services.

The Transvaal budget was R1967 million for hospital services, R254 million for nature conservation, R5463 million for roads and bridges, R796 million for community development and R35 million for improvement of conditions of service.

The provincial budgets have fallen under the vote of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning since 1986 but are still debated as separate items.
CHILDREN with wooden guns march under the orders of a young commissar (right), in the streets of Luanda during the war in Angola. The book reviewed below highlights the casualties SA suffered in the conflict on the Angolan border and inside the territory.

THE new publication is titled Challenge: Southern Africa Within the Africa Revolutionary Context. It is edited by Al J Venter, and contains a variety of sections on such diverse subjects as The Media War, by Holger Jensen, formerly of the Associated Press and Newsweek in South Africa; The View from Washington, by Simon Barber, a British correspondent living in Washington who specialises in Southern African affairs; Gerry L'Ange, editor of the Argus Africa News Service, who has written about South African military destabilisation of neighbouring states; South Africa and the Future, by the eminent British historian Paul Johnson, and recent South African ties with Russia, by Dr Christopher Coker of the London School of Economics.

Al Venter has also included several controversial chapters by such people as Craig Williamson, the former South African spy who infiltrated the ANC, and a section by the former commander of the Selous Scouts, Colonel Ron Reid-Daly, who discusses the effectiveness of cross-border operations in wartime.

Colonel Reid-Daly served with the British Special Air Services in Malaya as a member of the original Rhodesian contingent.

**Killed**

On deaths in Africa theatres of conflict, Al Venter makes some interesting observations. For instance, compared to the 780-odd South Africans who were killed in action, the Portuguese in 13 years of war in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea lost 3265 men in combat.

Altogether 1084 died in action in Guinea, 1142 in Angola and over 1000 in the military campaign in Algeria, which lasted seven years and resulted in the death of 14000 French troops (or an average of 2000 a year), the Southern African wars have been relatively lightweight, by comparison when viewed in the context of the Algerian war.

Venter maintains that there is an increasing tendency to equate conditions in colonial Algeria with South Africa now. It is argued, he says, that if a powerful French military machine could not cope with a few thousand FLN radicals opposed to French rule in Algeria, how can tiny South Africa, with far fewer resources at its disposal, ever survive a serious black onslaught?

The analogy is full of inconsistencies, he says. In fact, almost all that the Algerian war and the disturbances in the towns and over the past few years have in common, is a state of increasing internal strife and ill-feeling.

Even more interesting is a chapter titled The Strategic Significance of Southern Africa in the 1990s, by the American strategist David Isby, whose most recent book...
3000 Portuguese soldiers died in the three territories from other causes, such as road accidents and illness.

In comparing South African and Portuguese wars with the French wars, such as Vietnam or the Middle East, says Venter.

He has written a chapter dealing with the Algerian revolution in relation to the South African problems.

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- Write to the Editor at PO Box 6663, Johannesburg 2000. Nom-de-plumes can be used, but full names and addresses should be supplied or the letter will not be published.

Challenge is published by Ashanti Publishing (Pty) Limited of Rivonia and sells at R49.95.
The National Party has given notice that it will make security the focus of its propaganda campaign against the new Democratic Party, which was launched on Saturday. The DP would be "weak-kneed about security" like its predecessors, National Party leader Mr F.W. de Klerk said and the NP would make sure the electorate realised this.

Source: Correspondent.
AWB loses 3 more top men

PRETORIA Three more top members of the AWB have withdrawn their support from the organisation.

They are chief spokesman Mr. Chris Beyers, founder member Mr. Willie Olivier and Aquila chief Mr. Dave Barnette.

This brings to nine the number of high-ranking officials to have left the organisation since the Paardekraal incident.

When questioned about the exodus of lieutenants, Mr. Eugene Terre'Blanche confirmed that Mr. Beyers and Mr. Barnette had left the organisation. — Sapa
ET visits Paardekraal during court case

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg — AWP leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche yesterday visited the Paardekraal Monument in Krugersdorp where he allegedly rammed and damaged two gates and verbally abused two policemen late last year.

A khaki-clad Mr Terre'Blanche, accompanied by his defence attorneys, was attending a court inspection at the scene of the alleged crimes on his first appearance in Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court on charges of malicious damage to property and crimen injuria. The offences were allegedly committed on the night of December 27. Mr Terre'Blanche pleaded not guilty to the charges before the magistrate, Mr S W van Niekerk.

Also present at the court yesterday was Sunday Times columnist Ms Jani Allan, who was alleged to have been with Mr Terre'Blanche at the time of the alleged offences.

Ms Allan, called as a state witness, was accompanied by Sunday Times editor Mr Tertius Myburgh. She has yet to give evidence.

During the day, prosecutor Mr Zas van Zyl called eyewitness Mr Nicholas Kearney to describe what he saw from his Paardekraal Avenue home, directly opposite the monument grounds.

Mr Kearney told a packed court that he saw a white BMW with two people pull up in front of the gates about 8.15pm. He said the car idled for about 30 seconds before the driver revved the engine and rammed the gates.

He said the man then opened his boot, took something out and fiddled with the gate's lock. He opened the gate and drove in. Then the police arrived.

The case continues today.
Terre'Blanche: Retired soldier tells of ramming

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A retired soldier who called police when he saw someone ramming the gates at the Paardekraal Monument and then forcing his way into the grounds, testified at the trial of Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche.

Mr Terre'Blanche, the leader of the Afrikanerweerstandsbeweging, appeared in the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of malicious damage to property after allegedly breaking and damaging the gates at the monument with a car as well as a lock at the gate with an unknown object.

He pleaded not guilty.

He also pleaded not guilty to a charge of criminal injury after allegedly telling two policemen who were investigating the incident to "go to hell" and to "get back out of the gate.

In uniform

Mr Terre'Blanche arrived at court with bodyguards, some in uniform, while Sunday Times columnist Janie Allan, a key witness in the case, arrived with the newspaper's editor, Mr Torinus Myburgh.

Mr Nic Kearney, a retired soldier who lives opposite the monument gates, testified that he saw a car pull up in front of the gates about 11.30pm on December 27 last year.

He said the car stalled, then the engine was revved and the car drove straight into the gate. He could see two people inside the car but could not recognize them.

When the car hit the gate, Mr Kearney ran inside and told his children to get the car number and told his wife to telephone the police. He went back outside and said he saw the car's hood had been opened.

A man was standing at the gate, adding with the lock, according to Mr Kearney. After about ten minutes the man opened the lock and pushed it open.

While he was still struggling with the lock, however, a police officer, Mr E. J. Botha, said he spoke to Mr Kearney and told him he had seen a man and woman and that he went back inside the car.

The man put something into the boot and then slammed it. The car and drove into the monument grounds.

The emergency services arrived about ten minutes later.

Shortly after the first van arrived, two more police vans arrived as well as three police cars.

"The case continues today," a police official said.

ACCUSED: Bearded Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, and some of his bodyguards outside court.

Alleged killer 'hearing voices in his head'

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Khusela Cebekhulu, accused of murdering Stompie Seipei, the former ANC activist, is said to be "hearing voices in his head and is living in a fantasy world." The court heard that Mr Cebekhulu told the family of the deceased that he had been pushed off a cliff by a police officer.

Mr Errol Naudé, Mr Seipei's lawyer, said that Mr Cebekhulu had "lost it" and was "in a fantasy world." He said that Mr Cebekhulu had been pushed off a cliff by a police officer.

The court also heard that Mr Cebekhulu had told the family of the deceased that he had been pushed off a cliff by a police officer.

Poison victims in dramatic airlift rescue

The Argus Correspondent

PHUSTHUMA — Eighteen people poisoned by insecticide on a Free State farm had to be taken to Bloemfontein hospitals in a major airlift involving the South African Air Force and civilian and military medical personnel.

A young girl died after about 50 people were poisoned on November 12 and 13. Three SAA Pilots, four military ambulances, eight provincial ambulances and eight, QA and medical personnel were involved in the airlift.

A team from University Hospital flew to Reitz to help stabilize the patients and 16 of the worst affected were flown to Bloemfontein by helicopter.

Dr Michael Smit, the Head of Department of Anaesthesia, commented on the当
Buthelezi cautions new party

By Esnaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

If the Democratic Party played a formal role in the tri-cameral Parliament, it would limit its scope of joint action with non-parliamentary opposition groups, said the Chief Minister of kwazulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi expressed reservations about the DP’s aim of uniting forces against apartheid.

As long as apartheid laws remained intact, the amalgamation of black and white political forces would not produce politics which was convincing to the black masses, he said.

While the Population Registration Act remained in force and while the Group Areas Act dominated social interaction between people, black politics had a responsibility that it and it alone could discharge.

Chief Buthelezi said he had to reject the tri-cameral Parliament because it excluded blacks.

“Co-operation with parliamentary groupings is therefore not possible for me.”

But apartheid should be fought wherever possible.

Joint action between groups must be based on common cause to remove the present constitution and to remove racism as its cornerstone. “This is where the real politics lies — the movement towards negotiating a real democracy into existence.

“Once this objective has been set and is being pursued by parliamentary political groupings, then common cause in politics will join black and white.

“Until this happens, however, there is a sense in which parliamentary groups have their parliamentary thing to do to oppose the constitution and they must do so without me.”

Asked whether the DP could succeed in drawing across-the-board support from people of all races, Chief Buthelezi said that would depend on whether the DP would correctly respond to “the main determinants which make radical change inevitable”.

He said: “The kind of change which is going to bring about the end of the upward spiralling of violence and herald a new democratic era is going to be the kind of change in which it would be foolish to think of party-political success being achieved in the pursuit of old party-political lines. 

“Real political success is going to be achieved in negotiating across political and colour lines.”
Thatcher tour de force wins friends, applause

LONDON — During her visit to Windhoek, Mrs Thatcher unveiled a plaque, formally opening the British Liaison Office which, the hope is, will become a consulate or embassy after independent elections in the country in seven months' time.

The small group of people gathered to watch stayed silent — so Mrs Thatcher turned to them and began to applaud until they joined in.

Nothing could better have symbolized her second mission to Africa in 14 months. If Harold Macmillan spotted a wind of change sweeping over Africa in the early 1960s, Mrs Thatcher in the late 1980s is trying to whistle one up to end apartheid in South Africa by peaceful negotiation.

Her visit to Namibia on Saturday, the day the United Nations began to assume shared responsibility for the country, was intended to demonstrate to South Africa that the people in its former province must be allowed to choose their own government freely, without interference.

Fortuitous

In the end, it was fortuitous that she was there when the border incursion by Swapo guerrillas took place, with Mr Pik Botha fuming that, if the UN could not do a better job, South Africa would ask for the removal of its assistance group and do the job itself.

Had that happened, had the South Africans started moving their forces without UN sanction, the promises Mrs Thatcher gave to African leaders — that she had been assured that South Africa would not interfere with the elections — would have looked odd, and her hopes for southern Africa misplaced.

Mrs Thatcher has been bold in Africa, heading up with leaders who are Marxist in name, like President Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and those who are Marxist in practice, like President Chissano of Mozambique, while disappointing some old right-wing allies.

The British Prime Minister has put new emphasis on resolving the problems of MNLF guerrilla banditry in Mozambique. A crucial factor in her Africa strategy, acknowledged ever more openly, is the changed attitude of the Soviet Union which is now looking for negotiated solutions rather than continued armed struggle.

With the new American administration seemingly inertia in the region, Mrs Thatcher sees no reason to wait for President Bush as she is forced to do in the Middle East. She has filled the vacuum, and because of her stand on sanctions, taken at some personal cost, she carries more weight with South Africa than virtually any world leader.

Her visits to several African countries over the past year have ensured that African leaders, who have in the past accused her of having racist or economic reasons for her views on sanctions, are now prepared to accept that she has an argument.

That will have an effect going wider than southern Africa. After two Commonwealth conferences dominated by the sanctions issue, this year's meeting in Kuala Lumpur should be different. If black African leaders are prepared to push the sanctions issue into the background, then others, too, will do so.

From an unpromising start, Mrs Thatcher has built genuine relationships with African leaders.

In Malawi, which likes to describe itself as the warm heart of Africa, she was genuinely moved by the plight of the cowed and hungry refugees from Mozambique, and impressed by Malawian generosity to them. Her response came not in fine phrases but in cash.

Her advisers concede that it will not be easy to bring Namibia to independence with free and fair elections.

The weekend's bloodshed was a dreadful start, and there is some anger in the British camp that such a small proportion of the promised UN force of 4,600 had actually arrived by "D-Day". But those who saw Mrs Thatcher unveil that plaque may yet find they were in on a genuinely historic occasion.

The Times News Service
DAY COMING WHEN GOV'T WILL SCRAP GAA — MP

NP MP for Langlaagte Johan Vilonei said yesterday he could foresee a day when government would scrap the Group Areas Act (GAA).

Speaking in the extended public committee debate on Transvaal provincial affairs in Pretoria, Vilonei also agreed the Separate Amenities Act should go.

He was responding to coloured and Indian MPs who attacked government, saying it could not criticise CP municipalities such as Boksburg for enforcing apartheid laws which it refused to get rid of.

MIKE ROBERTSON

Vilonei argued it was wrong for MPs to say that the fact that their communities had inadequate services was entirely due to apartheid.

In situations where SA faced sanctions and a lack of overseas credit, the main problem was a lack of money.

The day government got rid of the GAA, SA would still have a housing problem. The day "after apartheid" there would still be a shortage of hospital beds: "The sooner we get ridd of apartheid the better."

Vilonei said SA would still be a Third World country which would be unable to raise sufficient capital to finance the development being demanded by all groups.

The time had come for all South Africans to seriously consider priorities. A high priority was improving black education and health services. If whites wanted to retain what they had, priority had to be given to improving the services for other groups.
Terre'Blanche trial disrupted

THE trial of AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche in the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court was disrupted for about 20 minutes yesterday when police moved in and searched the courtroom and nearby toilets with sniffer dogs.

The search came after heated exchanges between AWB supporters and dozens of black spectators who had streamed into the Terre'Blanche trial courtroom during a recess. AWB members complained the blacks — who were not present in the courtroom during Monday's proceedings — had taken their seats in the courtroom where Terre'Blanche faces charges of malicious damage to property and crimen injuria committed on December 27 last year.

During the search, Sunday Times reporter Bronwyn Adams was questioned briefly on whether she had anything to do with the incident. Adams said she had nothing to do with it.

During the second day of evidence, the court heard from State witness Wanda Kearney that from her Paardakraal Avenue home she saw a man — resembling Terre'Blanche — fiddling at the gates to the Paardakraal Monument.

**Shots**

Kearney said her father Nicholas Kearney had run into the house moments before saying someone was ramming the gates with a car and that she should take down the registration number while her mother telephoned the police.

She said she also heard the sound of two shots from where the car had stopped in the monument grounds.

The case continues today.
Three Musketeers
for the new DPs
Diemmas ahead

Peter El Dorado
Three Musketeers

For the new DPs

Dinemmas ahead

Peter Trainer
PW to announce poll tomorrow?

CAPE TOWN — President P W Botha will address Parliament tomorrow against a background of rising speculation that a general election — if not a date — will be announced.

At the same time, it is expected Botha will take the wraps off plans for his own future.

At this stage, election speculation centres on a date in September, although one source indicated yesterday that July was not being ruled out.

The general feeling in the NP caucus was that the sooner an election was called the better — most MPs would have preferred to have been at the polls in May.

September seems the most likely date and, if this is going to be the case, then Botha will in all probability indicate only that there will be an election later this year.

To announce the date now would plunge the country into a hectic five-month election campaign, while denying the NP the advantage of announcing the date at the last minute.
DP's dilemma

SOUTH Africa's three white liberal parliamentary parties go into an uneasy merger as the Democratic Party on Saturday with serious questions over the new party's role unanswered.

High on their agenda will be the question of participation in the tricameral parliament's Indian and "coloured" houses and on which hinges the future cooperation between the new party and organisations such as the UDF.

The party is a merger between the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the traditional voice of establishment liberalism which has been steadily losing support to both the left and right; the National Democratic Movement (NDM) of breakaway government MP Wynand Malan, which will form the new party's left wing; and the Independent Party (IP) of Denis Worrall, a former ambassador to Britain.

While the leadership dilemma has temporarily been shelved by the election of three co-leaders, the party has not managed to sidestep the underlying conflicts in approach between the NDM on the one hand and the PFP and Worrall on the other.

Malan recognises that the dominant forces for change are constituted outside of parliament and the system, and that any negotiation on the form of a post-apartheid South Africa must include the ANC and other extra-parliamentary forces as a major factor.

Worrall argues that the party must concentrate on addressing its immediate constituency, the white voters.

Equally controversial is the insistence by some PFP members on participation in the tricameral system.

NDM leaders have warned that such participation would bring the new party into "serious conflict with" the broad democratic movement.

In preliminary discussions with members of the DP, the UDF made it clear that the front would not accept meaningful change through the existing tricameral structure at present, said a prominent UDF leader.

Tricameral

Low black, coloured and Indian polls showed these communities were opposed to the tricameral system.

"A decision to participate deprives their wishes and without some kind of agreement, inevitably puts us in a very serious conflict and the possibility of a rapprochement with the UDF and Cosatu is seriously prejudiced," he said.

In such an event it would be difficult for people associated with the UDF in white communities to work with the DP.

Community leader and UDF member Johnny Issel said that the broad democratic movement gained strength from the community's rejection of participation in racist parliamentary structures.

Alliances

"In no way will we enter into alliances with groups which are committed to participation in tricameralism," he said.

Issel said that there was understanding within the UDF of the white elections because "whites have only known this kind of electoral politics" and because liberal white MPs had often served a useful function by raising questions in parliament, thereby "advancing democratic objectives."

The party hopes to form a force both capable ofousting the extreme-right Conservative Party as official parliamentary opposition, and of seriously challenging the ruling Nationalists' 40-year hold on power.

A recent poll indicates that one in three voters will reject the DP's potential liberal challenge to apartheid.


Drama at trial of Terre’Blanche

JOHANNESBURG. — There was drama at the Krugersdorp trial of Mr Eugene Terre’Blanche yesterday when a young witness collapsed in tears under cross-examination and, earlier, police evacuated the court and searched it with sniffer dogs.

Mr Terre’Blanche is charged with malicious damage to property following an incident at the Paardekraal Monument. He has pleaded not guilty.

The court adjourned after Miss Wanda Kearney started sobbing in the witness box when defence counsel suggested some of her evidence contradicted that of her father, Mr Nicolas Kearney. Miss Kearney told the court she and her brother had jotted down the licence plate number of a car at the monument gate, where she saw a bearded man.

She also saw a woman, who was pushed away by the man when she left the car to speak to him. Later, after police had arrived, she heard two shots.

When Miss Kearney returned to the witness box, she asked whether she could withdraw some of her testimony as she was not “precisely” sure of the times the events took place.

The magistrate, Mr S W van Niekerk, told her this was impossible.

The superintendent of the Paardekraal Monument, Mr Jacobus van Aard, told the court the gates appeared unharmed and were securely locked the day before the incident took place.

On the following day, he noticed the gates appeared to have been forced open.

Sunday Times columnist Miss Jani Allan, who was with the AWB leader on December 27, when the alleged incidents took place, was not at court yesterday.

Police earlier searched the court with sniffer dogs. The exercise, described by police as a “security precaution”, took place after exchanges between AWB supporters and a group of black people who wished to attend the hearing. — Sapa
Political Reporter

The Transvaal Provincial Administration was yesterday accused of being racist.

At the two-day session of the Extended Public Committee on Provincial Affairs, which started in Pretoria yesterday, several MPs called for the abolition of apartheid.

Mr Anthony Reeves (LP, Kilpspruit West) said the Transvaal provincial budget favoured whites.

"This administration, appointed by the National Party, is here to protect the white community. Until the day the NP realises that the problem is bias on the basis of skin colour, nothing will change in South Africa."

Mr Arthur Roper (LP, Alfa Park) said the present dispensation was frustrating the process of political change.

The Labour Party had opted for negotiation politics, but a breakthrough on constitutional reform was urgently needed.

Mr Roper said the system of local management committees would never be acceptable to his party.

"This is apartheid at its worst. Only direct representation on all government levels — including local government level — will satisfy us."

Mr Mohammed Shah (NPP, Lenasia Central) called for equal voting rights on Regional Services Councils regardless of representation.

He slammed the transfer of hospitals from the province to "own affairs" administrations as "the worst form of perpetuating apartheid."
Enshrine this right – institute chief
‘Varsities in free speech frontline’

By Sue Valentine

The potential for a speedier erosion of apartheid, the creation of civil liberties and the importance of freedom of speech were stressed by the guest speaker at the first Faculty of Arts graduation ceremony at the University of the Witwatersrand last night.

Executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations Mr John Kane-Berman said the common thread throughout the recent changes in the country were because ordinary people had undermined the government’s system.

Stagnation

However he warned that intellectual stagnation would be the logical outcome if one group demanded the right to veto speakers of whom it disapproved.

“The Botha years have been rich in contradiction,” said Mr Kane-Berman. “He has presided over the imposition of the ‘own affairs’ constitution, dreadful political violence and the use of emergency powers.”

But, he added, black workers had won trade union rights for themselves six years after they began organizing in factories outside the law and had withstood the State, security police and most employers.

The repeal of the pass laws, the opening of universities and technikons regardless of racial quotas, the admission of black students to private schools and the flourishing of the black taxi industry had all taken place because of an “extraordinary and usually unorganized show of civil disobedience”.

Rank and file South Africans had rendered one after another apartheid law unworkable.

However, Mr Kane-Berman stressed civil liberties would not be handed to South Africans one day in a bill of rights. They needed to be created now.

Democracy required free speech. Wits had played its part in abolishing the academic colour bar and it now had the chance to help create the new South Africa by establishing the right of free speech.

He said although freedom had been regained over admissions, other freedoms were still limited. Some members of Wits had tarnished the university’s image by their unwillingness to allow free speech.

“Neither freedom of speech nor freedom of the press is an absolute right. The question is one of where to draw the line.

“Establishing and preserving free speech on campus may require as much tenacity as the struggle to remove the colour bar. It will require the support in particular of the people in the middle: those who do not belong on any political extreme.”

Jealously guard rights

Mr Kane-Berman said a university which denied a certain politician’s right to speak on campus inflicted a greater injury on itself than it did on the politician.

He emphasised the liberal premise whereby although students might be unenthusiastic about defending the right of “one or another Mr Botha to talk on campus,” students should “jealously guard” the right of other students to invite him on to campus if they so wished.

“It would be tragic if our universities allowed themselves merely to mirror the present South African habits of intolerance in a useless game of tit for tat. If they cannot rise above that and lead the way in establishing rights and forging new habits of tolerance then I don’t know who can.”
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PW may announce retirement

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Important announcements are expected when the State President, Mr PW Botha, addresses Parliament tomorrow for the first time since his stroke on January 16. The Namibian issue is likely to be dealt with.

Mr Botha is expected to speak to the National Party caucus first and it is widely believed he will end the leadership crisis in Government by announcing a date for his retirement.

There is strong speculation that he will also inform the caucus and possibly Parliament — of the date of a general election.

ADDRESS

This will be his first address to the caucus since his stroke.

His resignation as NP leader provoked a leadership crisis, which culminated in the decision by the NP caucus and federal council on March 13 that the posts of State President and NP leader should be re-united.

The party made it clear it wanted its new leader, Mr F W de Klerk, to be State President.

A special extended NP caucus meeting — to include MPs, President’s Councillors and provincial office-bearers — is to be held on Saturday in Cape Town.

If Mr Botha does announce his retirement and election plans tomorrow, the special caucus meeting will probably be used by the party to set its political course for the year ahead.

No Star tomorrow

The Star will not appear tomorrow, Founder’s Day. Normal publication will be resumed on Friday.

Star Motoring, which normally appears on Thursdays, will be featured on Friday.

On Friday, too, The Star will carry a full racing service including the results of tomorrow’s meeting at Gosforth Park plus the fields and form for the weekend meetings.

Restrictions

The Star is being produced under the severe restrictions of the emergency regulations.
A new party inherits old differences

The birth of the Democratic Party is likely to be a stormy, contentious affair.
Demands that Johannesburg and Soweto should become one city were racist, unrealistic and unworkable, said Mr. Jan Burger, acting management committee chairman of the Johannesburg City Council.

He was reacting to a call by Five Freedoms Forum spokesman Dr. David Webster at the weekend conference of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for the desegregation and unification of the two cities.

He asked why the speaker had not in the same vein suggested Randburg and Sandton should also give up their independence and join the union.

APARTHEID 'DEAD'

"This call has completely overlooked the vital role already being played by the multiracial Central Witwatersrand Regional Services Council which has allocated the bulk of its R140 million income this year to upgrading 'black' towns within its boundaries," he said.

Turning to the threat of "black" residents planning to defy racism in Johannesburg Mr. Burger said: "For all practical purposes apartheid is dead in this city.

"At this stage the reality is that Hillbrow, Mayfair and several other suburbs are de facto mixed, blacks mingle with whites in the parks, play soccer at Ellis Park, brush shoulders in libraries, cinemas, restaurants and shops and may apply to join neighbourhood recreation centres," Mr. Burger said.
Worrall to get Van Eck's seat, says Nat denies new party rumours

Political Staff

THE Democratic Party had done a deal for Dr Denis Worrall to take over Mr Jan van Eck's Claremont seat, senior Nationalist MP Mr Lampie Fick claimed yesterday.

He also said he understood that Mr Van Eck, the independent MP for Claremont, had not been invited to the founding Democratic Party congress on Saturday.

Mr Fick, the MP for Caledon, said yesterday's extended public committee on Cape provincial affairs would be Mr Van Eck's last.

Mr Van Eck said afterwards that Mr Fick's claims were "nonsense". He was not attending the Democratic congress because he was not part of the three components forming the new party.

He also dismissed Mr Fick's claims that Dr Worrall was to stand in Claremont.

"It is wishful thinking on the part of Lampie Fick to get me out of my base. I am such an irritation to them they will go to any lengths, including using people who are much closer to me than they are, to achieve that," he said.

Malcomess, the MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess, has described as "absolute rubbish" suggestions that he is to form a new party when the PFP is disbanded on Friday.

"I have no idea from where the story could have emerged, except from an over-fertile imagination," he said yesterday.

Mr Malcomess was responding to reports that he, Mr Rupert Lorimer and Mr Ray Swart were unhappy about the proposed merger with the Independent Party and the National Democratic Movement.

The three will unite to form the Democratic Party.

Mr Malcomess said though he had been "unhappy" about statements made by Mr Wynand Malan and the NDM on participation in all three Houses of Parliament, he understood the NDM now accepted PFP policy.
Will PW announce election today?

Political Staff

STATE President Mr P W Botha has the country guessing again — this time about the contents of the speech he will deliver to Parliament today, and whether he will announce a general election.

It will be Mr Botha's first address to Parliament since he suffered a mild stroke in mid-January, although he did attend the budget speech delivered on March 15 by Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis.

The general consensus yesterday was that even if Mr Botha mentioned a general election, no date will be given, although there were those opting for an announcement of a June or July date for an election.

Essentially what seems most likely is that Mr Botha will wait at least until July before announcing an election in the second half of September. This would mean that campaigning would begin at the end of the July school holidays in the Cape.

A short, second session of Parliament would then be held at the end of September and early October to constitute the new Parliament and elect a state president.

That of course, presumes Mr Botha is going to retire before March 1990 when the life of Parliament has to end.

Informed sources stated yesterday that an agreement both on a division of labour between Mr Botha and National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk had been reached as well as when Mr Botha would retire.

Situation in Namibia

If this is the case then Mr Botha can be expected to spell out details of that division today.

Perhaps the most important thing Mr Botha may do today, is to indicate that he is still head of state and running the country, and to this end he may comment on the situation in Namibia.

Mr Botha chaired a cabinet meeting yesterday — good news was that the bread price increase is not expected for at least another two weeks — and will address the National Party caucus today.

It will be the first time Mr Botha has attended a caucus meeting since resigning as NP leader on February 2, an event which triggered off a chain of reactions which created an impasse over the leadership.

Mr Botha is expected to brief caucus on his plans. Bearing in mind the tensions which have arisen since February 2, it is the kind of meeting at which any political commentator would like to be a "fly on the wall".
Africa's critical choices

FACE TO FACE

With Clem Sunter

Clem Sunter is the author of the book "South Africa in the 1990's", which contains the findings of a panel of experts commissioned by the Anglo American Corporation to look at South Africa, and the country's position in the world, by the turn of the century and beyond. He is a director of Anglo American and several other large companies and is regarded as one of the most authoritative " futurologists" in the country.

We believe that is the parallel because it's a no-win situation in Lebanon. If we go the low road in South Africa with either appeasement and a military fortress-type situation ending up with a civil war in this country, then everyone will lose here.

As one woman said at one of my talks, men are so stupid they have to experience pain to learn. And, you know, right up front one doesn't know about this, happening in the future. And the people were the same. As an example, I spoke to Borkus before just before they made the decision that they were going to attack. And I pointed out the down side of putting ideology ahead of the economy, actually asked people in the audience if there was anybody here who would be prepared to shut down their business for the sake of an ideology. Nobody stood up. On the other hand, it's exactly what has been happening in Borkus.

I just hope that one can persuade people here large and small, but in particular, that is a quite a lot of people who actually feel that it is only experience that will actually bring people together.

ANDREA WEISS: One of the ideas you posted was one of deregulation. It seems today that it is a catch phrase in government and it has sometimes been used as an excuse possibly to hide and shift responsibilities. Is there a danger of deregulation becoming unpalatable the same way that birth control is an unpopular idea?

SUNTER: I don't see how anybody can regard it as an unpalatable idea because basically you're allowing people to do their own thing, you're allowing businesses to set up themselves where they want to. The whole trend in the world nowadays is towards individuality and away from collectiveness.

If at the latest socialist thinking in the United Kingdom is, in Russia, in China, they are making very considerable collective policies towards allowing individuals to fulfil themselves according to their own designs. That is what deregulation is all about. It's about actually freeing up individuals, so I don't see how anybody could put a negative conclusion on that.

WEISS: Isn't that how our economic system has become an unpopular concept. The government says we are deregulating it's over to you baby and that's it?

SUNTER: My answer to that would be, for example, education. The government have a major role to play in education, not necessarily in terms of managing the system but certainly in terms of providing the finance so that every child in this country can go to school.

I certainly believe that there is a need for government intervention with health in the sense that everybody has the right to decent health services. So when I talk about deregulation I am not talking about the government disappearing altogether.

And, in fact, quite a few of my critics take me to task on the health front. For instance, I would mean by mixed economy. They would mean 50 percent government, 50 percent free enterprise. I mean about 80 percent free enterprise, 20 percent government.

ROBERTON: There is quite a high degree of government interference or involvement in some of the successful industries you identify in your book - Japan in the initial postwar period, for instance, particularly in the redistribution of wealth. Is there a role for that in South Africa?

SUNTER: Yes, one mustn't misconstrue the role of government interference in Japan. It's the difference I keep talking to people about being between captain of the ship and being a co-pilot. The Japanese government do not regard themselves as captain of the team.

In Japan, yes, the government does act as coach. Michael - and the National Industrial Trade and Industry - does act as a co-ordinator of real estate support. But what government in Japan does not do is actually order the heads of industry to go around and get their companies. That is the major difference between being a co-pilot and being a captain that I try and draw attention to. I don't deny that there is government intervention in Japan as in South Korea, but it is a supportive type of intervention. The government is simply a West where the government almost regards industry as on the other side and therefore plays a regulatory role.

MORRIS: Do you think the role of the political economy rather than other inappropriate government which is really going to be the motivation for change?

SUNTER: In our high road scenario we promote both. In other words that's why I have drawn so much attention to the role of government versus co-operation because that's the guiding principle on the political side.

I see the economy as the harbinger of change. I don't think, as some people have said, that economic growth lets people off the hook. A lot of people, for example, have quoted the very high economic growth rate of 6.5 and 6.8 as actually having entrenched apartheid because it was such a problem that the tension around, there wasn't the need for change.

My argument is: Yes, people are getting better off mainly through white industrialisation. The new entrepreneurial wave in South Africa in the 1990s can't take place other than as a non-racial economic wave.

You only have to look at the strength of the informal sector and small business in this country to realise that an actual action here now is in the black urban market.

Here the real vitality in this economy is not really at the sort of mega-business level, it's actually taking place at small business and information sector level.

You are going to see in South Africa big business actually becoming involved with small business. For example, in Anglo American we have one person in an office in our purchasing department to go through every single good or service supplied to our mines and seeing whether we can get a better deal by going through a small business or the informal sector.

We want to see the model of economies there are very few businesses like in West Germany or Japan or Japan's experience which have been relatively successful and catch that, and it's this critical difference between being a co-pilot and being a captain that I try and draw attention to. I don't deny that there is government intervention in Japan as in South Korea, but it is a supportive type of intervention. The political universe as an important as the economic universe in terms of the talks of the political economy.

ROBERTON: The political universe has changed rather dramatically in Russia. There's been the change in the Soviet Union, incipient change in China, and in South Africa to the extent of having negotiations with such improbable countries as Cuba, Angola. This has all happened since you wrote your book. How would you view this?

SUNTER: I was quite unique popula when I pointed out that the value system was shifting in the world towards more pragmatism co operation as and there was growing inter文书 |

MORRIS: Do you think that's where the National Party is taking us?

SUNTER: I don't know at this stage where the National Party is taking South Africa. In terms of the economy they want to change it. But if you ask me to you give me a short term pragmatism co operation is going to be the order of the day in the next six months to a year, I just can't give you an answer.

But, for example, F.W. De Klerk came to one of my early talks and I think he was quite inspired by the ideas that I put across. I have also talked to other members of the National Party, so I just have a feeling that some of the ideas on negotiation, economic growth and a high road and road scenario have actually turned from being seeds of saplings and hopefully in a year's time they'll be trees in their minds.

WEISS: Is your kind of scenario planning not merely an Anglo American attempt to manipulate the future?

SUNTER: When initially I said I'd been surprised in the scenario exercise it was for our senior management in Anglo to consider business options against possible futures in the world and in South Africa. I saw the potential in the material so I actually went to Anglo American and said: Do you mind if I take the show on the road? To which they responded: OK.

That is the truth of it, that it happened the way it happened. It wasn't Anglo American who said to me go and see these people on the road.

But, secondly, this material has been held up to the light of day, if you read that book now and go through the proposals that are totally contradictory by the subsequent experience. My answer to you is that it certainly wasn't written as Anglo propaganda. The team were experts from outside and totally independent when they put the material together, but it stood the test of time.
ROBERTON: Is there ever going to be a point at which one could say finally and irrevocably that South Africa has embarked on either what you term the low road scenario, or what you term the high road scenario?

CLEM SUNTER: Certainly in our scenario exercise we don't have these very clear cut departure points. We look at the future with scenarios. We establish certain milestones and of course in South Africa's case, if you look at some of the milestones, we go for the high road and the low road. You can't actually put a date on when those milestones are going to be reached.

But take our high road for example. We said that we need small government. There are signs that there is deregulation in the economy. It's an on-going process.

However if you look at the number of civil servants that certainly hasn't declined and nor has tax as a percentage of the gross domestic product. So you have some very positive measures going one way but on the other hand, in terms of other measures, you do not.

Sanctions, of course, would have a repercussion on our low road. We talked of minimal sanctions for our high road, increasing sanctions for our low road. So if there is a major crack-up of sanctions over the next year that would constitute a major milestone for our low road scenario because we won't get the economic growth necessary to put us on the high road.

We feel, for example, the lack of foreign capital coming in to this country at the moment denies about one or two percent to the economic growth rate. That margin of growth which is absolutely critical at this stage of the country's development. If we could get five to six percent per annum economic growth - as opposed to three to four percent per annum - then we feel that that would act as a very good catalyst for political change, whereas if we are stagnating at zero to one percent economic growth with rising unemployment, it's going to be a very great obstruction to change.

MICHAEL MORRIS: Talking about catalysts for political change, you once quoted a senior politician saying that until both sides realised that pursuing their own course of action to the utter exclusion of the other side would lead nowhere, you won't get negotiation. What in your view is likely to lead to such a realisation?

SUNTER: The great thing about negotiation is it must be seen as the preferred option and whilst both sides view the "going it alone" option as the prime one, people won't sit down and negotiate.

Have the two sides really got to the level where the "going it alone" option is still considered viable? It's very difficult to say. In my talk I try and quote what I call the "wastelands scenario", the closest parallel being Lebanon.
Come from Within

Africa can only

Change in South
**within**

They spoke about the need to protect the rights of minorities. Not only the ANC, but they clearly had others in mind besides the whites. They questioned the usefulness of the armed struggle and sanctions in bringing about fundamental change.

They acknowledged South Africa’s role as the economic powerhouse of the region and the need for that to be built upon.

What surprised me was the great amount of mutual respect — not agreement, but respect — on both sides. Each saw the other as human beings.

Their bottom line was really a round table conference at which all parties concerned could thrash out an acceptable solution.

**Were any parties mentioned by name?**

Not the ANC, but I assure you they meant anyone with anything to contribute. They also said the government should be talking to people who are regarded in some quarters as collaborators.

It’s not always explicit. A lot is implied. Look, for example, at the way things were not going to stand up and say: “We are abandoning the ANC.”

I have no doubt that Buthelezi will be making contact with the Russians. His real opposition is on other issues — East-West relations, arms cuts, expenditure on the military.

**Why is this change in perspective?**

It’s not for reasons of altruism or high-mindedness. Gorbachev sees it as in the Soviet interest. The same applies to the new faith in the UN, its role as a peacekeeping force, and the idea of a nuclear-free atmosphere.

**Where does Cuba fit in with this new line?**

My personal contact with sources in Cuba has convinced me that Castro has always tended to follow his own brand of policy rather than that of Moscow. But Gorbachev obviously leaned on him over the Namibia-Angola issue.

Even still, it seems the line on southern Africa mainstream thinking:

In the Soviet sense of the word, yes. “Mainstream” there means the government, the politicians, the Foreign Affairs. Gorbachev has a majority in the politburo. I can’t see anyone appointing him to lead in southern Africa, which is a half a long way off from Soviet interests.

**What is the next step forward? Some kind of Emissary Person Group?**

Does SA really need another EPG? I think the whole concept has been overplayed. People just want to be seen to be playing a role — whether it actually helps South Africa is a secondary consideration.

The Commonwealth EPG was just a gimmick invented to make the Commonwealth look good.

Let’s face it. Even the Russians have said as much — change must come from within South Africa. Outsiders can only facilitate the process.

**What about Margaret Thatcher?**

She’s different. Unlike other world leaders, she is prepared to use her status to do some very unpopular things. She has a role to play — provided she knows all the answers because she doesn’t.

**What about Nelson Mandela?**

He’s been released. The ANC has been given a opportunity.

Indeed not. It means nothing unless there is a corresponding reaction from Pretoria. A drastic re-appraisal of the old “total onslaught” view of Russia is needed, a willingness to move towards real dialogue — and that includes the ANC.

That said, the ANC also need to change. They are just as outdated. They are defending themselves because they underestimate the new mood in Moscow.

**Do you think the leadership struggle will slow down reform?**

I hope not. Interestingly, it may even speed it up. PW may want to go down in history as the man who released Nelson Mandela. It would be a brilliant coup, like Reagan and the INF arms agreement.
there is the beginning of a summons interest, why not sit down together? Of course in the meantime you’ll keep your hand firmly on your wallet!

Will southern Africa be high on the agenda when Gorbachev meets Thatcher this week?

I don’t think it’ll loom very large. They’ve got other things to talk about — East-West relations, even the environment. The problem with some people in Pretoria is that they think they’re the centre of the world. Changes in Russian thinking will not of themselves bring about peace in Southern Africa.

Indeed not. It means nothing unless there is a corresponding reaction from Pretoria. A drastic reappraisal of the old "total onslaught" view of Russia is needed, a willingness to move towards real dialogue — and that includes the ANC.

That said, the ANC also need to change. Their views are just as outdated. They are deluding themselves if they underestimate the new mood in Moscow.

She knows all the answers because she doesn’t.

What about her insistence that Nelson Mandela be released? We’d all like to see Mandela released, but frankly I think this factor has been played up to ridiculous proportions, as if it was some magic formula. Even the Russians have admitted that.

I would imagine Mandela has very little to contribute. It’s like the outside world constantly clamouring for Tutu to be present at the negotiation table.

Who is Tutu? The South African problem is much larger than either Tutu or Mandela. What about all the others? Local leaders, the PAC, Buthela, black SA businessmen.

Do you think the leadership struggle will slow down reform?

I hope not. Interestingly, it may even speed it up. PW may want to go down in history as the man who released Nelson Mandela. It would be a brilliant coup, like Reagan and the INF arms agreement.

Desmond Tutu ... not at negotiating table.

As for FW, he does seem a better prospect than I first imagined. Thank God he hasn’t got a short fuse! FW’s temper was always his own worst enemy.

Do you think the sanctions crusade has run its course?

I wouldn’t say so. My views on the destruction of the South African economy are well documented. It is totally wrong and counterproductive.

I’m not against sanctions — but it depends on what you want to achieve. I supported the boycott of the Moscow Olympics, but as a mark of disapproval over the invasion of Afghanistan.

We certainly never supported it to achieve anything.

Is there any other point you’d like to make?

Yes. Something’s eating away at my daffodils. Have you any idea what it is?
ET was under influence, cop tells court
Three parties disband to launch DP

Political Reporter

Three parties on the parliamentary left disband today to form the Democratic Party (DP) in Johannesburg tomorrow.

The National Democratic Movement (NDM) met for the last time in Randburg this morning.

The Independent Party (IP) and the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) were to disband in Johannesburg this afternoon.

The PFP was holding its final congress at the Johannesburg College of Education in Parktown, Johannesburg.

The meeting was expected to be crucial because many PFP members are said to be highly dissatisfied with the way the unity talks — which started in December — have been conducted.

Tomorrow's founding congress of the DP starts at 9 am at the Johannesburg College of Education.
Businessmen have support of State

CP council to be challenged in court

Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

Carletonville businessmen are planning to mount a legal attack on the town council’s segregation of facilities.

They will try to prove that the council has incorrectly applied the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act, which permits facilities to be segregated.

And the Government has promised the businessmen its support in their efforts to resolve the crippling black consumer boycott in the town.

The assurance was given to a delegation of Carletonville businessmen this week when they met Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis and Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok about the boycott crisis.

"Certain proposals" were made for action to resolve the crisis. Mrs Annetjie Claassen, President of the Carletonville Chamber of Commerce and Industry, said afterwards.

Among these were a firm undertaking by Mr Vlok and his senior police officers that the attacks on blacks in Carletonville by white vigilantes would be investigated.

Legal action is also being planned to contest the Carletonville Town Council's imposition of petty apartheid. This was disclosed by Mr John Belds, Association of Carletonville's legal adviser who is supporting the Carletonville businessmen.

He said it appeared that the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act could not be scrapped at this stage.

However he believed that the Carletonville Town Council had not applied the Act properly.

Mr Warren would not respond to the planned legal moves but a precedent does exist for attacking a town council's application of the Separate Amenities Act.

Last year the Supreme Court ruled that the Port Elizabeth Town Council's segregation of beaches was invalid.

The court's decision means that beach apartheid has been suspended within its areas of jurisdiction in the Eastern Cape. However the Government has appealed against the decision. The appeal has not yet been heard.
SA may release Passtoors

BRUSSELS — South Africa will release Helene Passtoors, a Belgian woman serving a 16-year sentence for treason, if she renounces violence and terrorism, Belgium said yesterday.

A spokesman for the Belgian foreign ministry said this was one of the three conditions spelled out for the release of Passtoors (49).

"The South African Government wants Mrs Passtoors to sign a declaration which will commit her not to resort to terrorism or violence in South Africa," the spokesman said.

The two other conditions were that the three South African diplomats expelled by Belgium in retaliation for the failing of Passtoors be allowed to return once Passtoors had been released; and that her movements in Southern Africa afterwards be subject to certain restrictions.

The spokesman said that Belgium, which pressed South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha on the issue when he visited last month, had no objections to the conditions.

But he said, it was up to Passtoors to decide whether to sign any undertaking of non-violence. — Sapa-Reuters.

Suspects shot dead in car chase

Detectives from the East Rand Murder and Robbery squad shot dead two suspects, who they said were exc...
Parties gear up for crucial election later this year

Political Staff

Political parties are immediately gearing up for a general election which they believe will significantly determine the constitutional future of South Africa. In the White House of Assembly elections, Reef constituencies are expected to become a major battleground between the Nationalists and the Conservative Party, while the new Democratic Party will be launching a major campaign in Johannesburg and constituencies north of the city. This follows the announcement in Parliament yesterday by President Botha that there will be a general election for all three Houses later this year. Mr Botha indicated this in a joint sitting of Parliament.

Dissolved

He also announced that Parliament will be dissolved near the end of May; there would be no new delimitation of constituencies before the election; and that there would be no by-elections for the four vacant seats in Parliament. Though he did not say exactly that he would be retiring nor when the election would be held, Government sources have confirmed this would happen in August or September. Party machinery started to roll into action months ago as speculation about a general election increased.

Nationalist MPs are said to be unhappy that no firm election date has been announced nor that Mr Botha announced outright that he is retiring.

The CP's Transvaal director, Mr Kobus Beyers, today said his party would dramatically increase its representation in the Transvaal.

He said the way in which the National Party had “sold out the whites in Nambia” would be used by the CP in a general election.

One of the three co-leaders of the DP, Dr Denis Worrall, welcomed the announcement of a general election.

He said an election would unite DP supporters and would provide the new party with the opportunity to prove that it was a viable alternative to the NP.

The PFP's Transvaal leader Mr Douglas Gibson today said the DP has already improved its organisation in key Transvaal constituencies.

“We are fully geared. We have been expecting a by-election in Hillbrow and have already put a lot of work into that constituency.”

The DP could win three marginal seats in the Transvaal — North Rand, Edenvale and Benoni, he said.
PW enjoys full chamber's close attention

Parliamentary Staff

Hardly a seat was empty in the public gallery of Parliament's Great Hall yesterday when the State President, Mr P W Botha, made his first contribution to debate since his stroke.

And from the moment he walked in 10 minutes before the start of the joint sitting, he was the centre of attention.

For several minutes he was engaged in animated conversation with the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who leaned over the Presidential bench, punctuating his remarks with forceful gestures.

They were joined by the Minister of Health, Dr Willem van Niekerk, and the National Party whips, Mr Alex van Breda and Mr J Nieman.

The NP leader, Mr F W de Klerk, entered the chamber with the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, nodded a greeting to the President and then looked away.

Mr Botha was the first to take the podium and the chamber was hushed for the duration of his speech, with the exception of a mild ripple of response at his announcement of the dissolution of parliament in preparation for a general election.
President Botha said yesterday it was not possible to wait for a new delimitation before a general election and he would dissolve Parliament "on an appropriate day" at the end of May.

He said this decision disposed of the legal obligation to hold by-elections in four seats — three white and one coloured.

Mr Botha said there had been much speculation concerning the lifetime of the present Parliament and the necessity of a general election.

"It was my view that, for the sake of good order, there should first of all have been a delimitation of constituencies of all three Houses of Parliament."

Viewed from various angles, this would have been the best basis on which to hold a general election, but on closer examination it appeared that, for technical reasons, it would be "extremely difficult" now to synchronise the necessary delimitation for all three Houses with an election date that coincided more or less with expiry of the term of Parliament.

The Assembly elections of 1961 and 1967 were contested on a 1960 delimitation and a new delimitation had been possible since 1965.

The first Representatives and Delegates election was held in 1964 following a delimitation in that year and in terms of these Houses, a new delimitation could be made only late this year in terms of the constitutional minimum of five years.

"Consequently, it has been decided not to effect a delimitation of constituencies before the next general election."

This inevitably brought a second alternative, he said. If a delimitation were not possible now, the provision of the Constitution concerning the lifetime of Parliament and the linked tenure of the office of the State President should be considered.

The present Parliament started on September 4 1964 and would expire on the same day this year with the State President holding office during the lifetime of the Parliament.

"Against this background, I will proceed to the best of my ability to meet the obligations entrusted to me by the Constitution," he said.

There could be no other conclusion that a general election had to be held on the existing delimitation near the end of the existing Parliament’s lifetime.

The decision to dissolve Parliament at the end of May disposed of the legal obligation to hold by-elections, which were a waste of energy for the country and political parties.

After election of the new Parliament, arrangements would be made for the constituting of an electoral college to elect a new State President, and further steps would be taken in terms of the Constitution for his assumption of office at a formal function where the Seal of the Republic would be handed to him by the outgoing President. — Sapa.
Govt under attack for trying to dodge courts

CAPE TOWN — The Government has been slammed for new legislation which opposition politicians say is aimed at circumventing court decisions overturning the incorporation of areas into homelands.

The Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday makes it clear that "no court of law shall be competent to inquire into or pronounce upon the validity of any proclamation issued" by the State President.

The Bill would also retroactively validate any previous proclamations adding to or subtracting from national states' territories.

The incorporation of the Moutse area into the kwandebele homeland is specifically excluded from this last provision, a memorandum to the Bill says.

Mr. Ray Swart, the Progressive Federal Party's constitutional spokesman, said last night the Bill was "clearly a move to prevent courts from challenging the incorporation of territories into homelands".

It was aimed at cases such as Moutse where courts had overturned the Government proclamation on the grounds that the Moutse people were not of the same ethnic group as the kwandebele.
ANC to be factor in 'new SA'\footnote{Parliamentary Staff}

Just as Swapo was a factor in Namibia's future, so, too, would the ANC be a factor in the "new South Africa", Mr John Dow (LP, Nominated) said.

For this reason, he said in the joint first reading debate on the Budget, the path to negotiations, including the release of Nelson Mandela, must be followed.

He said the Maties students who had held discussions with the ANC in Lusaka deserved praise.

Mr Dow said: "For all oppressed South Africans, violence and apartheid are equivalents" and it was necessary that both were suspended.

He said South Africa and the world were waiting for Mandela's release, and he reminded the private sector of its "duty" to take up seriously its potential role as a "catalyst" for "peaceful negotiation and compromise".

The time had come for the business community to "stand up as one man and pressure the Government to remove all discriminatory legislation".
A WAVE GOODBYE . . . Mrs Elize Botha, wife of President P.W Botha, waves goodbye as she leaves Parliament after listening to the President's speech yesterday. With her is her daughter Rozanne.
PPF likely to dissolve with much dissension

From ANTHONY JOHNSON

Political Correspondent

Johannesburg - The Democratic Party (PPF) is expected to be a quiet, particularly dignified affair.

PPF members slated to attend included: Braitman (minister of transport), federal council meeting and this afternoon's closing ceremony. The government's plans include the dissolution of a number of the party's branches and the setting up of a new party.

However, the party's future is uncertain, with plans to form a new party being defunct or becoming defunct. The party is expected to dissolve at the next meeting of the party's executive.

A few "true blue" PPs are expected to put up a final face. The situation will depend on how the strength of the PPF and its branches can be measured. The PPF had been treated away from the meeting during the months of negotiations leading up to the formation of the DP.

Compromise

Fireworks have also been predicted from Mr Harry Schwartz, who reportedly believes that the new party's policy is not sufficiently detailed and that PPF policy will be "a bastardisation of a whole-filed, non-existent, non-helpful, non-constructive" approach.

It is understood that the party's policy is being toned down by a compromise vote. "The PPF has always been a party of the "progressive" type," says Mr Schwartz. "As such, we have to accept that the new party is a compromise between the old and the new."

The party's policy statements are anticipated to be published next week. The party's new policy would be a compromise between the old and the new. The party's new policy would be a compromise between the old and the new. The party's new policy would be a compromise between the old and the new.

Democratic trio in line for safe seats

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

Johannesburg - The Democratic Party's leader, Dr Denis Worrall, and his two deputies, Mr Brian Horne and Mr Chris Huhne, are expected to be in line for safe seats in the next election.

Dr Worrall, a former leader of the PPF in Natal, is reported to have expressed interest in a seat in Natal which is currently defended by a non-PPF member. However, if this seat is not available, he is expected to consider other options.

The DP leader, Dr Zach de Beer, is also reported to be in line for a safe seat in Natal. He is expected to run in the seat of Mr Nevin Oliver, who is currently the PPF's candidate in Natal.

Dr De Beer is currently an MP and is expected to be re-elected in the seat of Mr Nevin Oliver. He is expected to run in the seat of Mr Nevin Oliver. He is expected to run in the seat of Mr Nevin Oliver.

The incumbent in Durban, Mr Brian Horne, is expected to be re-elected in the seat of Mr Nevin Oliver. He is expected to run in the seat of Mr Nevin Oliver. He is expected to run in the seat of Mr Nevin Oliver.

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Court told of Eugene's poison — cold, black tea

JOHAN Rousseau, for the defence, is responding to evidence from police constable Colin Page regarding the demeanour of Afrikaner Weerstands beweging leader Eugene TerreBlanche at the Paardekraal Monument on the night of December 27.

His client, he earnestly tells Krugersdorp Magistrate's court, will deny using any harsh language. He will say he did not swear at the police, "especially not in front of the English press — and a woman".

He adds that his client will contest claims that he was under the influence of liquor, and will say that a whisky bottle referred to earlier by Constable Page in fact contained nothing stronger than "cold black tea".

Most of the AWB supporters who packed the cramped courtroom some in uniform but most wearing insignias in the form of ties, tie-pins, brooches and earrings — seemed to take the explanation at face value.

TerreBlanche faces charges of malicious damage to property and crimen injuria resulting from an incident in which it is alleged the gates of the Paardekraal Monument were damaged, a padlock was broken and shots fired.

The state alleges that a man and a woman were seen forcing entry to the monument, that their car registration number matches that of TerreBlanche's BMW, and that the AWB leader was later discovered on the monument grounds in the company of Sunday Times columnist Jan Al- lain.

When approached by two police constables who had been called to the scene, TerreBlanche allegedly uttered various insults and profanities.

The Sunday Times' Allan has attended only the first day of the hearing. However, she is due to be called as a defence witness when the trial resumes on May 8.

Earlier, the court heard that TerreBlanche had reacted in a drunken and abusive manner when confronted by the police constables Colin Page and Carlos Mitchell, who had been called out to investigate a disturbance at the monument.

Page blushed and had to be told to speak up in the witness box as he reported TerreBlanche's alleged words: "Dis 'n klomp k...k, die!" (This is a lot of s...!).

Later, according to Page, the AWB leader advised the two to "vlieg in julie meer in F...k off hieros." (Go to hell, F...k off).

A police dog brought in ostensibly to sniff out explosives only made things worse when it flew out of control and started attacking members of the public.

Finally the two doors leading into the courtroom were opened — but not at the same time. Most AWB supporters were let in through the front of the back door was opened to allow a token contingent of the black spectators to enter the court.

An AWB member, apparently unable to resist paternalising, waded into the crowd of blacks as it moved for the doorway. "Orde! Orde! Moe- nie stomp nie!" (Order! Don't push!) he harangued as he shoved people out of the way.

Despite the heavy police presence, AWB "security men" — some apparently no older than 15 — paroled the courtroom.

Their point made, the blacks left, and the next day the court was once again a whites-only affair. There were, however, many more members of Aquila, TerreBlanche's private bodyguard, in attendance.

Some promptly set about harassing this reporter — I was bumped and elbowed, my path was repeatedly blocked and I was finally cornered and threatened. The last time I had seen the purveyor of the threat, he was holding a knife to my throat at a right-wing Day of the Vow jamboree at Donkerhoek.

For all the bluster and show of strength, however, it is clear that the AWB is a mere shadow of what it once was.

This week his three most senior re-

Eugene TerreBlanche ... a weakness for the best Ceylon.

remaining associates left him, following the departure of four Hoofraad members earlier this year.

Advocate Chris Beyers, the move- ment's chief spokesman; Dave Barnett, head of Aquila; and ex- private secretary to Hendrik Ver- woerd and AWB founder-member, Willy Olivier, announced that they had given up on TerreBlanche.

Stressing that they had not left the AWB, Beyers said the three would nevertheless not work in the organi- sation until TerreBlanche ceased to be its leader. He claimed that only AWB head-office staff remained faithful.

Though no reasons were given, sources close to the AWB cite despair at TerreBlanche's conduct in explaining the trio's desertion. "He's carry- ing on in exactly the same way, and they just couldn't take it any more," an informant said.

"I was hurt and insulted," Page said. It was, he felt, unnecessary for an adult and a political leader to use such language — "especially in front of a woman".

On the previous day, the court was cleared when a group of nearly 100 blacks arrived to observe proceedings. Two groups — the AWB faithful and black civilians — faced each other in the corridors, with only a few policemen moving anxiously in between.
The importance of choosing strategies which not only dismantled apartheid but coped with diverse elements to create a democratic society was stressed by Mr Achmat Dangor, executive director of Kagiso Trust, at the Arts Faculty graduation at the University of the Witwatersrand last night.

Basing his beliefs on the assumption that most South Africans wanted peaceful change towards a society free of racial discrimination and political repression and that apartheid was ultimately doomed, Mr Dangor said the means chosen to achieve this were crucial.

"If we do not fight censorship now, we will accept it in the future. If we do not resist detention without trial as an unacceptable principle now, it will become 'normal' practice in the future. If we are docile in the face of tyranny today, our future rulers, whoever they might be, will inherit a docile population."

It was vital to build a future upon a diverse society, but one that was not kept apart. Instead a culture of tolerance should be cultivated which could become the "bedrock foundation of a political system with a multi-party democracy".

This would include freedom of speech, of worship, freedom from exploitation and even the freedom to be wrong.

Three steps were suggested towards realising the ideal of a free society:

- Firstly the recognition that negotiation was an essential for peaceful change. People needed to discard apartheid — not just its horrors, but its privileges too.
- Secondly a truly non-racial society could only exist with the participation of the majority of the people and their authentic leaders who were black and, more specifically, African.

Mr Dangor said, "If we do not now begin to expose the African majority to the processes of leadership and power, in universities, in industry, in charities, in every avenue of human endeavour, we will take with us a heritage of inequality, bitterness and suspicion."

This heritage would make the ultimate ideal of non-racial leadership, where ability was the essential criteria, an impossibility.

He also called for the unbanning of the African National Congress and other exiled movements as well as the release of leaders in detention and the freedom of those in exile to return.

Mr Dangor appealed to students, the young and idealistic in universities, townships and cities to bring a breath of fresh air to the "stale rhetoric" on which people had choked for too long.
Vermaas in big fraud finding by Harms

Mr Albert Vermaas

By BRUCE CAMERON and TOS WENTZEL, Political Staff

THE Harms Commission of Inquiry has found that high-flying Pretoria lawyer, Mr Albert Vermaas, was involved in exceptional fraud, literally financing his excessive lifestyle with the money of widows and widowers.

But the Harms Commission into cross-border financial irregularities has found that there was no bribery or corruption.

In its main report of 81 pages tabled in Parliament today, the commission sketched an amazing story of Mr Vermaas’s financial dealings. It showed him totally ignoring laws, defrauding people in his financial transactions and even over-valuing his capital investments, at times by more than 1 000 percent, to keep himself financially afloat.

The commission found there was nothing improper in his relations with Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha.

LOOPHOLES

The commission recommended further investigations to block a repetition of contra-ventions of banking, investment, exchange control and anti-trust laws. Loopholes should be blocked and existing legislation tightened up to prevent further massive abuse.

It also has recommended that bilateral and multi-lateral agreements be reached with the independent homelands to prevent the recurrences of the way Mr Vermaas set up his fraudulent banking empire.

The commission found that Eugene Berg, established in Ciskei by Mr Vermaas and his partner, Pretoria lawyer, Dr Eugene Berg, with the object of carrying out illegal banking activities in South Africa... The intention was not to use deposits for normal banking activities but to finance Mr Vermaas’s lifestyle in South Africa.

He could not find that Mr du Plessis sen had acted improperly as a Minister in connection with affairs of State in which his son was involved and which his son received an improper advantage this "indicated unethical conduct on the part of Mr du Plessis sen as Minister and building rented to the Department as MP.

Big Vermaas fraud—Harms

(Contd from page 1)

Vermaas ran his group of companies (Contd from page 1) because the companies were not profitable enough—and also to acquire money for other purposes—abnormally high interest were offered. Payment of interest and repayment of capital was financed by further issues of stock.

A great deal of borrowed money—R32-million was pumped into the Chielftian Aircraft Company and taken out of the country under the pretence that aircraft would be bought with the money.

While aircraft were bought they were not always paid for and R22-million did not reach the suppliers. "200-million of that amount overseas was brought back through the financial Rand and Mr Vermaas sold some of his own assets to himself at artificial prices.

The commission found it was not necessary to sum up the precise contradictions of the law as a prosecution against Mr Vermaas was pending.

"ALI BABA"

The commission refers to what it describes as the "Ali Baba Syndrome". Mr Botha and Ali Baba had one thing in common —"with a magic word, solid doors swung open and you could put your hands on enormous treasures".

There was no proof that any person who received a favour from Mr Vermaas had been corrupted by this.

There was also no sufficient indication that his favours had a corruption intention but this was not necessarily a defence against the law.

Judge slams ex-Minister

(Contd from page 1)

"It amounts to a serious distortion of the true facts and it would be alarming if such an approach were common among Ministers. I cannot accept this." In his view "it was inconceivable that a Minister of the State who acts correctly and who properly seeks the advice of his Minister and who acts in accordance with the advice".

He could not find that Mr du Plessis sen had acted improperly as a Minister in connection with affairs of State in which his son was involved and which his son received an improper advantage this "indicated unethical conduct on the part of Mr du Plessis sen as Minister and building rented to the Department as MP.

"I am of the view that there are reasonable grounds to believe that as an employee of the State, by his failure to act and denote or prohibit this conduct allowed his son to receive an indirect improper advantage in connection with the affairs of the State as a result of that omission."

"Having found that Mr du Plessis sen had acted improperly as a Minister in connection with affairs of State in which his son was involved and which his son received an improper advantage this "indicated unethical conduct on the part of Mr du Plessis sen as Minister and building rented to the Department as MP."
'Day of destiny' as DP enters political fray

From TOS WENTSZEL
Political Correspondent

Johannesburg. - The new Democratic Party was established today at an enthusiastic founding congress attended by some 1,500 people.

The capacity audience at the Johannesburg College of Education clapped and chanted "Out DP!" as the party logo was unveiled its song - Getting there together - sounded out.

There was more wild cheering when joint leaders Dr. Zac de Beer, Dr. Denis Worrall and Mr. Wynand Malan took the stage.

At congresses yesterday, the Progressive Federal Party, the Independent Party and the National Democratic Movement disbanded to join in forming the new party.

And the rousing reception for all speakers today was a demonstration of unity and enthusiasm which went some way to bury the discontent and misgivings of the weeks preceding the founding congress.

"Day of destiny"

The three leaders described the occasion as "a day of destiny"; the DP setting out "to lay the foundation for a new nation."

A nation of 37 million South Africans united by common goals, not divided by racist laws, was the DP vision, said Dr. de Beer.

While the new party came into being as an opposition party, it had every intention of gaining power, he said.

And while it was presently mainly a white party, it was committed to creating a base that would cross all boundaries of colour, culture and language.

Dr. de Beer said the DP was committed to supporting any step the government took towards democracy and universal dignity, but anything that was done to further its own sectional interests and divide people would be fought relentlessly.

"If it be known to all, the DP fights corruption and does not regard corruption as confined to financial matters. To discriminate against any citizen is corruption. Racism is corruption of the most heinous kind."

"Law cannot be established by denying people's freedoms and order cannot be built on a foundation of tyranny. The foundation of both law and order is justice."

The DP welcomed the Bill of Rights recently published by the Law Commission and challenged the government to implement it.

Dr. de Beer said the DP shared some important long-term goals with the African National Congress and its associates but he urged the ANC to end its campaign of symbolic terror.

He stressed the DP's opposition to sanctions and challenged the ANC, the United Democratic Front and others to reconsider their stand.

Dr. Worrall said the party had a clear message: it stood for a non-racial or apartheid-free democratic and free-enterprise South Africa.

It was committed to negotiating the political future of the country on an open-ended basis with all major movements, inside and outside the parliamentary system.

The party also believed in the relevance of white South Africa.

Mr. Malan said many South Africans were still afraid of those who advocated change. They should rather be afraid of those who promised that nothing would change.

Change could not be stopped.

One of the main challenges was to draw in parties that represented the black community, he said.

The DP would develop links with all other political organisations whether they shared its aims or not. It would try to scout a pathway to the future.

Standing ovation

Mr. Jannie Momberg, who chaired the first part of the congress, welcomed representatives of the Labour Party, the Natal-KwaZulu Indaba and the Five Freedoms Forum.

Delegates were in high spirits and gave a long standing ovation to Mrs. Helen Suzman, who Mr. Momberg described as the greatest lady in South African politics.

Also addressing the congress was Dr. Willem de Klerk. He said the DP believed parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics should not be separated and hoped to create a forum for negotiation as soon as possible.

P. KwaZulu leader Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi released a statement today welcoming the new party but urging it to concentrate its efforts in the forum of white politics.
Reimburse Group Areas losers, says Labour MP

PARLIAMENT — The Government should reimburse all those who had suffered financially from Group Areas Act expropriations, Mr Willie Dietrich (Labour Party, Bethelsdorp) said yesterday.

Speaking during the First Reading debate on the Budget, Mr Dietrich said this would be a valuable contribution to improving human relations in South Africa, as well as its world image.

Even today, the misery and exploitation under the Act were continuing.

In Fairview, Port Elizabeth, land which was not yet in white hands was being expropriated, Mr Dietrich said.

Mr John Malcolm of the Progressive Federal Party, Port Elizabeth Central, asked that the Government urgently investigate all property deals in Port Elizabeth involving general affairs and the own affairs administrations. — Sapa.
Opponents shed no tears for PFP
Most agree on its importance

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Political Staff

POLITICAL opponents of the Progressive Federal Party are shedding no tears over its demise — but most of them acknowledge the party played an important role in South African politics over the years.

In the National Party, significant disenchantment with the PFP's role have come to the fore, ranging from outright condemnation of PFP policies as "dangerous" to the belief that the PFP helped to pioneer the reform process.

The Conservative Party, on the other hand, seems to be unanimously in writing off the PFP — and the new Democratic Party — as unwanted "negative" forces in South African politics.

Meanwhile the last remaining MP of the New Republic Party which no longer functions as a party, Mr Ralph Hardingham, is among those who recognise the PFP's contribution to reform initiatives. But he sees as a factor in its decline the image created of the PFP as being "soft on security".

The official National Party viewpoint, as reflected by its chief information director Mr Con Botha is that PFP policies were a threat to the "continued existence of the whites."

On the left

In an interview this week Mr Botha, MP for Umlazi, put the NP viewpoint like this: "The PFP, since it was founded 30 years ago (as the Progressive Party), played an important role in South African politics because it represented the opinion of white voters on the left of the political spectrum and gave them a political home."

"And yet, to the majority of voters, it presented a clear picture of the dangers to the continued existence of whites that were inherent in its policy directions. If this is continued in the new Democratic Party, its role will be the same as that of the PFP.”

Mr Botha said a question widely asked was whether the PFP's successors would follow a "more centrist direction" or whether it would, under the leadership of people like Mr Wynand Malan (of the National Democratic Movement) move "further away from the political viewpoint of white voters and be driven more and more into the arms of the extra-parliamentary opposition."

Asked whether he regarded the demise of the PFP as a loss or a gain, Mr Botha said he did not think the formation of the new party would make any difference.

Change of name

"It is merely a change of name but still the same old crowd. Therefore I do not believe it will be a loss or a gain in politics.”

A National Party MP, who asked that his name should not be disclosed, gave a somewhat different shade of opinion on the PFP. He said in his view — which was unofficial — there was no doubt that the PFP had been a "pioneer of reform" and many of its ideas had, in fact, been adopted by the NP government.

In this respect the PFP ought to be given more credit by all parties, including the NP and the government. However, the failure of the PFP to make a real headway at the polls was partly due to its inability to offer a message that appealed to more white voters and altered the traditional opposition groupings.

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said it was clear that the PFP never had real political viability among the white people.

"You cannot conduct politics if you do not link up with the deep-rooted desires and striving of a people and a community for freedom and self-determination. In this regard the PFP actually played a negative role. From an Afrikaner and a patriotic English-speaking standpoint this was a mistake and a defect."

Mouthpiece

On the other hand, the PFP had tried to act as a mouthpiece for non-whites — but it was weighed and was found too light. It was an unacceptable political medium."

Dr Treurnicht said it was "pathetic" that the PFP should have reached a stage where it had to dissolve itself. In doing so it had admitted that it did not have a case of its own.

"I am not sorry about the passing of the PFP. I offer no wrath. If it had made any progress it would have been a danger sign for us."

Mr Hardingham, MP for Mool River, said: "It is always a traumatic moment for any political party to sign its own death warrant. I must admit that the PFP did contribute to the reform initiatives and I think its biggest mistake was the fact that it opposed the change in the constitution which brought about the tricameral system."

"While I accept that this system is inadequate. In that it does not make provision for the inclusion of the black community, it cannot be denied that the 1984 constitution showed the way to constitutional reform in this country."

"There can be no doubt that one of the factors that led to the declining support of the PFP was irresponsible statements by some of its members which enabled its opponents to brand them as 'soft on security'. This was the price that was paid in the last election by both the NRP and the PFP as a result of their 1987 election agreement."

Mr Hardingham said he was reluctant to comment on the future prospects of the Democratic Party, about to be formed, until such time as its policy and philosophy were laid fairly and squarely on the table."

"No political party will be able to attract the support of white voters in this country if it bases its philosophy on 'airy-fairy' ideologies.”

Mr Albert Nothnagel, National Party MP for Innesdal, said he believed the PFP, with its particular philosophy, had played an important role in South African politics.

"However, it had been harmed by its own liberal image and by the fact that it was treated as a political party outside the Afrikaner environment."

Mr Nothnagel said he doubted whether the Democratic Party could become a stronger political movement than the PFP had been. In recent years the PFP had lost many English-speaking voters to the NP.

A big dilemma for the PFP had been the fact that the Conservative Party became the official opposition in the House of Assembly.

He believed many PFP supporters would rather vote for the NP than contribute to the strengthening of the CP.

It was "regrettable" that the CP had become the official opposition, but this also had certain advantages.

"I believe the opposition on the left will have a hard time in the coming general election. Their dilemma will become bigger as the NP progresses with its reform policy," Mr Nothnagel said.
Acrimony absent as PFP dissolves

THE Progressive Federal Party dissolved itself yesterday and decided unanimously to merge with the Independent Party and the National Democratic Party to form the Democratic Party—which will be launched today.

Despite expectations of a stormy ending, the last congress of the PFP held in Johannesburg yesterday made the historic decision to dissolve after a brief and nostalgic but largely uneventful debate.

A crowd of about 500 attended the dissolving congress at the Johannesburg College of Education.

It was a nostalgic affair as old stalwarts reminisced about the early days after the original Progressive Party was founded in 1959. The emotional high-point was a five-minute standing ovation for Mrs Helen Suzman, the MP for Houghton who for 15 years was the only “Prog” in Parliament.

The party buried the differences that have beset the merger into the Democratic Party and put on a united front. PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer said the dissolution of the PFP was an end and a beginning.

“Some of us have been involved in the same process of fighting for the dignity of the individual for many years. We have done that in whatever party we belonged to and we will continue to do it in the Democratic Party,” he said. “I ask you to see today as a very important milestone.”

Mr Colin Eglin, the previous party leader and present national chairman, said the “task was to bring down the curtain on a worthy era but to do it in such a way that we are more effective than in the past.

“This is a new opportunity to play a role in South Africa politics. One thing that will not be new in the new party is the principles of the old PP, PRP and PFP.

“arly concept of the freedom and dignity of the individual under the rule of law will not die in the DP.”

Mr Harry Schwarz, MP for Yeoville, said: “At a time when there were people who did not stand up to be counted, we were prepared to stand up and speak. We will be remembered in history.”

After serious rumblings in the run-up to the merger, there was no open dissension at the congress and all problems were smoothly ironed out. The leadership issue, which was expected to cause problems, was resolved without acrimony.

A motion by Mr Tony Leon, PFP leader in the Johannesburg city council, that the DP should elect a single leader well before the coming general election, was carried—but not as a precondition to the merger.

Dr de Beer said he recognised there were matters which were causing concern about the merger.

The first was that the DP would be led by a triumvirate leadership at the start. This was being done to break a deadlock over who should be leader.

He had never believed that it should be a permanent arrangement.

“I want you to know that, provided you want me, I am extremely keen to be leader of the DP and will run for that office,” he said. “But I will also serve loyally under anyone else who is chosen for that office.”

The vagueness and incompleteness of the DP draft policy documents were also a problem, he said, but it had been agreed by all three parties that where there were omissions in policy they would be filled in by the official policies of the PFP, NDM and IP, duly adopted by their congresses.

A resolution to this effect by Mr Harry Schwarz was passed unanimously.
**We must talk to ANC — Malan**

ESMARÉ VAN DER MERWE
Political Reporter

The National Democratic Movement's political idealism and focus on negotiation had made a vast impact on South African politics and would be an integral feature of the new Democratic Party, NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan said yesterday.

Addressing the disbanding congress of the NDM in Randburg, he highlighted the party's achievements in its short existence of 1½ years.

The NDM, Independent Party and Progressive Federal Party are to merge tomorrow to form the Democratic Party (DP).

Referring to Namibia, Mr Malan said one of the reasons for the current tension there was that the internal parties had mobilised against Swapo and never established communications with it.

A lesson for South Africa was: We should not make the same mistake by organising against the "common enemy" — the bogey of the African National Congress.

He stressed the importance of including the ANC in negotiations.
States Won't Call Jan! Alan

In Terpe, Blanche, hearing

JOHANNESBURG: THE JANE

Wendy Nagle Macdonald
Decks cleared for DP

The moment of its formal birth today.

The PFU congress was preceded by reports of discontent in the PFU ranks at the merger. They were said to focus on exclusion of the word "Progressive" from the name of the new party — it has been associated with the PFU in its various forms for nearly 30 years — and on suspicions that the PFU was being hijacked by smaller parties.

But the reported discontent failed to manifest itself yesterday. The resolution that the PFU merge with the NDP and the IP was carried unanimously.

The resolution was, however, linked with an amendment proposed by a PFU stalwart, Mr Harry Schwarz, insisting that PFU policy be referred to where there were omissions or ambiguities in present DP policy.

At a much smaller final NDM congress, a similar resolution in favour of the merger was accepted without dissent. Another resolution urged that NDM policy be used as a guide where present DP policy — which has been sketched in broad detail by a steering committee — was incomplete.

In his final address to the NDM, which is less than two years old, Mr Wynand Malan referred briefly to the war on Namibia's northern border.

The tragedy there was that Namibia's internal parties had co-operated on a basis of forming an alliance against Mr Sam Nujoma's Swapo; the lesson for South Africa was not to organize against the ANC as though it were a common enemy.

"We must work together on an inclusive basis," Mr Malan told about 100 delegates.

The IP, founded barely more than a year ago, agreed to the merger, although there was some concern that the IP's commitment to a federal system was not expressed strongly enough in the DP draft constitution.

Its unequivocal commitment to universal adult suffrage, coupled with its relatively large support basis in the dominant white community, gives it a unique position in the annals of white political parties.
Account on groups' difference should never have been tolerated.
SA on the verge of a
new era, says De Klerk

HOURS after the announcement in Parliament that an election would be held later this year, the National Party leader, Mr F W de Klerk, said he believed South Africa needed to design a new constitution.

Speaking at the Rand Show on Thursday night, Mr de Klerk refused to comment directly on President Botha’s decision to retire or on the impending election.

However, he announced that South Africa stood at the dawn of a new chapter in its history — a time when South Africans needed to build new understanding and develop a new spirit of co-operation.

“We undoubtedly need the courage of pioneers who established and developed this land and who were not afraid of the unknown,” he said.

Speaking at a function to mark the transfer of the National Sport and Recreation Centre (Napec) to new owners, Mr de Klerk announced a plan to create an ambitious national sport, recre-

ation and exhibitions project.

It was important the event was taking place on Founders’ Day, he said. “May this venture symbolise the spirit and courage of a new South Africa.”

When it is complete the development will include the National Exhibition Centre, Shareworld, Robb Stadium at Soccer City and multi-sport facility that will meet international standards.

As far back as 1978 the then Minister of Sport and Recreation, Dr Gerrit Viljoen had appointed a committee to advise him on the suitability of a site for the erection of sport and recreation facilities of international standard, Mr de Klerk said.

“By purchasing the site in 1981, the Government had given effect to the need and the desire to establish a facility where the people or our country could meet and participate in the various forms of sport and recreation.”
De Beer seeks leadership of Democratic Party

THE scene was set yester-
day for the emergence of the DP as a poten-
tially powerful force committed to liberal ideas when three existing political parties dissolved without major dispute from their own ranks.

The three parties which agreed to disband and merge into the DP - the National Democratic Movement and the Independent Party, did so at separate congresses in Johannesburg.

The pending general election, due between late July and early September, added an element of urgency to their plans to amalgamate.

Delegates to the PFP special congress gave notice, however, that they would push for an earlier end to the DP interim troika leadership arrangement.

The DP will emerge as a political force with three leaders: Mr Wynand Malan, who headed the NDM, and Dr Denis Worrall, who founded the IP.

In one of its last actions, the PFP federal congress declared that the "best interests of the DP will be served by fighting the forthcoming general election under the leadership of a single leader, supported by a coherent and relevant election manifesto."

It strongly urged the National Board of the DP - its highest policy-making body - to convene a full national congress within six weeks of the announcement of the date of the election, or, if it comes first, before nomination day, for the express purpose of:

- Electing one national leader.
- Finalising an election manifesto.

Read together, Mr Leon's resolution and Dr de Beer's statement meant that the elevation of Dr de Beer to supreme leader would be on the agenda of the DP from.

To Page 2
THE National Party has vowed to stay in control of Pretoria.

The chairman of the NP's Pretoria Regional Committee, Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok said yesterday: "Our aim with the general election is to keep Pretoria National."
DP 'will be official opposition'

The Independent Party (IP) transferred to the Democratic Party a sense of confidence and optimism based on its extraordinary success achieved in the one year of its existence, IP leader Dr Denis Worrall said yesterday.

The IP's disbanding congress was held in Rosebank yesterday — a day before the formation of the DP.

Dr Worrall and IP co-leaders, Mr Janie Momberg and Mr David Gant, highlighted the success of the DP.

Dr Worrall predicted that the DP would become the official opposition in the House of Assembly at the next election and that it would be part of the Government in five years' time.
Ex-officer in women's army on executive

THE former commanding officer of the SADF women's college at George has been elected to the executive of the new Democratic Party, which will be launched today.

She is Mrs Hilda Burnett, who was elected one of the four representatives of the so-called fourth force.

The Progressive Federal Party has elected national chairman Mr Colin Eglin, Yeoville MP Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP Johannesburg council leader Mr Tony Leon and Green Point MP Mr Tian van der Merwe as its representatives.

PETER FABRICIUS

The four leaders were chosen at the dissolving federal congress of the PFP at the Johannesburg College of Education yesterday.

The congress also elected four members to be representatives of the so-called "fourth force" on the chief executive body, which is to be known as the National Board.

Apart from Mrs Burnett, they are Professor Marius Wethers of the department of constitutional law at Unisa; Dr Louis Luyt, chairman of the Transvaal Rugby board and Professor Simple Terreblanche of the economics department at the University of Stellenbosch.

The National Board will also consist of the three co-leaders of the DP — the PFP's Dr Zach de Beer, the Independent Party's Dr Denis Worrall and the National Democratic Movement's Mr Wynand Malan.
Mixed views over PW's post-election retirement

PETER FABRICS

J O H N
**DP should have one leader for election, says PFP**

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

Johannesburg. — The PFP yesterday backed a resolution calling for the Democratic Party to fight the general election under a single leader.

While endorsing a resolution proposing the way for the appointment of Dr Zach de Beer, Dr Denis Worrall and Mr Wynand Malan at today's founding congress, the party's final congress made it clear that this state of affairs should not be allowed to continue for much longer.

And PFP leader Dr De Beer said to applaud the proposal, despite certain "mischiefous" remarks by Nationalist ministers, he was "extremely keen" to be the new party leader.

Shortly afterwards, the congress approved by a significant majority a motion by the party's federal council that "the best interests of the DP will be served by fighting the forthcoming general election under the leadership of a single leader, supported by a coherent and relevant election manifesto."

The motion went on to "strongly urge" the National Board of the DP to convene a fully representative national congress within six weeks of the first announcement of an election date to elect a new leader and finalize an election manifesto.

In motivating the motion, Mr Tony Leon told delegates that a single leader was necessary to spearhead the DP "to success and victory" in an election. "We need one leader," he said to applause.

He said delegates wanted the new party to fly and "a bird cannot fly with three heads in the longer term."

However, another delegate appealed for the motion to be withdrawn as it might raise sensitivities on the eve of the formation of the new party.

However, Dr de Beer said he felt the congress should be allowed to vote on the matter, stressing that the question of a single leader and who that leader should be were separate issues.

He added: "I cannot think of a particular reason why a bird with three heads is alive and well cannot fly."

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**Worrall on DP's 'clear position'**

Own Correspondent

THE new Democratic Party, to be formed today, will have to adopt clear positions on different issues, Dr Denis Worrall, leader of the Independent Party, said at the IP's dissolution congress in Rosebank yesterday.

"The profile of a political party, how it is viewed by the voters, is not determined by detailed policies written in fine words. It is rather the position it adopts."

Dr Worrall said that according to the latest Rapport poll, the IP, formed just over a year ago, had 10.3% of white voters support. Of the other components of the DP, the Progressive Federal Party had 8.2% and the National Democratic Movement 3.5%.

He described the IP's success to several factors:

- "First, we have a clear message. A successful political party has sharp cutting edges. People must know where they stand in relation to it. This is precisely the problem with the NP. It has lost its sense of purpose, its sense of direction and its sense of mission."

- The IP also stood for a non-racial, democratic and free-market South Africa.

- This is the vision which we all get across — and it clearly is a vision which is shared by many South Africans. Our commitment to a private enterprise system has enjoyed particular support."

He said the country's concern should be the generation of jobs, something that was private, free and as little regulated as possible, did best.

- The IP also got across "certain very clear positions. Nobody could doubt where the IP stood on things like sanctions, the use of violence in politics, private enterprise and the need to generate jobs, discrimination and racial injustice and crucial matters like the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary and NP government restrictions on the press."

Dr Worrall gave the assurance that "these positions will be taken into the DP."

Furthermore, he said, the party believed that white South Africans could, over the next five years, ensure that the inevitable apartheid-free society was "a democracy and prosperous (and therefore free enterprise)"

"We are committed to negotiating the political future of this country. And that means negotiating it on an open-ended basis with all major organisations — inside and outside of the system, but no make mistakes, nobody will determine our agenda."

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Samnie

**Ev-SAND**
By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE former Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, has been roundly condemned by the Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, for allowing his son to receive indirect advantage from the state and make serious misrepresentations to the government.

Mr Du Plessis’s son, Johan, made a cool R6,5 million profit on the sale of a Pretoria building which he bought for R2,1 million, renovated for R2,1 million and then leased to the government despite the fact that Sanlam had been unable to conclude a lease for the state for the same building.

Mr Justice Van der Walt, whose report on the business dealings of the Du Plessis family was tabled in Parliament yesterday, said Mr Pietie du Plessis was guilty of making serious misrepresentations in trying to obtain improper advantage for Quinto Diamante, a company which tried to obtain a diamond lease in the Port Nolloth area.

The role of Mr Du Plessis, at the time the former Minister of Mineral Affairs and Energy but then the Minister of Manpower and Public Works, in requesting that Quinto Diamante’s application should be expedited or should receive attention “is extremely suspect and amounts to a reprehensible suppression of the true facts”.

Quinto Diamante’s only shareholder and director was Mr Theuns van Schalkwyk, an unrehabillitated insolvent, who was employed by Mr Johan du Plessis and who assisted Mr Pietie Du Plessis in his campaign in the last election.

The company was registered at Johan du Plessis’s business address, but although Mr Pietie du Plessis knew these facts, he did not reveal them in his representations on Quinto Diamante’s behalf to the Department of Mineral Affairs and Energy.

Mr Justice Van der Walt said Mr Pietie du Plessis’s explanation amounted to a serious distortion of the true facts and it would be alarming if such an approach were common among ministers.

His actions as a minister and as an MP indicated “unethical conduct”.

However, the Advocate-General made no recommendations on steps to be taken against Mr Du Plessis senior but pointed out that he had anticipated the findings of the Advocate-General’s investigation by resigning as a minister and as an MP.

In a statement yesterday, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said it was apparent from the report that Mr Pietie du Plessis “has not rendered himself guilty of any criminal offence”.

Mr Du Plessis dismissed the report and questioned the findings regarding him.
Johannesburg. — The former head of the SADF training college for women in George, Mrs Hilda Burnett, is to serve on the Democratic Party's chief executive body, the National Board.

Mrs Burnett was one of four joint nominees of the PFP, IF and NDM to the 21-member board.

The other joint nominees are: Professor Sampie Terreblanche of the Department of Economics at Stellenbosch University, Professor Marinus Wiechers of the Department of Constitutional Law at Unisa, and Transvaal rugby boss Dr Louis Luyt.

The board also includes the three co-leaders of the DP, four members elected by each of the three parties and two MPs to be elected by the parliamentary caucus of the new party.

The four PFP members elected by the party's federal congress are Mr Colin Eglin, Mr Tony Leon, Mr Harry Schwartz and Mr Tiaan van der Merwe.

The NDM nominated former Nationalist Party executive Mr "Lang" David de Villiers, Dr Esther Lategan, Durban Central MP Mr Peter Gastrow and Greytown MP Mr Pierre Cronje.

The IF's representatives will be co-chairman Mr Jannie Memberg, co-chairman Mr Dave Gant, former King William's Town MP Mr Pat Rogers and ex-NRF leading member Professor Dan Kriek.
Does PW still have some cards to play?

By LESTER VENTER: Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT Botha is keeping Parliament guessing about plans for his last months in office.

That he will retire after a general election later this year was implicit in his speech to Parliament this week. But the question left unanswered in the cat-and-mouse game over how power will be shared between the President and the National Party leader is whether he will play an active part in public life.

Mr Botha gave in to the party's demand for an election as soon as was feasible this year — and gave Parliament a clear signal that he acknowledged an election meant the end of his term in the country's highest office.

This is because Mr Botha accepts, as does everyone else in the party, that he will not be the candidate when a new State President is elected by law after the election.

**Subdued**

But still left open is what Mr Botha has in mind for the months leading up to the election — which politicians expect any time between July and September.

Parliamentarians noted Mr Botha's uncharacteristic subdued manner when he announced his concession on the matter of an election.

Many took this as an indication of his having bowed to the will of the party. Some predicted relatively smooth sailing ahead for the President and the party leader, Mr F W de Klerk.

But others, particularly those who know Mr Botha well as a doughty political fighter, find it hard to believe he will go quietly.

They say potentially controversial issues lie ahead.

It is unlikely, if the election is as late as September, that the country will be left without a Minister of Manpower and of Public Works and Land Affairs until after the polls. The post was vacated with the resignation of Mr Pietie du Plessis.

The question will arise: Whose man will be put in the job, Mr Botha's or Mr De Klerk's?

Mr Botha may also want to leave office with a landmark deed in the reform policy he introduced.

This 'could only be', the creation of a national Infantry — which would necessitate the release of Mr-Nelson Mandela.

However, Mr De Klerk is certain to want to retain such momentous initiatives for his term of office.

The State President's Vote, due in Parliament in about a week's time, may provide more clues to Mr Botha's intentions.
AWB threat to sound social structure in SA

A broad spectrum of social, religious and political groups supported an inclusive, wider South African nationalism and a certain amount of inter-cultural tolerance.

A research consultant for the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA, Lieberberg said a similarity between the AWB and Afrikaner culture was the emphasis on own identity.

But he said that for the AWB material objects such as the "vorkleur" flag, horse commandos, the Voortrekker Monument and other emblems had extraordinary meaning, in contrast with the Afrikaner culture where they were simply meaningful.

This contrasted with the static cultural views of right-wing extremists such as the AWB, Lieberberg said.

From a social and political perspective, the norms set by the AWB were unacceptable for others and their idealised views were incompatible with a growing South African culture, Lieberberg said. - Sapa
Squatters outlawed in dusty crop

BY SHINZO NAKAMURA

A woman who has been on the run for 50 years in the desert for 10 years.
THE insurance and financial giant Sanlam was convinced that Mr Johan du Plessis, son of ex-minister Mr Pietie du Plessis, was in a better position than it to conclude a lease with the state for a property in Pretoria.

This was disclosed yesterday by the Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, in his report into the financial transactions of Mr Du Plessis, senior, and his son.

Mr Justice Van der Walt said that although Sanlam’s conclusions were “most certainly subjective”, they were “disturbing” and “still indicative of the frustration felt by officials of Sanlam”.

The comments were made in an internal memorandum by the Property Manager of Sanlam Properties, Mr S H Gerber, to his head office to justify the sale of the Housing Building to Mr Johan du Plessis.

Sanlam sold the Housing Building to Johannesburg Mercantile and Investment Company (Pty) Ltd, which was owned by Mr Johan du Plessis, for R2 130 000.

After it had been renovated, the building was leased to the Department of Education and Training in a contract negotiated by the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs, when Mr Du Plessis, senior, was Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs.

THE Advocate-General, Mr P J van der Walt, yesterday warned government officials to treat gifts and favours from casual acquaintances with “great circumspection”.

Entering the now growing public debate about the need for a code of ethics for public officials, Mr Van der Walt said his latest investigations had found that former cabinet minister Mr P T C du Plessis had acted “improperly as a minister” in connection with the affairs of the state in which his son, Mr J P L du Plessis, was involved.

Mr Du Plessis has disputed the Advocate-General’s findings which, among others, were that his son had “received improper advantage, this indicates unethical conduct on the part of Mr P T C du Plessis as Minister and Member of Parliament”.

“This,” said Mr Van der Walt, “brings to the fore the ethical norms applying to the conduct of ministers, MPs and other officials in the state sector.”

He raised several issues which he said did not cover all matters which were causing concern.

“It is improper for relatives of an official in the state sector or companies in which such relatives have an interest to conclude contracts with a government institution in which that official has a political or executive post, which carries the possibility that that official has or may have decision-making power in respect of that particular agreement, or is in a position that could influence decision-making in respect of that agreement,” he said.
AWB chase blacks from court

By DESMOND BLOW

THE State this week threw Sunday Times columnist Jafri Allan back to AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche – as a witness for his defence.

The State had originally subpoenad Allan to give evidence against Terre'Blanche for allegedly damaging the locked gates of the Afrikaans monument, Paardekraal, in Krugersdorp, and swearing at police men.

The case was postponed to May 8.

The State also allowed the defence to have Meshack Thabane, who was the gardener at Paardekraal at the time of the incident.

If Terre'Blanche calls Thabane as a witness he will probably be the only black in the court.

On Tuesday, khaki-clad AWB members disrupted court proceedings by objecting to black people "taking our seats".

About 100 black spectators who entered the court during a recess were told by AWB supporters they had no right to be present.

Police ordered everyone out and when the spectators filed back, whites took all the seats.

There was a strong police presence at the court. The road in front of the court was closed to traffic and police searched all who entered.

When the hearing was adjourned about a dozen uniformed stormtroopers – his bodyguard – escorted Terre'Blanche out.
CP Correspondent

WHEN the National Party came to power in 1948, it preferred to use the wide-ranging provisions of the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 against activists, the Human Rights Commission (HRC) says in its latest update.

Section 10 of this Act empowered the Justice Minister to impose restrictions on the freedom of movement and expression of any person who advocated communism or engaged in activities furthering the aims of communism.

The first banning order was issued in 1951 and by 1978 a total number of 841 people had been banned.

The HRC says that in 1950 the government began its first major offensive against organised opposition by persecuting any individual or group intending to bring about any kind of change.

The Suppression of Communism Act of 1950 was not only directed at the Communist Party and left-wing multiracial trade union groups.

In 1960 a state of emergency was imposed from March 30 to August 31 under the Public Safety Act of 1953.

In 1962 the General Laws Amendment Act (No 76) increased police powers to arrest people who left the area to which they had been confined in terms of their banning orders.

The Act points out the HRC widened the scope of action that could be taken against people listed as being members of an unlawful organisation.

The HRC says there was a political revival in the 1970s, peaking around 1976.

In 1976 the government complemented the Suppression of Communism Act with the Internal Security Act, extending its powers to those who were deemed to be endangering the security of the state or the maintenance of public order.

The HRC says restriction orders often have the effects of prohibiting persons from returning to their professions.

Banning orders have also been imposed as a condition of a suspended sentence, as happened in the Delmas treason trial early this year.

### Bannings and restrictions

**Figures of bannings from 1979 to 1985:**

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### Restrictions of persons under emergency regulations:

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Attorney-General to look at conduct

CAPE TOWN — Government was to implement a recommendation by the Advocate-General that several aspects of the business conduct of J P L du Plessis, son of former Manpower Minister Piette du Plessis, be referred to the Attorney-General. Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee said last week.

He said government had also noted different findings of the Advocate-General regarding Piette du Plessis and the fact that it was apparent from the Advocate-General's report on the conduct of the two men that the former Minister had not made himself guilty of any criminal offence.

However, government was to refer the matter of the former Minister's gratuity and/or pension benefits or other privileges that Parliament may deem fit, to the joint committee on pension benefits for MPs and political office-bearers.

The Advocate-General had already referred the aspect surrounding the financial gain made by J P L du Plessis from the sale of the housing building to the directors of Inland Revenue for them to assess any taxes which might be payable.

Both Piette du Plessis and his son said on Friday that they disputed the Advocate-General's findings. — Sapa.
Stoffel Botha to retire from politics

By BRUCE CAMERON
Political Staff

NATAL National Party leader and Cabinet Minister Mr Stoffel Botha is to retire from politics.

He is the third and most important member of the Cabinet to announce his retirement before the general election.

The others are Mr Danie Steyn, Minister of Economic Affairs, and Mr Greyling Wentzel, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr Botha said today that he will step down as party leader at the NP Natal congress on July 28 and as MP for Port Natal and Minister of Home Affairs and Posts and Telecommunications on election day, September 6.

Mr Botha has played an influential role in Natal, first as provincial Administrator and then as National Party leader, winning the long-sought-after plum of political control of the province.

Mr Botha, who has been heading the government team in talks with KwaZulu in an attempt to iron out obstacles to proper negotiations, said he would be available to carry on with finding solutions to problems, but not as a party politician.

With seven potential candidates to succeed him as provincial leader, the party is trying to avoid a bitter scrap.

Mr Botha, 60 in September, said he felt that he and his wife
The Botla Paradox: Reform at the Cost of Liberty
IT WAS not pie-in-the-sky to think the Democratic Party (DP) could be the official Opposition or even part of government after the next election, co-leader Denis Worrall said at the weekend.

He said the DP was a party born for a new era. The immediate task was to define itself crisply and clearly as a party which stood for a non-racial, democratic and free enterprise SA.

With just a 7% increase in voter support, the DP could win more than 40 seats at the next election.

The DP was committed to negotiating the political future of SA. That meant negotiating on an open-ended basis with all major organisations. Worrall said: "But nobody will determine our agenda for us.

"This party must be hungry for power, not for the sake of power but for the simple reason that this party has a message and policies which can turn things around in SA."

Co-leader Wynand Malan said the top prize for the DP was to bring about an SA which would enhance the quality of life for all. "The opportunities for change are there. The challenge at hand is to liberate them. To seek out a non-violent transformation of society."

The DP believed in negotiating a future with all SA's interest groups.
De Beer puts stress on DP's centrist position

MIKE ROBERTSON

TO THE spirited sounds of a specially commissioned anthem "Getting there Together", the Democratic Party was launched at the weekend with one of its leaders setting sights on winning more than 40 seats in the coming general election.

Nostalgia brought about by the end of an era when the PPP disbanded on Friday turned to optimism as almost 1,500 delegates were caught up in the stylish launch at the Johannesburg College of Education on Saturday.

The three leaders' speeches placed emphasis on different things. Zach de Beer placed the DP firmly in the centre of SA politics, pledging to work only with those who shared its objectives. Dennis Worrall said the DP could be part of government within five months. Wynand Malan said the DP would develop links with all other political organisations "whether they share our aims or not".

De Beer said the DP would talk to everyone but would only work with those who shared its objectives.

There were areas where it would support government, but as long as it based its policies on race, it remained the new party's political enemy. The DP was committed to both law and order: "to government through law, not through the arbitrary decisions of officials".

"Law cannot be established by denying people's freedoms and order cannot be built on a foundation of tyranny. The foundation of both law and order is justice."

He welcomed the Law Commission proposal for a Bill of Rights and challenged government to implement it in its entirety.

The DP, he said, shared with the ANC and its associates important long-term goals like full and equal freedom, human dignity and political rights.

"This is a just claim here and now, as it has been everywhere and throughout human history. But this claim is undermined and vitiated by actions and policies which in their certain consequences deny dignity and freedom. We condemn all use of violence for political ends. Democracy can never be built on the foundation of Winnebago Bar bombs and township necklaces." It also took issue with those who advocated sanctions, disinvestment and economic isolation.

The challenge facing SA was to build a democracy which eschewed the authoritarianism of the right and the left.

"Let no-one tell us that South Africans are unready for or incapable of liberal free enterprise democracy. We reject any such insult to our people. We say we are ready, and that it is indeed the denial of that system which causes the conflict and the creeping poverty we now endure. Let us go forward from this place today as a new party, not of the right or the left, but of the moderate liberal democratic centre, determined to expand that centre until it becomes the South African way of life."
Voters' rolls will result in farcical poll

PRETORIA — An election held on the chaotic voters' rolls would be farcical and a travesty of the democratic process, former research chief of the PNP Nic Olivier, said at the weekend.

He said the latest voters' rolls showed the Transvaal, with 78 of the 166 elected Assembly seats, was grossly under-represented.

The total of voters, according to the December rolls, was 3,129,699, with more than half of them, 1,685,271, in the Transvaal.

The Cape had 832,577, in its 56 seats, Natal 365,237 in 20 seats and the Free State 236,614 in 14 seats.

Olivier said based on the latest figures the average quota for the 166 seats was around 19,000.

Of the Cape's 56 constituencies, 47 had less than the quota, of Natal's 20, 12, and of the Free State's 14, 10. But only 50 of the Transvaal's seats had less than 19,000 voters.

The imbalance was clear when it was taken into account the Transvaal had 49 constituencies with more than 20,000 voters, including four with more than 30,000, and one, North Rand, with more than 40,000.

The Cape had only seven with more than 20,000, Natal four and the Free State four.

Political analyst Willem Klemm said last year he had not been for the Nationalist government to engage in political game of gross distortion in the voters' rolls, which would have been eliminated long ago.

Last year, a parliamentary committee recommended the number of Transvaal seats be increased by 15,400.
Hi-tech launch cost 'tens of thousands'

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

Months of painstaking planning by a special marketing committee culminated in a designer display of Democratic fervour on Saturday.

Mr Ken Andrew, convenor of the committee, yesterday drew the curtain on the behind-the-scenes work for the Democratic Party's hi-tech launch which, he said, cost "a few tens of thousands of rands".

The blue and yellow logo, coincidentally the same colours as used by the Conservative Party, symbolised "a new dawn, a bright sun rising out of the sea", he said.

However, the committee was quite happy that there would be no confusion with CP colours because the DP had chosen different shades of colours.

Mr Andrew said the logo was elected from 45 proposed logos.

"We narrowed them down till about 15, and then asked every committee member to choose his or her first choice. All the members chose this one."

The committee comprised party officials and volunteers, many of whom were active in the advertising field.

The DP's catchy theme song, "Getting there together", was composed and written by two committee members free of charge, he said.

Much of the creative work for Saturday's launch was done free of charge or at cost.

A model of the Johannesburg College of Education's Linder Auditorium was built to assist the decorators in its work.

Mr Andrew said the spectacular audio-visual which was screened on Saturday would in future be used at DP meetings where venues and audio-visual equipment allowed for it.

DP memorabilia, including savings tins, keyholders, buttons, T-shirts and caps would also be sold in future. All the memorabilia manufactured for Saturday's launch were sold out, he added.

Asked why the South African flag was not displayed at the founding congress, Mr Andrew said it was not done intentionally.

A South African flag displayed at the DP's first meeting in a non-white area two weeks ago caused an outburst from people who said the flag was a dividing symbol in South Africa.
CAPE TOWN — Increasing pressure is being placed on Parliament to introduce a comprehensive code of ethics embodying strict penalties for MPs, and ministers and office bearers in particular, who transgress that code.

This is the thrust of the recommendations in the report of Advocate-General P J van der Walt into the business activities of former Manpower and Public Works Minister Pietie du Plessis's family and his involvement as an officer of the state.

They are reinforced by the Harms Commission of Inquiry into corruption and the findings of the James Commission of Inquiry into the activities of former Minister Arnicand Rajbansi.

Mr Justice van der Walt stresses that the "improper" and "unethical" actions of Du Plessis in his official capacity as MP and Minister, in which his son received improper advantages in dealing with state bodies, brought to the fore the ethical norms governing the conduct of ministers, MPs and other officials.

Mr Justice van der Walt specifically remarks that Du Plessis, by resigning, anticipated his findings. But, he nevertheless, suggests that Parliament still considers whether he does improperly benefit from the substantial gratuities and pension payouts which are his due as a result of the preferred handling of his portfolio.

He says the Du Plessis affair highlights several issues that need to be explored and which are a matter of public concern:

- It is improper for relatives of an official in the state sector to conclude contracts with a government institution in which that official has a political or executive seat which carries the possibility that the official has decision-making power in respect of that particular agreement.
- Even when such an agreement be to the advantage of the state, the image of proper and impartial decision-making and consideration must be maintained, possibly through adherence to the tender procedure.
- Officials of the state should treat with great circumspection casual favours and advantages such as invitations to casual or quasianitaes or unknown people to entertainments such as hunting excursions and other weekend excursions.
- It is desirable for Parliament to decide whether political parties should be obliged to publish annual lists of donations to that party, emanating from a single source that exceeds a determined amount of R1 000.
Worrall spells out his hopes for his party

Political Reporter

White South Africans have about five years in which to determine whether South Africa will be a democratic and a prosperous, free enterprise society, according to Democratic Party co-leader Dr Denis Worrall.

Addressing about 1,500 enthusiastic supporters at the DP's founding congress on Saturday, Dr Worrall said whites had a crucial role in shaping the future.

The DP was born out of political necessity. On its shoulders rested the task of facilitating negotiations on a future dispensation and of building a non-racial, free enterprise democracy.

To play this role, the DP must define itself and not let the National Party or anybody else define it.

"A successful political party has sharp cut ting edges. People must know where they stand in relation to it. That is precisely the problem with the NP — it has lost its sense of purpose, its sense of direction, and its sense of mission."

Dr Worrall said voters' views of a political party were not determined by detailed policies written in fine words, but by the clear position it adopted.

"And nobody should doubt where the DP stands on things like sanctions, the use of violence in politics, private enterprise and the need to generate jobs, discrimination and racial injustice, and crucial matters like the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary, and the NP government's restrictions on the press."

He said the DP must be hungry for power. A 7 percent improvement on the creative opposition's performance in the 1987 general election could increase its current 21 Parliamentary seats to "well into the forties."
Malan: DP out to woo black parties

Political Reporter

The Democratic Party's first and foremost challenge was to "draw in" the parties that represented the black community, because without them a new nation could not be built, DP co-leader Mr. Wynand Malan said at the party's founding congress.

"We will develop strategic, interactive links with all other political organisations whether they share our aims or not.

"We will invite others to participate, but we won't sit back and wait for them to accept our invitations. We will go out and engage them, and if necessary we will kick down the doors which are keeping us out."

CRUCIAL ERROR

Mr. Malan said the historic forces of "system" and "struggle" politics would both be part of one future South African nation.

Referring to the current Namibian crisis, he said the internal parties had made a crucial mistake in jointly mobilising against "the common enemy", SWAPO.

"We believe in negotiating a future with all South Africa's interest groups as they manifest themselves in political organisations.

"We know that liberation and reconciliation go hand in hand. The one is not possible without the other. We will be making this so clear that the two concepts become not only interlinked, but synonymous. This will bring lasting peace and security for all."
DP rejects violence, sanctions — De Beer

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

The Democratic Party has extended a hand of friendship to the ANC, but has challenged the outlawed organisation to denounce violence and reject sanctions.

In a bold policy speech at the DP's founding congress in Johannesburg on Saturday, co-leader Dr Zach de Beer said the new left-of-centre party shared some important long-term goals with the ANC and its "associates".

FREEDOM

"They articulate a claim for full and equal freedom, human dignity and political rights, and this is a just claim here and now and as it has been everywhere and throughout human history.

"But this claim is undermined and vitiated by actions and policies which in their certain consequences deny dignity and freedom. We condemn all use of violence for political ends.

"Democracy can never be built on the foundation of Wimpy Bar bombs and township necklaces. The ANC must end the campaign of symbolic terror."

Dr de Beer said the DP would take issue strongly with those who follow the strategy of seeking political progress through disinvestment, sanctions and the economic isolation of the country.

"Poverty bred bitterness, prejudice and violence, while growth and economic empowerment created the best conditions for democracy.

"It is the poor who most feel the hurt of sanctions. We challenge the ANC, the UDF and others to reconsider their stance on these matters. For our part, let there be no doubt of our determined opposition to sanctions and what goes with them."

The common denominator between the National Party and the ANC was that they both insisted on viewing South Africa as a polarised nation in which one was either for racism or violence.

"When the Nats say that those who oppose them are ipso facto allies of the ANC, they lie. And when the ANC say that those who oppose apartheid but do not join them are fellow-travellers of the Nats, they lie also," he said to thunderous applause.

The DP was determined to expand the moderate liberal democratic centre until it became the South African way of life, Dr de Beer said.
Dropping of charges 'a gimmick'  

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Mr Justice Louis Harms has strongly criticised Transvaal Attorney-General Mr Don Brunette's decision to withdraw charges against Pretoria attorneys Mr Albert Vermaas and Mr Eugene Berg.

In his report tabled in Parliament last week, he said Mr Brunette employed a 'gimmick' which embarrassed the Harms Commission when he unexpectedly dropped the criminal charges.

The commission first became aware of Mr Brunette's action through reports published on February 20, in which Mr Brunette said he dropped the charges to give Mr Vermaas and Mr Berg a chance to testify before the commission.

Prosecution was always a possibility and Mr Vermaas and Mr Berg could have declined to answer incriminating questions in any case, said the report.

Mr Brunette's argument that he had not received any information from the commission on which he could base his decision was criticised by the judge.

Mr Justice Harms sent a letter dated December 12 to Mr Brunette asking that Mr Brunette be specifically told 'he can phone me if he needs any information about the commission's investigations'.

No response was received to the letter but on February 24—shortly after Mr Brunette met Justice Minister Mr Robie Coetsee about the matter—a request for information was made by Mr Brunette, Mr Justice Harms said.
De Beer likely to get key DP post

By ANTHONY JOHNSON

THE Democratic Party leadership stakes move into high gear today with the expected elevation of former FPF leader Dr Zach de Beer to the key position of parliamentary leader.

If Dr De Beer is elected to head the parliamentary component of the party, it would be a significant fillip for his prospects of becoming overall leader.

The other frontrunner in the leadership race, Dr Denis Worrall, is not a candidate for parliamentary leader because he is not an MP.

However, a significant minority of former FPF members appear to favour Dr Worrall's accession to the office of sole DP leader and even his critics at the party's founding congress concede that he is a shrewd political operator who cannot be written off in the leadership race.

The founding congress — Dr De Beer, Dr Worrall and Mr Wynand Malan — drew lots to decide their speaking order — also served as a "beauty contest" at which the roughly 1,200 delegates could assess the leadership potential of the trio.

More reports on Democrats' launch on page 2
Outpourings of optimism

Mr Azar Cachalia, and representatives from the Natal Indian Congress, the KwaZulu Natal Indaba, the Five Freedoms Forum, Icosa and the Labour Party. Also present were ministers from homeland governments — including KwaZulu, Lebowa and Qwa Qwa — and a number of diplomats.

Messages of goodwill and support were also read out at the congress from sources as diverse as the "mass democratic movement" (UDF and COSATU), Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, educationalist Eric Franklin Sonn, academic Dr Tjikra Theron, former chief of the SA Air Force Li-Gen Bob Rogers, Anglo American's Mr Bobby Godsell, former UCT vice-chancellor Sir Richard Luyt, entertainers Des and Dawn Lindberg, and EP cricketing hero Mark Rushmere.

While the vast majority of the 1,500 delegates and supporters who crammed into the auditorium and surrounding corridors at the launch were white, the party's leadership was committed to reversing this imbalance. A number of speakers at the congress — launched with high-tech razzmatazz including flashy videos, catchy DP theme songs, spotlights, party logos that lit up, and a slick slide show — said they were heartened by the large number of young people attending.

Proceedings were conducted in both English and Afrikaans.

Van Eck, Redcliffe decision held over

A DECISION on whether MPs Mr Jan van Eck (independent, Claremont) and Mr Charles Redcliffe (Independent, Schauferville) will be admitted as members to the new Democratic Party will be made on Saturday at the earliest.

The DP body empowered to make such a decision, the 21-person National Board, will be properly constituted only today when the DP's parliamentary caucus votes to fill the two outstanding vacancies on the board.

The board met in Johannesburg today after the DP's launch last week but several decisions were held over because it was not yet properly constituted.

19 so far

The board meets again in Cape Town on Saturday when Mr Van Eck and Mr Redcliffe's applications to join the party were "likely to be discussed but not necessarily so", a member of the board said yesterday.

The 19 people on the board so far are: Dr Zach De Beer, Dr Denis Worrall and Mr Wynand Malan (the co-leaders of the new party); Prof Samie Teenhuise, Prof Marthinus Wiebers, Mrs Hilda Burnett, Dr Louis Luyt, Mr Colin Eglin, Mr Tinus van Merwe, Mr Harry Schwarz, Mr Tony Leon, Mr Janjie Momberg, Prof Dan Kriel, Mr Martin Gant, Mr Pat Rogers, Mr Peter Gathrow, Mr Peter Cronje, Dr Esther Lategan and Mr "Lang Dawid" de Villiers.

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The was election of the next few weeks...
Marius Barnard refuses to join new party

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

ONE of the old Progressive Federal Party's 17 MPs has refused to join the new Democratic Party.

He is Dr Marius Barnard, MP for Parktown.

Dr Zac de Beer is to try for the DP's nomination in Parktown in this year's general election. He was MP for Parktown from 1977 to 1980.

Dr Barnard said today he abstained when a decision on merging with the new DP was taken at the PFP's disbudding congress on Friday.

He did not have confidence in the new leadership of the party and would not attend its first caucus meeting today.

He still regarded himself as the 'PFP' MP for Parktown. This was what he had been elected as.

Dr de Beer, who is one of the joint leaders of the DP, said today he was very sorry an old friend such as Dr Barnard felt as he did. He had spoken to him and respected his viewpoint and the manner in which he was handling the matter.

If Dr Barnard was not going to seek the DP nomination in Parktown he would ask to be considered, Dr de Beer said.

The first caucus meeting will elect Dr de Beer as parliamentary leader.

The new party will have its first public meeting in the Cape Town city hall tomorrow night. Speakers will be Dr de Beer and the other two party leaders, Dr Denis Worrall and Mr Wynand Malan.

Efforts to activate constituency committees of the new party will soon be completed.

In the first Nationalist reaction to the new party, Mr F W de Klerk said it would be weak-kneed on security and was only the PFP in a new form.

Dr de Beer said today that Mr de Klerk was noted for expressing old-style Nationalist propaganda in soft, modern language.

"As I told the DP congress, we are a party that stands for law and order, based on justice," Dr de Beer said.

See page 10.
Leaders to discuss Pretoria apartheid

Dr Willie Hood... the CP is honest.

Pretoria Correspondent

Community leaders from Eersterus, Laudium, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi are to meet within days to discuss the continued practice of apartheid by the Pretoria City Council.

Dr Willie Hoods, Transvaal MEC and Transvaal region deputy chairman of the Labour Party, who took the initiative, said it had become necessary to take action after the refusal of the National Party to do away with petty apartheid.

Among those invited to the special meeting are Mr Patrick da Gama, MP for Eersterus; Mr Boetie Abramjee, MP for Laudium; Mr Willie Filander, chairman of the Eersterus Management Committee; Mr Bernard Ndizi, mayor of Mamelodi; Mr Abdul Cassim, chairman of the Laudium management committee; and Mr Joseph Matebula, mayor of Atteridgeville.

Dr Hoods said it would be an informal meeting where a strategy would be formed to voice opposition to the city council's continued practice of petty apartheid.

BOKSBURG

He said that in recent weeks it had become clear that National Party policy in Pretoria did not differ from Conservative Party policy in Boksburg and Carletonville.

"The CP is honest about its intentions: It is using laws created by the NP to practise petty apartheid. The Nat outcry about Boksburg and Carletonville is farcical," he said.

This will be the first meeting between such leaders to discuss racial problems in the city.

Dr Hoods said incidents during the past few weeks had shown that the city council did not want to move away from apartheid. Action was needed to show that the black residents of Pretoria rejected such actions.

"Amenities created with public money must be used to the benefit of all."

Dr Hoods said it would be decided at the meeting whether to organise communities to demonstrate their disapproval of the council's continued policy of petty apartheid.
By Esmare van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The Democratic Party has identified 12 House of Assembly seats which it can win from the National Party in the general election expected for September.

Speaking in his personal capacity, the DP's Mr Robin Carlisle, who is studying the chances of increasing the left-of-Government party's current 21 seats in the House, said yesterday a marginal swing was needed in 12 seats.

Targets were North Rand, Hillbrow and Edenvale in the Transvaal, Wynberg, Simonstown, Helderberg, Walmer and Albany in the Cape and Mool River, Umbikini, Maritzburg North and Umbilo in Natal.

The NP's 1987 election majorities in these seats ranged from under 100 to just more than 1 000.

Although the NP's majorities in East London City and East, London North were huge in the 1987 election, the DP's prospects of winning them were good.

The two East London seats are traditional opposition territory, and the impact of corruption was already massive in last year's general election during which not one NP candidate was elected and many lost their deposits.

Mr Carlisle said "interesting, if not winnable" seats included Benoni, Waterkloof, Johannesburg West, Amanzimtoti, Umlatuzana and Maritzburg South.

Durban Point was the only House of Assembly seat which could go either to the DP, NP or Conservative Party.

He said much would depend on the NP's election strategies.

Contrary to general opinion, he said, if the NP emphasised reform, the DP would benefit.

"If the Nats go for the warm, soothing message of reform, the DP can push issues such as corruption, economic hardships and the fact that the Nats have not produced reform in 40 years.

"A reform election will create the climate in which our message is more, and not less, potent."

Mr Carlisle said none of the liberal opposition's current 21 seats was marginal.

The NP would concentrate on Randburg in the Transvaal, Pinetown in Natal and Green Point and Port Elizabeth City in the Cape.

The NP would focus its attention on the DP rather than the CP, he said.

See Page 8.
De Klerk spells out six-point policy

By Esmapé van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Dr Wimpe de Klerk spells out clearly for the first time on Saturday the six-pillar “political confession” of the Democratic Party.

Dr de Klerk, the DP’s chief adviser on policy matters, revealed the policy framework of the new left-of-centre party which was founded in Johannesburg.

The six basic principles were:

- A non-racial dispensation.
- This meant a representative, multi-party government based on general adult franchise exercised at regular free elections.
- There would be no discrimination on the grounds of race, class, sex or religion.
- The best traditions of democracy.

This included the protection of fundamental human rights, freedom of speech and association and the right of the individual to own property; the restriction of central government by bringing government as close to the people as possible; a federal system in which the powers of the authorities are entrenched at the different levels of government; sound labour relations based on free collective negotiations; a charter of human rights supported by the courts; and a system of private enterprise which recognised the state’s functions of human development and upheaval.

- The recognition and support of cultural diversity.

The cultural, religious and linguistic diversity of society would be recognised and protected.

POLITICAL DIVERSITY

The voting system would provide for the highest degree of political diversity and would ensure that minority political parties were represented in legislative institutions.

Dr de Klerk said: “The DP rejects discrimination and domination of cultures and groups. The essence is that simple majority rule is not the only form of democracy.”

- An independent judiciary and the supremacy of the law.
- Security as a democratic value.

Law, order and security should be maintained by defusing conflict, combating economic and social inequalities and protecting civil rights.

The DP rejected violence as a political instrument.

- The principle of negotiation.

The DP believed that parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics could not and should not be separated.

Its plan of action was the development of strong power bases in Parliament and other representative bodies with a view of obtaining control; the expansion of interaction between groups and individuals with a view to promote negotiation, settlement and compromise; and the development of a broad front for peaceful co-operation and joint strategies with organisations inside and outside of Parliament.

Said Dr de Klerk: “With this network of negotiations, the DP hopes to create a forum for negotiation as soon as possible. This process of negotiation will lead South Africa through a phase of transition to a fully participating democracy.”
Johannesburg. — The ANC should end its campaign of terror and should reconsider its stance on sanctions and disinvestment, a co-leader of the newly-formed Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said at the weekend.

Addressing the founding congress of the party, he said democracy could never be built on the foundation of Wimpy Bar bombs and township necklaces.

Though the DP shared some important long-term goals with the ANC and its associates, their claims for full and equal freedom, human dignity and political rights were often vitiated by actions and policies which in certain circumstances denied dignity and freedom. He said the ANC should end its campaign of symbolic terror.
Democratic Party is Hungry for Power
-the DP could pick up many verlig Nat supporters.

Even a fairly sceptical Afrikaans journalist confessed at the congress that "this could attract a lot of Afrikaans yuppies" — the DP's main target group.

DP co-leader Dr Zach de Beer, formerly the PFP leader, presented a speech that, while consolidating traditional PFP support, also held strong appeal for the Afrikaans yuppies, clearly taking the middle line between the ANC and the NP, strongly condemning ANC violence and offering the NP support for genuine reform moves.

Co-leader Dr Denis Worrall, formerly Independent Party leader, already has the conservative image needed to attract this group while co-leader Mr Wynand Malan, former head of the National Democratic Movement, has some appeal to leftwing Afrikaners.

The DP's success will, of course, also depend on whether it fuses into a coherent, single force. At the launch, the DP made no secret of the many problems still to be overcome.

"It would be wrong to tell the world that all differences between the four forces of the DP have been settled," said Mr Jannie Mombarg in his opening remarks. "But what is true is that what binds us is greater than that which divides us."

The possible pitfalls still lying ahead were plain to see: the leadership question, ties with extra-parliamentary groups, participation in the other two Houses, the extent of protection for minorities, whether to hold a national convention, conscription, the precise economics policy and other issues.

Deciding who will lead the DP could be its most pressing problem and first major hurdle.

Although this decision is not scheduled to be taken before the first ordinary congress, the PFP precipitated the decision at its disbanding congress on Friday by resolving that the DP should choose a single leader — and a coherent policy manifesto — within six weeks of a general election being called.

The other two leaders might disagree with the PFP on the timing of this decision. Mr Malan is known to favour a permanent troika while the Worrall camp seems to want to postpone the decision until after an election.

The reason is almost certainly that Dr Worrall needs more time to woo the vastly bigger PFP membership — a process he clearly began on Saturday — and he probably also feels an election would boost his leadership chances by showing his ability to pull crowds and votes.

Forging a single policy is far from complete and Dr Wimpie de Klerk, head of the committee that drew up the DP policy document, said this would be addressed by a standing policy committee.

**Advantage**

The PFP persuaded the other parties that the gaps still remaining in policy should be filled by the existing policies of all three parties, as adopted by their formal congresses.

The PFP hopes this will give it an advantage as it has a much larger body of congress-endorsed policy than the others and it is clear the PFP representatives on the national board will jealously guard PFP policy.

The persistent issue of participation in the other two Houses arose again during the congress when Mr Fat Poovalingam, a former PFP MP in the House of Delegates, said he thought the DP should try to extend its support in all three Houses.

- The DP's relationship with the ANC and UDF could also cause strain. Though DP policy is to talk to these groups, Mr Malan's close contact with them makes some uncomfortable.

But, for the most part, differences were put aside and the congress seemed to take to heart the advice of a delegate from the old United Party: "On your wedding night you should not try to establish who's boss."
ZACH'S ANSWER

THERE would be no freedom or an end to conflict in South Africa before the normal democratic policies practised in other countries were accepted in South Africa, the parliamentary leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said yesterday.

He said during the first reading debate on the Budget that without real democracy there would be everlasting oppression, creeping poverty and continual conflict.

He called on the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, to scrap apartheid and opt for democracy. This would give the economy a chance to flourish.

Sapa.
The Conservative image needed to attract this group while co-leader Mr Wynn Mulan, former head of the National Democratic movement, has some appeal to left-wing Afrikaners.

Co-leader Dr Denis Worrall, formerly the IP leader already has the advantage as such a move would add more to the party's national image and potentially attract more support. At the launch the DP made a move towards the centre, but that move was not enough to overcome the problems. Although this decision is not well executed, it is not well thought through.
EDITORIAL

The committee expressed its thanks to the organization for the information provided in the report. The committee also noted that the report contained important details about the organization's activities and achievements. The committee commended the organization for its dedication and hard work in supporting the community.

CRHIS CARRINGROSS in Cape Town

Called to Account

30th Jan 2018

A detailed account of the committee's findings.

The committee found that there were several issues that needed to be addressed. These included

1. Inadequate financial management
2. Lack of transparency and accountability
3. Inefficient use of resources
4. Lack of progress in achieving the organization's goals

The committee recommended that the organization take steps to address these issues and improve its performance. The committee also suggested that the organization consider seeking external audits to ensure that its financial statements are accurate and transparent.

In conclusion, the committee appreciates the organization's efforts to improve and encourages it to continue working towards its goals.

The committee expresses its gratitude to the organization for providing the information and looks forward to working with the organization to ensure the best possible outcomes for the community.
De Beer election unanimous — Malan

CAPE TOWN — After the election of only
former PFP members to the new Demo-
cratic Party's (DP) caucus positions,
Wynand Malan said yesterday Zach de
Beer's election as parliamentary leader
had been unanimous and fitted in with the
agreement between the three DP leaders
that De Beer handle parliamentary struc-
tures, he (Malan) be in charge of political
contact and Denis Worrall in charge of
marketing and public relations.

He said: "This is not to suggest I wanted
the job — we are busy building a new party
and we were looking for the best people in
the various jobs at the moment."

All former NDM people were happy for:
John Malcomess and Dave Dalling to con-
tinue as whips. As regards the caucu-
chairman, it was tradition the most senior
members take the positions of chairman
and vice-chairman. Ray Swart and Henry
Schwarz were senior MPs. • See Page 3
CAPE TOWN — DP leader Zach de Beer yesterday became the newly launched party's first member to address Parliament.

He said the DP rejected racism of the right and violence of the left.

Parliamentary North MP Marcus Barnard did not attend its first parliamentary caucus meeting. He said he had no confidence in the leadership and would continue in Parliament as a PFP member.

The caucus elected former PFP members to all positions. It is understood this was because the three members of the former NDM did not stand in order to avoid tensions in the new party.

Ray Swart (Berea) was elected as caucus chairman and Harry Schwarz (Yeoville) vice-chairman. John Malcomess (Port Elizabeth Central) was elected chief whip and Dave Dalling (Sandon) as his deputy.

De Beer rejected suggestions by NP leader F W de Klerk that he had liquidated the PFP and again called on government to implement fully the SA Law Commission’s report on a bill of rights.

He told President P W Botha and De Klerk “everything you do which takes a step nearer to democracy, to universal human dignity, will receive our support.”

De Beer added the DP would, however, fight relentlessly against anything done by government to further its own sectional interests, or divide and impoveish the people or restrict freedom.

Con Botha (NP Umzazi) mocked the DP for what he called its lack of a detailed policy and wondered whether it would draw lots to decide who would become president in the unlikely event it won the next general election.
Zach elected to key DP post

BY ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

FORMER FFP MPs yesterday made a clean sweep of parliamentary posts up for grabs in the new Democratic Party.

Dr Zach de Beer, one of the DP's co-leaders, was elected parliamentary leader of the party at the DP's first caucus meeting yesterday.

Mr Ray Swart was elected caucus chairman, with Mr Harry Schwarz as vice-chairman.

The FFP's former chief whip, Mr John Malcomess, retains this position in the new party, with Mr Dave Dalling as the second whip.

The DP caucus also elected Mr Roger Burrows and Mr Dalling to the two outstanding vacancies on the DP's 21-person National Board.

Former FFP members now have one-third of the positions on the National Board, the highest decision-making body of the party.

It is understood that none of the three former NDM MPs now in the caucus — Mr Wynand Malan, Mr Peter Gastrow and Mr Pierre Cronje (all members of the National Board) — were nominated for any of the posts on offer yesterday.

The National Board, now fully constituted, will meet on Satur-

day to elect a chairman. If Dr De Beer is able to secure this position as well, he will have gone some way to enhancing his chances in the leadership race for overall DP leader.

The party is obliged to move away from the current 'troika leadership' arrangement within the next six months, but the FFP moved at its dissolution congress for a single leader to take charge of the DP well ahead of the election.

Dr De Beer said the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, could not offer the country a growth rate of more than 3% because the politics of his government were "wrong-headed and unjust".

"Whether the National Party likes it or not, South Africa needs sustained growth at 5% — not 3%," Dr De Beer said during the first speech made by a DP MP in Parliament.

Such a necessary growth rate was attainable only by far-reaching change in the NP's economic policies, he said.

Dr De Beer said the serious economic problems facing the country were not chiefly financial, in origin but political.

"Our economy is basically strong enough. Its problems flow from the government's continued enforcement of an undemocratic and thus unacceptable policy.

"My advice to the Minister of Finance is scrap apartheid, apply democracy, and then you create the chance for the economy to flourish. Then we will really be able to do better than 3%".

Barnard splits from new party

Political Correspondent

THE fledgling Democratic Party suffered its first setback yesterday when FFP stalwart and Parktown MP Dr Marius Barnard formally dissociated himself from the new party by refusing to attend its first caucus meeting.

The move coincides with the decision Dr Zach de Beer, one of the DP's co-leaders, to make himself available for a nomination contest in Parktown, one of the safest opposition seats in the country.

Dr Barnard yesterday declined to link his refusal to join the DP with the Parktown seat which has held since 1981.
DP moderate, liberal party, says De Beer

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Parliamentary Staff

THE Democratic Party was not a party of the right or left. But of the moderate, liberal centre, said its parliamentary leader, Dr Zac de Beer.

While it was "coming into being" as an opposition party, "we have every intention of gaining power".

Delivering the first DP speech in Parliament during the joint first reading debate on the Budget, Dr de Beer said the DP supported neither the maintenance of white domination fostered by parties to the right, nor the socialist policies of the left, which, in varying measure, supported violence and sanctions.

Individual dignity

The Democratic Party's vision was "of one nation, a nation of 37 million South Africans, a nation hailed by common goals, not divided by racist laws, a nation built on the reality of freedom, whose people take charge of their own lives, seek their own paths to personal progress and together build a society which honours... dignity of the individual, a nation governed by all its people, for all its people: in a word, a democratic nation".

"We shall work creatively for these values and we shall fight against all partitions and groups which oppose them. Racial discrimination is a denial of these aims. So is the employment of violence as a political weapon. Therefore we reject both the right and the left," Dr de Beer said.

He said that while the DP would back the government in "everything you do which takes a step nearer to democracy and universal human dignity" it would "relentlessly challenge anything which further divided or re-stratified South Africans or drove the country further away from the world community."

"The Democratic Party fights corruption and it does not regard corruption as confined to financial matters. To discriminate against any citizen is corruption."

Australia's biggest enemy

AUSTRIA is South Africa's biggest enemy, according to Mr Derek Christophers (NP Germiston).

Speaking in the first reading debate on the Budget, he said that the "apartheid" had not ended.

He asked whether any member of the House of Representatives could have sat in the Chamber 46 years ago and discussed the Budget. "That original apartheid" had gone.

SNAKE WORD

"Apartheid was like a snake word, and was being used by South Africa's enemies to justify the economic war they were waging."

This war was about resources, not apartheid, and the country's greatest enemy was Australia because it was in the same economic phase and produced the same things — gold, cars, wool, coal and wheat. — Sapa.

Big questions face DP

Mr Ralph Hardingham, the New Re- sponsible Party MP for Mooi River, said he had accepted the dedication of the Democratic Party and wished it well, but there were a number of questions that the new party would have to consider very seriously before the election.

Speaking in the First Reading debate on the Budget, he asked whether the DP would give a clear indication how it intended to achieve the new vision the party's Parliamentary leader, Dr Zach de Beer, had spoken of.

"How will you deal with the structures which have been put in place by the government over the past 40 years? How will you understand this challenge in practical terms and how will you start?"

Mr Hardingham said the way objectives to the selling of the MI at Mooi River had been handled reeked of inefficiency.

The CHOICE

The Minister of Transport should not underestimate the reaction by the people of the Natal Midlands to a toll on a section of road which they justifiably felt they had a right to use as they had in the past.

The choice now was either to do away with the toll or to grant exemptions to motorists living within a certain radius of Mooi River — Nasia.
Flair could be his downfall

By ESAAABE VAN DER MERWE, Political Reporter

Charismatic Tony Leon's meteoric rise continued at the weekend when he outstripped several PFP heavyweights to be elected one of the PFP's four members on the new Democratic Party's executive.

His rapid rise in municipal ranks, from ordinary councillor to leader of the Opposition in a mere three years, pales in comparison with his progress in party politics.

The 31-year-old "yuppie" attorney and lecturer in constitutional law at the University of the Witwatersrand undoubtedly has his eyes set on a parliamentary seat.

But ironically, his extraordinary flair for politics could count against him. For some of his party seniors believe he should for the time being stick to his present job of changing the country's biggest city into what he calls a "shining city on the hill".

Observers say Mr Leon boosted his stature — and ensured his election to the DP executive — by the resolution he put to the PFP disbanding-congress on Friday that the DP should choose one leader and finalise an election manifesto within six weeks of an election being called.

Although Mr Leon's proposal was interpreted as a "master plan" to ensure the election of Dr Zach de Beer as DP leader, Mr Leon was also shrewd enough not to be seen as being opposed to the DP merger.

He pointed out that though he did in fact support Dr de Beer for the leadership, the intention of the resolution was to "make sure the DP is a bird which can fly, and a bird cannot fly with three heads".

Mr Leon's sleeves-up, aggressive style would make him an ideal candidate for a marginal parliamentary seat such as Hillbrow. But his pin-stripe image would probably be better suited to traditional Prog territory such as Houghton.

"What talks does Mrs Thatcher mean?"
Seat for General Election
Worrell has eye on Natal
The newly formed Democratic Party was not a party of the Right or Left, but of the moderate, liberal centre, the DP's parliamentary leader, Dr Zach de Beer, said yesterday.

While it was "coming into being" as an opposition party, "we have every intention of gaining power."

Delivering the first DP speech in Parliament during the joint first reading debate on the Budget, Dr de Beer said the DP supported neither the maintenance of white domination offered by parties to the Right nor the socialist policies of the Left, which, in varying measure, supported violence and sanctions.

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Working creatively:

"We shall work creatively for these values, and we shall fight against all parties and groups which oppose them. Racial discrimination is a denial of these aims. So is the employment of violence as a political weapon."

He said that while the DP would back the Government "in everything you do which takes a step nearer to democracy and universal human dignity", it would relentlessly fight anything which further divided or restricted South Africans or drove the country farther away from the world community.

"The Democratic Party fights corruption, and it does not regard corruption as confined to financial matters. To discriminate against any citizen is corruption."

[Signature]
As many gaps as plans

in Democratic Platform

[Image: Peter Farnum's, the editor of the party's "Political Correspondence," fighting for the People's Party and supporting the Democratic Party, with some of the gaps that will have to be filled.]

Another area of policy that could benefit from more focus is environmental conservation. The Democratic Party has traditionally been a strong advocate for the environment, but there is room for improvement in this area. One way to address this issue is to increase funding for research into renewable energy sources and to promote the use of these technologies in everyday life. Additionally, the party could work to reinforce its commitment to protecting natural resources and to ensuring that future generations have access to the same benefits that we enjoy today. By doing so, the Democratic Party would be taking a proactive approach to addressing one of the most pressing issues of our time. - JSM
Boerestaat capital will, sadly, be born in scandal

YESTERDAY we watched dust devils rising from exhausted mealie lands east of the Witwatersrand — but soon this land will accommodate a great new city, Balthazarvorsterburg, capital of the Boerestaat. But the capital will be born in scandal.

Star Line has found the land was bought by a relative of a prominent Cabinet Minister for only R49 497 in January this year. Today, a mere three months later, it is worth an estimated R579 million.

The farm land, between Bapsfontein and Bronkhorstspruit, will soon witness the start of the instant capital which is expected to grow, eventually, to the size of Jankempdorp even Alldays.

Mr. Mfasa is said to have spoken to Chief Phineas Mfasa who lives where the main street will be. He told us he has been given a week to move his sprawling village (given to his people by Paul Kruger in 1897) 270 km away.

Mr. Mfasa showed us his pumpkin patch, soon to become the site of the new city’s proposed R579 million civic centre.

At the nearby Bapsfontein marshalling yards — apparently to be ceded to the new Boere republic — we counted at least 5 751 surplus army vehicles and 37 aircraft parked.

These apparently belong to a local farmer “with connections” who is said to have “found them one morning parked on his farm”. Some have already been painted (bright white) with the insignia “AHB (or AWB)”. When we knocked on the farmer’s door, he refused to come out. When we said we were from The Star he opened fire through the letter box.

After we waved a white flag the farmer rushed out and hugged us. We then learned that a pure-white flag is likely to be the national flag.

Mr. Piet H. Botha (another local man with good connections) was more forthcoming and showed us a map of the capital whose main street, wide enough to turn an oxwagon in, is to be named “Die Glietertjie Eerste van Aprilrylaan” to commemorate the day the Boerestaat was announced.
Election could cost parties R30m - analyst

PRETORIA — Cash-strapped political parties would have their begging cups out to finance the enormous costs of the coming general election, political sources said yesterday.

They said the 1987 election and the municipal elections last year were a heavy drain on party funds.

Political analyst Willem Kleynhans said the normally well-heeled NP was going to have to dig deep into its pockets and rely heavily on its backers to support the huge costs involved in fighting most of the country's 196 constituencies.

He said, however, that the NP had a powerful and cheap propaganda machine at its beck and call — SABC Radio and TV.

It was conservatively estimated that all-party costs of the campaign could be in excess of R30m.

The former PFP's chief fund-raiser, Robin Carlisle, said the new DP's aim was to raise R20m before the election. Financing of the DP campaign would depend heavily on the new party's credibility and support among big business.

Kleynhans said major campaign costs included advertising, printing and distribution of propaganda material, pamphlets and posters; the hiring of halls; and the efforts, mainly telephone, to trace missing voters.

During the 1987 elections, it was found that as much as a third of voters registered in any particular constituency had moved. In some areas, the percentage was even higher.
Nothnagel is SA's man in The Hague

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Albert Nothnagel, the NP's controversial MP for Innesdal, has been appointed Ambassador to the Netherlands from June, succeeding Frank Quint.

He was elected to the Transvaal Provincial Council in 1970 and to Parliament in 1974. He is now NP caucus deputy chairman.

He is known for his virulently anti-apartheid views, which he has not hesitated to express, and was recently severely reprimanded for saying government would eventually have to talk to the banned ANC.
No misappropriation

President's Office

No budget for State

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

No misappropriation

Postal Office

No budget for State

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

No misappropriation


Being placed third is not OK

We refer to the Report in Business

The total number of man-power

Expenditures of Expandable

1988

Expenditures from the budgets for the State

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**Note:** The above figures are estimates and do not reflect actual spending.
Don't gloat yet

SOUTH AFRICAN euphoria, not to say glee, over the humiliation of Swapo and its leader, Sam Nujoma, is untimely, unseemly, and typically self-deluding. Whatever damage the foolish breach of Resolution 435 has done to Nujoma's international standing, it has neither enhanced South Africa's image abroad — except as a formidable killing machine — nor has it necessarily done any serious harm to Swapo's election prospects. The gloating, to say the least, is premature.

Besides, it misses the point about Namibian independence whose very purpose is to cut the colonial tie with South Africa. At worst, Namibia will be hostile and suspicious like Zimbabwe, and at best it will be neutral and disdaining like Botswana. And, most likely, it will be governed (or ruled, or misgoverned, as you wish) by Swapo under the leadership of Sam Nujoma.

To South Africa it hardly matters who rules the place after the end of the year. Whatever regime is installed, its leaders will be forced to compromise with the multinationals, or watch the territory's few industrial and mining ventures go the way of the Zambian Copperbelt. Of its white population, the majority will either leave quite soon, or lay long-term plans to leave, or at least send their children to be educated in Kakamas or Frankfurt. A little trade will pass through Walvis Bay, and a little will use the railway line, but the quantity will not be great because a desert territory of about 1.25-million people cannot generate much trade. Botswana is the prototype.

What does matter for South Africa — and this they had better consider seriously — is the degree of international co-operation and pressure which becomes possible wherever the two superpowers agree to work together. Nujoma was brought to heel by a combination of South African military force, UN mediation under the sponsorship of the US and the USSR, and direct pressure from Angola and Cuba. Nujoma literally had nowhere to turn.

Similar alliances under the sponsorship of the superpowers have been fashioned to deal with Afghanistan and Kampuchea; South Africa's time, and Israel's, will surely come. If a combination of superpowers, carefully marshalling smaller powers to behave as they are directed, can rescue the Nambian accords from the follies of Nujoma, similar combinations can surely exert irresistible pressure on South Africa itself.

This need be cause for alarm only to those South Africans who think the future can be averted. Foreign Minister Pik Botha has shown in Namibia that he happily engages the greater powers, and that he has the skill and experience — and the flexibility of mind — to manipulate the outcome. However, it must be plain to everybody that Botha succeeded in Namibia only because he was prepared to accept the liberation of Namibia on the basis of non-racialism, justice, and universal rights. The same will be true when the day comes, of South Africa itself.

Control of racing

HOW wide the proposed Highveld Racing Authority's powers will be is not yet clear, but indications are that control of the industry will stay with racing people. Only one of its 10 members will be appointed by the Administrator, and the extent to which the Jockey Club will lose authority will depend on further investigations.

The Administrator has deferred appointing a statutory Highveld Racing Commission to take control of horse-racing in the province, as recommended by his advisors in a policy document, but the implication is that there will be significant intervention unless the industry "gets its house in order".

While racing needs to be closely policed because of the many avenues open to abuse, this does not mean government must do the policing. Nor for that matter should bookmakers be abolished simply because a few are rumoured to be involved in "shudgery". People who break the common law should be prosecuted in the normal way. The enforcement of other regulations should be in the hands of competent people in the industry, integrity is beyond question.

The new appeal measures jockeys have been welcomed, the Jockey Club has already begun to improve its procedures, and it may be a case for further curtailing its powers, but these should be kept out of the hands of government.
DP: Big on Justice, not soft on security
Dr Worrall said the fundamental reason why the National Party could not face up to the realities of South Africa's situation was that it knew that every step toward a post-apartheid South Africa was a step toward a post-National Party kind of politics.

**Defence of SA flag**

The result was a political leadership guided by short-term interests.

During question time Dr Worrall defended the display of the South African flag on the stage after a questioner said it was an obnoxious representation of an era riddled with apartheid.

He said it was still the flag of the country and men had died under it fighting for freedom. The DP ideal was to create a nation with symbols that would reflect the real-life emotions of the people.

Asked about Mr Jan van Eck's reported misgivings about an association with Inkatha, Dr Worrall said it was for the party to determine what Mr van Eck had said.

He hoped the DP could have the same association with Chief Buthelezi and Inkatha as it would have with any other movements.

Inkatha could be an important feature in shaping South Africa's future.

**SABC-TV attacked over snub to party**

**Political Staff**

THE SABC today came under fire from the fledgling Democratic Party for refusing to give television coverage to last night's DP launch meeting in the city.

DP media spokesman Mr Dave Dalling MP said today the SABC was discriminating against the party.

"When we asked the SABC to be present they agreed to cover the meeting — but not for television news.

"I appealed to Mr Johan Pretorius, the senior SABC man in Cape Town, to reverse the decision but he refused.

"He told me the SABC had been more than generous to the DP in the coverage of the launch and he would not change his decision.

"An SABC reporter told me the reason was that three leaders were speaking, making the meeting difficult to cover.

"This is false and I intend taking up the matter with the SABC's director-general.

"If it had been a major NP meeting, with its three leaders speaking, the SABC would have been there with all its trappings.

"This was a clear case of discrimination."
Govt called on to implement report

CAPE TOWN — DP co-leader Wynand Malan yesterday called on government to have the courage to implement the Law Commission’s report on a Bill of Rights.

He said the report was a monumental work which advocated a practical and accommodating approach.

Its recommendation for a five-phase programme for implementation might not be acceptable to fanatics and dogmatists, but that should not intimidate government.

The first phase called for Parliament to support the concept of a Bill of Rights

and Malan called on government to have the courage to do that.

The report was one which had recommendations everybody could support.

Malan called on all organisations which believed in a Bill of Rights, such as Inkatha, the ANC, the UDF and SACC, to support the report by Mr Justice Olivier and discuss the contents with the commission. The report provided a meeting point for opposing parties and he was sure Mr Justice Oliver would welcome the opportunity to hold such discussions.

He also called on government to appoint the commission to investigate the development of constitutional models which met the conditions of a Bill of Rights.

Malan said he hoped a situation would not arise where groups such as Inkatha, the ANC and UDF would react favourably to the report, but government would not support proposals put forward by one of its own instruments. But, he had a feeling his hopes would be dashed.
Power will come to those relevant to blacks' needs

ULUNDU: Political power in SA would only come to those who were relevant to the needs of blacks, Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday. Racists white minority-rulers, black revolutionaries and "celebrity leaders" would be discarded by burgeoning economic realities, Buthelezi said in a memorandum for discussion in the Netherlands.

Buthelezi said political groups would be picked up or discarded until SA's political scene was dominated by those who set out to achieve what could be achieved and ceased trying to direct history.

The "NP's" apartheid policy was "doomed" because it flew against historic trends in the development of SA's society and was becoming the casualty of its misconceptions.

The NP began to "flounder" when, economically, it had to treat SA as one place, but politically, denied it was.

Revolutionaries assumed blacks could be abstracted from SA's central economy for long enough to ensure its collapse. They did not understand that SA's blacks made an invaluable contribution to keeping the wheels of industry turning.

Where black survival was at stake, blacks contributed to "assuring minimal degrees of normality", he said.

Democratic forces at work in SA were very real, and an unstoppable process of urbanisation was taking place. — Supa.
Soviet Deputy Minister getting familiar with SA

SOVIET Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin is fast becoming familiar with the SA scene.

After wide-ranging talks with SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha in the Soviet Embassy in Maputo two weeks ago, Adamishin flew to Jan Smuts airport from where he left for a lengthy helicopter ride to inspect the Witwatersrand.

He later flew over the northern Transvaal on a commercial flight bound for Lusaka.

Later this month the Soviet Deputy Minister will make his first official visit to SA when the Angola-Cuba-SA joint commission — with the Soviets and Americans as observers — meets in Cape Town.

The Maputo meeting between Adamishin and Botha was their third. The two had previously held discussions in Brazzaville and New York, and met again at the weekend in Namibia.

The Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday declined to comment on Soviet-SA discussions, but it is understood that the Maputo talks ranged widely.

Subjects covered included jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela's possible release, sanctions, internal SA issues and relations between the two countries.
CAPE TOWN — Government was not considering making more land available for black housing, commercial or industrial development in the western Cape, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

"It's not for black development in the western Cape," he would consider them on their merits.

Heunis was asked whether he was considering declaring any land available for blacks for informal housing or other development, but he replied: "No."
A DIFFERENCE of R2 500 between the deposits required from the Democratic Party and from Cape Democrats for the hire of the City Hall on two consecutive nights this week had been a "mistake," a City Council official said yesterday.

The Democratic Party had to put down a deposit of R5 000 for last night's meeting. Yet the previous evening the Cape Democrats hired the same hall and paid a deposit of only R2 500.

Mr Jack Kloppers, Director of Civic Amenities, said yesterday that his officials had "made a mistake" in asking the Democratic Party for a R5 000 deposit.

Late last year Mr Kloppers recommended to the City Council that political, protest or union meetings should be banned from the City Hall, or that the organisations involved should have to pay a R5 000 deposit to cover possible damages.

The council decided the deposit should be "between R1 000 and R5 000."
By BRUCE CAMERON, Political Staff

THE government has opened the way for massive pre-polling day voting in the general election.

Changes allowing unrestricted pre-polling day voting are contained in an Elections and Identification Bill aimed at streamlining the election system in time for the tricameral elections expected in September.

Mr Con Botha (NP Umlazi), who headed a Joint Committee of Parliament on the issue, said today one of the main targets of the removal of restrictions on special and postal votes was to overcome intimidation problems on polling day, in voting for the Houses of Delegates and Representatives.

The Bill allows for the casting of votes between 30 and 40 days before election day — depending on the period between nomination and polling day.

Previously only people with a valid reason — such as being ill or unable to leave a place of employment, or being out of a constituency on polling day — could use the postal and special vote system.

There would now be no restrictions on using the special and postal vote system, making the system similar to the “prior vote” system used during the municipal elections last year.

**Simplified**

Mr Botha said he did not think the changes would open the way for greater abuses of the special and postal vote system because the system itself had been simplified to overcome abuses.

For example postal vote forms could now be posted to an individual after application and then returned by post without any party official having a hand in processing them.

According to a report tabled in Parliament on recommendations made by the committee, other contemplated changes are:

- To prevent intimidation, greater secrecy of voting documents to protect information on whether a person has voted;
- Extension of the vote to all South Africans abroad who were registered as voters before they went abroad — a provision which at the moment applies only to government officials;
- Measures to improve the registration of voters, including keeping records on different forms to allow cross-checking;
- The introduction of a "B" voters' list of people who did not have up-to-date identity documents;
- Tougher identification procedures for voting because of past malpractices. Identification would be limited to an identity document or other document issued by the state on which the voter's name and photograph appear; and
- The virtual automatic removal of the name of a person from the voters' list after a change of address.

Other methods would be used to try to solve the problem of updating voters' lists, including giving local authorities statutory power to require voters to notify changes of address.

Returning officers would be obliged to record any new addresses found with applications for postal and special votes.
ANC supporters in the medical professions were mixing their "extremist politics" with medical principles, Administrator of the Cape Mr Gene Louw said this week.

Speaking at a congress in the city on "Labour Relations in Health Services", Mr Louw warned that health services were "by no means excluded from the intensity of the revolutionary onslaught in South Africa today".

About 300 delegates attended the two-day congress which was organised by the Department of Health Services and Welfare, Administration, House of Assembly South-West Cape Region.

"We regretfully learnt of the fact that the ANC members of the medical profession organise under the banner of 'Natural Health System' and 'Health for All', and are thus launching a strong medico-political health strategy in which extremist politics are intricably bound with medical principles," he said.

While the health services could expect increased political attacks, several "so-called health organisations" whose main purpose was "purely political", would appear occasionally, Mr Louw said.

The National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) had, for example, subscribed to an advertisement commemorating "75 years of the ANC" and the ANC had, in turn, referred to Namda as a "front organisation", he said.

Reacting to Mr Louw's statements last night, a Namda spokesman said apartheid, besides "predetermining" an individual's political, economic and social status, had a "profound effect" on their health status.

It could not be denied that blacks in SA suffered from diseases of poverty such as TB, kwashiorkor, malnutrition, gastro-enteritis etc, whereas whites generally suffered from diseases of affluence.

"Health for All", the spokesman said, was not a "radical or jargonised concept", but a strategy initiated by the World Health Organisation and one to which the majority of the countries in the world subscribed.

Mr Louw appealed to health practitioners to elevate the health profession "far above politics and to practise it with independent and unsullied professionalism".

Louw warns medics on politics
Liberal Nat Nothnagel is made an ambassador

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Innesdal MP Mr Albert Nothnagel, stormy petrel of the National Party, has been appointed ambassador to the Netherlands.

He will replace Dr Frank Quint, according to a statement by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Nothnagel (49) will probably take over in July from Dr Quint who has been ill and is to retire.

Mr Nothnagel, regarded as one of the NP’s most liberal MPs, has represented the conservative Pretoria constituency of Innesdal as an MP since 1974.

He came close to being expelled from the NP shortly before the general election in May 1987 when he said the Government would eventually have to negotiate with the African National Congress.

Last night Mr Nothnagel said he regarded his new job as a “phase in my political life”.

It had not come entirely out of the blue as he had indicated two years ago that he was ready for a break from mainstream politics.

“I think as a politician I have a lot of knowledge of, and insight into the changing South Africa to put across,” he said. This would help him to improve South African/Netherlands relations.

The prospect of losing Innesdal to the Conservative Party had not influenced him, as he was sure it could be held. He was sad to be leaving the constituency he had served for 19 years, four of them as an MPC.

Mr Nothnagel’s wife Stephanie and his children, Gert (21), Laura (20) and Mardie (16) will be going with him.
DP: Resist or be part of change

ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

The hard truth that all South Africans had to face was that black liberation was coming, the co-leader of the Democratic Party, Mr. Wynand Malan, said last night. Speaking to more than 2,000 enthusiastic supporters in Cape Town City Hall at the launch of the newly formed DP in the Western Cape, Mr. Malan said: "As whites we have one simple choice: Resist it or be part of it."

Before the troika of leaders made their speeches the audience clapped hands in time with the beat of the DP's theme song, "Getting there together".

Second co-leader Dr. Zach De Beer said the NP government had failed to give South Africans' peace, prosperity or security to which they were entitled.

Third co-leader Dr Denis Worrall, said to loud applause, that the DP would be "going for power" in electoral politics.
THE possible development of a black "under-class" in SA was a matter of great concern, John Kane-Berman said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Testifying at the invitation of the social affairs committee of the President's Council, Kane-Berman, the South African Institute for Race Relations (SAIRR) executive director, said this under-class would consist of "millions of people who were illiterate, unemployed, and with no real means of gaining access to the economy".

He said the SAIRR welcomed efforts by government, the private sector, and organisations such as Eskom to reduce backlogs in facilities available to blacks. It deplored the fact that apartheid prevented blacks, whose facilities were overcrowded, from using under-utilised white facilities.

The SAIRR welcomed the view expressed increasingly in black circles that opportunities to deal with some of these problems should be sought now.

The SAIRR did not regard the homeland system as a constitutional solution for SA. It was concerned at allegations of waste and/or corruption in certain homelands. However, 15-million people were living in the homelands, and their claim on SA's resources was no less than that of blacks living outside them, or of whites.

It was unfortunate that opposition parties and newspapers routinely attacked central government's homelands budgets, and in so doing ignored the fact that most of the homelands' budgets were spent on education, health, and welfare, Kane-Berman said. — Sapa.
THE divergence of opinion among South Africans was interesting, two Soviet journalists said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Yuri Pitchouglin, Tass's chief correspondent in Zimbabwe, and Igor Tarotin, Pravda's regional correspondent for East/Southern Africa, are spending a week in SA after visiting Namibia.

Pitchouglin said: "We have found our visit to SA informative, with the business sector holding different views from those of politicians and churchmen having their own views differing from any other."

Asked for their views on SA's economic policy, Troulin said the problem seemed mainly political rather than economic. He said: "But then you cannot divorce the two."

The two, who were assisted by the Department of Foreign Affairs to make a stop-over in SA, were touring the SBDC training areas as part of an arranged programme, "but we can go anywhere we want to".

A department spokesman said: "The men applied for visas for Namibia and later asked if they could visit SA. They asked us to arrange appointments for them and that was done. The SBDC visit is part of that."

Asked if their visit had anything to do with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin's visit here, Pitchouglin said that was not the case.

He also would not give his impressions on the Namibian peace process.
Bishops call for more pressure on SA

CAPE TOWN – The banning of SA from international air routes and the refusal of international banks to roll over SA loans were yesterday proposed by Anglican Church leaders as forms of economic pressure to speed up change.

The synod of bishops was responding to comments made by parishes and individuals after the bishops’ call last December for the imposition of “carefully selected and specifically targeted” forms of economic and diplomatic pressure to end apartheid.

“We have no desire or intention to destroy the economy. We also recognise that there is now a momentum about economic action which is not in our power to control,” the bishops said in a statement.

They noted that the rescheduling of international bank loans to SA would be coming up within the next 12 months.

“It may well be that an appropriate signal to government would be a refusal on the part of the international banks to ‘roll over’ SA’s loans.”

The bishops suggested that this could be done with specific conditions attached, and readiness to evaluate the response after a limited period.

The bishops added that another form of pressure “which needs seriously to be considered as an expression of moral outrage against apartheid” was the refusal of landing rights by major Western countries.

The bishops felt this would assist poorer states adjoinig SA by increasing use of their airfields and thereby indirectly assisting their economies.

Other pressuring tactics listed by the bishops included “perservering prayer,” negotiation and diplomacy.
R1bn election sweetener denied.

CAPETOWN — Finance Minister Barry du Plessis yesterday rejected DP claims that the R1bn he had budgeted for unforeseen expenditure would be used as an election sweetener to entice voters to support the NP.

Speaking in the Budget debate, DP front-bencher Colin Eglin (Sea Point) said that by making R1bn available for "unforeseen expenditure" Du Plessis was guilty of sloppy and undisciplined budgeting.

"Who does the Minister think he is kidding? With an election looming I have no doubt that part of the R1bn is going to be used as an election sweetener in order to entice voters to vote for the NP."

Du Plessis replied that, not having been in government, Eglin was not aware of the thin line he walked.

Had government not set aside the R1bn it would have been forced to pass on any unforeseen expenditure to capital markets. In that case government would have been responsible for increasing pressure on interest rates.

In reply to criticism about his handling of inflation, Du Plessis said government had achieved its goal in this regard and was proud of that.

As little as 18% of imports last year were consumer goods. The rest were capital and intermediary goods that could not easily be done away with.

State debt as a percentage of GDP had declined from 41.5% in 1987 to 33% last year, and interest payments on state debt as a percentage of GDP had risen from 2.8% to 3.3% in the same period.

Du Plessis rejected calls to peg mortgage rates, saying this would bring about distortions in the economy and would do permanent structural damage.

There was no way government could subsidise mortgages for all home-owners.
New electoral Bill to be operable by September
Maties, De Klerk discuss ANC talks

Staff Reporter

THE recent talks between some members of the Matie Students' Representative Council and the ANC were discussed at a meeting between the SRC and National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk, SRC chairman Mr Pierre van der Spuy said last night.

NP policy and detention without trial were among the issues discussed at the 40-minute closed meeting.

It was conducted in a "very good atmosphere", Mr Van der Spuy said.

"It was a very pleasant meeting and we found it insightful."

The meeting had been organised "a long time ago", he said.

Two SRC members, vice-chairman Mr Andre Olivier and Ms Isa Burger, announced their resignations from the NP Youth League at a council meeting on Tuesday night.

'Political talks'

Ms Burger said yesterday she had distanced herself from the league and from the NP.

"As an SRC member I experienced more contact with black people and for the first time in my life, I realised the position of blacks in South Africa," she said.

The NP is seen as eliminating all opposition and the party does not conduct "political talks" with people from the whole South African political spectrum.

"The NP tries to find short-term solutions but does not look into the future."

At the SRC meeting, Mr Van der Spuy repeated his promise that if anything happened to the three SRC members who took part in the Lusaka talks, the other five members who went on the tour (including himself) would resign from the SRC.
Corruption

maintained

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

CORRUPTION is the hallmark of the political system and is constructed and maintained by the National Party government over the past 41 years, Professor Sampie Terreblanche said last night.

He said that corrupt practices and attitudes already disclosed on such high levels and of such deep-seated and ostensibly comprehensive nature that it has to be described as "structural".

Speaking at an Idasa lecture at UCT, Prof Terreblanche—a former key adviser to the government who now teaches economics at the University of Stellenbosch—said: "The government cannot get rid of structural corruption by appointing more commissions or by placing more laws on the statute book.

"The only way to get rid of structural corruption is to get rid of the corrupt system. The first prerequisite is to get rid of the NP government."

Prof Terreblanche said that it is not possible for the Nationalist government to get rid of the "corrupt and exploitative system" it has created and has allowed to develop.

"It has sunk too much ideological capital in it and the leader core has attained too much vested interest in its maintenance. The NP depends for its very existence on the corrupt system it has created."

The way in which the NP has restructured the political system to perpetuate its own term of office and "the way in which the bureaucratic system is often regarded and is operated as if it were an extended part of the NP" is the most important source of structural corruption.

As long as the NP remains in government, the growing international isolation would in all probability continue.

"Consequently, the stagnation, creeping poverty, township unrest and ideological polarisation may be perpetuated or even get worse."

© Prof Terreblanche will speak at the next meeting of the Seef/Cape Times Executive Breakfast Club at the President Hotel, Sea Point, on May 2.
Thousands of voters out in the cold?

Political Staff

MAJOR amendments to the Electoral Act could mean that thousands of voters are temporarily disenfranchised at the next general election.

The Elections and Identification Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament yesterday:

- Allows for voters' names to be 'suspended' from the voters' roll, if it is shown they are no longer living at the residential address listed;
- Simplifies applications for postal and special votes;
- Makes provision for heavy penalties for malicious damage to placards and other election material, and
- Ups the fines for contraventions of the act.

The bill is the result of two years of work by a joint committee — and it is intended to make it law before September's general election.

An amendment provides that, if an objection is lodged on the grounds that a person no longer lives in the electoral division in which he is registered, the electoral officer may direct that his name be temporarily removed from the roll.

The objection must be accompanied by an affidavit signed by the person currently owning or occupying the residence.

The effect of this is that if a person moves to another constituency and he fails to register in the new division, he can be removed from the roll on which he was registered.

And notification of the action will be sent to his registered address — from which he has moved.

A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said last night that it was not intended to disenfranchise people but to make them 'do their duty' and register in the constituency where they lived.

Currently, he explained, people moved, did not re-register and made use of a postal vote at election time, creating an enormous volume of work for officials and political parties.

The bill also simplifies the postal and special vote procedures.

In terms of an amendment to section 47, anyone wishing to make use of a postal vote will qualify if they are not able to get to a polling booth on election day.

Ballot papers for postal votes will be issued from the 10th day after nomination day until the 10th day before polling day.
DP has support in west city suburbs

Municipal Reporter

The new Democratic Party has been well accepted in Johannesburg's western suburbs, says Mr Hans Strydom chairman of the DP steering committee in the Johannesburg West constituency.

"Instead of doing a survey or opinion poll which is not always correct we implemented the ultimate test by making it possible for voters to sign DP membership forms. On the first Saturday we manned two points in Melville and signed up 61 members.

"To verify the accuracy we doubled up the number of points the following Saturday and the memberships signed that day more than doubled to 131. We also received offers of help and financial assistance," he said.

"The membership sample was 53 percent Afrikaans and 47 percent English speakers - an indication the DP had broken the resistance Afrikaners had felt towards the PFP."
FW unlikely to stand for Parliament

National Party leader Mr. F.W. de Klerk is unlikely to stand for Parliament in the general elections predicted for September, senior NP sources said today.

When Mr. Koos Van der Merwe (Conservative Party, Overvaal) asked him in Parliament yesterday if he intended standing again in his constituency, Vereeniging, he replied: “If I stand for Parliament, yes.”

Senior government sources said it would be absurd for him to stand and then have to resign a few weeks later if he became State President.

It is likely the NP caucus will choose Mr. de Klerk before the election as its candidate for State President.

The Conservative Party has made it clear it sees this as a ruse to avoid Mr. de Klerk’s defeat by them in Vereeniging.

There is understood to be some unease in the NP caucus about choosing Mr. de Klerk as presidential candidate before the elections.

This would bind the postelection caucus to a decision taken by the present caucus.

And, if the NP suffers heavy losses in the Transvaal, Mr. de Klerk’s power base, he could lose his majority in the caucus.

If Mr. de Klerk were to stand in Vereeniging and lose, it could damage his chances of becoming State President.
The Democratic Party kept up the momentum of its launch by holding three meetings last night.

At the founding meeting of the DP in East London, Mr. Tony Leon, DP national board member and leader of the opposition in the Johannesburg City Council, said the DP was ready to negotiate with all who renounced violence.

At the Melville Primary School in Johannesburg West, DP co-leader Mr. Wynand Malan said the DP must include everyone in negotiations whether or not they shared its goals and values.

In Vereeniging, DP board member and MP for Green Point, Mr. Tian van der Merwe cast doubt on the new liberal image of NP leader Mr. F.W. de Klerk. Mr. de Klerk had established a conservative image over many years but after being elected NP leader by a narrow majority against a man with a more enlightened image, he made a reformist speech.

He challenged Mr. de Klerk to make his position clear on a number of important issues, including:

- Shortly before the 1987 election Mr. de Klerk called on whites to report to the police people of colour transgressing the Group Areas Act.
- In television debate with CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht in March 1988 Mr. de Klerk committed the NP to maintaining separate beaches for whites.
- In August 1988 during the group areas debate in Parliament, Mr. de Klerk suspended the rules of Parliament to force through group areas legislation when other parties were using the rules to block the Bills.
Early Voting to be Encouraged in Next General Election

Cape Town - The Council released its "People's Vote" proposals today, which include early voting for the next general election. The proposal is designed to increase voter turnout and encourage a broader cross-section of the population to participate in the democratic process.

The council believes that early voting will provide an opportunity for people with busy schedules or those who face barriers to voting on election day to participate. It also aims to reduce the pressure on polling stations and ensure a more efficient election process.

The proposal includes a registration system that will allow voters to pre-register their details in advance. This will facilitate a smoother voting process on election day and reduce the need for last-minute registration.

The council has also proposed extending voting hours on election day to accommodate those who have to work or have other commitments. This will ensure that more people have the opportunity to cast their votes.

The proposal also includes measures to make the voting process more accessible to those with disabilities. This includes the use of braille ballots and the provision of assistance to those who require it.

The council believes that early voting is a positive step towards increasing voter participation and strengthening democracy. They encourage all eligible voters to take advantage of this opportunity and exercise their democratic rights.

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Containers for the ballot boxes are already being manufactured and will be ready for use by the time of the election. The council is also working with local businesses to ensure that there is a steady supply of ballot boxes throughout the country.

The council has also proposed a system of e-voting to make the process more convenient for voters. This will allow them to cast their votes online from the comfort of their homes.

The council is committed to ensuring that all eligible voters have the opportunity to participate in the democratic process. They urge all eligible voters to register and vote in the next general election.

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The council's proposal is currently under review by the relevant authorities. The council hopes to have a decision on the matter soon.

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For more information on the council's proposals, please visit www.cape-town.gov.za.
Can DP rally enough Afrikaners to its flag?

The future of the Democratic Party depends on how much Afrikaner support it can gain for its verlig policy of "general adult franchise for all South African citizens". PATRICK LAURENCE gives a historical perspective on the issue.

South Africa's newly formed Democratic Party has already earned itself at least a footnote in South African history: It is the first political party with a reasonable degree of white support to stand unequivocally from its inception for universal adult suffrage.

To put its policy in full perspective, it should be said it also stands for protection against domination of minorities.

Whether the DP, as the party is already known, will eventually command greater attention from future historians depends in large measure — but not solely — on whether it can expand beyond its present support base in the white community.

Judging from a recent opinion poll in the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, 22.5 percent of whites support the DP.

Launched with fanfare and bold rhetoric, the DP was formed after three political parties voluntarily dissolved themselves to unite as a single party.

Each of the trio, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the National Democratic Movement (NDM) and the Independent Party (IP), bequeathed their supporters to the DP.

Universal adult suffrage has, of course, long been on the agenda of black nationalist movements and the Communist Party.

Even before the birth of the DP, however, one man, one vote was espoused by white-initiated bourgeois reform parties, notably the Liberal Party (LP) and the PFP, which started life 60 years ago in 1959 as the Progressive Party.

But these reform political parties either had minimal white support — like black nationalist movements and the CP — or they equivocated in their support for universal adult suffrage.

The LP started life in 1953 by advocating a qualified but non-racial franchise; it proposed to restrict the vote, initially at any rate, to people who fulfilled educational and property qualifications.

Only in 1969 — the year of the Sharpeville shootings, in which 69 unarmed black people were shot dead by police — did it finally adopt universal adult suffrage as policy.

Throughout its short 15-year history from 1953 to 1968, the Liberal Party (LP), however, failed to attract meaningful support among whites. Its adoption of universal adult suffrage caused its already small number of white supporters to decline further.

In the 1961 election it attracted fewer than 2,000 votes.

**Qualification tests**

The PFP began life as the Progressive Party in 1959. To begin with it stood for a qualified non-racial franchise, setting a series of educational, property and financial qualifications, ranging from standard eight to literacy in English or Afrikaans plus an annual income of £500 sterling or occupation of property valued at £500.

The PP found that the white electorate was unresponsive to even its cautious reformism; in the first general election after its formation in 1961 every candidate except Mrs Helen Suzman was defeated.

One of them, Mr Ray Swart, recalled on the eve of the launch of the DP how he was "spat on for the first time in his life" in the supposedly enlightened city of Durban shortly after the formation of the Progressive Party.

Slowly, however, the Progressive message of gradual reform began to win through. In the 1974 general election it won seven seats. It reached a high-water mark in 1981 when it captured 26 seats. In the most recent election in 1987 it held on to 19 of these seats.

The Progressive Party underwent two changes of name as the original Progressives fused with defectors from the essentially conservative United Party. So, too, did its franchise policy.

In 1978, reacting to growing pressures in the wider South African community, it accepted the principle of one man, one vote, subject to a series of safeguards, including proportional representation and minority veto.

But PFP spokesmen shed away from spelling out their commitment to universal adult suffrage, preferring to fudge the question with obfuscatory language.

Thus the PFP constitution carefully eschewed the words "vote" or "franchise"; it spoke instead of "full and equal citizenship rights for all South Africans".

The new DP is more forthright. Its freshly-drafted constitution declares its commitment to "representative government on the basis of general adult franchise for all South African citizens as one South African nation".

Apart from its unmistakable commitment, the DP has another distinguishing mark: It has won backing of mainline Afrikaners with deep roots in the Afrikaner establishment.

The notables include: Mr Luyt, who as president of the Transvaal Rugby Board can hardly be more mainline Afrikaner; Dr Willem de Klerk, an intellectual from distinguished Afrikaner family and brother of the leader of the National Party (NP); Mr FW de Klerk, and Mrs Hilda Burnet, former head of the SA Defence Forces College for Women.

The immediate future of the DP depends on two factors: its ability successfully to woo supporters of the defunct United Party (UP) who took refuge in the NP after the demise of the UP and its successor, the New Republic Party; success in persuading the growing number of verligte or enlightened Afrikaners and others who are enchanted with the NP to take the next step and vote for the DP.

Dr Denis Worrall, one of the DP's three co-leaders, seems to have been remarkably successful in winning the allegiance of old UP stalwarts. Whether the DP can lure large numbers to support its essentially verlig policy of one man, one vote is the crunch question.

With a general election in the offing, a testing time lies ahead.
Parliament to dissolve end of May

bitter election war

PW sets scene for

Weekend Mail Correspondent

President PW Botha

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We note that the government will be dissolved on May 15, 1998, and that elections will be held on May 21, 1998. The elections will be a crucial test of the government's ability to meet the expectations of the people. The government has faced criticism for its handling of the economy and its relations with the ANC. The ANC has promised to bring about a new era of democracy and prosperity, and has vowed to hold the government accountable for its actions. The outcome of the elections will determine the future of South Africa.
Bid to boost ‘clean-up’ campaign

Greater powers for the Auditor-General

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Auditor-General — who probes Government spending — is to be given greater independence and wider powers under legislation tabled yesterday.

The Auditor-General Bill — aimed at boosting the Government’s clean administration campaign — would, if passed, upgrade the Auditor-General to the status of the chairman of the Commission for Administration and give him the same freedom from arbitrary dismissal enjoyed by a judge.

It would also expand his powers to enable him to initiate his own investigation into departments and parastatals and not only to audit their annual reports, as is the case at present.

He would be given the power to “interrogate under oath” any person for the purposes of executing his duties.

Democratic Party finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz yesterday welcomed the Bill and said: “It greatly enhances the status of the Auditor-General, ensures his complete independence and strengthens his hand in investigations.”

The Bill stipulates that the State President may only discharge an Auditor-General if all three Houses request it “on the ground of misbehaviour or incapacity” — the same conditions that apply to a judge.

At the moment the State President may suspend the Auditor-General for unfitness, incapacity “or because his removal will promote efficiency”. If Parliament does not decide otherwise, the State President may then remove the Auditor-General from office.

The Bill will bring the Auditor-General’s job under a separate Act “to confirm the independence of the external audit function of the accounts of departments of State and statutory bodies,” according to a memorandum accompanying it. A separate audit Act was also more in line with international practice.

The new Bill would “herald a new era in the history of the Auditor-General and his office”. For the first time since 1911, audit legislation will be separated from other finance legislation and the independence of the State’s external audit function will be reconfirmed.
CAPE TOWN — The southern African region would suffer if co-operation between government and the private sector did not continue, President P.W. Botha said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking in his Budget Vote, he said it was of utmost importance for the economic development of SA that the consultation between government and the private sector, which he initiated in 1973, continued on a sound basis.

The close cooperation between government and the private sector was evident from the various occasions on which he had consulted with individuals and at organised conferences.

"These conferences not only gave an opportunity for constructive discussions but bore positive results which were in the interests of the region."

Botha said many practical results had flowed from the Carlton Conference in 1979 — leading to the inception of the SADC. Another example of co-operation was the key role played by the Development Bank in the Lesotho Highlands water scheme.

The Good Hope Conference in 1981 had led to large-scale job creation and training programmes as a result of decisions taken to involve the private sector in the development of the southern African region.

Even neighbouring states had shown great interest in these developments. Botha said: "I have repeatedly said that visits to African countries that southern Africa needed greater co-operation to place itself on the road to development."

— Sunday Times
Idasa: Soviets keen to play role in change

THE Soviet Union was prepared to play a positive and constructive role in bringing about a political settlement in SA and to reduce the potential for escalating violence in the region, KaNgwane's Chief Minister and president of the Inyandza National Movement, Mabuza said on his return from Moscow yesterday.

Mabuza was speaking on behalf of the Idasa delegation that visited the Soviet Union. The delegation — Van Zyl Slabbert and his wife Jane; Stellenbosch University philosophy professor Johan Degenear and Mabuza — were guests of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, based in Moscow, and visited Moscow and Leningrad.

"As far as SA itself is concerned, it was quite clear to the delegation that there is no prospect of medium-term or even long-term diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and SA as long as white minority domination or any aspect of the apartheid policy continues," Mabuza said.

"At the same time there is a clear and often stated desire by the Soviet Union to find a political, rather than a violent, settlement of the conflict in SA," he added. — Sapa.
Van Zyl's death loosens NP grip

PFP leaders were surprised at how well their party fared against Van Zyl in the October municipal elections. Their "flag-waving" candidate polled almost 1,000 votes and came within 300 votes of beating the NP strongman.

Van Zyl's former deputy leader Johan Fick has been mentioned as a possible successor, both as ward candidate and as muncipal chairman. Fick, a leading verligte, was defeated by the PFP in the biggest upset in the Johannesburg elections.
Steps under way for negotiating forum

CAPE TOWN — Steps to establish the statutory negotiating forum, which will deliberate on SA's new political dispensation, were formally set in motion yesterday morning.

At a meeting with the United Councils Association of SA (Ucasa), Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Hennis agreed to initiate the process in consultation with interested parties.

Hennis said after the meeting Ucasa had insisted the negotiating forum be established as soon as possible.

Ucasa president Philip Nhlapo said the various regions should be demarcated to enable black local authorities to elect their representatives to the forum.

Hennis had agreed to initiate the process of demarcating the regions of the electoral colleges. The demarcation would be done in consultation with the interested parties.

Ucasa further urged Hennis to proceed urgently with the Bill to enable black people to be appointed to central government.

Ucasa also decided to establish a joint committee with government for continuing consultations. — Sapa.
Peter Collins

Political, parliamentary must take care, too

Democratic Party

1974-1979
One SA for all, believes Viljoen

THE rights of groups had to be protected, but all regions and communities in SA also had the right to participate in constitutional institutions up to the highest level, Minister of Education and Training Gerrit Viljoen said yesterday.

"We accept there is one South Africa with a general citizenship for all," he said when opening the new session of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

"Government is committed to finding democratic solutions in co-operation with South Africans who are also striving to achieve peaceful solutions and who renounce violence as a means of achieving political aims.

"Self-governing territories that prefer not to accept independence therefore remain part of South Africa and must thus, through reform, also be involved in the central political processes and structures.

"The rights of groups must be protected, and that is why there must be self-determination in own affairs side by side with power-sharing in general affairs."

He said SA's problems should be seen as challenges.

"We advocate group-based participation in political processes because we are convinced this is the only way to protect the interests of minorities and prevent domination by the majority," Viljoen said.

"The government is quite prepared, however, to discuss and negotiate a more flexible approach to groups.

"A new constitution can succeed only if it satisfies peoples' reasonable expectations to the greatest possible extent," he said.

"It can succeed only if it is worked out by South Africans, for South Africa."
NP will continue reform process

MARBZBURG — The NP would continue the reform process it had started, NP leader F W de Klerk said last night.

He also promised to speed up "renewal" and denied the NP had lost its zest for change. He and his Cabinet colleagues were battling in difficult financial times with the reform programme but were going ahead with urgency, and progress was being made.

"I want, and shall endeavor, with my colleagues, to give impetus to the process of renewal."

"Our country demands of us an about the climate of tension and obduracy. All SA's people want to see the broad, general reservoir of goodwill in the country reflected in deeds and in progress towards constructive negotiation."

But, De Klerk said, there were obstacles and one of them was the "game" sometimes played in Parliament — the game of opposing important reform measures for reasons which had nothing to with the legislation.

"Another is the game of some leaders who put forward unrealistic prerequisites as a condition for participation."

Others bedevilled the process by misrepresenting what the NP wanted.

De Klerk said electioneering had already started and he hit out at the CP as well as the DP.

"The CP will inundate voters with gruesome tales, dark predictions, slanderous little-tattle, raw racism and ideological solutions which can never be implemented."

"The DP will sound a clarion call for support of laudable but vague policies without translating them into definite policy."
CAPE TOWN — DP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz yesterday outlined a four-point plan of action which, if implemented, would allow President PW Botha "to go out on a high note".

Speaking during the Budget debate, Schwarz said "those of us who are wrongly described as hawks" would always remember that he changed the nature of the SADF.

To enable Botha to end his term of office on a great note, he could do four things:

- Firstly, call an Anglo-conference at which government would unveil its plans to safeguard the environment and listen to the ideas of interested people;
- Secondly, launch a job creation operation using the R1bn in its contingency fund to initiate a plan to build clinics, parks and other facilities. These projects would create jobs with purchasing power which would in turn create more jobs;
- Thirdly, Botha should take the initiative to have high-level discussions with black leadership as the issue of bringing blacks into central government was entirely unresolved;
- Fourthly, Botha should scrap the Separate Amenities Act.
Boksburg complex shelved

JOHANNESBURG. — Retail International (RI), developer of a proposed multi-million-rand East Rand shopping complex, has finally shelved its project till Boksburg Town Council scraps petty apartheid.

This is the second time RI has said it would scrap the R26m development. Soon after Boksburg reintroduced petty apartheid late last year, the company said the deal was off.

In March, RI said it would go ahead with the development because a survey had shown that the consumer boycott in Boksburg had not affected the hypermarket area, but Woolworths and Edgars said at the time that they had pulled out of the project for political reasons.

“The project will proceed only when the petty apartheid policy being applied in Boksburg is discontinued,” said managing director Mr Joe Bentel. “Our decision is in line with the decision taken by Woolworths and Edgars, who will be major tenants in the development. As long as the political situation in Boksburg remains unchanged, our development is dead.”

Town clerk Mr Brits Coetsee said this week that the council had not been told officially of the decision. The last discussions at management committee level were a month ago and then the project was going ahead.

Mr Bentel said RI was applying to have the site of its proposed development, adjacent to Boksburg’s hypermarket area, declared an open trading area.

Woolworths spokesman Mr Simon Suzman said that even if the new development area were declared an open trading area, the company would shun the mall.

“We believe in principle that all trading areas should be open,” he said. “We don’t think it would be in our business interests to open new business in Boksburg with the prevailing attitudes there.” — Sapa
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dr Denis Worrall is most widely perceived by the public as the most powerful contender for the leadership of the new Democratic Party. And the majority of the public have also given the party a definite go-ahead.

A telephone poll by Marketing and Media Research (MMR), which was commissioned by The Argus showed that 1,822 people of all ages groups in Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban 28 percent preferred Dr Worrall as the leader; 15 percent chose the former Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Zac de Beer; and 10 percent Mr Wynand Malan, former National Democratic Party leader.

The three jointly lead the party which was founded last weekend as a merger between the IP, PFP and NDM.

However, voters' uncertainty about the undecided question of the party's leadership was clearly demonstrated by the poll. Forty-seven percent did not know who should lead the new Left-of-government party.

The respondents gave the go-ahead to the DP. Responding to the question "Do you think the DP has a future?", 54 percent answered positively, while 17 percent said it had no future and 29 percent felt they were not qualified to say.

Significantly, 39 percent of the respondents supported the National Party in the previous election.

Of the 1,822 people of all age groups contacted in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, 17 percent refused to participate. A further 27 percent were not registered voters and were excluded.

Of the 1,005 eligible respondents who did choose a leader, 53 percent supported Dr Worrall, 26 percent Dr de Beer and 19 percent Mr Malan.

According to MMR, a few respondents did not want to choose between the three because they felt another leader was needed.

A party-political breakdown of all the respondents revealed that 39 percent supported the National Party in the previous general election of 1987.

The three leaders welcomed the results as an 'clear indication that the DP could make major inroads among whites.'

Dr Worrall said the large number of people who were yet undecided about the party's future and its leader indicated that the triumvirate leadership still "has a lot of work to do."

He emphasised that the DP only really emerged last week. On that basis, the survey results regarding the future of the party were very encouraging.
Schwarz lashes out at Van Eck

THE bitter division in the ranks of the Democratic Party over the application by controversial independent MP Mr Jan van Eck spilled over into Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during the debate on the State President’s Vote, Yeoville MP Mr Barry Schwarz lashed out at Mr Van Eck for describing the Inkatha movement as one of the “non-democratic groups”.

Mr Van Eck made the remark at a public meeting on Monday hosted by the Cape Democrats.

The public airing of the divisions in the DP over Mr Van Eck follows a heated debate in yesterday’s DP caucus on the issue.

And it comes just 36 hours before the National Board of the DP meets to decide whether to admit Mr Van Eck and two House of Representatives MPs, Mr Charles Redcliffe and Mr Cecil Kippen, to the party.

That meeting — the board’s first — promises to be a very heated affair, with Mr Schwarz and his supporters now apparently linking the admission of Mr Van Eck with that of the other two MPs, whose admission now threatens the fragile accord with the Labour Party.

Govt negotiating forum

THE government is to go ahead with establishing a statutory forum for negotiation, although the idea has been rejected by almost all black leaders.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday that the president of the Urban Councils Association of SA, Mr Phillip Nhlapho, had “insisted” that the negotiating forum be established as soon as possible.

Voters’ details ‘important’

VOTERS’ rolls used in a general election normally closed four months before the election, the director-general of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, warned yesterday.

And, it was therefore of “the utmost importance” that voters should report any change of address to the department immediately to ensure that their current addresses were on the latest voters’ roll.

Viljoen on rights of groups in SA

By BARRY STREEK

Political Staff

THE rights of groups had to be protected but all regions and communities in South Africa had the right to participate in constitutional institutions up to the highest level, the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

“We accept that there is one South Africa, with a general citizenship for all South Africans,” he said when he opened the new session of the KwaNdebele Legislative Assembly.

“The government is committed to finding democratic solutions in cooperation with South Africans who are also striving to achieve peaceful and democratic solutions and who renounce violence as a means of achieving political aims.”
NP is for whites, Malan tells youth conference

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

The National Party was a party for whites, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said last night.

Addressing a NP youth conference in Graaff-Reinet, General Malan said whites were the NP's strength and its responsibility.

"The NP serves the interests of whites and as a government it cares for the interests of all in our beautiful country.

Turning to the crisis in Namibia, he said the events of the last week had sent a loud message to revolutionary and terrorist organisations who thought that they could achieve political aims with their weapons in their hands.

"That message is that South Africa stands relentlessly against violence, bloodshed and destruction. Against such people we act mercilessly.

"But at the same time I want to make it clear that I and the SADF reject a shoot-mentality.

SECURITY FORCES

"My standpoint is that you can't put the world right with bullets, that is why the security forces shoot only when they are given a task or when it is necessary. There are people, and some of them sit in the CP, who are trigger-happy.

"Have they thought who must do the shooting? If it's necessary, I will accept the responsibility, but before that I must be convinced that every possible way has been tried to realise peace."

Other points made by General Malan about the Namibian situation were:

- The CP wanted to terminate the peace plan by unleashing bullets and throwing UInitag out the back door.
- South Africa had chosen the path of negotiation but had ensured it was fully supported by effective security action.
- During the next few weeks Swapo and its international sympathisers could be expected to try and draw attention away from its failures.
- The retreat of Swapo was being watched carefully.
- He wanted to make it clear there was no ceasefire at this stage - this would follow when normally returned.
Enter the new liberal, pin-striped and tweetalig

A razzmattazz sun rose over a newly-packaged liberal-left at the carefully orchestrated Democratic launch. But there was some substance behind the American-style hype — this was the first time the parliamentary left had shared a single platform since 1952.

ANTON HARBER reports

A carefully orchestrated display of confidence — "the air was filled with a rich mix of goodwill and lofty ideals".

He was the only one of the leadership trio to play down the possibility that the DP could win power, even a significant number of new seats. The party's share of the national vote "can't be measured in terms of the number of seats that we are going to win in the next election."

The challenge at hand is first and foremost to draw in the parties that represent the black community. Without them, we can't build a new nation," he said.

One should not exaggerate the differences between the three leaders. In the words of co-chairman Jan Moerbeeck, "that says it all."

There is little doubt that all three leaders are deeply committed to the merger and they genuinely share a set of democratic principles.

They were summoned up by former newspaper editor Willem de Klerk in the broadest of terms: a non-racial, non-aggression, the "best traditions of democracy" with politics, "and this is the law of the land and a democratic value"; and a commitment to negotiation.

The potential of the party is not simply hot air. This is the first time the parliamentary left has been united since 1952; it does have the potential to gain some of the support that the PFP always failed to win, and the presence of representa- tives of the "new democratic movement", the Natal Indian Congress, the trade unions, the Labour Party and a host of homeland leaders signalled how much goodwill there is for the DP.

It would be foolish, however, to underestimate the importance of the differences between the three leaders.

The DP is in first place seen convenient for the DP to be able to present different faces — the DP’s three audiences: the traditional PFP voter, the potential new voter and the black resistance movement.

However, a lack of coordination will probably bring disaster to the party.

There are also fundamental contradic- tions in their respective positions. One cannot hold much hope of developing extra-parliamentary links as long as one treats the DP and the ANC as equal partners in the process of contesting the elections in the House of Delegates and Representatives, or lobbies parties of the black homelands individually.

Worrall’s strategy of “going for power” and Malan’s of “building a new nation” are not easily reconciled. If power is the DP’s priority, it needs to talk in white voices and this is going to make contact with most extra-parliamentary groups diffi- cult, if not impossible.

And only the most naive could believe that the party could keep contact with all black political groups. In the end, the DP will have to choose between the DP’s style of dealing with those organizations it feels most comfortable with or of developing a relationship with popular organizations however difficult that may be.

The DP’s official line is that there is no separation be- tween parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics. However, its failure to resist the temptation to ignore the enormous power of these organizations becomes dominant.

Worrall pinpointed the problem: "A successful political party has sharp cutting edges. People must know where they stand in relation to it. That is precisely the problem with the National Party."

The DP will have to face up to some difficult decisions avoiding falling into the same trap.
NP relief as an opstoker is shipped out.
De Klerk backs faster ‘renewal’

Political Staff

THE National Party’s new leader and president-to-be, Mr F W de Klerk, has promised to speed up “renewal” and said the NP would continue the reform process.

Addressing a party fund-raising dinner in Maritzburg last night, he said he and his cabinet colleagues were battling in difficult financial times with the reform programme but were going ahead with urgency, and progress was quietly being made.

“I want to and shall endeavour with my colleagues to give impetus to the process of renewal,” said Mr De Klerk.

“Our country demands of us an about-turn from the present climate of tension and obduracy. All South Africa’s people want to see the broad, general reservoir of goodwill in the country reflected in deeds and in progress towards constructive negotiation.”

But, he said, there were obstacles and one of them was the “game” sometimes played in Parliament of opposing important reform measures for reasons which had nothing to do with the legislation.

“Another is the game of some leaders who put forward unrealistic prerequisites as a condition for participation.”

Others bedevilled the process by constantly misrepresenting what the NP wanted. He and others were often criticised, not for what they actually wanted, but “in terms of twisted versions of our words”.

Mr De Klerk said the general election had already started and hit out at the Conservative Party as well as the newly formed Democratic Party.

“The CP will inundate voters with gruesome tales, dark predictions, slanderous little-tattle, raw racism and ideological solutions which could never be implement ed,” he said.

“The new DP will sound a clarion call for support of laudable but vague principles without translating them into definite policy.”
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Ignition — lift-off?

It had been expected that the pro-government press — still under pressure over the leadership crisis — would eagerly snap at last weekend’s formation of the Democratic Party (DP) to hide their own discomfort. With P W Botha unwilling to budge from Tshiphalo and the National Party back-trucking on reform the DP serves conveniently as a lightning-conductor.

The DP’s leadership troika — Zach de Beer, Wynand Malan and Denis Worrall — reflects a touchy situation. Given the looming general election it would certainly be wiser for the new party to enter the campaign united behind a strong man. But in fact it does not have the problems of the NP, and may fare better than expected.

Nonetheless, the birth pains were obvious. Johannesburg City Councillor Tony Leon attempted to resolve the leadership issue in the final congress of the Progressive Federal Party by proposing a motion that the issue be resolved six weeks after an election date is announced. Clearly he wants De Beer to be top man — and so does De Beer. “I am keen to run for that office,” he told the cheering former Progs. But it is unlikely that the DP’s executive board will support Leon.

In another example of the sensitivities facing the DP, Johannesburg businessman John Josslin proposed that Stellenbosch economist Sampie Terreblanche be removed as an adviser. Terreblanche, seen by many as a social democrat, has lately been involved in a polemic with Business Day editor Ken Owen who vehemently disagrees with Terreblanche’s economic policies. Yet De Beer came to Terreblanche’s rescue — calling for an end to “this kind of divisive debate.”

De Beer is showing increasing resolution: barely hours after his “old friend” Parktown MP Marius Barnard told him that he would not join the DP, De Beer announced his intention to contest the constituency.

Predictably, the Johannesburg dailies Beeld and Citizen, in their reaction to the birth of the DP, saw fit to once again hammer the hackneyed “soft on security” theme. DP National Board member Hilda Brunette (née Botha), the former commander officer of the George army college for women, could answer that: “The responsibility of training SA’s young women — often referred to as “Botha’s babes” (among them P W Botha’s daughter Rozanne) — was given to her by P W himself.”

The Citizen implied that Malan’s association with extra-parliamentary politics and the ANC would be a liability in the elections. But, countered De Beer, while “we want to talk to everyone . . . we will only cooperate with those who share our objectives.” And that went for the NP too, he added. “Let there be no doubt that the DP is committed to both law and order; to govern through law, not through the arbitrary decisions of officials.”

As for the ANC and its associates: “We do share some important long-term goals with these organisations. They articulate a claim for full and equal freedom, human dignity and political rights, and this is a just claim . . . (But) democracy can never be built on the foundation of Wimpy Bar bombs and township necklaces. The ANC must end the campaign of symbolic terror.”

The point was also underlined by political commentator Willem de Klerk in his presentation on the DP’s policy structure: “Any violent ways of achieving change and transition are . . . rejected.”

The new party faces an uphill road. For the first time in the political history of SA various disparate elements and cultures have been thrown into the melting pot. Success could bring immeasurable benefits. In the words of Dr De Klerk: “The party commits itself to the establishment of a genuine South African democracy which rejects race as its basis, protects the human dignity and liberty of all its citizens, promotes the welfare of the nation which is built on the principles which form the basis of a democratic society.”

That sounds reasonable.

Cutting out courts

Government is again trying to force the 500 000-strong black community at Botshabelo near Bloemfontein into the neighbouring QwaQwa homeland — despite a Supreme Court ruling last year overturning an earlier attempt.

This time legislation has been prepared expressly denying courts the right to inquire into or pronounce on the validity of the incorporation or any similar actions involving other homelands. The Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill, tabled in parliament last week, gives the State President the power to alter by proclamation the borders of non-independent homelands either by adding areas to them or by excising land.

The Bill also validates proclamations issued in the past in terms of the National States Constitution Act or any other law under which homeland borders were altered and which were subsequently invalidated (usually after being challenged in court). The validation of such proclamations will be retroactive to the time of their original publication in the government Gazette.

Two edicts in particular are affected by the Bill: Proclamation R169 of December 2 1987 in terms of which Botshabelo was incorporated into QwaQwa; and Proclamation R227 of 1985 which incorporated Moutse in the north-eastern Transvaal into KwaNdebele.

In the case of Botshabelo the Bloemfontein Supreme Court reversed Proclamation R169 last August. By implication, government was heavily criticised for its actions (Current Affairs September 2 1988). Though the court found that in terms of the National States Constitution Act the State President has the power to alter homeland borders, and that only the relevant homeland authority need be consulted (as is the case in the new Bill), this does not mean that he can do anything “under the sun” as one of the three judges put it.

Another, Justice A J Findlay, spoke of the judicial responsibility to safeguard the rights of people with no official representation. Government appealed against the judgment, but now appears to be unwilling to go through with the action — preferring, it seems, to pass yet another law with a clause
salvage from a particularly bad situation. His special address to a joint sitting of parliament (the first since his stroke in January) was, in effect, his public acknowledgement of F W de Klerk’s victory in the battle that has raged between the two men since Botha’s surprise resignation in February as National Party (NP) leader and De Klerk’s election as his successor.

Botha back-tracked on his defiant television interview last month in which he said there would probably not be a general election this year, that a delimitation was necessary before the election, and that he may stand again as State President.

Not wanted

But the overwhelming and repeated rejection of his views (and of his continued leadership) by the Nat caucus and much of the Nat press eventually hammered home the message that he was no longer wanted. He addressed what is understood to have been an emotional NP caucus meeting last Thursday and in effect accepted the caucus’s verdict on his future. He also accepted the party’s demand for an election as soon as possible. That afternoon in parliament he said there will not be a delimitation before the election which will now be held later this year (probably in September though some observers believe it may be much sooner so as to limit the possible damage to Nat support of the situation in Namibia and the worsen-

ing economic climate.)

Botha did not say so, but there is little doubt he will retire after the election to make way for De Klerk. The NP has made it clear it wants the party leader to be president and De Klerk is their man of the moment.

Though Botha will remain in office until the election, he is now almost totally isolated from the NP. His wish to separate the posts of party leader and president has been rejected unanimously by the Nat caucus. How he will work with De Klerk in the coming months remains a mystery. He chose not to mention the matter in parliament. It seems, however, that he will not rock the boat, but rather try to fade into retirement quietly and with dignity.

In the meantime De Klerk and the NP will prepare for the election they want so badly. The campaign, as always, will be bitter, but with the new Democratic Party still struggling for an identity and the Conservative Party reeling under a series of tactical blunders, the Nats are confident of returning to parliament stronger than ever before.
A system in ‘total decay’

All governments are inclined to favouritism — but in SA this is openly for whites, says Stellenbosch Economies Professor Sam Terreblanche in a paper delivered at an Idasa meeting at UCT.

Almost immediately after the National Party took office in 1948, it started to implement a three-pronged programme. Additional discriminatory laws were enacted and extended to coloureds and Indians. The bureaucracy was systematically enlarged and additional public corporations developed to create lucrative opportunities — mainly for Afrikaners. And a variety of welfare (or redistributitional) programmes were launched to uplift the mainly Afrikaans poor-whites.

The improvement in the relative economic position of the Afrikaners over the last 40 years has been quite dramatic, and the too-rapid embourgeoisement of the Afrikaners has had unfortunate side-effects. It has not only spoiled the Afrikaners but corrupted many of them — firstly by turning them into typical nouveaux riches.

An unfortunate characteristic of the white nouveaux riches in this country is its inclination to display a pejorative attitude towards coloureds and blacks who have not been as successful as they have been. This is an alarming example of a sick and corrupt value orientation.

A third consequence of 40 years of favouritism is the unreasonable demanding attitude of large sections of the white electorate. The advent of the extreme rightwing in Afrikaner circles over the last 10 years can, to a large extent, be ascribed to the fiscal inability of the government to maintain the high level of patronage.

During the Seventies the government started to supplement its policy of favouritism with one of co-option. The motivation for this was a desperate attempt to broaden its support to other population groups.

The first group to be co-opted was the homeland leaders. As is now common knowledge, the price of this has been quite considerable over the years. The tricameral parliament represents a second example of co-option. To what extent it also opened a Pandora’s box of corruption I do not know. Perhaps it is still too early to tell.

A third but more sophisticated type of co-option is the close co-operation that has developed over the last, say, 15 years between the mainly English-speaking business community (symbolised by Johannesburg) and the Afrikaner-controlled bureaucratic state (symbolised by Pretoria).

During the Seventies the business community apparently came to the hard (if still unpopular) conclusion that the only way to benefit from the bureaucracy was to co-operate with it. During the prime ministership of John Vorster (1966-1978) the government embarked on an economic policy designed to decrease SA’s international dependency. Large subsidies were made available for import substitution while strategic industries such as Armcor and Sasol, were developed and/or expanded. Large subsidies were also available for so-called border industries near the black homelands. For many English-speaking companies these developments created lucrative investment opportunities.

It seems, therefore, justifiable to conclude that large sections of the English-speaking business community have “swapped” their traditional explicit hostility towards the NP government for covert, but growing, economic co-operation because it has become far more convenient and more profitable to share in the spoils of government.

The corruption already disclosed and the corrupt attitudes discerned are on such high levels, of such a deep-seated nature, that we have to identify it as structural corruption.

The only way to get rid of structural corruption — that is, corruption inherent to and caused by the political structure — is to get rid of the corrupt system.

There can be little doubt that it is not possible for the Nationalist government to get rid of the system it has created. It has sunk too much ideological capital in it and the leadership has attained too much vested interest in its maintenance.

Government has been trapped in a vicious circle. It is necessary to understand the mutual interaction between the NP government and structural corruption in its dynamic dimensions. As long as the NP remains the government, the growing international isolation will in all probability continue. Consequently, the stagnation, creeping poverty, township unrest and ideological polarisation may be perpetuated and may even become worse.

In their turn, these developments (or trends) may evoke an even greater number of influential people and companies to seek protection and/or favours in the bureaucratic and securocratic networks of patronage while the degree of dependency on these kinds of privilege may become much bigger to enable the beneficiaries to maintain their relative economic position.

Both the need and the opportunities for corruption will increase. Moral courage and public morality will decline even further and the NP government will become an even more powerless victim of the unethical, racist system it has created. Structural corruption is very much an integral part of a total system in an irreversible process of total decay.
Democratic chairman in Vaal town is elected

Mr du Preez, a former member of the National Party's branch committee, has been elected the Democratic Party's branch committee chairman in Vereeniging.

Mr Chris du Preez (33) is a leading figure in the Junior Rapportryers movement, a former deputy chairman of the Junior Afrikaanske Sakekamer and a former member of an NP branch committee.

He resigned from the NP last year and joined the former Independent Party.

The election of a DP branch committee in Vereeniging is the first formal organisational structure of the left-of-Government opposition.

We will fight them tooth and nail." Mr du Preez said the lesson to be learnt from the actions of CP town councils was that "racists should not be allowed to get onto town councils".

But he believed the CP would never come to power in South Africa, and therefore "one more or one less CP MP does not make any difference".

The DP would firstly concentrate on its organisational structure in Vereeniging.

"Mr F W de Klerk won the 1987 election with a majority of about 1200 but the PFP candidate drew approximately 1 000 votes. We will not stand back for anyone," Mr du Preez vowed.
‘Leaderless’ DP has a future – poll

By Esmeré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The Democratic Party has a future in South African politics, urban white voters believe, but almost half are uncertain who should lead the party.

This was the finding of a telephone opinion poll conducted scientifically in three metropolitan areas of South Africa where the DP is expected to have most support.

The survey was conducted this week on behalf of The Star by Marketing and Media Research (MMR), the market research company which in 1987 correctly predicted the results in all six key marginal constituencies it polled ahead of the parliamentary general elections.

Some 47 percent of those polled did not know who should be the leader of the party. But former Independent Party leader Dr Denis Worrall, now one of the DP joint leaders, was strongly favoured ahead of former PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer and former NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan.

Twenty-eight percent of the respondents preferred Dr Worrall as the leader, while 15 percent chose Dr de Beer, and 10 percent Mr Wynand Malan.

But the respondents gave the go-ahead to the DP.

In response to the question “Do you think the DP has a future?”, 54 percent answered positively, while 17 percent said it had no future and 29 percent felt they were not qualified to say.

Significantly, 39 percent of the respondents supported the National Party in the previous election.

Of the 1,005 people of all age groups contacted in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban, 17 percent refused to participate. A further 27 percent were not registered voters and were therefore excluded.

Of the 1,005 eligible respondents who did choose a leader, 53 percent supported Dr Worrall, 28 percent Dr de Beer and 19 percent Mr Malan.

According to MMR, a few respondents did not want to choose between the three because they felt another leader was needed. However, they were only asked to answer the question “Who do you think should be the leader of the DP – Dr Worrall, Dr de Beer or Mr Malan?”. When the question was asked, the three names were regularly rotated to avoid bias.

Dr de Beer, the DP’s newly elected parliamentary caucus leader, was slightly more popular among males. Females were generally likely to be undecided on the choice of a single leader.

In terms of age differences, younger voters were more likely to choose Dr Worrall, while respondents older than 35 were more undecided on the leadership issue. Former PFP support amounted to 26 percent and respondents who supported the Conservative Party totalled 5 percent.
Voters told to register quickly

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

In the event of a September general election, voters have only until the end of May to register for the voters' roll.

The Director-General of Home Affairs, Mr Gerrie van Zyl, yesterday urged voters to notify the department of changes of address as soon as possible.

Although the date of the forthcoming election had not yet been announced, the Electoral Act stipulated which voters' roll must be used for an election. That usually was the voters' roll, which closed four months prior to election day, Mr van Zyl said.

"It is therefore of utmost importance that voters should report all changes of address to the department immediately to ensure that their current addresses are included in the latest voters' roll," he said.

An urgent appeal is made to the public to assist the Department with the compilation of up-to-date voters' rolls.

Notifications of change of address might be handed in at the nearest regional or district office of the Department of Home Affairs or at a municipal office.

A notification form was also placed inside the cover of a person's identity document.

Otherwise, changes of address might be reported by letter, stating full Christian names, surnames, identity numbers and present residential and postal addresses.

Supplementary voters' lists were compiled only to correct administrative faults made by the Department.

It might be difficult to extradite Pegg

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

Three due to be hanged on Tuesday

Three prisoners on death row at Pretoria Central prison have been notified they will be executed on Tuesday April 18, Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) said in a statement yesterday.

The three are Lazarus Mance, John Ndlou and Harry Ngqobosa.

Mance and Ndlou were convicted in the Rand Supreme Court of murder and robbery with aggravating circumstances. Their application for leave to appeal and their petition to the Chief Justice were refused.

PETITIONED

Although one of them has petitioned the State President for clemency, the other has not. LHR has therefore made representations to the Department of Justice that the execution of both be stayed, pending the outcome of the outstanding petition.

If the representation is unsuccessful, LHR will brief counsel to bring an appropriate court application, said LHR's national director, Mr Brian Currin.

Ngqobosa was convicted of murder and robbery last year, and his application for leave to appeal was refused.

"Due to a misunderstanding, his counsel did not petition the Chief Justice for leave to appeal," said Mr Currin.

"In the circumstances, we have similarly made representations to the Department of Justice that his execution be stayed pending that petition."

Mr Currin said two of the three prisoners had not exercised all their rights, and if necessary, applications for stays of execution would be brought on behalf of all three. — Sapa.

It might be difficult to extradite Pegg

Crime Reporter

Proceedings to extradite Mr Stuart Pegg, a suspect in the R47 million Trust Bank fraud, from the United States may be complicated by the fact that he holds a British passport.

Mr Pegg, last believed to be hiding out in a Colorado ski resort with his wife and their four children, South Africa has an extradition agreement with America. However, no such formal agreement exists with Britain.

It was said earlier this week that if Mr Pegg did not return to South Africa to stand trial, extradition proceedings would be instituted.

Mr Pegg is one of five men wanted in connection with the fraud which involved the "buying" of an aircraft worth more than R25 million and the purchase of emeralds worth R1 million and Krugerrands worth more than R19 million.
Pressure for early launch date

Govt to proceed with the 'great indaba' — Heunis

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government's long-delayed National Council — or "great indaba" — for negotiating a new constitution with blacks and giving them a say in central government could be launched within months.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis said this last night in an interview after announcing he had agreed to a request by the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa), to begin preparatory work for the council.

He said that he believed the Government should now proceed with the National Council with those leaders who were prepared to participate in it.

"It should proceed because of the insistence of black leaders outside the national states. Their view is that the leaders of national states are already participating in the system while they are outside."

He said he could not name a date for the launch of the council as the groundwork of demarcating constituencies and drawing up voters' rolls still had to be done. The process of negotiating with other leaders to join the council was continuing.

Sudden urgency

Enabling legislation passed last year provides for the Government, the provincial administrators, the chairmen of the Ministers' Councils of all three Houses of Parliament, the heads of the self-governing territories and nine urban black representatives to serve on the council.

Urban blacks will represent nine regions still to be defined and will be chosen by electoral colleges elected by black town councillors.

Mr Heunis's announcement followed talks held by him with Ucasa — one of the two black municipal bodies — yesterday. He said Ucasa had insisted the negotiating forum be established as soon as possible.

Political observers last night speculated that the sudden urgency surrounding the National Council might be because President Botha, who is jealous of his plan, wanted to get an "indaba" off the ground before he retired in September.
Co-operation with private sector vital for regional growth

Parliamentary Staff

Effective security and co-operation with the private sector were cornerstones of political progress and economic development in South Africa and the sub-continent, the State President Mr PW Botha said.

Warning against disparaging remarks about the men and women who served the country by ensuring safety, and conditions for orderly government, he singled out references in some circles to what was thought of as a sinister power group of "securocrats".

The President said the "relative calm we have today did not come about on its own".

Expensive

"It is not the fruit of benevolence of our enemies. The fact that we are in a favourable negotiating position, internationally too, did not simply fall from the sky. It has been expensive."

The loyalty of people in the security services, and co-operation — including with the private sector — were vital for development in southern Africa.

Meetings with the private sector in the past, including the Carlton and Good Hope conferences, had borne fruit which had positive results in the region, said Mr Botha.

He told of a meeting with international bankers and businessmen in Switzerland last year where he described South Africa's stabilising role in southern Africa.

He said he told them that if South Africa's economy was able to reach its "natural potential", the whole region would benefit.

South Africa sought a subcontinent in which countries worked together for food production, trade, housing, education, training, health services and employment.

He asked the businessmen to tell their political leaders that an infusion of capital into South Africa would help towards peace and progress in the region as a whole.

Mr Botha devoted most of his address to the situation in Namibia. He made clear that Swapo was the aggressor, but said South Africa had not been "lulled into a false sense of security" and had built into the agreements precautionary measures to "deal with any problems which could arise".
WASHINGTON — The recent covert visit to South Africa by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Anstolij Adamishin forms part of the superpower's restructuring of its overall global foreign policy. Some Soviet sources in Washington this week described the USSR's policy towards Southern Africa as being in a state of flux. Much the same could be said for Soviet policy in general as Russia seeks to restructure its economy and other aspects of its society under Gorbachev's era of glasnost and perestroika.

In the new atmosphere of freer speech and questioning of previous Soviet policies, senior Russian experts are now suggesting that the Soviet Union has made mistakes in its policies towards South Africa.

"Soviet propaganda on South Africa in the last decade made some mistakes," the prominent Soviet expert on Southern Africa told a private gathering here this week.

"The biggest mistake was the attitude towards the white population. Some Soviet journalists talked about whites as if they were colonists, with the idea that after the revolution Africans would kick the whites out of South Africa.

"This was a mistake made not only by the Soviet Union but also by the USA and others in the Western bloc. Now that we are in the Gorbachev era, we hope not to repeat such mistakes," he said.

The major reason why this is perceived to be a mistake is that it has allowed the South African Government to scarce its white population — particularly Afrikaners — into believing the USSR is an enemy.

The expert said: "The present Soviet foreign policy slips at trying to take this away from the South African Government, by eliminating the enemy image."

He was adamant the Soviet Union still stood consistently against apartheid and racism. The USSR still supported the liberation movements opposed to the South African regime. It had been noticed that South Africa had attempted to portray a Soviet card in its relations with Western powers, and to create tension between the Soviet Union and the ANC, he said.

On the other hand, a new realism has appeared to pervade the Soviet approach to South Africa.

The Soviet Union, which until now has regarded the SA Government as an illegitimate regime, now accepts it is a genuine political force which must be involved in any process of resolving the conflict and problems of Southern Africa.

This is how two Soviet experts, one a prominent academic, the other an adviser to the Soviet government, saw their country's emerging role in Southern Africa. They asked not to be quoted on the record and they stressed these were their personal assessments of the situation.

In general

- In general, there was a completely new policy based on a new philosophy. The Soviet Union now took a different view of the world: whereas previously it saw conflict as the rule and the majority of the world, it now saw a multipolar system.

- This reappraisal of its view of the world had led to the Soviet Union being criticised by part of the world's liberation movements, such as the ANC, on the basis that the USSR was being reconciliatory to the South African Government, and, as it did in the recent Angola/Namibia peace process.

- The On the other hand, the competition of the Soviet and imperialist ideologies in Southern Africa had not been beneficial to the peoples of the region.

On South Africa

- The situation had changed in South Africa dramatically. Four decades ago, when a study was made of the South African political situation, it was very simple. There were the National Party, the United Party and the ANC. Now, it was much more complex.

- The Soviet Union was trying to understand this situation. It now not only had relations with the ANC and SA Communist Party, but sought relations with other organisations opposing apartheid. The Soviet Union was also trying to dispel its image as the enemy of the whites by building a relationship with the liberal anti-apartheid part of the white population.

- A prominent academic, the other an adviser to the Soviet government, saw their country's emerging role in Southern Africa. (They asked not to be quoted on the record and they stressed these were their personal assessments of the situation.)

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- The On the other hand, the competition of the Soviet and imperialist ideologies in Southern Africa had not been beneficial to the peoples of the region.

Opinion that apartheid had entered its final phase in South Africa. The internal contradictions in South Africa were so profound and acute, the fall of apartheid was inevitable, he said.

Reforms being carried out by the National Party, combined with escalation of repression, did not provide a way out of the present deadlock, as they did not envisage complete elimination of racial discrimination and the white rule.

The SA Government could not prolong the system's crisis, and this was fraught with even more serious upheavals in future.

The only question now was how soon apartheid be dismantled and by what means: either by a revolutionary upheaval of the oppressed masses, first of all the Africans, or by a bloody civil war — or through political negotiations between the parties at conflict, reasonable and mutually acceptable compromises made by the ruling circle and the opposition.

Apparently, one should proceed from the assumption that under present conditions the best, and, indeed, the only possible way was to start constructive talks.

It was not for the Soviet Union to decide upon the formula for these negotiations, their participants, or their outcome. This was entirely an internal affair of South Africa, and only its people could jointly find a mutually acceptable solution.

The Soviet Union would like to see future South Africa a united non-racial state, led by a democratically elected government which would express the interests of all the citizens of the country, both blacks and whites.

The settlement of the conflict in Southern Africa would create a qualitative new situation in the area. The Soviet Union would like to see future Southern Africa free of the armaments burden which resulted from unceasing confrontation, from interference by developed countries and their structured relations and cooperation.

Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the name of development and progress must become the basis of Soviet policies in the region.

On Angola

- There was no military solution: the internal problem in Angola. MPLA and Unita could not destroy each other. The only solution was negotiation between the two sides.

- The differences between the two sides were historic, traditional, ethnic and personal, and the involvement of the big powers did not facilitate the solution.

- The United States should stop its military assistance to Unita and the Soviet Union should reduce its military aid to the MPLA.

On Mozambique

- There was no real ethnomos or special basis to the conflict in Mozambique. The South African-supported MNR was only part of the problem and probably not the biggest part.

- What there was in Mozambique was social disintegration and a general misery because the economy had been destroyed and not been replaced with a new economy.

- Apart from the MNR there were many other forces dissatisfied with the Freimo government, which took to arms to make a living. Even the government forces used their weapons on the civilians in order to rob them.

- This problem could be resolved only by restoring the economy and drawing the population into the process of producing commodities by restoring the economic balance between villages and cities. To achieve this goal, the country needed international assistance.
FW fires first shot in election campaign

Political Staff
MARTITZBURG — The leader of the National Party, Mr FW de Klerk, last night fired the opening shot in the general election campaign.

Wasting no time after President Botha's announcement last Thursday of an election, possibly on September 18, Mr de Klerk said white domination had to be ended but dared not be replaced with domination of white people by others.

He was addressing an NP dinner in Maritzburg.

"We stand on the eve of a general election," he said. "In Parliament this fact has had an electrifying effect. The fight has started. Quite soon the public will start feeling the effect."

Pitching the NP promotion at English-speaking voters, he predicted that the Democratic Party would subtly try to reintroduce language division as a major factor in party politics.

"He said the Conservative Party's "partition policy" was impracticable because it "screamed against the realities".

"DP policy was one-man, one-vote in a typical federation. Voters would reject this because it did not provide sufficient security for minority groups."

"The DP was "naive in its search for a Utopia where everybody will be nice"."

The NP stood for "power sharing without domination by one group over another", Mr de Klerk said.

He said the NP was absolutely committed to reform and his Cabinet colleagues were battling in difficult financial times to press on with it.

Progress was quietly being made on the black-white negotiation front.

"Obviously there are obstacles. One of these is the game which is sometimes played in Parliament — the game of opposing important reform measures for reasons which have nothing to do with the contents of these measures."

"Our country demands of us an about-turn from the present climate of tension and obduracy," he said.

Govt clamps must go,
NUM told

By Mike Sitemba, Labour Reporter

The "Mass Democratic Movement", comprising organisations formerly in the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, would consider negotiations with the Government only if it removed restrictions on anti-apartheid opposition.

Anti-apartheid activist Mr Murphy Morobe said this yesterday when addressing the national congress of the National Union of Mineworkers, in Johannesburg.

Although some anti-apartheid organisations had been seriously affected by the emergency, opposition to apartheid had not been crushed, he said.

After the independence of Namibia, international attention would focus on the struggle to dismantle apartheid in South Africa itself. Although this was welcome, the interest of "imperialist powers" such as Britain and the United States stemmed from their desire to preserve their economic and political interests.

The decision of these countries to "take the side of South Africa against Swapo" in the recent fighting in Namibia had shown that they could not be totally trusted, said Mr Morobe.

It was in this context that the "clamour" for negotiations, with pressure being put only on the African National Congress to renounce violence, was to be seen.
SA's Portuguese are here to stay

By ALAN DUNN, Political Staff

Almost 90 percent of South Africa's Portuguese community, one of the largest expatriate Portuguese groups in the world, are here to stay.

This emerged in a Human Sciences Research Council study of the 900,000 to 700,000-strong community commissioned by the Department of Home Affairs.

The study, the first in-depth one into South Africa's Portuguese speakers, was submitted to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, last week.

It reported that 89.6 percent of the Portuguese-speaking respondents were not considering leaving South Africa. Five percent were, and the rest were uncertain.

Home

The study said 95.9 percent of the community, three-quarters of whom still spoke Portuguese at home, would want still to be living in South Africa in five years' time.

About 55 percent said they would advise others to come to South Africa — 93 percent professed they would come here if they had the choice again — 18 percent would tell foreigners their opportunities would be better in South Africa, 1.1 percent would warn others not to come, and 2.2 percent would urge them to "think carefully".

Out of South Africa, Portugal, Madeira, Angola and Mozambique, 86 percent of the respondents awarded South Africa the place with the best quality of life. Portugal scored 5.2 percent, and the rest much less each.

Spouses

Almost 90 percent were happy or satisfied with their jobs, with 72 percent believing they enjoy a higher standard of living than in their home countries. About 20 percent view their standard here as much the same as before, with 78 percent of their spouses now happier.

Thirty-eight percent said they did not miss any part of their home countries, 36 percent said they missed family, and the rest missed friends, language, social life, and so on...

The study said 21.1 percent owned property outside South Africa.

On the government's race policies, 44.6 percent agreed with them, 24.6 were neutral, 6.7 percent thought them wrong, and 24.1 percent were uncertain.

Vote

Eighty-eight percent said they had not changed their views on government race policies since coming to South Africa. But of the balance that had, 48 percent were more in favour of them now, 15 more opposed, and 36 percent uncertain.

Sixty percent would oppose a one-man, one-vote electoral system in a unitary state, the study showed. Only 5.7 would welcome it.

The HSRC study recommended that the government "leave no stone unturned in its fight against inflation", to maintain South Africa's advantage over their country of origin. Economic reasons seemed to have played an important role in Portuguese-speaking people leaving their previous countries (45 percent had left because of this, 22 percent for political reasons, and 20 percent had followed family members to South Africa).

Activities

It said Portuguese non-participation in clubs and organisations was clearly too high, recommending fresh efforts to draw people into these activities.

The study noted that government would be well-advised to "make efforts to bring about an improvement in South Africa's relations with her neighbours."

This would aid the political adaptation of Portuguese immigrants.
Bill to curb petty apartheid on way?

LEGISLATION to prevent local authorities "closing" amenities which have already been opened to people of all races is currently being prepared by the government.

The Act, however, is not going to be repeated as liberal opposition parties have demanded.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday that he would make an announcement on the issue next week.

The legislation — which may be made retroactive — comes in the wake of actions by various conservative-controlled local authorities who have reintroduced racial apartheid.

The bill, which will almost certainly be debated and passed during the present session of Parliament, will meet with fierce CP opposition and become a major issue in the general election.
DP expected to accept Van Eck today

Political Correspondent

THE independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan Van Eck, is expected to be accepted as a member of the Democratic Party today—despite fierce opposition to such a move from certain members of the new party.

However, the DP's 21-person National Board could delay a decision on the membership applications of two other independent MPs in the House of Representatives.

The MP for Schauderville, Mr Charles Redcliffe, applied for membership of the party five weeks ago, while the MP for Durban South, Mr Cecil Kippen, applied last week.

The DP's National Board meets in Cape Town today to elect a chairman and attend to a wide range of administrative and policy issues.

The Cape Times Durban correspondent reports from Ulundi that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said Mr Van Eck would have to re-read his history if he thought there could be any future in which the Inkatha movement and the Zulu people did not participate.

He was speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday in response to a statement by Mr Van Eck in Cape Town this week that the Democratic Party would have to avoid alliances or any kind of association with non-democratic and violence-prone organisations such as Inkatha.
FW's reform promises contradicted

MEMBERS of the Democratic Party and other groupings yesterday reacted to what they termed "regressive" statements by Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and Stellenbosch MP Mr Piet Marais after apparently "verligte" statements by party leader, Mr FW de Klerk, and Mr Chris Heunis.

Addressing a National Party youth conference in Graaff-Reinet last night, General Malan said the NP was a party for the whites. "The National Party serves the interests of whites and as a Government it cares for the interests of all in our beautiful country."

And speaking in the budget debate on the State President's vote yesterday, Mr Piet Marais said the imposition of a non-racial system as proposed by the DP would result in minority groups losing their democratic rights.

Revealing yesterday to those statements, the DP's parliamentary leader, Dr Zach De Beer, said, "General Malan's declaration that the NP is a party for whites confirms once again that his is a fundamentally racist party which seeks to maintain itself in power and privilege by playing on the fears and prejudices of the worst voters."

"His added comment that the party has a responsibility for all South Africans simply indicates paternalism of the worst kind."

To page 2.
DP 'Lang Dawid' de Villiers to chair DP national board

Mr D P (Lang Dawid) de Villiers, former managing director of Natziunaal Pers, was elected today as chairman of the national board of the new Democratic Party.

His election today strikes a balance between former FFP members and other components of the DP's hierarchy after all the top positions in the party's parliamentary caucus went to former FFP members this week.

The party's national board has also co-opted Mr Jasper Walsh, MP for Pinelands, as a board member.

DP standing committee members elected at a meeting of the board today are: Mr Wynand Malan, Dr Zae de Beer, Dr Denis Worrall, Mr D P de Villiers, Mr D Gant and Mr Tian van der Merwe.

He played a key role in the formation of the Independent movement before the 1987 general election and has been closely associated with moves to unify the opposition groupings to the left of government.
PAT DEVEREAUX

THE NEWLY formed Democratic Party will not be \textquotedblleft soft on security\textquotedblright. That is the unequivocal view of the party's national board member, Mrs Hilda Burnett.

As the former commanding officer of the George army college for women, she should know.

For 10 years, Mrs Burnett (nee Botha) had the task of training South Africa's young women soldiers who were often referred to as \textquotedblleft Botha's babies\textquotedblright. Among them was President Botha's daughter, Rozanne. Mrs Burnett herself was appointed by Mr Botha when he was Minister of Defence.

Last week at the DP's founding congress she was elected one of four representatives of the DP's National Board, the so-called \textquotedblleft fourth force\textquotedblright which includes former National Party supporters, mainly academics and sports people, who have not been politically active before.

Asked whether she foresaw the possibility of becoming the DP's spokesman on defence, Mrs Burnett, presently deputy mayor of George, gave a surprised laugh.

Rule of law

Then after a moment's hesitation, she said: \textquotedblleft I left the college in 1982 and am no longer in the military. But, as a DP representative I want to say that we definitely won't be soft on security\textquotedblright.

She repeated the DP's pledge to defeat the South African Government to provide adequate policing for all, so that people could be safe in their homes, safe on the streets, safe in their associations and in their political assembly.

The DP has also stated it will \textquotedblleft work towards lasting peace in a truly just society where order is underpinned by consent and the rule of law\textquotedblright.

Asked how she managed the move from the army officer to her present DP role, Mrs Burnett said: \textquotedblleft I was always very adaptable. My political views haven't changed. In the past couple of years I became disillusioned with the National Party\textquotedblright.

Born in Bloemfontein in 1935, Mrs Burnett was educated at the Pretoria Teachers' Training College until she married for the Southern Cape chairman of the Southern Cape Hockey Association — and her involvement with child welfare and housing projects for the poor — paved the way for her position as a George councillor.

As deputy mayor I want to do for George what I can. As a DP representative I feel I can be instrumental in repairing the deep rift and polarization in this country and help in the reconciliation of our people\textquotedblright.

But her future role as a DP representative in the fast-growing town of George will not be easy.

Mrs Burnett admitted to having an extremely tough political battle ahead. After all, her political battles will be fought in what she described as \textquotedblleft clearly PW Botha's home territory\textquotedblright.

IN PW COUNTRY:

George deputy mayor, Mrs Hilda Burnett, faces a tough battle.

\textquotedblleft Then after my first husband died I went to work at the army college in George,\textquotedblright said the mother of three adult sons and three stepchildren.

\textquotedblleft After her move and marriage to Mr Rex Burnett, a prominent George businessman, Hilda Burnett launched herself into community work.

Her titles — president of the Cancer Association

Win a Luxury Cruise to Australia in the Mr Sandton
Pik hints at talks about SA with Soviet Minister

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Pik Botha yesterday hinted for the first time that he had been involved in direct talks about South Africa with the Soviet Union.

The Star revealed this week that Mr. Botha had had talks in Maputo with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Anatoli Adamishin some weeks ago, and that Mr. Adamishin visited South Africa.

Until now, the reports, which have aroused international interest, have been neither confirmed nor denied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

But Mr. Botha hinted in a speech in Parliament yesterday that talks had taken place — but he did not directly confirm them.

BRUCE CAMERON

He was responding to a challenge by Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht in Parliament, who demanded an explanation of reports in The Star and other Argus Group newspapers, and condemned talks with the Soviets.

Mr. Botha said that with whatever he held talks he did so in South Africa’s interests.

Mr. Botha said that his Government was well aware of the motives of the Soviets, but he asked whether the Conservative Party was aware of the change in Soviet attitudes.

The change had been indicated, for instance, by the withdrawal from Afghanistan.

GOVT MOVES ON MANDELA RELEASE

CAPE TOWN — The Government is seriously considering the release of jailed African National Congress leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela.

Government sources indicated to Saturday Star yesterday that the only obstacle to his release was the fear of renewed violence. However, this is being weighed up against promises of major breakthroughs.

National Party leader, Mr. F.W. de Klerk and Minister of Home Affairs Mr. Stoffel Botha, in statements in Natal on Thursday, confirmed that there were obstructions to negotiations that had to be removed.

The continued imprisonment of Mr. Mandela was acknowledged as the major factor preventing negotiations between KwaZulu and the Government.

World leaders from Mrs. Margaret Thatcher through to Soviet deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Anatoli Adamishin, have bluntly told South Africa the release of Mr. Mandela is the key to international advances.

This week the Department of Prisons took the unusual step of making an important political announcement that Mr. Mandela was prepared to meet British Ambassador Sir Robin Renwick.

At a meeting in Maritzburg, Mr. de Klerk said the NP would do everything possible to remove obstacles in the way of negotiations. And Mr. Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said after meeting the Urban Councils Association of South Africa, he believed the National Council could be launched within months.
She sounded the release of just another political huckster.

**Government Moves on Military Problems**

At a press conference this week, the Premier announced a new National Security Act which would make it easier for the government to control the nation in times of crisis. The move is seen as a step towards greater centralization of power.

**SA with Soviet Minister**

President Johnson held discussions with his Soviet counterpart today, discussing possible military alliances. The meeting was described as "productive and constructive." The President's visit is a significant event in the ongoing global political landscape.

**Now Lawyers Take Up Cry of the Townships**

The City Lawyers Association has launched a new campaign to support township residents. They are calling for legal aid and representation to be provided to those who cannot afford it. The Association's president stated, "It's our duty to stand up for those who can't stand up for themselves."
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De Klerk reform promises contradicted

kind. He is suggesting a party for whites only should exercise authority over all in our country.

One of the DP's three leaders, Mr Wynand Malan, said: "General Malan is playing on 'swart gevaar' and white consolidation and mobilising against blacks, using clearly divisive language.

This contradicts Mr de Klerk's promises that we are 'on the eve of renewal and reform' and his play that he 'will advise the country of developments to come'.

"Mr Piet Marais is saying that it is okay to keep political rights from black people, or the majority of people in South Africa.

"This NP approach has given us not only the state of emergency but a continuous decline in our economy and a decline in the average wealth of South Africans." The chairman of the extra-parliamentary white grouping, Five Freedoms Forum, Mr Mike Olivier, said: "General Malan is once more saying that the National Party is still fundamentally racist in orientation. The NP in no way reflects the interests of whites in South Africa.

"If they did their interest would be to engage in a policy of negotiation," he said.

Ex-Beatle invited to Swazi concert

his stage," Mr Lang said, "but among the acts which have confirmed are Eric Clapton and his all-star band, who will only be in action on Sunday July 29.

Mr Lang said many international stars had been invited but the problem lay with the logistics of ferrying them to Swaziland, and whether performing in the kingdom on that weekend fitted in with their touring schedules.

The concerts will be using the massive Dire Straits rig and all equipment will be brought in from Europe.

Tickets, Mr Lang said, were selling well for the Friday night concert, the 10-hour Saturday concert from 2 pm and the Sunday concert also from...
WASHINGTON — South Africa found itself currently in one of the best positions it had been in for several years, and its people should not blow the opportunity to build bridges and get dialogue started.

This was the final message to South Africa by the US Assistant Secretary of State in charge of African Affairs, Dr. Chester Crocker.

He delivered it at a final media conference in his capacity as America's chief African diplomat. Dr. Crocker is being replaced by Mr. Herman Cohen, a career diplomat nominated for the top African position by the Bush Administration.

Dr. Crocker said there has been great turbulence inside South Africa during the 1980s. He said: "We've seen a reform process start, start, stop, and then start again." The revolution has not been a success for everyone.

"We've seen political avenues blocked off by a lot of the repressive measures, and yet as I look at it in early 1989 I do see some interesting indications of a rethinking on several sides, and I certainly hope that process continues.

"It is obvious the Government has got on top of the unrest situation, but that's not a solution. All that does is create an opportunity."

The question I think we have got to ask ourselves is what is the Government going to do with the opportunity, and this question is posing itself at this very moment when there is a political transition underway within the National Party, from one generation to the next.

"It is an important moment historically and the next few months before the next white elections and the choosing of the next State President will be a very important time."

"By the same token I think it is clear within black opposition organisations they recognise the Government has a lot of means of repression at its disposal but that it cannot do anything unilaterally by fiat without negotiation."

"So in effect there is a visible demonstration that there is such a thing as black negotiating power in South Africa. That is very important, but how are they going to use it?"

"I think you are seeing some ferment inside the ANC on this issue. When to negotiate, how to negotiate, and between the ANC and the internal UDP leadership."

"So you have those elements and the new Soviet role which sounds less like a bloodthirsty search for solutions which are not solutions, and more like an effort to achieve a political result."

You see the regional peace process underway in south western Africa, you hear all kinds of talk about a peace process in Mozambique. So there is a dynamism there and our new administration is going to be exploring how best we can play our role in South Africa.

"My words for South Africans would be: This is one of the best opportunities you have had for quite a few years, don't blow this one. Build some bridges and get some dialogue started."

Dr. Crocker said that the Soviet Union also has recognised that change in South Africa will come from negotiations within the country and not from armed struggle or economic sanctions.

He said that the change in Soviet policy toward southern Africa coincided with the decision by Pretoria to return to diplomacy on regional issues rather than pursue a military approach.

"It provides an interesting basis for Soviet involvement in the region. We wish them well as they pursue this enlightened policy of interests - but we also look to them to decide what they are saying in words."

Referring to a changes in the South African approach in the past 18 months, Dr. Crocker said Pretoria had gone back to the diplomatic negotiating table in several respects and not only regarding Angola/Namibia.

"The approach we have seen for a previous period was basically one of using armed might and, if you will, destabilisation."

"That has been shelved for now and we have seen a very concerted effort inside the SA Government to move toward political solutions."

"At the same time, the Soviets have fundamentally reassessed and, in fact, changed their policy toward the region," Dr. Crocker said.
In the House of Representatives, the new Democratic Party majority has a clear advantage over the Republicans. With their recent victories, Democrats are well-positioned to pass legislation and shape the legislative agenda. The new majorities in both Congresses have taken control of the political landscape, promising to push through their agenda and challenge the policies of the outgoing administration. This political shift is expected to bring significant changes to the nation's direction and priorities.
Mandela key to Nat talks

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

THE new-look National Party is to revive its stalled attempts to draw blacks into negotiations about a future South Africa.

And it is now widely accepted that the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela is central to the success of the scheme.

This week Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis announced that the long-promised reform trump card — the Statutory Negotiating Forum — is to be established soon, perhaps even before the elections expected in September.

But, more important, there are indications the Government and other key parties are quietly readying themselves for Mr Mandela's release.

Evidence this week that points to this includes:

Moves to speed up progress of reform

- Confirmation that a special committee set up recently to iron out difficulties in negotiations between Inkatha and the Government will meet Justice Minister Robie Coetsee to discuss the release of Mr Mandela.

- The Inkatha President, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has insisted on the release of Mr Mandela as one of his main preconditions before starting negotiations with Pretoria;

- A personal letter written by Mr. Mandela to Chief Buthelezi was read to the Kwazulu Legislative Assembly. In the letter the imprisoned leader thanked Chief Buthelezi for his efforts to secure the release of political prisoners;

- Indications that British Ambassador Sir Robin Renwick might be granted an interview with Mr. Mandela. This follows a recent statement by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, after a meeting with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, that she knew the South African Government was keen on releasing its political prisoner.

The release of Mr Mandela has now become critical to the Government's limping reform programme — and Pretoria would not be averse to sharing some of the credit with Chief Buthelezi, regarded by Pretoria as one of the most credible and conciliatory of black internal leaders.

The negotiations will probably be entitled the Statutory Negotiating Forum. Out of favour are the 'illegal National Statutory Council' and the 'Great Indaba' — the name President P.W. Botha said black leader's preferred.

Pretoria is likely to give its official blessing to a meeting between Sir Robin and Mr. Mandela.

If it does take place, it will do so against a background of intriguing events.

Britain pushed for the meeting after receiving high-level messages from Mr. Mandela — the last being a 'coded' letter in which Mr. Mandela denied writing it to Mrs. Thatcher to thank her for her 'positive stance' on SA.

But in the letter he indicated his preference for 'a face-to-face discussion with you in person'.

Optimism

Mrs. Thatcher is rapidly emerging as a possible 'honest broker' in new peace initiatives in SA and the subcontinent.

This followed a meeting between Mr. Pik Botha and the British Prime Minister on March 15th during which Mrs. Thatcher told the House of Commons there was greater optimism than ever before for both Mr. Mandela's release and peace in SA.

It is significant that Chief. Buthelezi has been involved in the network of moves. Mr. Mr. Mandela wrote to him to urge reconciliation between ANC elements and the Zulu movement, Inkatha.

Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini has also been invited to Lusaka for talks with the ANC.
Don’t shoot the piano players!

(THEY’RE DOING THEIR BEST TO GET THE TUNE RIGHT)

WHEN Samuel Johnson said “All argument is against it, but all argument is for it,” he was talking about life after death, not the Democratic Party. But he might just as well have been talking about argument in the Democratic Party.

Much argument preceded and accompanied the formation of the first united Opposition to the Government since the heyday of the United Party forty or so years ago. Much argument is to come as it struggles to mould its disparate elements to meet the challenges that lie ahead.

And argument is virtually certain to escalate to an altogether more catastrophic size the more the time comes to elect two members of the leadership troika to fewer of one.

But all through the argument — and, presumably, that yet to come — it is the belief that the right thing was being done; that South Africa was being dragged back into recent history by right-wingers, that creative opposition was needed to fill the agenda-setting role the Government is failing in and that offering several parties for the job was an “insanely”, “insane” or “insane” luxury.

However, this didn’t prevent argument over the issue being calculated at least partly in the political domain, being reported in “Press”, and being refuted and followed by the movement’s political opponents.

Largely, that is what makes this season of argument worth looking at again — particularly now its first chapter is completed.

Curse

The reason is the ability to use differences openly and honestly, and then settle them, may be to be the Democratic Party’s single greatest asset in the divided society it must govern in. It may be playing slightly different roles at the piano.

South African politics has long been under the server curse of uniformity.

It was when white South Africans chose for the country a government that promised racial equality — and became confined to legislate on the basis of the fact that other South Africans had taken over what was the exclusive domain of identity, jobs, and nearly every other facet of life.

Along with the fear came insecurity, and insecurity brought with it the usual battle of the electorally inferior. The belief that those who are not with you against us.

A reactionary left developed, bolstering itself with a belief in its moral superiority — only become simply the other side of apartheid yesterday, in radical opposition. Circumstances have changed and those “ideologically correct” are dismissed.

An uneasy truce was achieved when the so-called “negotiations” became “freedom of the press”, “unemployment and unemployment, debate to be agreed to” — a way was found to reconcile this process an important principle became — discussions were limited to the political. But the one who best interprets public need rather than the one who can must successfully impose his will on it.

The fact that public need comes from a wide variety of sources in this country is a fact not of the Democratic Party’s making it is a fact that many political parties have failed to absorb it through exaggeration. The National Party has used it and ends up institutionalising racism, an error it now admits. Parties to it is right, is still wished to do so.

Some blame its neglect. Many liberal parties have achieved little more than living out their wishful thinking that SA was a homogeneous society.

If anything, SA is set to become an even more diverse society as it moves into the 21st Century.

Farce

This obsession with rigid conformity has, and the foreign conclusion it has superimposed on the outcome of every debate, is one of the main culprits in reducing so many of the procedures in Parliament so close to farce.

The public arena is the proper place for people of the policies people interest to allow themselves to be governed by.

Political parties should not fear it — and up to now the Democratic Party has acquiesced it well.

There is great value in the formulation of public policy through democratic conflict, by devolving much of the responsibility onto voters, through their exposure to the debate. It forces the electorate to think hard about what they want the elected to do and say — rather than making an impulsive and largely emotive choice once every five years.

This process also changes the emphasis on political leadership. The successful leader becomes the one who best interprets public need rather than the one who can must successfully impose his will on it.

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Effective

By incorporating former white Nationalists and old-style liberals by having members of different race, and by having official UDF and other radical parties, the Democratic Party has made a more effective step in that any other in reflecting the nation’s diversity. But it hasn’t nearly begun.

The party that proves it can best embody and live with diversity — by opening internal democratic channels through which diversity can express itself without fatally injuring its parent body — will probably be the party with the best stake in the country’s future.
IT IS BETTER TO HAVE DIFFUSE POWER CENTRES RATHER THAN JUST A SINGLE DOMINATING ONE. CERTAINLY THIS MAKES SENSE IN A COUNTRY LIKE SOUTH AFRICA WHERE THE FEAR OF DOMINATION IS EVER PRESENT.

AND IF THIS WAS THE ONLY REASON, IT WOULD BE A GOOD ENOUGH ONE TO WISH THE WEEK-OLD DEMOCRATIC PARTY WELL. THERE ARE OTHER REASONS, TOO. ITS PROGRAMME OF PRINCIPLES IS CLEAR AND COULD HAVE COME FROM ANY SOLID WESTERN DEMOCRACY—REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE, ROOM FOR THE COUNTRY'S DIFFERENT CULTURAL AND OTHER GROUPS, AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY, PROTECTION OF FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS, MAINTENANCE OF LAW, ORDER AND SECURITY.

IT'S ALL THERE.

IT STARTED WITH A BIG BANG, SMOOTHING OVER ITS QUIEROSA RUN-UP. IT ALSO DID WHAT NO OTHER POLITICAL PARTY HAS MANAGED—TO GET MESSAGES FROM SUCH DIVERSE ORGANISATIONS AS THE UDP AND INKatha, THE LABOUR PARTY AND HOMELAND LEADERS.

SOME OF THE MESSAGES WERE FULL OF PRAISE, OTHERS WERE CAREFULLY CRITICAL. BUT THEY WERE ALL INTERESTED AND NONE WAS AFRAID TO BE SEEN IN THE DP'S COMPANY.

IN FACT, IT WAS A PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION OF A FUNDAMENTAL DP TACTIC—NAMELY THAT IT WILL TALK TO ALL AND NOT ONLY THOSE WHO AGREE WITH IT, AND THAT THIS IS THE ONLY WAY FORWARD.

THERE WAS SOME EUHORIA, TOO. THERE WAS TALK OF A R20-MILLION FUND, TALK OF BECOMING THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION, OF SOON BEING PART OF GOVERNMENT.

CERTAINLY, THE DP HAS A LOT GOING FOR IT. BUT LET US BE CAREFUL—THERE ARE A NUMBER OF PITFALLS.

- LIKE THE APPARENT LACK OF DISCIPLINE—PARTIES WHO THINK OF THEMSELVES AS LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC OFTEN FAIL TO ACCEPT THAT DISCIPLINE IS A NECESSITY IF THEY ARE SERIOUS ABOUT THEIR ROLE IN THE GAME OF POWER POLITICS.

- JUST ABOUT EVERYONE IN THESE PARTIES SEEMS TO THINK HE HAS THE RIGHT TO PUBLICLY AIR GRIEVANCES AND DIFFERENCES WITH THE PARTY.

- THERE IS A CONSTANTLY CHOPPING AWAY AT HOW THINGS ARE RUN—LIKE HARRY SCHWARTZ, TEA-LEAF READERS, AND PATPOVVALINGAM CALLING WYNAND MALAN (OF ALL PEOPLE) A RACIST.

- PEOPLE LIKE THAT NEED TO BE SHARPLY DISCIPLINED AND PUT INTO LINE. AND IT WAS HERE THAT ZACH DE BEER FAILED.

- NO WHITE VOTER—and that is primarily whom the DP will be addressing in the coming election—will trust them to do what is right. If they cannot get their own house in order, they will not be able to solve the country's problems.

- LIKE THE TALK WHICH REMINDS ONE OF THE OLD PFP'S TURBO-CHARGED PROPAGANDA OF 1987. WINNING UP TO 40 SEATS! IT WON'T HAPPEN, THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT IT WILL, AND IT WILL MEAN A HUGE LETDOWN THE DAY AFTER THE ELECTION.

AND REMEMBER: YOU DON'T RAISE R20-MILLION WITH SPERM MISTAKES. THERE WAS VIRTUALLY ONE PERSON IN THE DP WHO SUPPORTED CARLISLE'S PRESENTATION—ALL IN AFRIKAANS.

AND THAT WAS A BAD ONE.

- LIKE TRYING TO MAKE THE DP INTO A REBORN PFP. IT WON'T WORK.

- ONLY ELECTING PFP MEMBERS TO COUPE JOBS AND IGNORING THE NDM's was just plain bad politics.

- WHICHEVER WAY IT IS EXPLAINED, THE IMAGE IT LEAVES IS: AH, IT'S JUST THE PFP IN CRISIS.

AND THAT LEAVES YOU WITH ALL THE OLD PFP IMAGE PROBLEMS—WEAK ON SECURITY, NOT REALLY PATRIOTIC AND JUST A BIT UNTRUSTWORTHY. ALL THESE ACCUSATIONS BEGAN TO EMERGE FROM THE NOISES CHASM THIS WEEK IN PARLIAMENT.

- THE DP HAS A CHANCE. OPINION POLLS GIVE IT AS MANY SEATS AS THE CP. BUT IT NEEDS TO BE WARY OF THE PITFALLS.
MP slates DP’s decision to exclude him

CLAREMONT MP Jan van Eck yesterday slated the Democratic Party’s decision to refuse his membership and threatened to defend his seat as an independent.

The former IFP MP said in view of his support for the DP’s principles and policies he was “mystified” by the party’s National Board decision at the weekend to turn down his application for membership.

“Theyir decision shows a lack of sensitivity for the large support for my membership amongst DP members and potential supporters in the Western Cape,” Van Eck said.

The National Board said in a statement it had decided not to accept any more membership applications from MPs as Parliament’s dissolution was imminent.

Also affected by the decision, but linked to the DP’s stand on non-participation in the other two houses, are former Labour Party MPs in the House of Representatives, Charles Redcliffe and Cecil Kippen.

Van Eck said the board’s decision would “put a stumbling block in the way of building greater unity amongst democracies left of government”. The DP, he said, appeared to have opted to become “another conservative, exclusive party”.

He would still attempt to prevent a situation where he had to defend Claremont, one of the safest liberal opposition seats, against the DP. However, as matters stood, he would have no alternative but to stand as an independent.

Former Nasionale Pers MD and ex-NDM member Advocate “Lang DuWid” de Villiers was elected board chairman at Saturday’s meeting. The election of De Villiers, essentially a neutral choice, gave no indication of moves to resolve the DP’s three-way leadership issue.
Govt Working to Eradicate Corruption — Vijoyn
Ken Owen

Kirkwood Authority

Is it Moral Authority

Crime Burgess as

its moral authority

The Law Loses as

Crime Burgess as
Traders seek court ruling

PRETORIA — Three businessmen have started legal moves to reverse the resurgence of petty apartheid.

Carletonville traders Sorrel Waks and Abdul Haman Bhamjee, and John Billy Motsau of nearby Khetsong township, want the Supreme Court to quash reintroduction of discrimination by the CP-controlled town council.

Waks said on Friday the council did not have the authority to designate separate amenities and had not given those affected an opportunity to make representations.

The trio wants the council decision to reimpose petty apartheid declared ultra vires and set aside.

Waks said copies of documents handed to the court were also served on Mayor Gert Petrus Jacobs and the council.

Waks said the council had taken "male fide decisions, not in the western Transvaal mining town's interests, but only for advancement of CP interests."

He added the decisions had an unreasonable, unfair and discriminatory effect and the council had not been authorised to take such decisions.

Motsau said the council's decisions had virtually compelled the black community to boycott the business district.

Copies of surveys lodged in court showed Carletonville businesses had suffered a 20%-100% reduction in turnover since the CP gained control. — Sapa.
**POLITICS**

**HNP leader Marais shuns election pact with CP**

RIGHT-WING voters will again be split between the CP and HNP in this year's general election.

HNP leader Jaap Marais has ended uncertainty about whether his tiny party will put up candidates in spite of a dismal showing two years ago when it failed to win a seat.

Marais said in an interview his party would contest the election but had no desire to forge a poll pact with the CP.

The HNP fielded 36 candidates in the May 1987 general election.

None won, but in seven constituencies they and the CP split the right-wing vote enough to give the NP victories.

Marais said he did not want to discuss the extent of the HNP's participation for strategic reasons. It would take part in elections and still had an important role to play in politics.

He said he doubted whether the NP could "survive P W de Klerk", who recently took over from President P W Botha as leader of the party. He added the NP was beginning a long process of decay.

Marais, accusing the CP of deliberately keeping its policies vague to win votes, said: "For the first time in the history of our politics a party as young as the CP is suffering the same terminal illness."

He added: "There is no need or desire on our side to co-operate with the CP."
CAPE TOWN — The LP and DP have slammed government moves to deny courts the right to pronounce on attempts to alter boundaries of self-governing homelands.

The Alteration of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill, which was tabled in Parliament last week, denies courts the right to inquire into or pronounce on the validity of the incorporation on any similar actions involving homelands. It is expressly aimed at trying to force the 600 000-strong community of Botshabelo, near Bloemfontein, to be incorporated into QwaQwa, in spite of a Supreme Court ruling last year overturning an earlier attempt.

LP national PRO Peter Hendrickse said the party rejected all attempts to Balkanise the country to suit the ethnically based ideology of the NP.

He said, “We see the Bill as providing another instrument by which government wishes to implement its homeland policy.

Consequently, we reject it and will oppose its passage through Parliament.

“We also see this proposed Bill as another inroad into the rule of law, since it expressly denies the courts the right to inquire into or pronounce on the validity of the right of the President to alter by proclamation the borders of non-independent homelands, either by adding areas to them or by excising land.”

Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North) said the Bill was a shoddy attempt by government to force the people of Botshabelo to be incorporated into QwaQwa.

At a time when the new NP leader was making "verligte" noises all over SA, this was an attempt to inflict Verwoerdian-type legislation on the country.
Soviet talks were to SA's benefit — Pik

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said he had "served SA's interests" in every discussion he had held with Soviet officials.

Botha, who has met Soviet Deputy-Foreign Minister Anatoly Adamishin on four occasions in recent months, was responding to CP queries about what was going on in relations between the two countries.

Botha said during debate on the State President's vote on Friday that SA was not so naive as to think that it could get around sanctions by trading with the Soviets.

However, the Americans believed in sanctions and the Soviets did not.

He asked the CP whether SA should boycott the Soviets if they wanted to buy SA grain or coal.
Suzman warns on tougher sanctions

CAPE TOWN — Tough new punitive measures were being contemplated by the US Congress that could throw SA's stock markets into turmoil, Helen Suzman warned on Friday.

There was even a possibility that no US company or individual would be allowed to own shares in companies in SA, throwing billions of rands' worth of shares on to the stock market.

Suzman (DP Houghton) said during the State President's budget vote it was clear from the "policy for southern Africa" conference she attended recently in Bermuda that sanctions were "no longer an issue".

"They are, in fact, a fait accompli, and it is only their extension that is in dispute in the US."

Under the circumstances it was unfortunate President P W Botha had, during a recent interview, "deeply disappointed" Senate Select Committee on Intelligence chairman Senator David Boren and Senate Committee on Armed Services chairman Senator Sam Nunn.

She noted that Boren said after the meeting: "If Botha's view was meant to be seen as the only view of this country, then that would encourage further punitive economic sanctions."

Suzman said: "Thus the State President's behaviour at the interview...made it highly unlikely that the Senators will use their considerable influence to prevent the imposition of the stronger punitive measures which are being contemplated."

Botha still had a few months to score "a few Brownie points" before vacating his elevated position, Suzman said.

Speaking "as one ageing veteran parliamentarian to another," Suzman said: "It lies within the State President's power to go out on a high note, to be remembered as the man who put SA back on the road to acceptance by civilised countries, if he uses his remaining period of office to return SA to some semblance of a democratic state instead of the sycophatic banana republic that it has, alas, become."

"In this way he will have answered the query in Alice in Wonderland, which is: 'How doth the little crocodile improve his shining tail and pour the waters of the Nile on every golden scale?'

Suzman suggested that freeing Nelson Mandela and fellow political prisoners and ending the state of emergency would help him depart on a high note."
Stals probe aims at control of spending

CAPE TOWN — The complex institutional structure of the SA public sector — consisting of about 200 different state departments — made budgeting, control over expenditure and estimates of revenue extremely difficult, said Finance director-general Chris Stals.

Addressing a seminar on SA’s economic prospects, organised by Stellenbosch University’s Business School, Stals said the criss-crossed and overlapping regional, ethnic and group divisions in SA’s constitution further aggravated budgetary tasks.

For this reason his department had embarked on a study of "fiscal federalism" aimed at identifying more closely the financial relationships between all government bodies, with a view to exercising tighter control over expenditure.

Without an objective financial control system, the public sector could easily over-spend with the consequent over-taxing of the economy, Stals said.

CHIRS CAIRNCROSS

Measures such as national affordability, social return on capital, cost-benefit analyses, functional accountability and value-for-money auditing had to be built into the system.

So, too, had it become essential for restrictions to be imposed on the demands made on the budget by diverse components of the public sector.

Once the total cake had been divided and executive decisions on needs and priorities had been taken, it could only be futile, disruptive and counter-productive to try to add still more to expenditure programmes.

Stals said that for these reasons there was now a growing need to give attention to a form of "fiscal federalism" which identified the financial relationships between all government bodies in SA. A special study was being carried out on this score.

Against this background, Stals maintained that recent budgets — including the latest — had been framed around certain medium- and long-term objectives, with a view to imposing stricter financial disciplines and to meeting the longer-term growth targets of the total economy. Some of these were:

- In real terms, government expenditure must increase at a lower rate than total expenditure in the rest of the economy;
- The budget deficit should be reduced and should not exceed government's capital investment outlays;
- The tax burden, especially on individuals, should not be increased further;
- The deficit before borrowing should not be financed in an inflationary manner.
Pik rejects CP jibes SA was caught napping

CAPE TOWN — Foreign Minister Pik Botha yesterday rejected CP accusations SA was caught with its pants down in Namibia.

CP foreign affairs spokesman Tom Langley, who likened Swapo's raid from Angola to the 1941 Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbour, added government knew Swapo would not honour the peace plan.

He said it was government's fault that there had been open graves and blood flowing.

Botha said SA had emerged from the crisis with honour and dignity.

DP spokesman Colin Eglin questioned whether it would have been better to have had Swapo also sign the peace agreement.

Botha said Swapo was only one of many parties involved in Namibia and, if it had been invited to the talks, the others would also want a seat.

He added nobody could know with certainty if a party to an agreement was going to violate it.

Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma, had bound himself to the agreement — by promising to keep his forces north of the 16th parallel in Angola — but had then broken his word.

South Africa on the other hand had acted correctly at all times and earned the praise of the world.
Court bid to dissolve Carletonville Council

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

Carletonville businessmen lodged documents in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Friday asking for the dissolution of the Conservative Party-controlled town council, whose reintroduction of petty apartheid almost two months ago led to a consumer boycott.

The president of the Carletonville Chamber of Commerce, Mrs Annetjie Claassen, today said copies of the documents were served on the Carletonville Town Council and mayor Mr Gert Jacobs.

She said another survey would be conducted in the town tomorrow to find out how the boycott was affecting businesses. Ratepayers would get a chance to express their feelings at a meeting on April 26.

A chamber survey conducted three weeks ago found that 252 people had lost their jobs as a result of the boycott, and that 60 more faced being laid off.

A Chamber of Commerce delegation met Minister of Law and Order Mr Adrian Viljoen and Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis in Cape Town two weeks ago.

"The most important thing which came out of the meeting was that we now understand that laws (such as the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act) cannot be changed overnight," Mrs Claassen said.
Rejected Van Eck to stand as independent

THE MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, plans to fight for his seat as an independent in the next election following the Democratic Party's refusal at the weekend to admit him as a member.

Mr Van Eck said last night: "If the present situation cannot be reversed they (the DP) will leave me no choice but tocontest my seat as an 'independent democrat'."

He said he was "mystified" by the reason offered by the DP for turning down his application "in view of the fact that I expressed my support for the principles and broad policy of the party".

The National Board said in a statement that it had decided not to accept any more membership applications from MPs in view of the imminent dissolution of Parliament.

Also affected by the decision are former Labour Party MPs in the House of Representatives, Mr Charles Redcliffe and Mr Cecil Kippen.

Mr Van Eck said the decision showed "a lack of sensitivity for the substantial support of my membership among individual DP members and potential supporters in the Western Cape.

"This decision, I feel, will put a stumbling block in the way of building greater unity among all democrats to the left of the government and the linking up with those outside of Parliament."

See Page 3
Decision sparks new crisis for DP

Political Staff

THE decision by the national board of the Democratic Party (DP) to refuse membership to three MPs has sparked another crisis.

The board decided on Saturday that because of the imminent dissolution of Parliament prior to the general election, it would not accept any application from sitting MPs.

The applications turned down were from Mr Jan van Eck, Mr Charles Redcliffe and Mr Cecil Kippen.

The decision ran counter to that taken by the parliamentary caucus of the DP which gave its blessing to the applications at the end of last week.

Mr Redcliffe said the general election had nothing to do with the issue and it was clear the decision had been one of “political expediency”.

He said the decision was “puzzling and dishonest”.

If there was a deal with the Labour party the DP should state so and spell out its terms.

"To state that the party is a non-racial one is both hollow and ridiculous."

It would appear that the real winner as far as Saturday’s decision is concerned is Dr Denis Worrall.

Dr Worrall was apparently angered by Mr Van Eck’s attack on Inkatha at a public meeting last week and wanted him to apologise.

Dr Worrall is also keen to be nominated for the Claremont seat.

At the same time Dr Worrall did not want the other MPs as he is anxious to have closer ties with the Labour Party in the House of Representatives.

The Labour Party has stated clearly that if the DP puts up candidates in the Representatives it will regard this as a “hostile act”.

The ramifications of Saturday’s decision are enormous.

It is likely to split the old PFPP support in the Western Cape and decide many young left-wing whites not to vote as was the case in 1987.

It will also hurt the party’s fragile ties with the extra-parliamentary movement with whom Mr Van Eck has close ties.
Linden the first test of support for the new DP

By Shirley Woodgate
Municipal Reporter

Political parties are preparing for a municipal by-election in Johannesburg's Ward 3 (Linden) which fell vacant on Mr Danie van Zyl's death last week.

The contest is vital for the new Democratic Party facing its first test at the polls since its formation, while the National Party will be trying to gauge the pulling power of Mr F W de Klerk's style of reform.

The poor showing of the Conservative Party in Linden in the October municipal elections will lead to some serious soul searching whether to again contest that arena, the furthest that the CP ventured into Johannesburg's northern suburbs.

In last year's October municipal elections Mr van Zyl (NP) won 1,983 votes, defeating Mr Peter Roodt (PF) with 999 and Mr Marius van Heerden (CP) with 228, gaining a majority of 984 in a 54 percent poll.

In 1982 the NP's Mr Danie Malan defeated Mrs Pat Allsopp (PF) by 392 votes in a 63 percent poll.

A win for the NP would not alter the present situation in the council where it holds 28 seats to the PF's 18, the CP's 4 and three independents.

But a win or even a good showing by the DP would not only be an enormous boost for the party but for Mr Tony Leon's image as the leader of Johannesburg's tough young DP councillors.

The boundaries of the ward include the whole of Linden and the Johannesburg enclave of Blairgowrie, providing a fair mix of over-30 middle to upper class voters roughly divided into 55 percent Afrikaans and 45 percent English-speaking residents.
Slabbert denies he will stand for Parliament

Former PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, co-director of Idasa, today denied speculation that he was going to stand for Parliament during the coming elections.

Dr Slabbert said he had no intention of standing in Stellenbosch or any other constituency.

There has been speculation that elements in the new Democratic Party have been trying to persuade Dr Slabbert to return to Parliament. They believe he could easily overturn the National Party majority in the Stellenbosch constituency. — Political Correspondent.
R650m Frauds: Where are our moral standards?

The extent of foreign exchange fraud is vast and growing, with the loss during 1983 of the country's gold and foreign currency reserves alone estimated at R350 million. The failure to act against these frauds is a source of concern to many South Africans, who see it as a reflection of the government's lack of commitment to the rule of law.

History of fraud:
Corruption has rorted the very fabric of South African society. It is not a new phenomenon, but it has become more widespread in recent years. The state has been accused of using its power and influence for personal gain, and this has led to a loss of trust and confidence in the government.

A year later, on the very day of the appointment of the new finance minister, the state announced that Venners' directorship of Barclays Bank would be terminated. The state's main objective was to prevent the director from obtaining a security clearance for the company, which had been denied by the state. The state's motivation was to prevent the director from obtaining a security clearance for the company, which had been denied by the state.

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The state's actions were seen as a 对 that were aimed at preventing the director from obtaining a security clearan
SOUTH AFRICA's newly formed Democratic Party has already earned itself at least a footnote in South African history.

It is the first political party with a reasonable degree of white support to stand unequivocally from its inception for universal adult suffrage.

To put its policy in full perspective, it should be said it also stands for protection against domination of minorities.

Whether the DP, as the party is already known, will eventually command greater attention from future historians depends in large measure — but not solely — on whether it can expand beyond its present support base in the white community.

Judging from a recent opinion poll in the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, 22.5 percent of whites support the DP.

Launched with fanfare and bold rhetoric, the DP was formed after three political parties voluntarily dissolved themselves to unite as a single party.

Each of the trio, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), the National Democratic Movement (NDM) and the Independent Party (IP), bequeathed their supporters to the DP.

Espoused

Universal adult suffrage has, of course, long been on the agenda of black nationalist movements and the Communist Party.

Even before the birth of the DP, however, one man, one vote was espoused by white-initiated reform parties, notably the Liberal Party (LP) and the PFP, which started life 36 years ago in 1959 as the Progressive Party.

But these reform political parties either had minimal white support — like black nationalist movements and the CP — or they equivocal in their support for universal adult suffrage.

Franchise

The LP started life in 1953 by advocating a qualified but non-racial franchise, it proposed to restrict the vote, initially at any rate, to people who fulfilled educational and property qualifications.

Only in 1980 — the year of the Sharpeville shootings, in which 69 unarmed black people were shot dead by police — did it finally adopt universal adult suffrage as policy.

Throughout its short 15-year history from 1953 to 1968, the Liberal Party (LP), however, failed to attract meaningful support among whites.

Attracted

Its adoption of universal adult suffrage caused its already small number of white supporters to decline further.

In the 1961 election it attracted fewer than 2,500 votes.

The PFP began life as the Progressive Party in 1959. To begin with it stood for a qualified non-racial franchise, setting a series of educational, property and financial qualifications, ranging from standard eight to literacy in English or Afrikaans plus an annual income of £500 sterling or occupation of property valued at £500.

The PP found that the white electorate was unresponsive to even its cautious reform.

In the first general election after its formation in 1961 every candidate except Mrs Helen Suzman was defeated.

One of them, Mr Ray Swart, recalled on the eve of the launch of the DP how he was "spat on for the first time in his life" in the supposedly enlightened city of Durban shortly after the formation of the Progressive Party.

Captured

Slowly, however, the Progressive message of gradual reform began to win through. In the 1974 general election it won seven seats. It reached a high-water mark in 1981 when it captured 26 seats.

In the most recent election in 1987 it held on to 19 of these seats.

The Progressive Party underwent two changes of names as the original Progressives fused with defectors from the essentially conservative United Party. So, too, did its franchise policy.

Shied

In 1978, reacting to growing pressures in the wider South African community, it accepted the principle of one man, one vote, subject to a series of safeguards, including proportional representation and minority veto.

But PFP spokesmen shied away from spelling out their commitment to universal adult suffrage, preferring to fudge the question with obfuscatory language.

Thus the PFP constitution carefully eschewed the words "vote" or "franchise". It spoke instead of "full and equal citizenship rights for all South Africans".

Adult

The new DP is more forthright. Its freshly-drafted constitution declares its commitment to "representative government on the basis of general adult franchise for all South African citizens as one South African nation".

Apart from its unmistakable commitment, the DP has another distinguishing mark.

It has won the backing of mainline Afrikaners with deep roots in the Afrikaner establishment.

Defunct

The notables include: Mr Louis Luyt, who as president of the Transvaal rugby Board can hardly be more mainline Afrikaner; Dr Willem de Klerk, an intellectual from a distinguished Afrikaner family and brother of the leader of the ruling National Party (NP), Mr F W de Klerk; and Mrs Hilda Burnett, former head of the Defence Force College for Women.

The immediate future of the DP depends on two factors: its ability successfully to woo supporters of the defunct United Party (UP) who took refuge in the NP larger with the demise of the UP and its successor, the New Republic Party; its success in persuading the growing number of verligte or enlightened Afrikaners and others who are disenchanted with the NP to take the next step and vote for the DP.

Stalwarts

Dr Denis Worrall, one of the DP's three co-leaders, seems to have been remarkably successful in winning the allegiance of old UP stalwarts.

Whether the DP can lure large numbers to support its essentially verligte policy of one man, one vote is the crucial question.

With a general election in the offing, a testing time lies ahead.
Chairman of the
Defense Committee

Mr. President,

I rise today to address the issue of our country's defense strategy. It is clear that our current approach is not sufficient to protect our nation.

The recent events have shown that we need to reevaluate our military strategy and consider new approaches to ensure our security.

I believe that by dedicating more resources to defense and improving our military capabilities, we can enhance our ability to respond to potential threats.

Thank you for considering this important issue.

Mr. President,

I would like to bring to your attention the need for increased defense spending. The current budget does not adequately fund our military needs.

We must invest in modernizing our military equipment and improving our strategic capabilities to maintain our position as a global power.

I urge all members of Congress to support increased defense funding and support the efforts of our military personnel.

Thank you for your attention to this critical matter.

Chairman of the Defense Committee

Mr. President,

The current defense budget is insufficient to meet our national security needs. We must prioritize defense funding to ensure our military strength.

Thank you for your consideration.

Chairman of the Defense Committee

Mr. President,

I appeal to the nation's leaders to consider the importance of defense spending. Our military is the backbone of our national security strategy.

We must invest in our military to maintain our global standing and protect our citizens.

I urge all fellow lawmakers to join me in supporting increased defense funding.

Thank you for your support.

Chairman of the Defense Committee

Mr. President,

The recent events have shown the need for a strong defense strategy. We must ensure that our military is equipped and trained to effectively respond to any potential threats.

I urge all members of Congress to support increased defense funding and prioritize the well-being of our military personnel.

Thank you for your consideration.

Chairman of the Defense Committee

Mr. President,

I wish to emphasize the importance of defense spending for our nation's security. It is critical that we invest in our military to protect our citizens and our way of life.

I urge all members of Congress to support increased defense funding and ensure the well-being of our military personnel.

Thank you for your support.

Chairman of the Defense Committee

Mr. President,

I urge all members of Congress to support increased defense funding to ensure our national security.

Thank you for your consideration.

Chairman of the Defense Committee

Mr. President,

I believe that increased defense spending is necessary to protect our nation. We must invest in our military to maintain our global standing and ensure our citizens' safety.

I urge all members of Congress to support increased defense funding.

Thank you for your consideration.

Chairman of the Defense Committee

Mr. President,

I wish to address the critical issue of defense spending. It is essential that we prioritize our military needs to protect our nation.

I urge all members of Congress to support increased defense funding and ensure the well-being of our military personnel.

Thank you for your support.

Chairman of the Defense Committee
Rejected Van Eck to go it alone

By YOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE Democratic Party's decision to turn down applications for membership by three opposition MPs was a trade-off between factions in the party, according to DP sources.

A faction in the party's national board which supports Dr Denis Worrall won rejection of Mr Jan van Eck's application.

A group supporting Mr Wynand Malan won rejection of two House of Representatives MPs, Mr Charles Redcliffe and Mr Cecil Kippen.

And today a disappointed Mr van Eck said he would contest Claremont as an "independent democrat."

A statement after the national board's meeting said it had been decided not to give membership to the MPs in view of the imminent dissolution of Parliament.

SIX WEEKS TO GO

Dr Denis Worrall, one of the party's joint leaders, said today that in the case of applications of sitting MPs for membership, there were implications that the party did not want to accept.

This was in the light of the present Parliament having only six weeks to go.

Dr de Beer said that shortly before an election was a bad time to accept public representatives as new members.

Mr van Eck said he was mystified by the reasons offered for his rejection.

The decision showed a lack of sensitivity for the widespread support for his membership among DP supporters and potential supporters in the Western Cape.

"I find the decision most disappointing. It will put a stumbling-block in the way of building greater unity among all democrats left of government and linking up with democrats outside Parliament."

The DP's constituency committee in Claremont will meet tonight to discuss the decision.

Mr Redcliffe said he could not understand what his application had to do with the dissolution of Parliament, and said the decision could only have been motivated by political expediency.

● Former PPP leader Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, co-director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), has denied speculation that he would stand in the election.
NGK warned about 'keeping voters happy'

By KAREN STANDER
Religion Reporter

IT was not the job of the church to keep voters happy with false biblical utterances, Dr Dirk Hattingh, moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in the Western Cape, told a meeting of church members.

Dr Hattingh made an urgent call on political leaders not to draw decisions made by the church into the political arena and into the coming election battle.

He told a report-back meeting on the recent talks held between the NGK family at Vereeniging that political principles had to be tested against the scriptures.

"If we talk about corruption — and this is necessary in these times — we are not entering the domain of economics.

"It is naive to try and silence the church in this way.

"It is not the church's task to become involved in party politics, nor to be answerable to political parties for its decisions.

"Nobody may ever expect the church to interpret the Bible in order to condone a political model which does not fulfil Christian-ethical norms.

False utterances

"It is also not the church's responsibility to keep most voters satisfied by means of false biblical utterances."

Professor Danie du Toit of the Stellenbosch University theological college said the word "group" was a red rag to black people.

It said to them that whites wanted to keep the best and they as a group would get less, a NGK nominee said.

As a group, blacks had experienced oppression and suffering.

The NGK delegation had been stunned at the reaction of the other churches during the Vereeniging meeting to the NGK document condemning "discriminating apartheid".

To put the word "discriminating" before apartheid was a red rag to the other churches. They understood this as an attempt to condone apartheid "as if a good apartheid exists".
CAPE TOWN — The NP government had no policy, no principles and no sense of direction, DP parliamentary leader Zach de Beer said yesterday.

It could not go back to its previous partition policy because it had already failed, but it lacked courage to look at the only alternative — DP policy. "They are driving the people deeper into poverty. They are running SA into terms of a state of emergency which denies accepted standards of human rights," De Beer said.
Protest over Pretoria apartheid

PRETORIA — Black community leaders are to meet in Pretoria later this week to protest against the "unabated" application of petty apartheid by the Pretoria City Council.

Transvaal MEC and Labour Party deputy chairman Willie Hoads said the meeting would discuss possible action to demonstrate the anger of the black community over the council's refusal to end discrimination.

He said there was no basic difference between the discriminatory practices of the Carletonville and Boksburg town councils and that being practised in Pretoria.

The CP's racist actions all fell within the ambit of NP policies, and Nat shock at the actions of the two town councils was hypocritical and dishonest, Hoads said.

It had become necessary to show that the black community was affronted by the lack of commitment to the elimination of discrimination.

Hoads said more and more blacks were becoming aware that monies they paid for municipal services were being used to provide facilities from which they were barred or did not benefit.

Laudium MP Boetie Abramjee will be among those attending the meeting.
Reform has crossed its Rubicon

...
LONDON — Mrs Helen Suzman has described Mr F W de Klerk here as a "much more intelligent and pragmatic man" than President Botha, who realises that the time has come for fundamental changes in South Africa.

But in an interview with Dominique Bauthier of the International Herald Tribune, she added that De Klerk was also a conservative who knew that his party had put him in power to maintain white domination, particularly Afrikaner domination, and he would worry about maintaining that domination.
Federation not key to SA problems

MIKE ROBERTSON

CAPE TOWN — President P W Botha said yesterday he had ordered an authoritative investigation into the constitutional position in Switzerland and Belgium last year to see whether there were lessons there for SA.

After studying the report — the Rautenbach report — he felt it was an oversimplification to say that a federation was the key to SA’s constitutional problems.

Botha said the investigators had reported that “the fact that Switzerland has, through the centuries, grown out of entities which were more or less sovereign units which, for centuries, worked together according to federal principles, has asserted itself in particular elements of the system”. These were:

☐ A strong ideological stand against centralisation;
☐ A desire to solve social and economic problems without the involvement of the state;
☐ A total resistance to the slightest possibility that one canton, political party, population group, or leader dominates the system;
☐ The unique Swiss phenomenon that on a federal, cantonal or local level there are no executive heads of government, and
☐ Drawn-out decision-making processes: not only had all people to be consulted, but it was part of the political culture that no action be taken unless everyone’s wishes were more or less fulfilled.

Unlike SA and Belgium, Switzerland did not find itself in the rapid constitutional reform, he said.

While SA consisted of geographic units which could provide the basis of a federation and the possibility that SA could develop into federal system could not be ruled out, it was an oversimplification to say a federation, as such, could be the solution to SA problems. For one thing it did not supply the answer as to how components in constituent states with heterogeneous populations should be brought together to eliminate group domination.
Mandela ‘has role to play in his release’

CAPE TOWN — If Nelson Mandela was prepared to make a contribution to the peaceful settlement of SA’s future, government would respond in an open-hearted manner, President PW Botha said yesterday.

Botha, speaking in the role on his budget, devoted 12 pages to the subject of Mandela, and said it was clear it would be futile to release Mandela if it led to his re-arrest and increased conflict.

He said: “I hope he realises this. No head of government who is responsible for the promotion of good order can lend himself to processes which result in group domination, the defeat of democratic principles and the destruction of private initiative and free enterprise.”

For those reasons Mandela’s release had to be handled carefully.

Botha said he had said this to world leaders whom he had met. Mandela had a role to play in his own release. “If he is prepared to contribute to a peaceful settlement of SA’s future I will personally welcome it. In such a case, government would react open-heartedly,” SA’s problems could be solved only if all South Africans were prepared to tackle them together. Interference from outside could lead to misunderstanding and trouble.

Botha said from Mandela’s reaction to the incident involving the letter he allegedly wrote to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher it appeared he too was not in favour of manipulation from outside the country.

“Find these actions of his encouraging and I leave it there.”

Earlier, Botha said that since Mandela’s release from hospital the circumstances of his imprisonment had been alleviated considerably.

“Although the circumstances of Mandela’s imprisonment have changed, the existing criteria for his release still apply.” However, the reaction to Botha’s speech from within the NP and opposition parties was one of confusion.

While some believed Botha had again shifted the requirement for Mandela’s release, others said he had merely reiterated the existing position that Mandela would be detained until he denounced violence.

Contribution

Typical of the responses was that of DP parliamentary leader Zach de Beer, who said: “If the President’s address indicates a greater willingness than hitherto to consider the release of Nelson Mandela so that he can take part in discussions of negotiations, then the DP will be delighted.

“It’s not just a question of Mandela’s personal contribution, important as that may be; it’s the fact that Mandela’s release is critical in getting the participation of other important black leaders.”
Lawyer lays charges

Boksburg accused of race crime

By Deborah Smith, Pretoria Bureau

Mr Brian Currin, national director of Lawyers for Human Rights, last night laid criminal charges of subversion in terms of the Internal Security Act against Boksburg City councillors who voted in favour of closing facilities to all blacks.

He laid the charges at the Commissioner Street police station in Boksburg at about 8 pm.

Mr Currin told reporters that in the prevailing social and political circumstances the application of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act could constitute a serious offence in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The Internal Security Act states that any person who intended to promote political, social or economic change in South Africa which encouraged feelings of hostility between different population groups would be guilty of subversion.

Mr Currin said it was indisputable that the reservation of amenities encouraged feelings of hostility between racial groups. He said that when a local authority reserved amenities for one race group at the expense of others, it was an endeavour to promote political and social change in South Africa.

Not to cause hostility

Although the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act allowed any person in charge of a public premises to reserve it for the use of one race group, Mr Currin said, it did not entitle them to encourage feelings of hostility between race groups.

He called on all South Africans who felt that the application of the Act encouraged hostility between race groups to lay charges against those who initiated the application of the Act.

He said: "One wonders how the Government can consider the retention of the Act in view of statements such as that by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that the Government has contributed to identifying obstacles to reconciliation and was striving to remove them as far as possible."

"Since the Government refused to scrap the Act it was reasonable to conclude that any social or political reform since 1993 did not represent the Government's desire. "It would seem these changes took place not because of Government, but rather in spite of Government," said Mr Currin.

"As long as the Separate Amenities Act remains on the Statute Book we must conclude the Government's statements on reform are mere rhetoric."

Mr Currin said the application of the Separate Amenities Act violated fundamental human rights and had given rise to racial humiliation and widespread violation of human dignity and pride.

The Act had severely damaged race relations.
Tensions rise in DP

Mr Jan van Eck
Mr Archie Poole
Mr Charles Redcliffe

Political Staff
TENSIONS are rising in the Democratic Party, threatening to rupture the fragile union which came into existence just 10 days ago.

Yesterday several angry members of Parliament of the former PFP said they now firmly believed that the DP had been b lacked by the former National Democratic Movement and by Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Party.

Anger largely centres on the refusal of the DP's National Board to accept the membership applications of Mr Charles Redcliffe and Mr Cecil Kilpin and a later application by Mr Archie Poole.

All three are MPs in the House of Representatives.

Their applications, together with that of Mr Jan van Eck, a former PFP MP now sitting as an independent, were all rejected.

Last night a number of DP constituency committees, including that of Mr van Eck's Claremont seat, were due to meet on party matters. The decision on their MP was expected to be on the agenda.

It was learnt yesterday that moves had been started in the Western Cape to have the decision reversed following threats by some DP members to break away from the party.

A number of former PFP MPs have openly apologised to Mr Charles Redcliffe for his rejection by the DP.

Details of Saturday's National Board meeting began to emerge yesterday and boiled down to:

• the NDM, backed by most of the so-called "fourth force", supported the admission of Mr van Eck, but would not accept the "coloured" MPs because this ran counter to the wishes of those involved in the struggle.

• the IP opposed Mr van Eck and wanted him to apologise for his remarks about Inkatha but were happy to accept the "coloured" MPs.

Solidly snubbed

A compromise was hammered out during a break in the meeting by NDM and IP representatives and all the applications were rejected — effectively, what this meant was that the IP dropped Mr Redcliffe and the NDM dropped Mr van Eck.

This ran counter to a recommendation taken by 12-6 in the caucus, that all the applications be accepted.

And it meant that the PFP, which contributed the wealth, MPs and the organisation to the union were solidly snubbed.

Mr Botha: Reiterating Mandela's position

PRETORIA The President's Office

President P W Botha said yesterday that if Mr Nelson Mandela was prepared to make a contribution to the peaceful settlement of SA's future he would personally welcome him and the government would respond in an open-hearted manner.

Mr Botha, speaking in the vote on his budget, devoted 12 pages to the subject of Mandela, but the reaction both from within the NP and opposition parties was one of confusion.

While some believed Mr Botha had again shifted the requirement for Mandela's release, others said he had reiterated the existing position.

• Full story — Page 4

Rousing sendoff for Mothopeng

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A crowd of well-wishers who saw off PAC president Zephania Mothopeng at Jan Smuts airport last night laughed good-naturedly when police admonished them for singing songs.

Mr Mothopeng left for Britain for treatment for "malignant thymus".

Mr Mothopeng sat in a chair in the international departure lounge, but, clutching his familiar walking stick, rose to acknowledge the arrival of singing supporters.

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PW shifts position on the release of Mandela

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

President Botha has slightly shifted the conditions for the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, senior Government sources have said.

They were reacting to Mr Botha's statement on Mandela in Parliament yesterday that if Mr Mandela "made a contribution to the peaceful settlement of South Africa's future", he would welcome it.

Senior Government sources said the slight shift in emphasis was that it was no longer just a question of Mandela going free, but of giving some indication that he was prepared to play a constructive role once freed.

They said the speech was a continuation of the progress towards releasing Mandela.

However, it was unlikely he would be released soon.

It is understood Mr Botha's speech was given to Mandela before it was broadcast on the news.

Mr Botha's speech has drawn contradictory reactions, with some observers seeing it as merely a restatement of the existing conditions for Mandela's release.

Elsewhere in the speech Mr Botha himself said that although the circumstances of Mandela's imprisonment had changed, "the existing criteria for his release still apply".

Mrs. Helen Suzman, Houghton DP MP who last week appealed to Mr Botha to "go down in history as the man who released Mandela" said yesterday's statement had "dampened the enthusiasm of those who hoped Mandela would be released soon".

See Page 3.
SA 'getting poorer'

Nats have no future policy, says De Beer

Parliamentary Staff

All it took to build a democratic South Africa based on justice was to have the “courage to stop thinking in racist terms”, parliamentary leader of the Democratic Party Dr Zach de Beer said.

But, speaking on the final day of debate on the State President’s Budget vote, Dr de Beer said the National Party government did not have the courage to look at this “only justifiable defensible alternative”.

The Government had “no principles, no policy, no sense of direction”.

“They are simply treading water, keeping themselves afloat, enjoying their power and privileges it brings. They are dragging the people deeper and deeper into poverty. They are running the country in terms of a state of emergency which denies all accepted standards of human rights. They and their policies have estranged us from a world where we should be welcome. They have no aim but to retain their power and their perquisites.”

Dr de Beer said that despite repeated challenges, the NP appeared to have neither the will nor the ability to explain its policy on future constitutional development.

“Shameless”

“No only do the Nationalists refuse to answer fundamentally important questions about their own policy, they shamelessly use totally contradictory answers as their propaganda purposes require.

“We have simply seen in this debate what we have known for a long time. The National Party doesn’t have a policy. They have no vision of a future South Africa.”
Nat MPs' wives tour Mamelodi


The tour, organised by the NP Women's Action Group of Pretoria, took the 100 women — including Mrs Corrie Vlok, wife of the Minister of Law and Order — on a sightseeing trip through the township.

The occasion began at the Mamelodi council chambers with a welcoming address by the mayor, Mr B Z Ndazi.

Some well-known faces in the crowd were Mrs Mildy Swanepoel of Gezina constituency, Mrs Linda Fismer of Risik, Mrs Stephanie Nothnagel of Innesdal and Mrs Marguerite Alant of Pretoria East. — Pretoria Correspondent.
Afrikaner 'is like other nationalists'

It was precisely because his nationhood was precious to him that the Afrikaner accepted the multinational nature of the people of South Africa, the Leader of the Official Opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in Parliament yesterday.

He said in debate on the State President's Vote that this was not the first time that the Afrikaner had been forced to take up the struggle for his own identity. He had fought previously against imperialism, and according to some that had been a stupid and foolish struggle.

According to some it had been as "stupid" as the struggle of the Flemish in Belgium, of the Greeks and Turks in Cyprus, of Israel in the face of the millions in the Arab states, of the Ciskei, which did not want to unite with the Transkei.

Critics should realise that there was no race that did not choose to live with its own.

"If you think it is only the so-called racist Afrikaners that you have to deal with, you are making a very big mistake."

If the Afrikaner was indeed an oppressor as had been alleged, he would have followed the path of the imperialists.

Sapa.
Federation solution simplistic – Botha

South Africa could learn much from constitutional models used in countries such as Switzerland and Belgium, but it was simplistic to suggest that a federal system was the key to the country's constitutional problems, said the President, Mr P W Botha.

However, there were no objections to a federal system in principle and it could not be ruled out as a future model.

During a wide-ranging address in debate on his Budget vote, Mr Botha said he had always believed South Africa's unique circumstances required unique solutions, but this did not mean there were no lessons to be learned from experience elsewhere.

For this reason, he had last year commissioned a study of the constitutional systems of Belgium and Switzerland, which had grappled with constitutional issues for centuries.

Unlike South Africa and Belgium, the Swiss were not in the midst of constitutional reform, but they had managed to find a balance between accommodating group differences and decision-making through decentralisation, while at the same time maintaining a nation identity.

Mr Botha said: “Although South Africa has geographical units which could form the cornerstones of a federation, although there are no objections to the principle of federation and although federation cannot be ruled out, it is an over-simplification to suggest that federation, as such, is the key to solving South Africa's constitutional problems.”

Among the reasons for this were that there were more undemocratic than democratic federations in the world, and the federal system alone did not provide answers to the problems of binding component states within a single nation in such a way as to prevent group domination.
Dissatisfaction in DP over ‘trade-off’

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Democratic Party’s controversial weekend decision to refuse membership to Claremont MP Mr Jan van Eck and two coloured MPs was a “trade-off” between Dr Denis Worrall and Mr Wynand Malan, party sources said yesterday.

Virtually all members of the old Progressive Federal Party were outvoted on the decision, they said.

DP sources from the former Progressive Federal Party said the decision by the DP National Board had been a deal between the Worrall camp — who did not want Mr Van Eck in the party — and the Malan camp who did not want the two MPs from the House of Representatives because they did not believe the DP should participate in the other two Houses.

There is considerable unhappiness among former PFP members at the way members of the old PFP on the board were outvoted by members of the former Independent Party and the National Democratic Movement.

Sources said that nearly all the former PFP members on the board had voted against the decision to refuse membership to the three MPs.

The DP caucus — consisting largely of old PFP members — had on Thursday decided that Mr van Eck and the two MPs from the House of Representatives — Mr Charles Redcliffe from Sreshertown and Mr Cecil Rissen, Durban Suburb — should be allowed into the party.

Sources said the issue had caused a huge row between DP co-leader Dr Zach de Beer and Mr Malan at the national board meeting.

And former PFP members are also dissatisfied at the way virtually all the positions decided on at the meeting went to non-PFP members.

The board said in a statement after the weekend meeting that it had decided “not to grant party membership to any of the present applicants who are Members of Parliament — in view of the imminent dissolution of Parliament”.

Yesterday Mr van Eck said he was mystified by the decision. He had been invited to return to the PFP only a few months ago and had expressed his support for the DP’s policy.

“The result of this decision will put a stumbling block in the way of building greater unity among all democrats left of government and the linking up with democrats outside Parliament."

“I find the decision most disappointing. Instead of being a broad-based party the DP seems to have opted for making itself a more conservative exclusive party.”

He said the decision left him no alternative but to contest Claremont as an independent democrat.

Mr Redcliffe said the decision could only have been motivated by political expediency.
Dissatisfaction in DP over 'trade-off'?

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And former PFP members are also dissatisfied at the way virtually all the positions were decided at the meeting.
Going all out for Linden

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

The Democratic Party has given early notice of plans to throw all its resources into the coming municipal by-election in Linden.

DP council leader Mr. Tony Leon yesterday fired the first salvo in the contest, attacking the ruling National Party in a personal letter to each of the 4,829 registered voters in Ward 3.

At the same time he announced the DP was already considering the nominations of several top people and would announce its candidate on May 2.

He said he saw this by-election as the most exciting and critical in the last 30 years.

The boundaries of the ward include the whole of Linden and the Johannesburg enclave of Blairgowrie, providing a fair mix of voters roughly divided into 55 percent Afrikaans and 45 percent English-speaking residents.
The ruling National Party in the Johannesburg City Council last night voted veteran councillor Mr Jan Burger as the new management committee chairman and Mrs Marietta Marx as his deputy. She is the first woman to hold this position.

Jo’burg ‘old guard’ win fight

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

It was victory for the National Party “old guard” last night when acting Johannesburg management committee chairman Mr Jan Burger (61) narrowly defeated “verligte” Mrs Marietta Marx for the chairman’s job.

But it appears the tough behind-the-scenes battle for supremacy, which was waged between the northern and southern suburbs factions in the National Party, has left the “new generation” Nats angry and bruised.

Early in the day it became clear that southern suburbs MPs Mr Andre Fourie and Mrs Sheila Camerer, a former NP councillor, had canvassed support for Mr Burger by implying Mr Pik Botha, leader of the Nationalist Party in Johannesburg, was backing the Burger camp.

“REFORM TO BE SPEEDED UP”

But Nat sources later indicated that Mr Botha had refused to become involved in caucus affairs.

The shock promotion was that of “old guard” mayor Mr Koos Roets to the management committee ahead of fancied “verligte” candidates.

The new chairman of the council is former mayor Mr Jan van Blerk and Mr Theuns Oosthuizen moves onto the management committee on a caretaker basis for Mr Roets until February next year.

The shock omission was verligte Mr Hein Kruger from the management committee. Mr Eddie Venter was unanimously voted chief whip in place of Mr Oosthuizen.

Mrs Marx’s promotion to deputy management chairman has continued her meteoric rise in the NP ranks since her election in October. She also becomes the first woman to hold the position in Johannesburg.

Although she commented after the election: “Mr Burger has the experience and I have the energy,” she refused to comment on the leadership struggle, merely saying she supported Mr Burger in his new role.

Mr Burger promised that reform in Johannesburg would be speeded up and indicated the first move was a meeting this week between himself, Mrs Marx and four top officials with four Ministers in Cape Town to get certain points clarified.

“We will not only adopt the positive forward-looking approach outlined by the State President, but we will strengthen the city’s financial position and improve the housing situation,” Mr Burger said.
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He said he saw this by-election as the most exciting and critical in the last 30 years.

The boundaries of the ward include the whole of Linden and the Johannesburg enclave of Blairgowrie, providing a fairly mixed vote roughly divided into 55 percent Afrikaans and 45 percent English-speaking residents.
Peri-Urban Board puts job ads in CP paper

By Esmae van der Merwe
Political Reporter

'A Government institution, the Transvaal Board for the Development of Peri-Urban Areas, has placed advertisements in the official CP mouthpiece, Patriot, because a Conservative Party-controlled local area committee insisted that its job vacancies be advertised in the newspaper, Mr Joubert said.

Peri-Urban Board secretary Mr Con Joubert said the local area committee of Klipriver Valley, which would soon become an independent town council but still was under the board's authority, offered to pay for the advertisements.

The advertisements were for job vacancies in the Klipriver Valley local area authority.

"It is not standard policy to advertise in party-political publications. We normally advertise in publications which provide the biggest coverage — the daily newspapers," Mr Joubert said.

Asked whether he condoned local government positions being advertised in party-political publications, Mr Joubert said: "I don't think we should have done it since Patriot does not provide the widest possible coverage. But then, it was the committee's money, not the board's.

Patriot editor Mr Z P du Toit said the Peri-Urban Board had advertised before in the newspaper. But Mr Joubert denied this, saying this was the first time.
PW makes Mandela a 'new' offer

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The State President, Mr P W Botha, suggested yesterday that Nelson Mandela could be released if he was "ready to contribute to the peaceful settlement of South Africa's future".

The statement in Parliament came amid heightened speculation of an imminent release of Mandela. But it was not clear if Mr Botha had altered the conditions for Mandela's release.

A senior Government source said there had been a slight shift but that Mr Botha had essentially re-stated existing policy more positively.

Instead of saying that Mandela must forswear violence, Mr Botha was saying he should contribute to peace. The source stressed the Government still retained the prerogative to release Mandela in any circumstances.

DAMPENED

Democratic Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman, who last week appealed to Mr Botha to go down in history as the man who gave freedom to Mandela, said last night Mr Botha had dampened the optimism of those who had hoped for an imminent release.

"It looks now as though it will have to be his successor. I don't think he has changed any of the criteria for his release."

Speaking during the Parliamentary debate on the State President's vote yesterday, Mr Botha said: "If he (Mandela) is ready to make a contribution to the peaceful settlement of South Africa's future I will personally welcome it. In such a case the Government would react with sincerity."

Mr Botha said that "due to various considerations", the Government was treating the question of Mandela's release with the utmost care.

"Among these considerations are Mr Mandela's age and his long term of imprisonment, the emotional and international dimensions of the matter, the interests of the community and the security in the country."

It would be "futile if his release led to his re-arrest and..."
More liberty in SA than in Soviet Union, says journalist

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South Africa is moving far closer and faster to something that resembles freedom than is the Soviet Union, says Charles Moore, a British journalist visiting Moscow.

In an article in the Daily Express, Moore, who is editor of the British weekly magazine, The Spectator, says he has often been struck by the comparison with South Africa.

Both are regimes struggling rather unsuccessfully to improve themselves, and both are weighed down by bureaucracy and held back by huge inequality. The changes are comparable, yet there is a huge difference.

Despite the fact that South Africa is anyway much less oppressive than the Soviet Union, people never give it the benefit of the doubt. The changes, they say, are only cosmetic.

"With Russia, they are absurdly over-generous. Mr Gorbachev has only to smile to be called the greatest peace-lover of our time.

"Blacks are shot in Soweto and there is, rightly, international outrage. Rioters are killed in Georgia and everyone finds it very understandable. Minute new freedoms, allowing petty private enterprise, are seized on as changes of heart.

"Yet the truth is that Soviet communism is a deep habit of mind, deeper than apartheid.

"The world may get sour looks from Botha and bread grills from Gorbachev, but South Africa is moving closer, far faster to something that one would recognise as freedom than is the Soviet Union."
P.W: 'Simple' federalism not SA solution

By MICHAEL MORRIS, Parliamentary Staff

SOUTH Africa could learn much from constitutional models used in countries such as Switzerland and Belgium, but it was simplistic to suggest that a federal system was the key to the country's constitutional problems, said President Botha.

However, there were no objections to a federal system in principle and federation could not be ruled out as a future political model.

During a wide-ranging address in debate on his budget vote yesterday, Mr Botha emphasised the necessary bond between security and reform. Reform heightened people's aspirations and expectations, as well as fears and uncertainties.

Instability and conflict were among the natural products of reform and the absence of coordinated security would jeopardise the reform process.

LESSONS

Mr Botha said he had always believed South Africa's unique circumstances required unique solutions, but this did not mean there were no lessons to be learned elsewhere.

The Swiss had found a balance between accommodating group differences while maintaining a national identity.

Mr Botha said: "Although South Africa has geographical units which could form the cornerstones of a federation, although there are no objections to the principle of federation and although federation cannot be ruled out, it is an over-simplification to suggest that federation, as such, is the key to solving South Africa's constitutional problems."

Among the reasons for this were that there were more undemocratic than democratic federations in the world. The federal system alone did not provide answers to the problems of binding component states within a single nation in such a way as to prevent group domination.

Dr. Botha challenged...
Claremont DP told of Van Eck 'doubts'

By JOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

The Claremont constituency committee of the Democratic Party has, by a majority vote, accepted explanations from members of the party's national board of the decision not to give membership to Mr Jan van Eck. Independent MP for Claremont.

DP MPs are, however, continuing to receive calls from rank-and-file and potential supporters of the new party about the exclusion of Van Eck and three members of the House of Representatives, Mr Charles Redcliffe, Mr Cecil Heppin and Mr Archie Poole.

The feeling in these circles is that membership of the party and nomination as a party candidate in the coming general election are two different issues.

MAJORITY

Mr Tian van der Merwe MP and Mr Jannie Momberg, two members of the party's central executive, last night attended the Claremont meeting where the majority of members were also in favour of Mr van Eck being admitted as an ordinary member.

The two board members explained that there were doubts about how compatible a member of the party, Mr van Eck would be, given his past record, and also dealt with the technicality of allowing public representatives to become members of a party shortly before an election.

One of the joint chairmen of the DP in Claremont, Mr Des van Ginkel, said in a statement that, after a frank discussion last night in which divergent views were expressed, a majority of the committee had accepted the board's decision.

He said the feelings of the committee were comprehensively reported to the board members present.

The committee had given intention of securing the Claremont seat for the DP and was planning accordingly.

Mr van Ginkel and the other co-chairman, Mr Gerald Richardson, would not say what the feelings were about possible future membership of the party for Mr van Eck.

Some DP MPs fear that the exclusion of the three could harm the party after it has initially succeeded in bringing together elements thought at one stage to be politically incompatible.

They said a bad image could now be created by the way in which applications for membership by public representatives had been turned down.

In a statement Mr Redcliffe said it appeared as if people of colour could become members of the DP only through the patronage of the exclusively white membership of its national board.

He said the party's professed non-racialism was hollow-sounding.

--- See page 14 ---
Early tensions in the new DP

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

The decision of the Democratic Party's national board to turn down the membership applications of three opposition MPs has led to renewed tensions in the new party.

The board's decision on Saturday went against a decision of the first caucus meeting of the party earlier in the week where it was decided that Mr Jan van Eck, Independent MP in the House of Assembly, and Mr Charles Redcliffe and Mr Cecil Kip pin, MPs in the House of Representatives, should be admitted as members of the party.

In the case of the coloured MPs the caucus vote was unanimous and in the case of Mr Van Eck there were a few votes against.

Compatible

There was a proviso that the party leadership should talk to Mr Van Eck to ascertain whether he would fully support the party's policy of being a compatible member of the DP.

The party would also make it clear to him that membership alone did not mean the party would commit itself to having him nominated as its candidate in Claremont.

In the same way, the two other MPs were to be told that membership did not mean that the party would be willing to support them in their candidature for the House of Representatives.

Complicated

No final decision has yet been taken on whether the party will put up candidates for the House of Representatives.

Meeting

In a statement after its meeting on Saturday the board provided only a bland reference to the membership issue, saying that it had,"in view of the imminent dissolution of Parliament, decided not to grant party membership to any of the present applicants who are Members of Parliament."

What happened at the meeting on Saturday was a compromise between factions supporting Dr Denis Worrall and Mr Wynand Malan and two of the former PPf member, Mr Harry Schwarz and Mr Dave Dalling.

It amounted to a trade-off between the two groups and this has upset some prominent DP supporters.

Misgivings

Dr Worrall had misgivings about whether Mr Van Eck could be a compatible member of the party and he also condemned his criticism of Inkatha as the DP is keen to have relations with the movement.

The membership applications of the three MPs were handled as one issue while some of the board members now feel that Mr Van Eck on the one hand and Mr Redcliffe and Mr Kippin on the other hand would have been allowed in as members had the applications been dealt with separately.

Dr Worrall had misgivings about allowing the other two MPs in as members because of the sensitivity of the issue of participation in the House of Representatives.

In the end the two groups supported each other along with the two former PPf supporters and there was a vote of 13-6 against granting membership to the two.

Most of the former PPf members of the board were in the minority.

The argument of the minority was that a decision in principle in favour of membership for the three should have been taken with the understanding that some of the technical details still had to be worked out.
PW's 'message' to Mandela

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

NELSON Mandela has been given a copy of President Botha's speech in Parliament yesterday in which he referred to the contribution that the jailed ANC leader could make towards a peaceful settlement in South Africa.

According to a Prisons Service source, Mr Mandela was given a copy of the speech in his house in the grounds of the Victor Verster Prison in Paarl soon after Mr Botha had spoken in Parliament and before the first radio report of the speech was broadcast.

The speech was largely a re-statement of the government's attitude that Mr Mandela must commit himself to non-violence.

But according to top government sources there were significant nuances in the speech.

They said the key part of the speech was Mr Botha's reference to Mr Mandela having a role to play.

While in the past Mr Botha had referred to conditions under which Mr Mandela could be freed, he had now invited him to become constructively involved.

Tackle together

The Argus Parliamentary Staff reports that Mr Botha said South Africa's problems could be solved if all South Africans had the will to tackle them together.

But it would be "futile" if Mr Mandela's release led to re-arrest and a rise of conflict, and no responsible head of state could subject South Africa to conditions in which the principles of democracy, private initiative and free enterprise were threatened.

Mr Botha's comments on Mr Mandela's imprisonment and the calls for his release came during his speech in a debate on the President's budget.
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GOVT BLOCKED FREE SETTLEMENT BID

AN ATTEMPT by Indian residents of Pageview to have the suburb declared a Free Settlement Area had been blocked by government, it was disclosed yesterday.

Save Pageview Association (SPA) chairman M F Varachia said yesterday Deputy Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Roelf Meyer had refused to support an application to the Free Settlement Areas Board.

Varachia said the SPA had asked President P W Botha last month for a negotiating for a code of conduct to prevent similar incidents at the company's mines.

Free Settlement Areas Board investigation into Pageview's future status. Botha referred the matter to Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, who handed it to Meyer.

According to a letter released by the SPA yesterday, Meyer decided the Pageview application could not be supported after conferring with House of Assembly Local Government and Housing Minister Amie Venter and interested bodies.
CP pleads for new deal on seats

CAPE TOWN — The CP made an impassioned plea yesterday for redelimitation of parliamentary seats before the next general election.

It added this was because of what it called the chaotic state of constituencies.

Home Affairs spokesman Koos van der Merwe said a survey showed 60 of the Transvaal's 76 House of Assembly constituencies had more voters than the national average of 13,000.

This meant, the province had 500,000 "worthless" votes.

The CP wanted the total number of voters eligible in each constituency to be about the same number.

It claimed if the Cape had so many extra voters it would be entitled to 35 more seats.

Transvaal constituencies had 6,015 more voters for each seat if the numbers in the Transvaal were compared with the rest of the country.

The CP said if the Transvaal's 166 white constituencies were retained the province deserved at least 89 seats more, the Cape 11 fewer than it had and the Free State and Natal each one fewer than now.

It said there was time to have full redelimitation before the next general election.
Govt gearing up for SA's biggest general election

CAPE TOWN — Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said yesterday government was already gearing for the country's biggest election, even though a date had not yet been announced.

It would be the first time that white, coloured and Indian voters would go to the polls on the same day and it was possible that all 306 constituencies in the three chambers of Parliament would be contested.

Almost twice as many electoral officials as normal would have to be found, many of whom would have to be trained for the job. New electoral laws were also about to be introduced.

Botha said that since the voters rolls were based on the Population Register, his department theoretically had 100% of white voters, 95.1% of Indian and 94.2% of coloureds on the rolls.

"But, to be up to date we also have to have the voter's most recent residential address," Botha said.

Before the 1987 Assembly election the campaign to have voters register their latest residential address led to 1.3-million voters being added to the rolls.

Now the department had to deal with three different chambers and he hoped the registration campaign would be as successful as the last.

In the meantime, everything was being done to eliminate errors from the rolls. The department's computer system was being upgraded and already 25,000 mistakes had been rectified on the Assembly rolls. A serious problem involving the other two chambers was that many voters were registered under their postal addresses.

Botha issued a stern warning against people who changed other voters' addresses so that they could not vote in their own constituencies.
Former PFP members angry at ‘act of chicanery’

DP board to reconsider membership decision

CAPE TOWN — Amid a growing outcry over its decision to reject applications for membership by four MPs, the DP national board has agreed to reconsider its decision.

The board’s executive committee said last night the matter would be placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the full board on May 1.

It said at its meeting yesterday it had taken note of representations received from party formations and individuals in regard to the decision on membership made at the weekend.

As a result it had been decided to place the matter on the agenda of the board’s next meeting. " Naturally, that does not commit the board to any course of action, but further close attention will be given to these extremely difficult matters."

The board’s decision has come about because of extreme unhappiness among former PFP members over the rejection of membership for three coloured MPs and Jan van Eck (Claremont independent).

The former PFP members are increasingly realising the structure of the board has effectively resulted in their losing control of the party to a collection of former IP and NDM members.

While the caucus, which is dominated by former PFP MPs, voted almost unanimously to admit the coloured MPs and by 12-6 to admit Van Eck, when the matter was decided by the board Wynand Malan and his ex-NDM members, Denis Worrall and his former IP members, as well as members of the so-called "fourth force" voted to bar membership to all four MPs.

The NDM and the "fourth force" were opposed to admitting the coloured MPs for the reason that this would affect the new party’s chances of developing links with the LP and those involved in the "struggle". They did not oppose Van Eck. The IP members were opposed to Van Eck because of remarks he had made about Inkatha, but were happy to accept the coloured MPs.

They hammered out a compromise which resulted in all applications being rejected. The reason given was that due to the imminent election it had been decided not to admit any sitting MPs.

Senior former PFP MPs described this as an "act of chicanery" and complained that in spite of bringing most of the membership and funds to the new party, it had been hijacked.

The reason is that the structure of the 22-member board — with four members of each of the former parties as well as the "fourth force", the three leaders, two caucus members and Jaspar Walsh (DF Pinelands) representing the head office — means there are only eight former PFP members on it.

Former NDM leader Malan, who has attracted most approval for the decision on the MPs, yesterday continued to defend it. He said it had to be remembered the DP had attracted messages of support from a wide range of organisations at its launch.

Some of these messages expressed support and the possibility existed of forging links with those organisations. "We did not deal with the merits or demerits of particular individuals but decided to refuse membership pending developing our own programme and defining our image."

MIKE ROBERTSON

WORRALL
Ex-Nat bullies have tarnished DP's image

THE way in which ex-Nats ganged up to bar the membership of a number of MPs to the Democratic Party at the weekend is likely to tarnish the image and credibility of the new party for some time.

The brazen opportunism of this move by Johnnie-come-lately to the democratic scene has left even veteran parliamentarians against the decision to reject the MPs' membership applications came as a particular shock to a numbers because only two days earlier the parliamentary caucus of the DP voted unanimously — with one abstention — to admit Mr Charles Redcliffe and Mr Cecil Kippen to the party.

The caucus — which had been asked to consider the matter by the DP's National Board — came out 12-6 in favour of Mr Jan van Eck's inclusion in the party.

Nobody fooled

At Saturday's National Board meeting at which former PFP members were outnumbered 2-1, DP co-leaders Mr Wynand Malan and Dr Denis Worrall struck a deal that all three MPs were sidelined. Little wonder former Progs have been talking in terms of "a hijack." And to compound matters, nobody has been fooled by the official reason offered by the National Board for rejecting the MPs — that because of the imminent dissolution of Parliament prior to the general election.

Not only had the reason — dismissed as "transparent nonsense" by one senior MP — not cropped up in earlier party discussions on the issue but it flew in the face of precedent and the stated objectives of the new party.

If the National Board's statement is to be taken seriously, it means any Nationalist MPs attempting to cross the floor to the DP at this critical pre-election stage would be sent packing.

After repeated statements that the DP was "going for power," it now appears to be doing its level best to fend off other MPs — even if they subscribe to the DP's policies and principles (such as they are) and agree to submit to party discipline.

Equal basis

Any Nationalist MP approaching the party under the circumstances would need his head read. And with the shoddy treatment meted out to MPs of colour attempting to join the party, aspirant members who are not white can be forgiven for believing that they may not be treated on a equal basis with whites.

At this stage at least, politicians of colour appear acceptable to the new party only insofar as they do not harbour ambitions of standing for Parliament. Unless, of course, you happen to be Mr John Lyman, MP for Camperdown and perhaps best known in parliamentary circles for the number of times he has switched parties (three times so far this year).

For reasons that remain obscure, Mr Lyman, who is still listed in official parliamentary documents as a member of Solidarity, was allowed to quietly join the DP while the party sat on the membership applications of other MPs of colour.

All eyes

This has angered MPs who have been denied membership since it would indicate that the DP's principles are, at best, flexible. The only other explanation might be the Lyman's earlier membership of Dr Worrall's Independent Party gave him an advantage fellow MPs do not enjoy.

Following the latest of manoeuvrings within the DP, all eyes are now on Dr Worrall. Questions are being asked about whether he has the stomach to take on Mr Chris Heunis and the National Party machine in Helderberg again.

While Dr Worrall has been careful not to publicly commit himself to any particular seat, his hunt for an easily winnable opposition seat has not gone unnoticed in DP circles.

This has come as a surprise to many DP members as Dr Worrall rarely misses an opportunity to emphasize the importance of the opposition to take seats and voters away from the Nationalists.

Cushy seat

An earlier attempt to poach the Durban Central seat of Mr Peter Gastrow came to grief when Dr Worrall underestimated the territorial instinct of the incumbent.

Dr Worrall then proceeded to ruffle feathers in PFP circles as he turned his eye to the cushy Berea seat, where the sitting MP, Mr Ray Swart, was widely tipped to retire at the next election.

However, former Progs have signalled their determination to ward off any raid on the traditional PFP seat by Dr Worrall and appears to have assured Mr Swart to consider standing once again.

The question on lips of many DP members now is: "Having got rid of Van Eck, will we now go for his seat?"
Party rethinks ban on four MPs

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

A GRASSROOTS revolt has forced the Democratic Party to review its decision to bar four MPs.

DP sources frankly admitted that there had been "a revolt" among the youth wing of the party, as well as rank-and-file members, at the weekend decision by the National Board to bar the MPs.

Protest action included threats to resign from the party, refusals to canvass or collect money and the cancellation of debt orders pledging money to the DP's R20-million fund-raising drive.

A number of former PFP supporters were confidently predicting last night that the DP would be forced to backtrack on its earlier decision to exclude the MPs — Mr Jan van Eck, Mr Charles Redcliffe, Mr Cecil Kippen and Mr Archie Pooi.

"Fourth force"

But others cautioned that representatives of the NDM, IP and the so-called "fourth force" held the balance of power on the all-powerful, 22-member National Board which had vetoed the membership of the MPs in the first place.

The first formal admission by the DP that it might have made a mistake in sidelining the MPs was contained in a statement released last night after a meeting of the executive committee of the National Board in Cape Town.

The statement noted that the executive committee "took note of a number of representations" regarding the board's decision on Saturday on membership applications.

"In the light of these, the executive committee, which is responsible for the preparation of agendas, will place the matter on the agenda once more at the board's next meeting, due to be held on May 1."

The statement concluded: "Naturally, that does not commit the board to any course of action, but further attention will be given to these extremely difficult matters." (CH4-7-85, 17:40, 30/4)

The Democratic Party's national board had decided on Saturday not to accept membership applications from three MPs against the background that the DP's position vis-a-vis such organisations as Inkatha and the Labour Party could have been predetermined.

Mr Wynand Malan, co-leader of the DP, said last night.

Addressing a public meeting in Stellenbosch, he said the board's decision had had nothing to do with the merits of the people who had applied for membership.

The DP needed time now to go out and speak to organisations over a wide political spectrum and it needed time to think about and define its own position.

Mr Malan said apart from the three MPs who had applied, there were further applications or indications that such applications could be expected.
Anita Worrall set for ANC talks

Political Staff

DR Anita Worrall, wife of one of the co-leaders of the Democratic Party, Dr Denis Worrall, heads for Harare today as one of a party of 35 South African women who will hold talks with the ANC and other groups.

The group will hold three days of talks on "Women in the Challenge for Peace," with members of the Zimbabwe government, the ANC and others in exile.

The trip is being sponsored by Idasa.

Others in the party being led by Mrs Jenny Boraine include Dr Selma Browne-Jennings, Ferguson, singer; Iris van Zyl, the editor of Be-Kut; Ms Joyce Kgadi of Actwusa; Mrs Elza Schreiner, mother of treason trialist Jenny Schreiner, and Durban city councillor Mrs Margaret Winter.
DP to reconsider MPs' applications

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Democratic Party has bowed to pressure and will reconsider its controversial weekend decision not to grant party membership to four MPs.

The executive committee of the national board decided yesterday the membership applications would be considered again at the next meeting of the full board on May 1.

This followed a flood of protests and several resignations flowing from the weekend decision to turn down the membership applications of independent Claremont MP Mr. Jan van Eck and three MPs from the House of Representatives — Mr. Charles Redcliffe (Schauderville), Mr. Clive Kippen (Durban Suburbs) and Mr. Archie Poole (Belhar).
About 50 South African women leave for Harare today to meet Zimbabwean women in a four-day congress entitled "Women in the struggle for peace".

They are to meet Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, African National Congress members, women members of the Zimbabwe government and South African women in exile.

The South African delegation is being led by Mrs Jenny Boraine, part-time consultant for the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa).

The congress will focus on the role of Zimbabwean women during the bush war and in the aftermath.
Nats ready to clarify their policy, says official

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The National Party has embarked on a huge organisational drive in view of the general election this year, NP Transvaal chief secretary Dr Lucas Nel said yesterday.

"We are presently concentrating on tidying up voters' lists and expanding organisational infrastructures," he said.

Candidates for the 45 NP-held seats in the Transvaal will be announced in June, while NP candidates in seats held by opposition parties will be announced in May.

VAGUE POLICIES

Asked to respond to complaints by NP organisers in last year's three parliamentary by-elections that the Nationalist lost votes because of vague policies at the time, Dr Nel said the NP's constitutional plans were clearer now.

"My feeling is that there is greater clarity. We are presently working on strategies and addressing problem areas.

"We have a positive policy to sell and we will do so with vigour. In our election manifesto we will draw clear lines on where we want to go under the dynamic leadership of our young new leader (Mr F W de Klerk)," Dr Nel said.

PETTY GOSSIP

He predicted that the Conservative Party would fight the election on "petty gossip politics and a distortion of facts", while the Democratic Party would try to offer an alternative to the NP.

"The DP has a sweet-sounding constitution which is as wide as the ocean and as shallow as a teaspoon."

CP predictions that it would win an additional 30 seats from the NP in the Transvaal were ridiculous, he said.
CP may win 52 Transvaal seats, predicts Beyers

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The Conservative Party could add another 30 parliamentary seats to the 22 it presently holds in the Transvaal, the official opposition's Transvaal director of organisation, Mr Kobus Beyers, predicted yesterday.

After this year's general election, a hung Parliament could be obtained with the Democratic Party holding the balance of power, he said.

"The DP will have to put up at least 100 candidates country-wide to prove its credibility. If they fare well, they can become a significant force. But we are not even giving a thought to the DP becoming the official opposition."

At present, the National Party holds 48 seats in the Transvaal, the CP 22 and the DP 7— including Parktown Progressive Federal Party MP Dr Marius Barnard, who has said he will not join the DP.

Two Transvaal seats, Lydenburg and Hillbrow, are vacant.

Mr Beyers said the CP would win Lydenburg and Nelspruit, the only two Transvaal rural seats presently held by the NP.

"In the platteland we cannot really improve our record. Our most important challenge lies in suburban constituencies. We will make huge inroads among blue-collar workers in the cities."

Election issues would be Government corruption, group areas, the NP's constitutional plans, the weak economy and Namibia.

In the Transvaal, the CP's nomination courts would sit on April 28. Unopposed and approved candidates would be announced May 6, he said.
1 000-strong audience gives DP leaders a warm welcome

Political Staff

Dismissing qualms about its troika leadership, the Democratic Party's three captains commanded the attention of nearly 1 000 people at their first public meeting in Stellenbosch last night.

Applause, but no heckling, punctuated the two-hour meeting.

An appeal for order, at the start, seemed to suggest the organisers anticipated a rowdy response, but applause, rather than barracking, proved the reverse.

Each of the troika earned his share of approval. Mr Wynand Malan's charge that while poverty worsened and civil and human rights declined, the only things that grew were "tax and corruption" was the first to have the audience clapping.

Next at the lectern, Dr Denis Worrall won favour with his demand for "an about-turn in the policies that have taken us down this road".

There was more clapping when he said: "The Government must stop playing games with Nelson Mandela. In the name of justice and common sense, we say Mandela must be released unconditionally now."

There was applause for Dr Zach de Beer when he said the "time for democracy has come and, later in his speech, warned that "censorship breeds corruption, so does unaccountable government by officials. Bright sunlight and a fresh wind are the best cleansers".

The toughest rebuke, during questions, came from a young woman who objected to the DP's publicity T-shirt. It was, she claimed, offensively sexist.

There were titters of amusement when Dr de Beer misheard the complaint, thinking she considered the garment "sexy".

However, Dr Worrall snatched the initiative, promising, as the party's marketing man, to "look closely at it in view of the fact that you find it offensive".

In jest, he added: "I would never regard a T-shirt as a sexy thing. Only what's inside it."

Several questioners cast doubt on the electoral attractiveness of the troika leadership.

As an amalgam of three parties, Dr Worrall said, the DP needed a "new leadership structure".

"We appreciate the concern about the leadership, but it is essential at this stage to have three leaders because we want the supporters of the three parties to be consolidated in the new party."

If he had been chosen as a single leader, certain members of the PFP would have become disaffected. The same applied to the other co-leaders."

"We believe this will work."

"It will be monitored and, if necessary, we will hold a congress where we will look at the leadership structure, and if it does not work, we will make other plans."
'Goodbye, we'll meet again' — PW

The State President, Mr P W Botha yesterday rejected as "conspicuously bad politics" attempts to drive a wedge between himself and the National Party.

There had been some differences of opinion, but his objectives, in putting South Africa first, and those of the party, remained one.

"I helped to build the National Party and I am not going to help destroy it," he declared.

He would not allow differences between himself and the party to become insuperable.

During what was possibly his last contribution to debate on a presidential Budget vote, he said: "I am not here to give a tearful greeting or a nostalgic farewell.

"I simply want to say goodbye and say that we will meet again on the path ahead."

While admitting there had been some differences between himself and the party caucus and federal council, the Conservative Party's "obvious" efforts to drive a wedge between him and the NP had been to "no effect".

He thanked MPs for the laudatory tributes they had paid, though at times he wondered if he was at the right State President's Budget vote debate.

He added: "Judging by what has been said here, I think that when I was criticised in the past, I could not have been as bad as I was made out to be."
Pik in secret meeting with Frontliners?

MBABANE - The fact that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Pik Botha, will represent South Africa at the 21st birthday celebrations of King Mswati III today has sparked rumours here of a possible mini-summit with the Frontline states.

It is believed a "secret" meeting may take place between Mr Botha and Frontline leaders or their representatives.

Political observers here say the presence in Swaziland of President Kaunda of Zambia, President Chissano of Mozambique, the vice-president of Botswana and Mr Botha could provide an ideal opportunity for an initial meeting.

PRESSURE ON ANC

These face-to-face talks could, diplomatic circles believe, start a process leading to a negotiated settlement of the southern Africa region's disputes.

A similar "secret mini-summit" took place in Swaziland about eight years ago when the late King Sobhuza called together leaders from Mozambique, Zambia and South Africa with whom he held separate discussions on the region's problems.

Rumours also gained ground in diplomatic circles yesterday that the Frontline states were currently applying pressure on the ANC leadership in kwazulu to agree to a reconnaissance visit as the first step of a negotiated settlement in South Africa. - Sapa
Home Affairs gears up for election

Drive to register voters a huge task

The Department of Home Affairs was in the voters' hands regarding compiling updated voters rolls based on the latest address changes, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, said in Parliament yesterday.

Introducing the committee stage Budget debate on his Vote, he said he would like to give the assurance that all changes of address received by the department prior to the closure of voters lists would be included in these lists.

He trusted that the campaign which the department had already started to update rolls would produce the same good results as in the 1987 General Election.

Political parties had offered excellent co-operation during that campaign in reporting several hundred thousand address changes.

The department's campaign would be followed soon by radio talks, flashes on TV and radio, advertisements in newspapers and periodicals, posters and pamphlets.

Mr Botha said the training of electoral personnel for this year's election would be an exceptional task.

The election would be the first for voters for all three Houses at the same time.

The proposed Elections and Identification Amendment Bill still had to be debated in Parliament.

Training

His department was proceeding with the preparation of new election manuals, the printing of new election forms and the training of personnel to cope with new election procedures.

It was possible that all 306 Parliamentary constituencies could be contested.

Double the number of returning officers would have to be recruited, and then there would also have to be additional presiding officers, polling officers and counting officers involved in every constituency.

To recruit suitable officers was a daunting task and, as in the past, his department would have to rely heavily on other State departments for help.

Mr Botha said he would also like to appeal urgently to his colleagues in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates to make available competent officials from departments under their control.

His department expected to start training early next month.

Politicians should not try to exploit any officials' inexperience.

"Our aim must be to enable the maximum number of voters to cast their votes."

Mr Botha said it was known that a delimitation of constituencies would have to take place soon.

The department would like to be fully prepared for this and was already standardising its computerised address register at a considerable cost.

He warned that stern action would be taken against people found perpetrating fictitious address changes. — Sapa.
DP forced to rethink ban on MPs

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

MOUNTING tension in the Democratic Party has caused the executive of its national board to rethink the question of membership for four opposition MPs.

They have been some resignations from the party over the issue, but, according to a top official, not on a large scale.

In addition, public representatives and the party's regional office in the Western Cape have received letters and telephone calls from supporters who are unhappy about the decision to refuse the MPs' membership.

Some of these were from supporters of Mr Jan van Eck, independent MP for Claremont, who was one of those whose application was turned down.

Leaders meet

Others maintained that, with its non-racial approach, the party did not have the right to withhold membership from anyone.

The feeling among rank-and-file members is that membership and candidature for Parliament are two separate issues.

Some DP leaders fear there could be a stream of applications from MPs in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates and that these people would expect the party to back them in the coming elections.

Others say it could have been explained to coloured MPs that membership did not mean party backing in an election.

The three joint leaders, Dr Zac de Beer, Dr Denis Wilmot and Mr Wynand Malan met yesterday.

After its meeting the executive said it had taken note of a number of representations received from the party and individuals, and that the membership question would be put on the agenda of the next meeting on May 1.

"Secret deals"

This did not commit the board to any course of action, but further close attention would be given to "these extremely difficult matters".

There is tension on other issues in the new party. Senior former Progressive Federal Party members are claiming they were double-crossed by their new colleagues.

They allege secret deals between former Independent Party members, former supporters of the National Democratic Party and members of the so-called "fourth force" had led to the three groups grabbing some of the top posts, and the turning down of a caucus recommendation in favour of membership for the MPs.

They pointed out that the PFP hardly won any positions on the sub-committees of the 21-member board.

This could only have happened, if the other parties had ganged up.

What annoyed the former PFP members particularly was the clout: the miniscule NDM had gained with one of its supporters, Mr D P de Villiers, being chairman of the board and two chairing sub-committees.
SA WOMEN SEEK ANSWER IN HARARE

CAPE TOWN — About 50 leading SA women, including Dr Anita Worrall, wife of DP co-leader Denis Worrall, left for Harare yesterday for a three-day conference which will explore women’s role in the conflict in SA.

According to Idasa, which is co-hosting the meeting with the Zimbabwean government, the conference will bring together a broad spectrum of SA women, including some who are living in exile and Zimbabwean women.

The SA delegation, led by Jenny Boraine, includes business and professional women, academics, women who are active in church and welfare work, politics and women’s organisations.

"Women in SA can learn from the experiences of Zimbabwean women, black and white: how they dealt with a war situation, how it affected them and their families, and how they have, since the seven-year civil war, been involved in a process of reconciliation and adjustment to a non-racial society," Idasa said.

Delegates will look at how SA can avoid the extremes of polarisation and bitterness "that were both the cause and result of the Rhodesian war."

The conference will end on Saturday.

— Sapa.
Williamson likely to contest East Rand seat

FORMER "superag" and now President's Council councillor Craig Williamson is unlikely to contest the opposition stronghold of Houghton where he is NP chairman and is being tipped to stand on the East Rand.

The NP believes it has its best-ever chance to take Houghton in the general election and is expected to put up marketing manager David Dusejlee as its candidate in Helen Suzman's seat of 30 years. The local NP office declined to comment.

It is still unclear who will succeed Suzman and defend the area for the DP.

The names of former MPC Irene Menell and DP Johannesburg council leader Tony Leon have been mentioned as likely candidates, with DP co-leader Zach de Beer likely to stand in the Parktown seat to be vacated by Marius Barnard.

NP Transvaal secretary Lucas Nel said a former Cabinet minister had been provisionally accepted as the party's candidate in the CP-held Carletonville constituency.

He said a formal decision would still be taken by the NP Carletonville committee on whether to accept former Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel.
Redelimitation impractical, says Stoffel

CAPE TOWN — A redelimitation of constituencies before this year's general election would not be practical, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Home Affairs Vote, he said that if a delimitation was done before legislation already introduced had been passed by Parliament, the imbalance in constituencies would have to be accepted for another five years.

Sapa reports that Botha said government wanted to deal with the matter "in its full consequence".

Our political staff reports that government might consider extending the date of a redelimitation of House of Assembly seats, which could end the controversy over holding an election so soon before a new division must be held.

K D Swanepoel (NP Gezina) suggested the delimitation be delayed to coincide with the 1994 delimitation of seats in the other two chambers.

Botha, in reply, said: "The suggestion that a delimitation be delayed to a later date deserves serious attention."
CAPE TOWN — The DP was not prepared to have its agenda or its political positioning pre-empted by the admission of public representatives with established affiliations, co-leader Wynnand Malan said yesterday.

He and co-leaders Zach de Beer and Denis Worrall faced the media on the controversy surrounding the DP's national board decision at the weekend not to allow membership applications from four MPs.

Malan said: "We come from three different directions and we need to find our precise positioning. This process was still in progress and could not be allowed to be influenced by admitting public representatives who had particular established connections with persons and organisations which would dictate, by association, the positioning of the DP."

The DP would start defining itself by such admissions with respect to its relations with other organisations and individuals.

The party's formation implied there was agreement on a general direction.

Malan said: "The decision merely amounts to a postponement of the applications. The polemic and objections which have arisen have led to a decision that the applications be taken into consideration again at the board's next meeting on May 1."

De Beer said the DP wanted to consider all the related implications of admitting public representatives.

On the issue of the party's possible clash with the LP, inherent in granting membership to some of the MPs, De Beer said the DP was committed to strive for power in all three Houses of Parliament. However, the practical implications of this decision still had to be determined in terms of suitable timing, strategy and resources.

In the meantime, the party had friendly relations with the LP and private attempts had been made to dissuade the MP's on the basis that the DP could not, at present, support them in an election contest against the LP.

Dealing with the application of Jan van Eck (Clairmont independent), Worrall said: "The problem is Van Eck is an MP and, since leaving the PPF, he has created a role for himself with extra-relationships established with organisations and individuals. Admitting him means the DP's agenda will be determined, to a certain extent, by his connections and contacts." — Sapa.
Nel to fight CP in Carletonville

Former Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis Nel, has been provisionally chosen as the National Party's candidate for the Conservative Party-held Carletonville seat in the election expected in September.

Transvaal NP secretary, Dr Lucas Nel, confirmed that Mr Nel had been provisionally chosen by the Carletonville NP committee, pending a proper election under the party's constitution.

But Mr Nel remained silent on the issue.

NP sources said yesterday they regarded Carletonville as the most vulnerable seat held by the CP. — Political Correspondent.
Leon challenges NP's 'reactionary' Burger

Municipal Rivals

Mr. Jan Burger's 'promotion of management committee chairmanship' in Johannesburg has been slated by Democratic Party council leader, Mr. Tony Leon as 'a triumph of reaction over the forces of reform'.

Referring to the triumph of the NP 'old-guard' in the recent reshuffle, he said: 'The election of Mr. Burger proves the NP was not prepared to do what we in the Progressive Federal Party did last year and have a complete clean sweep in the party.'

'Obviously those timid Mr. Munnitz described as hisize only in him a reformer, maintaining the status quo will remain captives of settlement areas.'
SEXIST OR SEXY? Here it is — the Democratic Party T-shirt which had the DP hierarchy floundering in confusion of their Stellenbosch meeting on Tuesday night. It was all very sad and serious. Then a young woman rose to object to the DP's publicity T-shirt. It was, she said, 'offensively sexist.' The party's parliamentary leader, Dr Zac de Beer mumbled, thinking he had said 'sexy.' However, co-leader Dr Worrall said he would 'look closely at it in view of the fact that you find it offensive.' He added, in jest, 'I would never regard a T-shirt as a sexy thing — only what's inside it.' For the record, the DP logo on the shirt, being worn here by Miss SA entrant Jenny Leonard, is being held by two cartoon characters, and has one of them saying: "Hey, Koo, let's put the new DP logo on this chick's chest."

Damage to DP 'not severe' says De Beer

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

The parliamentary leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Zac de Beer, said today that the harm caused to the party was not as severe as some supposed.

Against the background of the squabble over the refusal of membership to four MPs, the DP has launched a countrywide campaign to make contact with the public and about 40 meetings are being held in the next few weeks.

Last night, Dr Denis Worrall, one of the party's co-leaders, chaired a meeting attended by several hundred people in Potchefstroom.

Earlier in the week a meeting addressed by the three party leaders drew an audience of 1000 in the Stellenbosch Town Hall.

Unhappiness in ranks

The party leaders are struggling with unhappiness in the ranks about the membership issue.

Dr de Beer said reactions at meetings had been very supportive in spite of the squabble.

While not trying to minimise it, he thought the damage caused to the party was much less severe than had been suggested by some.

He pointed out that it had been decided that the party's national board would review the decision on membership at its next meeting in May, although this did not mean it would be changed.

"At a press conference, Mr Worrall made the other co-leader, said the party was committed to contact with other political movements over a broad spectrum.

Referring to allegations that four independent party and National Democratic Movement members 'ganged up', Dr Worrall said the decision had been taken on the spur of the moment.

Dr de Beer said he was aware of only two resignations from the party so far but many people had expressed unhappiness about the decision.

Mr Bill Sewell, Western Cape regional chairman of the DP, said an alternative to the board reconsider the issue.

Among influential circles in the party there is a feeling that the membership decision must be reversed.
'No rift on armed struggle'

Soviet Union urging ANC to negotiate

By David Braun
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has started pressing the African National Congress to opt for a negotiated political settlement, the ANC's chief representative at the United Nations has revealed.

Mr Tshediso Mafole told the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington yesterday reports were correct that the Soviet Union placed a lot more emphasis on negotiation as opposed to the armed struggle.

"We (the ANC) have always said the ANC is in favour of negotiations. We wanted them for 48 years and it was only in the 1960s, when we were outlawed, that we took up the armed struggle," he said. "We haven't turned away from negotiations, so there is no dichotomy between us and the Soviet Union.

"One cannot say the Soviet Union has become less supportive of the ANC. I think the determinant (of that) will be to what extent the Soviet Union will be seen to be allowing the ANC to determine its own policies. Has the Soviet Union displayed a tendency to restrict or circumscribe in the manner in which the ANC should fight its struggle? I don't see any sign of that."

Mr Mafole said that during a recent trip to Moscow by Mr. Oliver Tambo and an ANC delegation, the Soviet Union expressed its position about favouring political settlements of disputes and conflicts and the ANC agreed this is how things should be.

"In the circumstances, however, the ANC does not find its way clear to abandoning the armed struggle because the conditions which led to the taking up the armed struggle have not disappeared. Conditions have made the armed struggle more necessary. The Soviet Union has not insisted that we do this."

Mr Mafole said the ANC was unlikely to give in to pressure from any direction as to how it must conduct its struggle.

"We will select the instruments for our liberation."

Bensusan gets masters degree

A former mayor of Johannesburg, the Reverend Dr A D Bensusan, was awarded a degree of master of arts in religious studies at the University of Natal, Durban, last week.

Dr Bensusan has spent seven years researching the Book of Esther. His thesis dealt with its historical reliability.
DP does not care
Taxman orders probe into MPs

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE Commissioner of Inland Revenue has ordered an inquiry into the tax affairs of MPs because a number have allegedly not fulfilled their commitments.

Regional Inland Revenue officers will also have to give information to the commissioner on specific MPs who have shares in big companies.

The leakage of the instruction by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Mr Clive Kingg, to receivers of reve-

nuem employees in the country has sparked a major row.

The details first appeared in the magazine Finance in St. Pau- nel, which was threatened by court action in the form of an interdict by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Barred de Plessis. This delayed publication for a week.

CRITICISED

The inquiry is understood to have been launched as a result of the taxman being criticized for being on the top of tax affairs and the Bermudian aff-

air.

And claims have been made by the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representa-

tives, Mr Carter, that special allowances to MPs for secretarial work have been abused.

Mr Kingg said today that he had "absolutely nothing to say about the issue."

Mr de Plessis said he did not know and was not allowed to know about the investigation because "the confidentiality of the actions of the commissi-

on was protected by law."

"He is not supposed to and has never discussed such matters with me." Mr de Plessis.

BROAD POLICY

"He is supposed to discuss only matters of broad policy with me," he said.

"In this case, I can only assume that, because it was a matter of the prominent public person been recently afforded the tax situation of some prominent people."

Mr de Plessis said the previ-

ously the administration of the tax system was never thought of as being connected with the tax system, but was now being discussed by the commissioner to his receivers, because unless this confidentiality be protected, all attempts to eradicate tax avoidance and evasion will be thwarted.

"Mr. Harry Schwartz, MP, Democratic Party Finance spokesman, said MPs should be treated in the same way as any other taxpayer, receiving no special attention or favors.

Instead of special investiga-

tions the issue should be tackled from another side of all MPs to Cabinet ministers should publish all their financial interests."


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We're not moribund, says new Jhb chief

Mr. Jan Burger... dismisses talk of a National Party "old guard" win as nonsense.

By SHIRLEY WOODGATE,
Municipal Reporter

The election of Mr. Jan Burger as Johannesburg's new management committee chairman is seen in some political circles as a victory for the southern suburbs over the northern areas, a win for the "old guard" National Party over the "new generation".

"Nonsense," says the man, who in his acceptance speech claimed that Johannesburg was on the brink of wide-reaching reform - within the framework of the NP.

There is no division in the NP caucus. We are all working for the best for this city that will put it one step ahead not four steps behind what is happening in other local authorities.

"This management committee is a far cry from the picture the Democratic Party tries to paint of six moribund people."

"Plans now in the pipeline will bring changes that nobody dreamt of. With the cooperation of the residents I want to see that here in Johannesburg, every person has the same opportunities and facilities."

"Bearing in mind that I define apartheid as separateness and not one man one vote, we are doing everything in our power to get away from apartheid."

"We plan to create equal facilities and where we cannot do this we are seriously looking at ways of assisting the people."

22 YEARS' SERVICE

The veteran councillor of 22 years is the former MPC of Turffontein, where he lives, a widower and father of two.

He has been deputy leader and leader of the NP, relinquishing the job because of ill-health. In 1984 he was elected to the management committee, replacing Mr. Carel Venter after his shock resignation amid a storm over the Centenary Festival Association.

He predicted then that he would see out his full term NP leader, only to step down two years later because of ill-health. Last night the reserved, quietly spoken former marketing manager now back in the hot seat said he would see out his full term of office until at least 1993. He takes over as the man who will bear the brunt of the attack from Mr. Tony Leon's tough Democratic Party council opposition and facing the threat of a passive resistance campaign against petty apartheid in municipal amenities.

His answer to Ghandi-type civil disobedience was to say that apartheid was for all practical purposes dead in Johannesburg.

His first task could be convincing the passive resistance movement and the DP that he is correct.
in the neck

EMERGENCY media regulations were a "pain in the neck," he said. Opposi-

tion MPs in the House of

Parliament. Mr. Stott, Min-
ister of Home Affairs, speak-
ing in Parliament. "I am not

"I am not unac-

countable. I will not want

to eliminate criticism of the

Government."

He said the Gov-

ernment was committed to

a free press and a free prin-

ciple. The propaganda

will fan the flames of the

overthrow of the

Government.

In implementing the

regulations, I have been

involved in a process to

follow. I am required to

follow the regulations as

they are laid down.
Worrall knocks 'negative' Press

THE media were castigated for their critical coverage of the process leading to the DP's formation and its first two weeks of existence by co-leader Denis Worrall at a public meeting in Florida last night.

He particularly criticized the English-language media. "We naturally expected government-supp

orting newspapers to be critical of the DP, but have been pleasantly surprised at the generally constructive approach most of them have adopted.

"Less encouraging has been the generally negative attitude of many English-language publications."
DEMOCRATIC PARTY

A tale of three leaders

Forming the Democratic Party (DP) two weeks ago was easy — keeping it together is another matter as the leadership triloka of Zach de Beer, Wynand Malan and Denis Worrall discovered this week.

The fledgling party’s first major crisis revealed that divisions run deep. In trying to resolve the problems that arose (and which will, no doubt, continue to dog the DP in the run-up to the general election later this year) the party will shed support to both Left and Right. The task of the leaders is to minimise the damage.

Simmering tension in the upper ranks of the DP boiled up at the weekend when the party’s top decision-making body, the National Board (NB), rejected membership applications from independent coloured MPs Charles Redcliff and Cecil Kippen, and former PFP Jan van Eck. Last week a majority in the DP caucus (dominated by former PFP MPs) elected to admit all three.

But the NB effectively vetoed the caucus after considering a wide range of factors. In effect the decision was a compromise. The National Democratic Movement-Fourth Force grouping wanted Van Eck, but were opposed to the House of Representatives MPs, and the Independent Party faction with some PFP support didn’t really want any of the three (and particularly Van Eck because of anti-Inkatha comments he made at a public meeting last week) but, it appears, would accept Redcliff and Kippen. A compromise was thrashed out in terms of which all three applications were rejected.

The three leaders say it was decided in principle not to admit any more sitting MPs to the DP in view of the pending dissolution of parliament. Apart from Van Eck, Redcliff and Kippen, there were indications of a flood of membership applications from MPs in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates.

Though in principle the party has accepted participation in the other two houses, to have admitted sitting MPs without carefully considering the implications in terms of the party’s wider aims would not have been in line with that aim.

The anomaly of course is that Van Eck is a member of the House of Assembly. The DP has no disagreements about participation in the house and in fact hopes that its “white” MPs will form the core of its parliamentary representation. His anti-Inkatha blast was in turn slammed in parliament by Harry Schwarz which probably tipped the scales away from his membership application being accepted.

The Van Eck issue may still be resolved before the election on the basis of it being a “special case” (in the sense that a DP-Van Eck clash in Claremont could benefit the National Party). If it is not, Van Eck is likely to stand as an independent.

The NB did not discuss the merits of the three applicants, but looked rather at the implications of admitting MPs who could be regarded as political opponents of groups, either inside or outside parliament, with which the DP has working relationships.

(In the case of Redcliff and Kippen this would refer to the Labour Party (LP) and in Van Eck’s case to Inkatha.)

Says Malan: “No one can expect us to have those relationships determined by applicants from sitting MPs. Accepting them as members would obviously have implications for our relationships with other groups and for our broader strategy.” He says the DP needs time to define its strategy.

It seems that one of the main ideological differences in the DP is that of the relationship between the party’s “parliamentary wing” and extra-parliamentary organisations. One grouping sees the priority as forming a strong relationship with United Democratic Front-aligned extra-parliamentary groupings and, by implication, keeping relations with the LP at arm’s length, while another group believes an alliance with the LP in parliament and Inkatha outside parliament is more important.

De Beer says it’s clear there are tensions in the DP. A number of members are unhappy with the NB’s decision, but others would have been equally unhappy had the decision gone the other way.

“But I am not aware of anything that is happening that will be a major blow to the party. We will lose support (due to the NB’s decision), but we would also have lost support had it gone the other way,” he says.

Worrall, however, says he is not aware of any tensions in the DP. “There is obviously a certain amount of unhappiness with the NB’s decision, but I believe it was taken in the best interests of the party. We are busy determining our strategy with regard to participation in the other two houses.”

None of the three leaders anticipates a split in the DP as a result of the crisis. Says Malan: “There is already a growing together of the three parties. Obviously it won’t happen without tension.”

Transvaal rugby boss and “father” of the DP Louis Luyt says he is unaware of tension in the party. He did not attend the NB’s weekend meeting due to other commitments.

“There will always be one or two people who are dissatisfied, but I simply haven’t heard of tensions in the party,” he says: “I hope there aren’t. We are dealing with the future of SA. If there are tensions they will have to be resolved and hard words may have to be spoken.”

But Luyt is satisfied that the DP will survive, “I must be candid. Not one of the three leaders can afford to walk away from this thing. The one who does is dead. That’s why they got together, they can’t survive without one another.”

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Looking for leaders

The National Council (NC) is expected to be formed and hold its first meeting later this year — coinciding with the appointment of at least one black Cabinet minister. So P W Botha will have one high note on which to vacate the presidency in theory.

Constitutional planners are already working on the boundaries for the nine regions from which representatives of urban black communities will be elected to serve on the NC. This follows a meeting in Cape Town last week at which Urban Councils Association (Luccas) president Philip Nhlapo “urged” Constitutional Development & Planning Minister Chris Heunis to demarcate the regions and to push ahead with the constitutional changes needed to allow for the appointment of black ministers or deputies. Heunis agreed.

The NC will serve as a constitutional negotiating forum where government hopes a more acceptable “sharing of power” will be thrashed out. It will also be the “interim voice” of blacks in central government and as such will be consulted on or may investigate existing or proposed legislation.

It will comprise the heads of the non-independent homelands; nine representatives of urban black communities elected by electoral colleges drawn from black local au-

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Looking for Leaders

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THE ROAD TO EXTINCTION

First they couldn't agree on a leader; now they want to dictate who may or may not join them. Is this any way to run a political party? The fates at the polls of the Liberal/Social Democratic alliance in the UK should be in the forefront of the collective mind of the new-formula Democratic Party (DP). It looks as if it will go into its first election with all the panache of a freshman debating society.

The problem is that it is an alliance of unequals — and one which Progressive Federal Party MPs may well regret. They have brought membership, experience and administrative flair to the DP.

Admittedly their leader, Zach de Beer, is no political heart-throb — but to dilute PFP assets, including financial ones, for the favours of Denis Worrall and Wynand Malan is an extraordinary risk for professionals.

What can Worrall offer — in real terms? Heldrberg, East London and Benoni. Possibly. Malan brings a Rheinaue charisma which may appeal to fans of Bernoldus Niemand, and a claim to be in touch with that fabulous animal, the "extra-parliamentary opposition."

But as the events of the past few years have shown, the boycott game as played by that opposition offers the moral high ground, but little real progress — and the kind of highhandedness reflected in the manner in which the Labour MPs who wanted to join the DP have been brushed off.

Politics is a game for grown-ups: to flirt with intangibles is to indulge in what Roy Campbell (referring to Jannie Smuts's philosophy) described as "arscholism."

The DP, to work, must have a significant presence in parliament. Cross-House ties make sense, as do potential ones with Inkatha. The latest muddle underscores the debilitating effects of compromise, and does not augur well for the party's future. It will be extremely hard put to maintain its current representation against a National Party revitalised by the leadership of F W de Klerk — even if that is still more a matter of words than deeds.

On the evidence, the Progs, in the historical sense of the term, have been betrayed.
Gen Malan looks at glasnost

SA 'must alter policies in new world order'

The Soviet Union's perestroika and glasnost and signs of an international political weather change had "rich implications" for South Africa, Defence Minister General Magnus Malan said.

He said South Africa had to take stock of changing international circumstances and adopt a new approach to the problems and opportunities ahead.

This approach should be determined by the national interest and could include contact, trade and the exchange of expertise with the West and East.

General Malan said there was a time when South Africa saw its role as the protector of the Cape sea route and as a trustworthy partner of the West.

It now had to consider whether it could remain committed to these perceptions "while West and East Europe are shaping a new co-operation and when Japan, Red China and Taiwan are trading with each other to an increasing extent".

Under Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Union had realised economic and technological progress was impossible "as long as the expansionist foreign policy of confrontation is conducted with the goal of spurring revolution".

For this reason, Mr Gorbachev was seeking greater economic, political and technological co-operation with the West.

In talks with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Anatoli Adamishin in Brazzaville last year, it had emerged that the Soviet Union was also prepared to reformulate its interest in southern Africa.

However, he said, South Africa was realistic about this new approach and would not neglect its security interests.

The Soviet Union's assistance to terrorist groups placed a question mark over its policy revision.
Mayors worlds apart on Slovo film

By PETER DENNEHY

WHILE Durban's mayor, Mr Derek Watterson, has declined to see Shawn Slovo's film "A World Apart", saying it is "communist propaganda", Cape Town's mayor, Mr Peter Muller, has praised the film as "thought-provoking".

The difference of approach between Cape Town and Durban emerged yesterday with the news that Mr Watterson had turned down an invitation to see the film made by Ms Slovo, daughter of SA Communist Party leader Mr Joe Slovo.

The film deals with Ms Slovo's early life in South Africa when her parents were activists here and with the detention of her mother, Ms Ruth First.

Mr Muller attended the Cape Town premiere of the film earlier this month.

"I had no problem going to it. I have an open mind," Mr Muller said. "I will see everything people want to show me, whether left or right, across the spectrum."

He said the way the film had been put together was "really excellent". Overall, he had found it "thought-provoking".

Our correspondent reports from Durban that Professor Kevan Tomaselli, director of contemporary cultural studies at the University of Natal, said Mr Watterson's attitude displayed "remarkable naivety and a crude understanding of politics".

"The film is about the effects of resistance to apartheid on a particular family and has a personal message for residents of South Africa."
A takes stock of the new African realists

In a period in which the economic front is moving to the Far East, President Gorbachev is looking anxiously at the single Europe of 1992. To BMWs a few years hence, it behoves us to look carefully at our own position in a changing world. Changes seem to be succeeding each in quantum leaps.

One of the important scene changes on the global stage is the new realism in Africa towards South Africa.

We cannot afford a dog-in-the-manger attitude towards our continent. We must make a distinction between diplomacy (the mode of communication and resolution of conflict) in the industrialised and in the developing worlds. We need to distinguish between the instruments at our disposal for our promotion in the West (and Far East) and in Africa.

We need to take cognisance of an altered state: just as the US now has hurriedly reassess its position towards the Soviets and adjust its collective mindset, so, too, South Africa must hasten to re-evaluate this encounter with history.

Security blanket

In the rest of the world we have not had the comfort of a security blanket like the deterrent power possessed by the superpowers. Conflict and poverty continues. Towards the powerful nations of the world the developing countries have used a remarkable weapon: the tyranny of the weak, the appeal to the guilt complex of the ex-colonial masters.

That weapon is also destructive of those who use it; it becomes a weapon as well as a cutlass. The formation of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference is a good example of this appeal from weakness.

Membership of the United Nations symbolises the emancipation of newly independent states, but voting power and sovereignty have not changed the foundations of their socio-economic structure and deep-rooted material disability.

In all this, South Africa has been the opportunistic victim, used as a foil by the Western countries, a kind of anti-example exaggerated to show their good intentions in decolonising, and as a target for punishment, for sending to Coventry and for invasion potential in the newly independent world.

Having passed through phases where Africa had hitched its wagon to socialism (and hence both to the Soviets and the People’s Republic of China) and the Western powers, Africa finds itself now faced by the stormy winds of economic change.

The following have led Africa to judge us as part of the solution rather than the problem:

- The failure of the ANC to cause ungovernability or revolution.
- Our willingness to open to Africa, epitomised by our insistence on solving African problems in Africa with Africans.
- The recreation of our good faith through the Namibia negotiations.
- The new approach to regional problems by the USSR.
- Our resilience, Johannesburg has become the New York of Africa.

- The major reforms inside our country so that even President Chissango of Mozambique, when asked whether there had been reforms, could respond: “Fundamental reforms.”

This rings in a new era. We can, as Minister R F (Pik) Botha did in Brazzaville, refer to our brothers in Africa without it falling dis harmoniously on our ears. He also could proclaim our solidarity with our continent, which buys dear and sells its resources cheap, and he could refer to the Brazzaville Protocol as a symbol of peace and hope for Africa.

Until recently, Africa showed remarkable unity in the OAU — we are perhaps what kept the organisation together — despite the fair number of calls for dialogue.

World of diplomacy

Do not forget that the world of diplomacy for Africa is new and mysterious; the simplicities of confrontation and isolation and punishment towards both the industrialised world and South Africa have also gone through the same quantum shift. Stuck in the rut of the past, ineffective policy towards South Africa, they now have to look over the edge of the trench and see the light. They are comfortable with the continuation of confrontation.

An Angolan diplomat said to me: “Perhaps the rest of the world does not want South Africa and Africa to resolve our differences; after all, they can pillage our resources and have a steady and reliable stream of strategic minerals coming from you. They need nothing more. If we were to join hands, with Africa’s energy and your technology and proximity, we would represent competition to them.”

The new diplomacy in both directions is a shift from confrontation to negotiation and compromise.

In Southern Africa we too have to come to terms with the parameters of international conduct. Since becoming a republic in 1961, South African foreign policy has undergone fundamental changes. We have progressed from a distant part of Western Europe and a civilising mission, to an acceptance of our African identity and the need to come to terms with our fellow Africans.

In doing so we have had to absorb the lessons of history and reassess our values and priorities. Are we Third World or are we First World? Should our policies and actions be Third World or First World? By which standards will they be judged?

The basic tenets of our African policy are:

- The RSA is part of Africa, in and through which our future lies.
- African problems must be resolved by Africans.
- The isolation of South Africa is contrary to African interests.
- The use or support of violence for the promotion of political objectives is unacceptable.
- Joint interests and responsibility in respect of the economic, sociological and ecological welfare of Southern Africa ought to be the basis of co-operation and good neighbourliness.
- The RSA is economically powerful and has the infrastructure and capabilities to be the cornerstone of regional development.
- South Africa is an ally against foreign invasion.
- The South African Government is irrevocably committed to the removal of apartheid and participation of all South Africans in the governmental process, up to the highest level.
- South Africa favours a conference for promotion interests in Southern A.
By MEG BRITS

ONE day after Cape administrator Mr Gene Louw had turned down an application for emergency grazing rights in the Cedarberg area, the permit was granted on the instructions of the department of the Minister of Environmental Affairs.

Mr Gert Kotze.

Mr Louw has now written to Mr Kotze requesting that the grazing permit issued for the sensitive area be withdrawn.

A spokesman for Mr Louw said yesterday the permit was granted to a farmer, Mr Ernst Nieuwoudt, one day after Mr Louw had turned down an application for emergency grazing rights in the area.

She said Dr Dawie de Villiers, minister with responsibility for administration and privatisation in the Office of the State President, had supported the original application in his capacity as MP for Piketberg, where Mr Nieuwoudt has his farm.

Mr Louw reacted sharply when told earlier this week that the permit had been granted without his knowledge. He was reported as saying he regarded the incident in the most serious light and that severe steps would be taken against the people responsible.

He instigated an immediate inquiry and decided within 24 hours to write to Mr Kotze requesting that the permit be withdrawn.

Mr Louw's spokesman confirmed that the permit had been issued, on March 23, by an officer of the Cape Provincial Directorate of Nature and Environmental Conservation.

However, this, she said, was only because the Directorate administered the area in question for the National Department of Environment Affairs.
Early end to SA’s ‘cold war’ predicted

OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAPE TOWN — International perception of South Africa has changed positively over the past six months and there are promising signs of an end to the “cold war,” according to Mr Len Abrahamse, chairman of Syfrets and past president of the South Africa Foundation.

“I believe that for the first time in a number of years we can be more optimistic with regard to perceptions held abroad,” he told the South African Institute of International Affairs.

“Although the real test will be the return of foreign investment in South Africa, we may be experiencing the end of the cold war and a prospect of the road ahead changing.”

Scepticism

He warned, however, that if the superpowers created a “relatively more peaceful world” it would be wrong to believe that apartheid would become more acceptable. South Africa, he said, would get more attention not less.

Up to six months ago negative perceptions predominated because:

- There was great scepticism in the Government’s preparedness to find a power-sharing solution and credibility in creating legitimate power sharing was low.
- Communication, let alone negotiation, between blacks and whites seemed impossible.
- South Africa’s “go-it-alone” syndrome was perceived overseas as a form of desperate arrogance of whites with their backs against the wall.

Positive

It was difficult to know exactly what was going on in South Africa due to limited media coverage.

But a positive and optimistic view was emerging. The international community realised that there was no quick fix or easy solution and South Africa’s struggle was not between monolithic black and white roots.

Said Mr Abrahamse: “There is growing understanding of the problem of ethnicity and South Africa’s unique situation and role on the sub-continent.”

Do you have a complaint about the editorial content of The Star? This newspaper’s Ombudsman, the media personality James McClurg, is at your service to adjudicate on readers’ complaints. Write to: The Ombudsman, c/o The Editor’s Secretary, The Star, Box 1014, Johanesburg.
Magnus guide for politics in SADF

Political Staff

NO TOTAL prohibition could be placed on members of the Citizen Force or the Commandos from participating in party politics, according to the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

However, he said "certain demands" were placed on all commanding officers.

"Their actions at all times must be such that they cannot be accused of prejudice or discrimination against their subordinates on political grounds," General Malan said during the debate on the defence budget yesterday.

"Citizen Force and Commando commanding officers must guard against becoming politically controversial figures because, it goes without saying, it would make their positions untenable."

General Malan listed a number of situations in which an officer should not use his official position:

- Encourage or influence a member under his command to join a political party.
- Participate in any demonstrations or activities for or against a party while on service.
- Use his Defence Force connections to promote or prejudice the interests of a party, or
- Compromise the SADF through his political affiliations.
DP predicts election issues

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Key issues in the general election would be the economy and reform, co-leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Denis Worrall, said in Florida, Johannesburg, last night, while addressing a racially mixed audience of about 350 people.

Dr Worrall predicted that the National Party would build its election strategy around security. But it would not be so easy to talk about a "revolutionary climate" when relations with Mozambique were good, Namibia was being granted independence and Russia was leaning on the ANC, he said.

"The NP might attempt to present itself as being strong on security -- but I don't think bombs and unrest illustrate security."

"This election will be fought on reform and economics," he said.
Ministers may opt out of election

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

At least five National Party MPs, including two Ministers, may not stand for re-election in this year's general election.

The Star has learnt that the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr. Danie Steyn, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Greyling Wentzel, will probably stand down.

The NP MP for Brentwood, Mr. Johan van Zyl, announced this week that he would not be available for re-election because of personal reasons.

The other two NP MPs who might not stand are Mr. Chris Ligthelm of Alberton and Mr. Lucas van Vuuren of Hercules.

Mr. Steyn (65), MP for Wonderboom, is the second-oldest MP in the House of Assembly. He became Minister of Education and Training in 1982 and Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs the next year. He was appointed to his present position in 1986.

Mr. Wentzel lost his Bethal seat to the Conservative Party's Mr. Chris de Jager in the 1987 general election. However, he retained his position as Minister of Agriculture because Mr. P.W. Botha wanted him to complete the implementation of proposals by the State President's Advisory Board for re-building the agricultural industry.

Although the NP won the Brentwood seat with a 20,111-majority in 1987, the CP has identified the East Rand seat as one of those it could win this year.

Mr. Ligthelm was elected to Parliament in a 1976 by-election, which was a blow to the former United Party.

Mr. van Vuuren's Hercules seat is widely regarded as a marginal seat which could go to the CP.
Information Minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe last night gave the guarantee that South Africa would not be ruled by a black majority government within the next 10 years.

He was addressing a lively and heated meeting in the Meyerton Town Hall.

The meeting, which marked the start of the National Party's election campaign in the Vaal Triangle, was characterised by heckling and was briefly interrupted after a fight broke out in the audience.

The scuffle arose after one of a group of hecklers repeatedly shouted at the Minister and then took a swipe at an elderly NP supporter.

The rowdy element was, however, swiftly surrounded by NP supporters and ushered out of the hall.

Outlining the policies of the various political parties, Dr van der Merwe said voters had three choices — the Democratic Party (DP), the Conservative Party (CP) and the NP — in the coming general election.

He said it was not necessary to spend much time on the DP as the party spoke for itself in its indecision about leadership.

Dr van der Merwe stated that it became absurd when a party started drawing lots to elect a leader.

It was difficult to trust "such people who undertake safaris to the ANC in Lusaka".

Referring to the CP, Dr van der Merwe said that partition was still their alpha and omega.

After seven years, the CP also still did not have the answer.

Voters could see for themselves what had happened in a few municipalities where the party took control following last year's municipal elections.

Focusing on the NP, he stressed that the party had learnt through costly experience that a certain direction could not be embarked upon with an attitude of "come hell or high water".

He said it was natural that the course taken must be adapted by circumstances of the time.

The NP believed in democracy and the participation of all groups at government level.

Dr van der Merwe gave the assurance that white South Africans would not be ruled by a black majority government within the next 10 years.

Mr Al Snyman, MP for Meyerton, last night denied rumours that he would not be defending his seat in the constituency during the next general election.

He said that these stories were unfounded — just like rumours circulating in Vanderbijlpark that Dr Gerrit Viljoen would also not be available for re-election as the town's MP.
OPINION

DP? Looks a lot like the old UP

The Democratic Party's scalped cat response to the membership application by Jan van Eck reminds one of that old United Party dictum: Never risk an over-close moment with anyone too "extreme" or "maverick".

BY ANTHONY HEARD
Former editor of the Cape Times

white opinion to point, for instance, of sitting on the government's Schlebusch Commission, which led to the banning of a number of student leaders.

will the DP similarly continue in assisting government repression - in the townships, on the border, in regard to detention without trial? The past record of many on the national board in such matters is not good.

This, of course, is a grand time to lambast the left. The most democratic movement is bruised, exhausted, depleted, prossecutions and harassment.

The DP is going for white power, not the broader body of South Africans, which is why the exclusion of MPs from other parties, like Helen Suzman, Louis Luyt. The move will be applauded by the more conservative whites.

The decision by the party's national board suggests that this batch-punch of big capital, local democrats, foreign investors, blackmail and prominent ex-Nationalists is determined not to be seen in the party of someone close to the United Democratic Front.

The DP is going for white power, not the broader body of South Africans, which is why the exclusion of MPs from other parties, like Helen Suzman, Louis Luyt. The move will be applauded by the more conservative whites.

The party's scalped cat response to things said or done by Wynnand Malan in the run-up to the merger also shows its way ahead. Indeed, Malan promised to be as much a stone in the belly of DP conservatives as would Van Eck.

It has been tirelessly instructive to witness the formation of a DP national board which includes, presumably unapologetically, and in excellent standing, people like Louis Luyt, the secret agent used by government to spend R32-million of public moneys to fund the Daily Mail.

It is both bizarre and ironical that Van Eck, whose liberal credentials were earned over many years of public service, is locked out of a so-called liberal, ostensibly broadened and democratised opposition by people falling over backwards to associate with hardly-representative ex-Nationalists. They are welcome, he not. They have a party to merge, a copy, you see.

The event is symbolic of the fact that, whatever powerful outcry is devoted to negotiation, non-violation and democratic principle, the new party is in danger of becoming only marginally better than the old United Party, which ingratiated itself with conservative black masses can instinctively associate - in company with a growing number of whites. They will see that the rapid spreading of wealth helped by modest state intervention, against the background of a rethought social democratic strategy in a changed world, is everything and insurance policy.

That will leave the DP what it always should have been - the party of big business. Without Van Zyl Slabbert, without Van Eck, probably without Wynnand Malan - or Sampile Tshabalala.

The DP could be doing social democracy a favour.

Ahon Heard was editor of the Cape Times from 1971 to 1987. He was awarded the Gold Medal of Freedom by the International Federation of Journalists in 1989 after an interview with banned ANC leader Oliver Tambo. He now writes for various publications.
The issue of crime and public safety is a major concern for many residents of this city. The recent increase in crime rates has led to increased demands for action from the local government.

The police department has been under scrutiny for its response to these incidents. Critics argue that the department has not done enough to address the problem, while supporters point to recent reductions in crime rates.

The city council is scheduled to hold a public hearing on the matter next week. It remains to be seen what action, if any, will be taken as a result of this discussion.
SA Still at Live to Midnight

The Best in Books
A delegation of women from South Africa, mainly African and Zimbabwean, consisting of 53 women, arrived in South Africa to meet with women in South Africa. Together with women from the ANC and the Communist Party, they held a meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, to discuss the roots of the crisis in our country and the South African region.

Most of the South African women who attended the historic meeting are home with overwhelming success. The delegation members were able to return to South Africa.
CALLS TO SHORTEN SA ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Pleas to shorten SA's "long-distance" election campaigns were made at the weekend.

Political analyst Willem Kleynhans said there were six months of costly, economically disruptive electioneering ahead.

What the politicians had to say from the hustings could be said in half the time it normally took them in a traditional SA election campaign, he said.

But, until the political parties had the sophisticated equipment and computers needed to beef up the mechanics of electioneering, SA would have to put up with long campaigns. He added government should subsidise the parties to buy the equipment.

DP MP Harry Schwarz said he strongly favoured a shorter campaign, but the moment President P W Botha announced an election was to be held the campaign was triggered.

"Even although the election will only be proclaimed later, the country has already been plunged into an election environment," he said.

More court divisions rejected

Political Staff}

CAPE TOWN — Calls for the establishment of the Supreme Court, based in Western Transvaal, were dismissed by the Constitutional Court, the country's highest court.

Chief Justice Alfred Polyakov, delivering the court's judgment, said the state was not in a position to establish a new court until its financial position was clearer.
Robert Gertel in London

SA's new European Could Sink Your
22.92

It's Positive Reform Before. 92
the ideal camp
sow discussion
The carpet-backers
Dramatist attacks lack of truth in SA

One of the "angry young men" of South African theatre delivered a blistering attack at the weekend on the lack of truth in society and the role of the church in perpetuating this situation.

He also criticised the evils of apartheid and censorship.

Mr Deon Opperman (27) stunned his audience, co-hosted by Pact, the Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuurvereniging (ATKV) and the magazine Insign, at the State Theatre in Pretoria.

Censorship, he said, had its "cancerous fingers" deep in our life and Afrikaans had — in the land of states of emergency, detention without trial and oppression — "turned sour in the throat like milk in the sun". The artist had the task to seek the Holy Grail of truth, he said.

Obituary

Sydney Pillay

The Transvaal leader of the Solidarity Party, Mr Sidney Pillay died at the weekend of a heart attack. Mr Pillay of Bakherton, Springs was 64.

He is survived by his wife and five children.

The chairman of the House of Delegates, Mr Boetie Abramjee, said yesterday he wanted, on behalf of the entire council, to express his sincere condolences to the Pillay family. — Sapa.
DP slams Govt over proposal for Indian removal

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Democratic Party has slammed Government suggestions that the Indians of Pageview should move to Mayfair.

"This is a disgraceful disregard for people who have owned their homes for so many years," Mr Peter Soal, DP MP for Johannesburg North said today.

He was reacting to Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Roelf Meyer's disclosure last week that an MP for the area he was opposed to Pageview becoming a free settlement area.

Mr Meyer said that he believed the 42 Indian families in Pageview could move to neighbouring Mayfair, which is also in his constituency of Johannesburg West.

"After many years of peaceful pleading to be allowed to stay, they are simply being swept away from the place where they and their families have lived for many years on ground given to them by President Kruger."
Apartheid rejected at historic meeting

Tears and laughter as women share views

By Robin Drew,
The Star’s Africa
News Service

HARARE — A delegation of 53 mainly Afri-
kaans-speaking women from South Africa
cried, laughed and sang together with
women exiles belonging to the ANC and with
women of Zimbabwe’s ruling Zanu (PF)
party at a three-day meeting in Harare.

Most of the South Africans returned home yester-
day after the historic get-together, described
as "an overwhelming success" by Mrs Jenny
Boraine of the Institute for a Democratic Alter-
native in South Africa (Idasa).

A statement said the aim of the meeting was to
exchange views and come to a common under-
standing of the nature and source of the conflict
in South Africa.

"It was agreed that every effort must be made
to dismantle apartheid as it is the root cause of
the crisis in our country and the southern African
region," said the communiqué.

ANC national executive committee members
said afterwards: "The women will go home with a
vision of what is possible in South Africa.

"The young Afrikaners saw how much they
have been lied to and they recognised the power
of the Government's propaganda machine.

"They found us to be normal human beings and
not the devils we had been painted as."

Leading ANC members present included Mrs
Ruth Mompati, Mrs Lindiwe Mabuza and Mrs
Gertrude Shope.

There were discussions behind closed doors
about the armed struggle and the reasons for its
adoption by the ANC and also about conscription
of young whites into the armed forces.

Mrs Boraine said it was no good whites talking
only to each other.

"We need to hear what the black people have to
say and to hear it directly from them," she said.

The concluding statement said there was broad agreement
to continue the exchange of views and it was agreed the
shape of the future South Africa depended on participation
and contribution of all women.

The South African delegates were from many parts of South
Africa and all walks of life. They were there as individuals
and their political affiliations included the National Party.
Hendrickse accused of 'evading' corruption

By Tim Cohen

Labour Party leader the Reverend Allan Hendrickse has refused to comment on a 47-page report alleging corruption in the management committee which controls coloured areas in Johannesburg.

The report, which makes allegations of corrupt land allocation and electoral fraud, was compiled earlier this year by the United Civic Association (UCA), a minority group in the South Western management committee.

The UCA executive committee said it was deeply disappointed by Mr Hendrickse's response and described it as an "evasive cover-up".

Its leader, Mr Dudley Arends, said it as an attempt "to put on a brave face" before the general election.

In a letter to the UCA, Mr Hendrickse wrote: "I have to inform you that the first part of the memorandum compiled by your association deals with alleged corruption by members of the Eldorado Park management committee and a Member of Parliament and his wife about which the Administration cannot comment."

The UCA report includes sworn affidavits from two Eldorado Park residents who allege that before last October's municipal elections they were asked to cast their votes under false names.

It also states that the MP for the area, Mr D H Mateman, and two councillors, Mrs M E Mateman and Mr S S Adams, were listed as "silent members" of Hopewillith Investments, a close corporation allocated a property by the management committee for R300,000.

The council minutes record that Mr Mateman (who was a councillor at the time) and Mrs Mateman were asked to recuse themselves while the item was considered.

However, the UCA claims Mr Adams did not recuse himself despite the fact that he was bound to profit from the allocation.

Mrs Mateman, now chairman of the management committee, last night said she would respond after having read the report.
Vermaas assets ‘R153m’ short

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Pretoria attorney Mr Albert Vermaas’s liabilities exceed his assets by R153,8m, the liquidators of his estate said in a letter to creditors sent on March 31.

The figures are derived from unaudited book values and estimated realisable values.

“We are not in a position to indicate whether there will be a dividend at this early stage, as all transactions relating to the assets and liabilities of Vermaas must be investigated,” the letter says.

“This is emphasised with respect to the potential claim from the Receiver of Revenue to an amount of R15m and the effect thereof on any amount distributable, if any, to other creditors.”

The book value of Mr Vermaas’s single largest asset — affiliate companies in Vereo Holdings — is R104,561,629, but it has no estimated realisable value.

Other book value assets which have no realisable values are a R26m investment in Eurobank, 100 shares each in Eurotrust and Reef Acceptances and the W.A. Vermaas & Co capital account of R107,785.

Loans and liabilities (book value and realisable value) is given as R161,3m.

Mr Vermaas’s game farm Sebaka has a book value of R700,000 but a realisable value of only R300,000; his home has a book and realisable value of R230,000; his luxury cars and boat a book value of R1,599,000 and a realisable value of R750,000.

The letter notes that the liquidators are negotiating with the Reserve Bank with a view to re-lease the assets it has attached.

According to documents handed in to the Master of the Pretoria Supreme Court, agents for Mr Vermaas’s deposit-taking scheme received very large commissions on investors’ monies.

The documents show that Mr Vermaas generally offered interests of between 40% and 65% and investors were usually paid about 20% of that with the agents taking the balance as commission.

A printout of computer records showing investors’ names, the amount of the investment, rate of interest paid and the names of the agents who received commission on the investments and the percentage interest they received was handed in during the first meeting of Mr Vermaas’s creditors.

In the case of Senta-Oes, for example, eight agents were paid commission totalling 40.2%, more than double the interest received by the investor, Senta-Oes.
By Peter Fabricus, Political Correspondent

The South African Government was challenged today to say if it had official arms dealings with Irish guerrillas.

Mr Dave Dalling, Democratic Party defence spokesman, said the last thing South Africa needed was to be branded as a country contributing to world terror.

This followed disclosures that Paris-based South African diplomat Mr Daniel Storm had been trapped in a secret arms deal with members of the para-military Ulster Defence Association.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has been tight-lipped about the affair.

It has only confirmed that a person by the name of Daniel Storm is based at the Paris embassy and that the matter is being investigated.

Allegations have been made in British newspapers that Mr Storm works either for Armscor or the National Intelligence Service, but local diplomatic sources said he was listed as a diplomat.

Mr Dalling said the South African Government had to explain urgently whether it was dealing with Irish insurgents.

He said the Government had to answer the following questions:

1. Was Mr Storm acting on his own or with official approval?
2. Which branch of government did Mr Storm work for and what were the parameters of his duties?
3. Was South Africa going to provide arms in exchange for the missile parts?
4. Was South Africa involved in previous dealings with the Ulster Defence Association?
5. Was South Africa involved in arms deals with any other guerrilla groups?

Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party defence spokesman said the Government should take the country into its confidence.

"We are not against, shall I say, clandestine operations to obtain arms."

"But if terrorist organisations are involved, we should know about it."

It is understood that Mr Storm will be recalled to South Africa.
Women face future together

"Women Facing The Future Together" is the title of a lunchtime forum for business and professional women, which will be launched by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) this week.

Organisers say the forum aims to:

- Provide a platform for democratic-thinking people to give their perspectives on aspects of the South African situation and options for the future.
- Encourage women across the broad spectrum of South African society to exchange views on issues of common concern. This includes the contribution women can make to bring about a democratic society.

The guest speakers at the launch on Friday are Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Idasa director of policy and planning, on "Moving into the 1990s" and Mrs Sally Motlana, of the Black Housewives League, on "Being a woman in South Africa".

Additional meetings of "Women Facing the Future Together" will be held at the Mariston Hotel, corner Koch and Claims streets, Joubert Park on June 23, August 18, October, 20 and December 5.

Community leader Mrs Ellen Kuzwayo is one of the supporters of the forum.

For more information, please contact Melody Emmett or Lisa Seifl at (011) 483-3560.
Beeld calls for PW to step down now

Political Reporter

The government-supporting Afrikaans morning newspaper Beeld has pledged its unequivocal support to National Party leader Mr. F.W. de Klerk for the State Presidency.

In a stinging editorial today, Beeld said it was time that Mr. de Klerk officially become State President. The Government had of late become paralysed as everyone waited for the new man to take over the reins.

It had been more than 14 days since President Botha had confirmed to an appreciative parliamentary audience that he would step down after the general election — expected to be held on September 13, according to Beeld.

"Is it really necessary that a situation which now begins to look unbearable should drag one week short of a full five months?"

Issues of great importance were demanding urgent attention like the release of Nelson Mandela and the Group Areas Act.

Footballer slated for playing in SA

HARARE — A storm has broken over the episode in which a Zimbabwean football player, Boy Ndlou, went to South Africa to play a game for National Soccer League club Jomo Cosmos.

Ndlou has been condemned "to hell" by the Minister of Sport, Mr. David Kwini, who said he should be banned from playing soccer in Zimbabwe for a long time.

But Zimbabwe football officials say Ndlou did not fully understand the implications of his actions. — The Star's Africa News Service.

Macbeth is on at Wits

The Wits Theatre will be presenting the Transvaal matric English network play, "Macbeth" nightly from tomorrow until Saturday May 6.

Performances commence at 8 pm and Saturday matinees at 2.30 pm. There will be no shows on Sundays or public holidays.

Special school discounts are available. For block booking or inquiries, telephone 716-4071, or book through Computicket. — Staff Reporter.
Social influence is caused by eight currents: pattern, prestige, conformity, reference, authority, information, punishment, and reward. These currents operate in varying degrees to influence behavior. Among the most powerful is the current of reference, which occurs when a person looks to others for guidance on how to behave. This can be seen in social groups, where members model the behavior of group leaders or influencers.

In the context of education, the influence of reference is evident in the way students adopt the behaviors and attitudes of their peers and teachers. This is particularly true in the area of science education, where students are expected to conform to certain norms and expectations. The influence of reference can also be observed in the way students are influenced by their peers' achievements and aspirations, which can impact their own motivation and performance.

In conclusion, the current of reference is a powerful force in social influence, and understanding its impact is crucial for educators and policymakers. By recognizing the role of reference in shaping behavior, we can work to create environments that encourage positive behavior and attitudes, rather than simply conforming to the expectations of others.
Jo'burg Nats to ask govt to allow Sunday movies

THE ruling NP caucus in the Johannesburg city council last night decided to ask Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee to allow film shows on Sundays.

NP council leader and management committee chairman Jan Burger said the preamble to the SA constitution entrenched religious freedom, so a ban on Sunday movies could not be justified.

The former PFP opposition in the council campaigned for years for Sunday movies, but encountered strong opposition from NP leader the late Danie van Zyl.
CAPE TOWN — Government paid more than R2m in 1983 for two farms owned by Albert Vermaas in the Cullinan district, Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen said in Parliament yesterday.

The farms Christiansrus and Sandspuit were acquired by the SA Development Trust in about 1983.

Land in the district was purchased for incorporation in KwaNdebele.

Viljoen said the remaining extents of Portions 2 and 7 of the farm Sandspuit 189 JR were acquired from Verco (Pty) Ltd, of which WA Vermaas was the sole director.

The Farms Commission found Vermaas owned 100% of Verco shares.

Viljoen said Christiansrus 182 JR was also acquired from Vermaas. These farms were expropriated for R2 847 500, including game value.

The property evaluation was approved by the former Community Development Board.

"The properties were expropriated for the thus approved valuation of R1 965 000. The owner was, however, not satisfied with this price and instituted a claim in the Supreme Court, which was settled out of court. A further amount of R22 500 was offered on advice of the State's legal representatives," Viljoen said.
Political structures must be legitimate.

Cape Town - Although simultaneously
dinking and consuming the filtered water.

Draft of 2020 Constitution, with the words "are" being added to the text to correct a typographical error.
Soviet envoy wants contact

THE Soviet Union believes that contacts with South Africa are useful "because they make it possible to better understand each other," the Russian ambassador-at-large Vyacheslav Ustinov, has said.

Mr Ustinov is expected to head the Soviet delegation which will visit South Africa at the end of this month to attend a meeting of the joint commission between South Africa, Angola and Cuba to be held in Cape Town.

It will be the first time that Soviet officials will officially visit South Africa since the two countries broke off diplomatic relations in 1956.

The Africa News Organisation, ANC, reported from Moscow that Mr Ustinov said in an interview that the Soviet Union regarded its participation in the joint commission as a possibility to outline our views on different issues, including the internal situation in South Africa.

"Our talks take place in a constructive spirit. There is no rivalry between us, nor can there be any. We have made it clear that we have no interests in that region, except humanitarian. We stand for political freedom for the African majority, just as for all nations and radical minorities in South Africa," he said.
DP: hundreds of new members signed up

THE DP's first two weeks of existence had been "conspicuously successful" with committees being established in several NP strongholds and hundreds of new members signed up, a party spokesman said yesterday.

DP communications director James Sefo said 1,500 members had been enrolled and thousands more were in the pipeline.

The PFP, IP and NDM had a combined membership before the merger of 45,000.

Launch

Sefo said new memberships proved the DP's drawing power was greater than the sum of its three constituent parties.

Since the launch, party leaders had addressed 11 major public meetings and at least another 25 were planned for the next three weeks.

The first DP constituency committees were launched in Vereeniging and Klerksdorp. In addition, a meeting in Potchefstroom drew 250 people and other rural meetings were planned for Ceres, Narel and the Free State.

Sefo said one of the DP's biggest strengths was in attracting support in platteland areas where the PFP had previously had little success.

With several months to go before an election, turnouts at DP public meetings had been considerably higher than at average campaign meetings — most of them recorded in NP-held seats.

The DP had drawn 2,500 people to a Cape Town public meeting three days after the April 8 launch. A week later, 1,000 people turned up to hear the three co-leaders: Zach de Beer, Denis Worrall and Wynand Malan, speak in Stellenbosch.

Sefo said the three leaders had a hectic speaking schedule; addressing several meetings a week at venues throughout the country as they capitalised on the momentum created by the DP's launch.

The most successful membership drive in the southern Transvaal region had been in the Johannesburg West constituency of Deputy Minister Reolf Mayor — a DP election target. Malan last week drew 350 people to a meeting in the area.

And last Wednesday, an audience of 400 heard him and Worrall speak in Florida, the seat of Finance Minister Barend du Plessis.
"Untenable" impasse over PW

PETER DELMAR

THE staunchly pro-government Afrikaans daily Beeld yesterday appealed for a speedy resolution to the "untenable" impasse surrounding the presidency.

Top NP sources said the editorial accurately reflected the desire within the NP for new party leader F W de Klerk to replace PW Botha as president as soon as possible.

Questioning whether "a sort of paralysis was not descending on the nation's rulers," Beeld said government urgently needed to address and explain its stand on important issues such as the Group Areas Act and jailings.

ANC leader Nelson Mandela: These questions would play a decisive role in the election, particularly if they were left hanging in limbo...
By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan was today challenged to resign as the Blowpipe missile crisis showed signs of damaging relations with Britain and France.

British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday expressed great concern at allegations of arms deals between the South African Government and Northern Ireland Protestant extremists, a British government spokesman said.

The spokesman said Mrs Thatcher raised the issue during talks at her Downing Street residence with South African Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis, who reiterated an earlier South African Government statement that Pretoria did not supply arms to terrorist groups.

Today Mr Colin Eglin, Democratic Party foreign affairs spokesman, said that if Mr Daniel Storm, the "diplomat" trapped in an arms deal with Irish loyalist guerrillas, had been involved in "murky arms deals with terrorist organisations, there is no doubt the Minister of Defence should resign."

The Government has now virtually acknowledged that Mr Storm was working for Armscor.

It is understood Mr Storm is still in Paris, but has been recalled to face an inter-departmental probe.

Government sources said this would involve Foreign Affairs, the Defence Force and Armscor.

Their aim would be to determine whether Mr Storm had exceeded "the reasonable needs of South Africa" and secondly whether there had been any dealings in the past with any shadowy organisations.

Both General Malan and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha strongly stressed that Mr Storm was not authorised to supply arms to "terrorist organisations" as alleged in reports of the incident.

Preventing repetition

If he had "exceeded his authority, the necessary steps would be taken -- also to prevent a repetition," they said.

Mr Botha said the South African Government had investigated the matter and wished to point out that "it is Armscor's task to maintain South Africa's defensive capability."

General Malan said the matter was being investigated. He said that South Africa sometimes had to use "unconventional means" to guard its security and development because of the international arms embargo.

"Whenever unconventional action is taken, there are limits within which the action can take place. It is South African Government policy to provide no support or weapons to terrorist organisations."

"It it should emerge that the allowed limits were overstepped in the present case, this is unacceptable to the Government."

Sapa reports that Mrs Thatcher raised the issue with Mr du Plessis only briefly during the hour-long meeting, which was mostly devoted to the situation in southern Africa.

Opposition Labour Party MP Mr Gerald Kaufman earlier alleged that grenades supplied by South Africa were used by the Protestant Ulster Defence Association in attacks against police in Northern Ireland.

Questioned in parliament by Tory MP, Mr Ivor Stanbrook, whether there was any evidence that South African weapons had been used in "terrorist incidents" in Northern Ireland, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe replied: "It is not possible for me to offer any concluded judgment on that today."

Security sources said the Blowpipe was probably stolen from an army base.
Judge urges: ‘Reconsider’ treason charges

Johannesburg. — Given the spectrum of politics in our society from black to white and far left to far right, a charge of treason should be carefully considered and reconsidered before being brought, Mr Justice Van der Walt said yesterday.

He made this comment at the conclusion of his judgment in the Rand Supreme Court, acquitting unionist Mr Moses Mayekiso and four others on charges of treason and alternative charges of subversion and sedition.

"It is a matter for concern and concern that so much energy and time was spent in the course of this trial on evidence that is unnecessary and relevant by the charge of treason which has proved abortive.

"Treason," he said, "is a crime in a very special category where the ideas and political aspirations of those charged are part of the issue."

Complex society

Mr Justice Van der Walt said that in our strange and complex society, a charge of treason should be considered very carefully before being brought "given the spectrum of politics of the citizens from black to white and from far left to far right, with the grievances and aspirations in most cases legitimate, the intemperate and exaggerated language liberally spiced with political cliches, and most of these citizens striving for a just South Africa."

During his judgment, Mr Justice Van der Walt referred to statements in the press at the time attributed to Mr Mayekiso and which formed part of the state's evidence.

He said the state had built up a persuasive case on these that might possibly indicate a subversive intent and possible furtherance of certain events in the township.

The judge said, however, that taking conditions in Alexandra at the time into account and the Alexandra Action Committee's desire for political support, his evidence before the court could not be rejected and might reasonably be true.

Mr Justice Van der Walt noted in particular Mr Mayekiso's meetings with Alexandra's administrator, Mr Steve Burger, and other local authorities. "This, in my view, refutes any suggestion of a subversive intent," he said.

He said it was evident the support by the five accused and the AAC of the rent boycott was a form of protest against conditions in Alexandra and the perceived corruption of the councillors — not to make Alexandra un- governable but to upgrade living conditions.

The judge also said a strong case had been made out against Mr Paul Tshabalala concerning his participation in the people's court at 31, 7th Avenue.

He added, however, that the single person who testified on this was an extremely poor witness and while the court did not think Mr Tshabalala had been completely truthful, his evidence that he had only mediated on domestic problems could reasonably be true.

Mr Justice Van der Walt described the minutes of the AAC meetings from its inception in February 1986 until its demise with the arrest of four of the five in June that year as the "most important part of the defence's evidence."

"Despite a faint suggestion by the state that it is not genuine, I'm satisfied on the evidence before the court that it is," he said.

"The importance of the minutes lies in that it affords an insight into the thoughts of the AAC executive and actions at the time covered by the indictment."
Third Trek is about to begin

This time it's going to take place on an intellectual level

FOCUS ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Afrikaner is about to embark on his Third Trek, which is likely to have consequences just as far-reaching as his two earlier migrations. What is different this time is that it will be a migration of the mind and across new terrain, whereas the two earlier treks were physical.

But let us first explode a few myths about the Afrikaners. They are not a monolith, there is no single Afrikaner type. Membership of the Afrikaner volk does not imply a single, rigid mindset. Rather, there is an evolving and changing spectrum of beliefs.

Consider the following types:
- Homo Afrikaner Prometheus (Power Empire) — typified by the modern-day Boer on commando duty in a border area.
- Homo Afrikaner Puritanus (Right Way Ideology) — typified by the rural Dutch Reformed Church elder.

**General Smuts**
- Homo Afrikaner Bureaucratus (Right Way Ideology) — the civil servant.
- Homo Afrikaner Pragmatist (Pragmatic Enterprise) — the emerging Afrikaner Yippie/business executive.
- Homo Afrikaner Humanus (Equitable Harmony) — typified by the socially aware and egalitarian church leader.
- Homo Afrikaner Integratus (Integrative Evolution) — the Afrikaner of complex thinking who knows society is changing.
- Homo Afrikaner Globalis (Global Renewal) — the planetary visionary (a rare species typified by the late General Jan Smuts, Sir Laurens van der Post and, perhaps, some of today's Afrikaner writers and philosophers).

The types will sometimes overlap and they represent, in general, a ratcheting process in which the mindset of primordial group solidarity to more complex modes of thought. Yet, in spite of this wide spectrum, most Afrikaners still fall within the definition of "the volk."

Afrikanerdom has always had a strong ideological content, a response to external pressures from the indigenous peoples they encountered in Africa (increasingly so after they trekked from the Cape) and from British imperialism.

But this strong ideological base has been changing steadily over recent years. Although most Afrikaners would still describe themselves as such, exposure to the materialism of an industrial society has profoundly altered the mindset of large numbers. They have increasingly been shaped by the cosmopolitan First World values and reject the values systems of a previous generation. They find themselves sharing a value system with large numbers of English-speakers and an increasing number of blacks who are also ratcheting through to First World mindsets.

These new developments are most visible in Afrikaner youth. It might be regarded as peripheral and superficial that so many should favour professionalism in rugby or that others should support cricket. But these are important indications of changing values.

Afrikanerdom is already receptive to such developments, but could still be alienated by world racism.

However, it seems that whatever the international community might or might not do, the whites are already cracking for the Afrikaner Third Trek (though this time they are the blacks of the intellect). The First Trek was a physical one from the Cape Colony, to escape British rule and the instability of the Eastern Frontier and to satisfy land hunger and sheer wanderlust.

The Second Trek was also physical in the sense that it was a trek from the impoverished plateau to the towns. But it was a trek of the mind in that the Afrikaner had to come to terms with material disadvantage. He had to devise new strategies to cope with the challenge, which resulted in the ideology of Afrikaner nationalism.

The Afrikaner's political mobilisation in order to get into his hands the levers of state power — then use them to the advantage of his own people — is (in Afrikaner terms) one of the successes stories of the century.

But every solution contains the seeds of its own destruction. The Afrikaner's new affluence and education exposed him to First World values which undermined the old ideological certitudes.

It also became obvious to him that Afrikaner advancement had been at the expense of others, and this was neither morally tenable nor safe in the long run.

That is why the Afrikaner is about to embark on his Third Trek. It is a trek of the mind which will bring him into contact and close cooperation with people who share the same value system. English-speaking blacks, all of whom are ratcheting in their own way into more complex systems of thought.

**Common cause**

The bustle of the inspan is evident in the Democratic Party. The stir is likely to gather itself very soon within the National Party itself.

This is a trek in which the Afrikaner has to discard his sectionalism and seek common cause with others in carrying prosperity and First World values to the rest of a continent which is desperate for a proper lead from people born of Africa. It is possible because the values of all involved in the effort — white and black — already coincide or are very close to it.

 tomorrow: Who are the Afrikaners?
China has a lesson for South Africa — Schlemmer

By Helen Grange

South Africa could learn a great deal from the Republic of China's reformist policies, especially in respect of housing, job creation and production strategies, said Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, director for the Centre of Policy Studies (CPS) at Wits University.

Speaking at a CPS briefing on "Policy Developments in China and their relevance to South Africa", Professor Schlemmer said South Africa could benefit from the kind of "comprehensive, integrated approach to economic development practised in China".

"We could learn from China's efforts to educate behaviour by instilling in people an understanding of how difficult it is to change a society," he said.

Professor Schlemmer said, however, that there were many pitfalls in China's economic structure that should be avoided in the South African context.

"China has a huge social welfare institution which provides inferior service because the government cannot afford to run it properly," he said.

Mr Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point, said South Africa and China experienced the same problems, arising from a combination of First and Third World economies, but that China had made a "hard nosed economic decision" to open the country to world trade.
pledges support for FW

Political Reporter

The Government-supporting Afrikaans newspaper Beeld has pledged its unequivocal support for National Party leader Mr. F.W. de Klerk for the State Presidency.

"In a 'stinging' editorial yesterday," Beeld said, "it was time that Mr. de Klerk officially become State President. The Government had 'of late become paralysed as everyone waited for the new man to take over the reins."

APPRECIATIVE

It had been more than 14 days since President Botha had confirmed to an appreciative parliamentary audience that he would step down after the general election — expected to be held on September 13, according to Beeld.

"Is it really necessary that a situation which now begins to look unbearable should drag on a week short of a full five months?"

Issues of great importance — including the Group Areas Act and the release of Nelson Mandela — demanded urgent attention.
Violence key issue at ANC talks with women

Political Reporter

The use of violence to bring about a democratic, non-racial South Africa was the most contentious issue discussed by a delegation of about 50 South African women who met 30 African National Congress women in Harare at the weekend, according to tour leader Mrs Jenny Boraine.

Speaking from Zimbabwe yesterday, Mrs Boraine said consensus was reached that continuous dialogue was the most effective way in which to seek peaceful political solutions for South Africa.

The ANC delegation generally agreed that violence and conflict were wrong. But no resolution was passed that there would be an end to violence, neither from the ANC's side nor from the South African Government's side.

She confirmed that three members of the ANC's national executive — Ms Barbara Masekela, Ms Gertrude Shope and Ms Ruth Mompati — attended the three-day congress entitled "Women in the struggle for peace".

The tour, sponsored by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), included talks with women from Zanu-PF, among others Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

Mrs Boraine said it was a moving and emotional experience to meet South African women in exile.
Hackles rise over 'sexist' DP tee-shirt

JENNY VIALL

SEXIST or sexy? The new DP tee-shirt has put up the hackles of many women, who find the wording on the tee-shirt offensive and sexist.

The tee-shirt shows two cartoon characters holding up the DP logo: "Hey, Koos, let's put the new DP logo on this chick's chest," says one. Koos answers: "Chick? Piet moet asseblief nie dof wees nie. Dit is sonder tywel 'n demokrasie 'oke!"

"Ja, well, no fine... Anyway, looks like a national asset to me."

"Nou gaan jy te ver met jou patriotism."

"Nog nooit, no never."

"Vat vyf, my mate."

Comments from women range from: "It's sexist and demeaning and portrays us as brainless sex objects" to "It's okay, but I wouldn't wear it."

Lack of sensitivity

One 52-year old woman said: "I've always been a liberal and worked for the PFP for many years. However, if this is indicative of their level of awareness, I am seriously reconsidering working for them. This kind of image is aimed at the macho guy in the pub. First they throw out Van Eck, and now this. It shows an extraordinary lack of intelligence and sensitivity."

Some women felt it had a limited appeal because of the word chick. "I'm a grandmother, and I would certainly not wear it — everybody would think I'm a fool — I'm not a chick. I'm too old."

Another woman in her late 4Os said she wasn't particularly offended from a "sexist" point of view — "I'm past worrying about what people call me," she said, "I just think it's totally pointless. Who do they think is going to wear it? Bimbos?"

Most women agree it is sexist: "Calling a woman a chick is offensive — we don't have feathers and wings."

"It's demeaning and belittling: By calling women chicks or birds you diminish their status as people, objectifying them and reducing them to the level of brainless animals. Perhaps the DP must look again at how they view women and the role of women in a future South Africa."

Many women, although not offended, felt it wasn't a clever thing to do. They felt that using "chick" was gratuitous: "What does it mean? Why use 'chick'? It has no meaning in the context of a political party. Why bring chicks into it?"

One woman was prepared to give the DP the benefit of the doubt: "Maybe in the context of cartoon characters, it is meant to be funny. It doesn't really work, though."

Another woman felt particularly strongly about the tee-shirt: "I am not surprised! It is merely a reflection of how narrow the political understanding is of so many so-called democrats who operate within the parliamentary system. But give them time — by the year 2000 they might have come up against the clout of the 51 percent oppressed majority — ie women."

Below the cartoon characters is a slogan that says: One Nation, One Future. Judging by reactions to the tee-shirt, it seems that the DP must reconsider the sensitivities of a large part of the nation.

Model Jenni Leonard and the "offensive" DP tee-shirt.
Break out of your cocoons, Afrikaners told

By BRONWYN DAVIDS, Staff Reporter

AFRIKANERS should break out of their cocoons and start asking questions about what is happening in South Africa, Democratic Party adviser Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert told 200 Matie students.

He was guest speaker at the launch of the Democratic Party at the Stellenbosch University campus yesterday.

"You and your children will live in the new South Africa and it is your duty to break out of your Afrikaner cocoons and find out what is happening in this country."

"In spite of the government's divisive structures, all South Africans will be one nation soon. You should go and find out what people think.

"Within the barriers of the state there is only one party that will stand for one nation, no discrimination and democracy at the next elections — and that is the DP."

"Now is the time for serious debate, criticism and argument. Now is the time to ask what sort of political, economic, law and order and education system is suitable for this country."

It was time for Afrikaners to leave behind their "primitive" political thought processes.

"The Conservative Party is nothing but a National Party that has remained behind with the old system of social engineering."

He asked a CP member what would happen to Hillbrow if his party came into power. Would it be black or white?

"He said: 'We will just make it part of Soweto.'"

"This is the way the flat-earth society racists have been bred."

Dr Denis Worrall, one of the three leaders, said the party could become the official Opposition and take over government within five years.

Mr Wynand Malan said there was unity between himself, Dr Zac de Beer and Dr Worrall.

He accused the government of being reckless with security. The government boasted of security yet there was internal violence and externally the threat of isolation.

Dr Worrall defended the three-man leadership saying it was a style that worked. It was needed to consolidate the supporters.

The DP could become the official Opposition and take over the government in five years.

Dr de Beer attacked the NP on its lack of commitment to justice.

"Forty years in office have made the fat cats in the NP so complacent, so arrogant that they do not care whether what they are doing is just or not. And when the courts say it is not just, the response of the NP is 'to kick the courts in the teeth,'" Dr de Beer said.
'Stormy life' for Cape Democrats

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

The Cape Democrats, a movement for whites who want to take part in extra-parliamentary politics, celebrates its first anniversary this month.

The CD was founded on April 26 last year. Although chairman Mrs Amy Thornton has been prohibited from taking part in its activities, the CD has become an important political voice by providing public forums on many issues.

During the first year, the CD has spoken out on topics ranging from the municipal elections to the more recent detainees' hunger strike.

It has also looked closely at the Labour Relations Amendment Bill, supported dismissed workers, called for alternative national service and been one of the first organisations to put Aids on its agenda.

The CD initiated the "red ribbon campaign" asking people to wear red ribbons to show their support for detainees on hunger strike.

At a general meeting last year, the CD decided unanimously not to participate in the municipal elections and to campaign around the slogan "One City, One Future".

It has affiliated with the United Democratic Front and adopted the Freedom Charter.

According to members, the organisation is strongly dedicated to democracy.

Decisions are workshopped and the "cult of the individual" is held at bay by having different members of the executive committee chair public meetings.

At the launch last year, advocate Mr Dullah Omar praised members for their courage and said the organisation was likely to have a "stormy life".

Five months after that, executive committee chairman Mrs Amy Thornton was detained during the run-up to the October municipal elections.

Her subsequent release was followed by a restriction order which prohibited her from taking part in the activities of the CD, the United Democratic Front, the Cape Areas Housing Committee and the United Women's Congress.

Her restriction order does not prevent her from commenting to the Press, however, and she believes the CD members have "justified their existence" by achieving many of the goals they set for themselves.

This year, a public meeting on the hunger strike went ahead in the City Hall after the CD applied for an application from the Cape Town Supreme Court to declare the meeting lawful.

The application was postponed sine die after the divisional commissioner of the police gave an assurance that he did not intend prohibiting the meeting.

In the week before its birthday, another meeting will have been held on Namibian independence.

It is this role of educating and informing people which many of their members deem the CD's most important contribution to South African political life.
Danie Steyn quits politics

The Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology and 15-year MP for Wonderboom, Mr. Danie Steyn, today announced his retirement from politics.

Mr. Steyn, 65, who has been active in the National Party for 36 years, will not seek re-election.

He was appointed Minister of Education and Training in 1981 and a year later was made Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs.
Embarquons sur le troisième trek
A man's genes artificially altered divisions via Apartheid
Politics

CAPE TOWN — It was not unusual for exchequer issues in March to be considerably higher than in other months of the year. Finance director-general Chris Stals said yesterday.

He was responding to reports that government ended the fiscal year with a spending spree. In March R7,9bn — almost 14% of total spending — was spent. Monthly spending for the rest of the year did not exceed R6bn.

"Stals said: "This happens every year." All outstanding accounts — including for expenditure programmes that might have been undertaken earlier in the financial year — had to be paid before the end of the year.

Stals could not explain why almost 32% of improvement of conditions of service spending took place in March.

But Commission for Administration chief director Johan Raath said this was mainly as a result of departments submitting claims for the 15% salary increase granted to public employees from January 1.

After administrative procedures had been followed, most departments had submitted their first claims for the salary increases granted to their officials only in March.

Some spending was also owing to departments claiming for occupational specific salary improvements before the end of the financial year.

Although most occupational specific improvements were generally announced in November, departments tended to fund these themselves and claim the money back from the Improvement of Conditions of Service Vote before the financial year-end.
Danie Steyn to stand down in next election

CAPE TOWN — Economic Affairs and Technology Minister Danie Steyn is to retire from politics after the next general election.

In a statement he said he had informed his constituents he would not be making himself available for re-election.

Steyn, who has had a 35-year association with the NP, said he would continue as an ordinary member of the party to give it his help and support.

He has represented the Wonderboom constituency since 1974 and has been a Cabinet Minister since 1983. — Sapa.
Will Stals replace De Kock?

Top finance officials to get new jobs

MIKE ROBERTSON
and GERTA STEYN

Two of government's top finance officials, Gerhard Croser and Chris Stals, are to get new jobs.

Stals is to be appointed special adviser to Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and Croser is to take over as Finance director-general.

Croser, who has been chief executive officer, policy, since 1986, is a career civil servant who has spent almost 30 years in the Department of Finance. He was the architect of the RSCs - created in terms of his report on local authority finance.

No stranger to controversy, Croser was the only member of the Jacobs Committee to express reservations about the abolition of prescribed assets. A Stellenbosch B Com graduate, he has been an outspoken critic of excessive government spending and the financing of current spending through borrowing.

Du Plessis is expected to announce the Croser/Stals changes when he returns from London at the end of the week.

While it was speculated yesterday that the moves were a precursor to Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock's possible retirement at the end of next year, when his five-year term ends, well-placed sources emphatically denied that.

The end of De Kock's term will virtually coincide with Stals's expected return to the Bank.

Monetary officials expect Stals to return to the Bank in August next year when his secondment to the department ends, although this is by no means certain.

Stals, who has been tipped for a long time to take over from De Kock, was seconded from the Bank to the department in August 1985 when he was senior deputy governor.

Asked to comment on the expected announcement, Stals would only say: "This is still being considered. The minister will make an announcement within a few days."

Top finance officials to get new jobs

It is understood Stals will concentrate on certain specialised aspects of the department's work, while Croser takes over the day-to-day running.

High on Stals's list of priorities will be the re-negotiation of the debt standstill. The present standstill expires in June next year.

He will also concentrate on the activities of the tax advisory committee, in particular the introduction of VAT.

Stals and Du Plessis have apparently been keen for some time that the director-general be freed of administrative responsibilities and be allowed to play a more hands-on role in certain key areas.
SOVIETS 'KEEN ON BETTER LINKS'

PRETORIA — The Soviets were clearly looking at the possibilities of future economic links and cooperation with SA, especially in mining, Institute for International Affairs director-general John Barratt said last night.

He told the Artisan Staff Association’s annual congress in Port Elizabeth that this indicated a big change in hard-line Soviet policy and it had required a response from SA which had been surprisingly positive.

A completely new way of thinking away from the “total onslaught dogma” of the past was needed from the country’s policy makers.

An increase in Soviet diplomatic and political influence in southern Africa not only on the Angola/Namibia issue but also on others, including the settlement of SA’s internal political conflict, was likely.

Barratt said there was no doubt the Soviet Union was taking more interest in SA with non-official contacts being encouraged and increasing meetings at official level.

The “total onslaught” was based on the premise that the Soviet government was the mastermind or puppet master of all external and internal attacks on the SA system.

In fact, the dogma greatly exaggerated the Soviet role — even at the height of the Soviet influence in Africa in the ‘70s.

Barratt said the new thinking in Soviet policy on regional conflicts had a big impact on southern African developments, especially in the Namibian issue.

The policy now was not to support efforts to seek a military solution but to promote political settlements. There was a greater political will on all sides to settle conflicts which wasted resources and prevented development.

GERALD REILLY

Jobs pool lags badly
SOVIETS KEEN ON BETTER LINKS

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GERALD REILLY
Restructuring suggested in report

President's Council might include blacks

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Blacks could become members of the President's Council in terms of a recommendation in a report, released yesterday, on the restructuring of the council.

The report, drawn up by an ad hoc committee of the council, also recommends that membership of the council be reduced from the present 60 to 36.

The investigation was undertaken at the request of President Botha.

The committee was asked to look into the rationalisation of the council's advisory function in terms of the Constitution in order to reorganise it into a part-time council consisting of persons with the necessary expertise and experience.

It also had to investigate the possibility of performing the functions of part-time or statutory councils or boards whose functions overlapped with its own, such as the President's Economic Advisory Council, the National Manpower Commission, the National Welfare Council and the Council for Population Development.

The report also had to deal with the council's present powers to resolve clashes between the Government and some of the Houses of Parliament — the council has the power to push through legislation that has been turned down by some of the Houses.

The way to black membership of the council is opened by a recommendation for the scrapping of sections of the Constitution that limit membership to persons who qualify for election or nomination to one of the Houses.

Mr Botha has in the past expressed himself in favour of the possibility of black members.

The report recommends that the council's decision-making function on legislation be retained. It also recommends that the rationalisation of the council and other statutory bodies should not take place at this stage but that a greater degree of co-ordination and joint planning of the activities of the council and these bodies be promoted.

The report suggests that a smaller council should remain a full-time body consisting of 12 members designated by the leader of the majority party in the House of Assembly, six by the majority party in the House of Representatives and three by the majority party in the House of Delegates.

The President would appoint 15 members, six of whom would not be supporters of the majority parties.

The nomination of members by the President would ensure legislation while providing the opportunity to bring in expertise for specific needs.

The committee says that, through its reports — many of which have been fully or partly accepted and implemented by the Government — the council has been an instrument of reform.
Russians join the big indaba in Cape Town

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — This city will be invaded by Russians, Cubans, Angolans and Americans from today as delegates arrive for the third scheduled meeting of the tripartite Joint Commission (JC) which monitors the peace accords in Namibia and Angola.

This will be the first official Soviet visit to South Africa since the two countries broke off diplomatic relations in 1959.

The JC will start meeting in the Cape Sun hotel tomorrow morning and is scheduled to continue on Friday and the conclusion will depend upon progress.

Discussions will centre on the agreement reached at the JC’s extraordinary meeting last Thursday that security forces in northern Namibia should withdraw to base for 90 hours from 6pm today to allow SWAPO insurgents inside Namibia safe passage back to Angola.

The progress of the agreement will be carefully monitored by the JC, diplomatic sources said.

In town for deadline

They said it was fortuitous that the deadline would expire while the delegations were still in Cape Town, which would allow them to discuss any problems which might arise.

A delegation of six Russian observers will be headed by special diplomatic envoy Mr Vyacheslav Ustinov.

Mr Ustinov has been reported as saying that he regards the JC discussion as an opportunity to outline new views on various matters — including the internal situation in South Africa.

The large Cuban delegation of 28, including nine journalists, will be led by Mr Carlos Aldana.

Heading the Angolan delegation of 11 will be General Franza Ndala.

The South African delegation will be headed by Mr Niel van Heerden, Director-General of Foreign Affairs, and will include the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, and Dr Niel Barnard, chief of the National Intelligence Service.

The American observer delegation will be headed by Mr Charles Freeman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa.

The American and Soviet delegations are due to arrive together this morning on a commercial flight from London.

The Angolans are due to arrive at DF Malan in their own aircraft at 5pm and the Cubans at 9.30pm.

It will not be all work and no play for the diplomats. Ample time has been set aside for leisure activities and South Africa is anxious to repay the hospitality it received at the two previous scheduled meetings of the JC — especially the one in Havana.
First official visit in years

Soviets say SA contacts are useful

The Star's Africa News Service

The Soviet Union believes that contacts with South Africa are useful "because they make it possible to better understand each other," the Soviet ambassador-at-large Mr Vyacheslav Ustinov has said.

Mr Ustinov is expected to head the Soviet delegation which will visit South Africa later this week to attend a meeting of the Joint Commission between South Africa, Angola and Cuba to be held in Cape Town.

It will be the first time that Soviet officials will officially visit South Africa since the two countries broke off diplomatic relations in 1956.

The Africa News Organisation (Afo) reported from Moscow that Mr Ustinov said in an interview that the Soviet Union regarded its participation in the Joint Commission "as a possibility to outline our views on different issues".

Constructive

"Our talks take place in a constructive spirit. There is no rivalry between us, nor can there be any. We have made it clear that we have no interests in that region, except humanitarian. We stand for political freedom to the African majority, just as for all nations and racial minorities in South Africa," he said.

Mr Ustinov said South Africa and the Soviet Union had never been enemies as they had never been involved in any hostile actions "in the literal sense of the word".

"However, since we have different approaches to the political solution of South African problems, we are, apparently, opponents," he said.

The Soviet Union supported the right of the African people to freedom and independence and to use "all means and methods of the struggle that would accord, I specially emphasise this, with the well-known resolutions of the United Nations and its agencies".

Mr Ustinov said South African representatives had agreed that the image of the Soviet Union as an enemy did exist in South Africa and was especially strong among certain sections of the white community.

"On the other hand they noted the South Africans' great interest in the Soviet Union and its perestroika and new way of thinking. They said that practically all speeches by President Gorbachev were published in South Africa, sometimes even earlier than in the west," he said.
Pik suggests a ‘Marshall Plan’ for southern Africa

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has called on European leaders to join South Africa in a “Marshall Plan” for southern Africa.

Mr Botha said yesterday he had suggested the Marshall-type recovery plan for the region when he met European leaders on a tour last month.

He was speaking at a Johannesburg conference organised by the University of South Africa on “Europe 1992.”

"Common interest suggests that Western Europe and the countries of southern Africa should work together to develop the human and natural resources of the region," he said.

In Africa it had been found that capital funds themselves did not bring about development. Managerial and technological competence, personal integrity and dedication in the application of funds were indispensable.

South Africa was short of funds but had a wealth of technical and scientific knowledge."
SA tolerance limited, Malan warns Swapo

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

South Africa's patience with Swapo insurgents in Namibia had limits, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, warned last night.

Speaking at a political activity week at the University of Potchefstroom, General Malan said that South Africa was doing all in its power to advance the peace process, but it was also keeping a close watch on Swapo.

"If the insurgents do not now return to the 16th parallel in Angola we will have to consider and decide what happens ahead."

His advice to Swapo was to end its "provocative opportunism" now. South Africa had gone out of its way to keep the peace process on track.

This was shown by its agreement to confine the security forces to base for 60 hours to allow Swapo insurgents safe passage out of the country.

He said Swapo would profit by taking note that this action was based on a position of strength, and was not a concession made from weakness.
A victory for all those who helped shine spotlight on Mayekiso trial

The scene outside the Rand Supreme Court on Monday after the acquittal of the Alexandre leader.

UNI TED Auto Workers president Mr. Owen Bieber blasted South Africa's apartheid government for the "millicent and outrageous" persecution of a key trade union leader, who was found not guilty on Monday of charges of subversion and sedition.

Moses Mayekiso, general secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (Numsa), and four co-defendants were acquitted by Rand Supreme Court judge P. van der Walt at the close of a trial in Johannesburg that began in October 1967.

The South African authorities knew all along that Mayekiso committed no crime, but they joined him for 90 days and subjected him to a long and costly trial to keep him from his crucial role as the leader of the second largest trade union in South Africa," Mr. Bieber said.

"Mayekiso should have been free to pursue his union's agents of a better life for its members and their families, but instead he sat day after day behind bars of apartheid's jails for crimes he never committed," the UAW president said.

Attention

The Mayekiso trial drew international attention because convictions would have widened significantly the government's ability to prosecute political opponents on treason charges, a widespread practice for what has been considered allowable abuse.

Legal observers said that convictions would have wiped out the line between such dissent and criminal activity -- subjecting a wide range of church and community activities to potential treason indictments for non-violent protest and organizing.

"The acquittal is a victory for the defendants, but also for all those who helped shine the spotlight of international scrutiny on this trial," Mr. Bieber said.

"The UAW is proud to have been a part of the international campaign urging that justice be done in the Mayekiso case.

"When we began this effort, Moses Mayekiso faced the horrible possibility of a hangman's noose," he said.

"Today, he's a free man ready to carry on the struggle." Mr. Bieber convicted a committee of prominent Americans judges and lawyers to monitor the Mayekiso trial shortly after it began in 1967.

Prominent

"The committee includes former justices of the U.S. Supreme Court, three sitting judges on U.S. courts; a former U.S. attorney general, the district attorney of Brooklyn, NY, and a number of other prominent jurists," Benna Schmidt, Jr., president of Yale University and former dean of Columbia University Law School, went to South Africa on behalf of the committee in February to observe the trial first-hand.

He met with the judge presiding over the trial, as well as the Attorney General overseeing the prosecution, the defense attorneys, the defendants.

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- Bannings

In other "shoe" trials of prominent antipartheid activists, Sowetans who have been acquitted have quickly been placed under restrictions preventing them from meeting with groups of five or more, from giving interviews, traveling.

"You have robbed Moses Mayekiso of his freedom for nearly three years, despite his innocence," Mr. Bieber's wife, Nafisa, added.

"I strongly urge your government not to place any restrictions on him," she said. "To restrict them following acquittal would undermine your own policies."

Mr. Bieber commended Judge van der Walt for his brave and out spoken judgment, which should serve as a reminder to South African authorities that treason, subversion and sedition are not charges to be brought casually.

Mayekiso and his co-accused faced charges of treason, subversion and sedition for their efforts to organize township residents, seeking an improved living conditions.

The state claimed they supported rent and consumer boycotts and so-called "people's courts.

Conditions had deteriorated severely in Alexandra in 1965, at least because the government labeled it an "illegal" township with uncooperative residents, unable to live in "lawful" conditions.

Failure

The defendants were accused of organizing rent, street and block committees to put pressure on the local council to improve housing, health services, sewage disposal, economic control and transport.

When final arguments opened in the trial on April 3, the prosecution acknowledged that it had failed to prove the treason charges and moved that they be dropped. Moses's verdict of not guilty came as a crushing blow, a victory for subversion and sabotage.

The UAW president had attempted to visit Mayekiso in John Vorster Square prison in August 1967, while he was arrested without charge, but his request was denied.

Mr. Bieber then met with South Africa's Minister of Justice in Cape Town to protest the decision.

The UAW sponsored a speaking tour earlier that month of Mayekiso's wife, Gaborone, in Detroit, Washington and New York.

Mayekiso and his wife, Nafisa, had lived in the U.S. since 1965, when they were arrested without charge, but his request was denied.

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PRETORIA — SA's public service continued to expand last year — and so did the bureaucratic costs, Commission for Administration figures released yesterday indicate.

They show an increase in exchequer personnel of 13,746 to 857,007 and in total salaries by R397m to R12,653bn — and no general increases were granted in 1988.

Spending on salaries and related expenditure rose from R14,6bn to R15,3bn — an increase of R1,6bn.

Of the exchequer personnel, 730,329 were in administration departments, up by 13,225 compared with 1987; 167,690 in self-governing territories, up by 2,302; and parastatals down by 789 to 59,007.

Total personnel spending increased by R4,3bn to "about" R20bn between 1986 and 1987, with no figure given for 1988.
Vlok: More on Khotso bombing

POLICE are serious about solving cases of alleged terror from right-wing circles and were not “sitting with folded hands and doing nothing”, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

Speaking during the police vote in Parliament, Mr Vlok disclosed additional information about the bomb explosions at Khotso House, headquarters of the South African Council of Churches, Khanya House, headquarters of the Southern Africa Catholic Bishops’ Conference, and Cosatu House:

He said one of the suspected Khotso House bombers had died on September 7 last year at the Northpark Plaza in Northcliff, Johannesburg, when a limpet mine he was allegedly laying exploded, apparently prematurely. The identity documents of the man, Mr Kgoro William Mahodja, had been found in the basement of Khotso House after the bombing, the minister said.

Police, Mr Vlok said, were still searching for two other suspected terrorists in the bombing, one of whom is Mr Khotso Chikane, whose documents and papers were found in one of the seriously damaged vehicles parked in the Khotso House basement.

Mr Vlok said police had repeatedly asked people who had received treatment in hospital after the explosion to contact them. Nobody had yet done so.

A special investigation team under the command of Major-General Joubert, deputy CID chief, which he had appointed last year, had brought interesting facts and information to light.

When this had been made known on January 10 this year, a flood of indignation had been let loose.

In regard to the controversy about a hole in the fence at Cosatu House, the police had established that this hole existed for a considerable time before the explosion and gave entrance only to the backyard, not the building itself.

“It also appears now that it was in reality an escape route in the case there were police raids on the building.”

As far as the fire at Khanya House was concerned and the possible involvement of Mr Burden Strydom, the self-acknowledged leader of the so-called Wit Wolwe, Mr Vlok said he could not say more because of the sub-judice rule.

Regarding the killing of Mr Matthew Goniwe and others, a competent court had pronounced “that no member of the force had anything whatsoever to do with the killings”, the minister said.

Political Staff, Sapa
THE Democratic Party was not a party that would "only tolerate Afrikaans-speaking voters", National Board member Mr Jannie Momberg said last night.

Speaking at a DP meeting in Hout Bay, Mr Momberg said: "It will be a home for those Afrikaners who share the belief in a non-racial, democratic, free-enterprise South Africa. The DP will provide a home for all South Africans, whether they speak Afrikaans or English. People who are being mischievous enough to drive a wedge between language groups are busy with an extremely destructive game."

Mr Momberg said Afrikaners who had joined the DP were people who had for years tried to change the National Party from inside but had found the NP was unable to change.

THE DP's Western Cape region has welcomed the decision of the party's National Board to review the membership applications of the MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, and two MPs in the House of Representatives. The other two MPs were Mr Charles Redcliffe and Mr Cecil Kippen.

The acting chairman of the region, Dr Jannie Hofmeyr, said that since the launch of the DP earlier this month, 2,000 new members had signed up in the Western Cape to boost current membership levels in the area to over 12,000. He said over 500 new members had signed up in Stellenbosch alone.
Stereotypes aside — who are the Africans?

The terms "African", "black", "coloured" and "negro" all reflect slightly different perceptions of human beings who happen to have African genetic roots. But it is extremely doubtful whether these terms have more than the most superficial value.

Certainly, history has had an effect in determining the mindset and value systems of large numbers of people of African origin — their starting-out point in a society where they have had to mix in with other cultures and other mindsets.

But they are subject to exactly the same factors as are altering the mindsets of people in South Africa who are of European or Asian extraction.

It is quite misleading, if not mischievous, to speak of a black "type" or "characteristic" or to imply that the brains of different branches of the human family are different.

That is simply not so. African, European or Asian genetic material has been shown quite conclusively to have nothing to do with neurological processing. Superficial categories and stereotypes need to be abandoned.

Yet it is quite clear that there were profound differences between the indigenous Africans and the European-based settlers who began arriving in this country from 1652. What were they?

They were differences in mindset and values, caused by adaptation to challenges of existence which were altogether different.

Africa's natural habitat had produced a society which was dealing with a Garden of Eden. Food was plentiful, the weather relatively benign, there was considerable Lebensraum.

This made for thought-processing systems which were analogue/natural/intuitive/holistic. Society was collective/communal and decision-making systems tended to be egalitarian, each member of the tribe or clan making his contribution.

By the time the Europeans arrived, this was beginning to modify slightly. The natural evolution of value systems in a society which was becoming more complex produced empires such as those of Shaka and Mzilikazi.

The natural habitat in Europe was for more hostile and required different skills if human beings were to cope and survive. The weather itself forced earlier societies to develop more complex mechanisms to cope with seasonal changes and the relative absence of food.

This developed, in turn, into mutually hostile city states, ideologies and nations. The Phoenicians relied on trading to make necessary the development of a written alphabet. The European empires forced to develop in different adaptive/congenital ways.

Yet certain Europeans have developed relationship learning/right brain processing preferences (which might have explained the African environment), while Africans have developed analytical/left brain skills, which produce mathematicians.

There are no racial characteristics about the functioning of the human brain. Different mindsets due to different circumstances — certainly. Human beings would otherwise not survive.

By trying to imagine a Johannesburg stockbroker suddenly being placed in a hunter/gatherer milieu. He would have to radically adjust his mindset.

European settlement has had a huge impact on the thought systems of the African population. Africans have had to adjust first to colonialism and then to industrialisation (which by no means implies that these value systems are superior morally or in any other way to what went before — they are merely more complex).

At the moment millions of Africans are ratcheting through to the values of materialistic First World society, where their tastes are for consumer goods, entertainment and personal success. In that society they find Afrikanners who were not there a generation ago, English-speaking whites, Asians, smaller minority groups. These are all part of a cosmopolitan society which is artificially divided by apartheid.

And, of course, much of African society has other mindsets. There are those who cling to the values of the traditional, the assertive and amoral individualists who have broken away from tribal values — the township gangsters and warlords; and those who have found the "true faith" in a strong ideology, whether of the African National Congress/United Democratic Front, Inkatha or the Pan Africanist Congress.

Each of these movements itself contains a spectrum of mindsets, making matters extremely complicated.

It seems probable that the Inkatha spectrum would run through from tribalists to First World materialists. That the UDF spectrum would tend to run from the breakaway individualists to First World materialists. Both would have their share of ideologues.

It also seems probable that the ANC and the PAC would contain an even higher proportion of ideologues, especially among the exiles. And this brings us to an interesting question: If blacks insist South Africa (mainly in the form of and other confabulations) have already ratcheted through in large numbers to a materialistic First World value system, will they not reject the ideological mindset of the ANC and the PAC? Will they not choose pragmatism, free enterprise and the consumer society before an ideological one-party state?

Finally, apartheid is a destabiliser in black society. The violence around Pietermaritzburg illustrates what happens when you force together people who hold different values. The Pietermaritzburg area contains the entire spectrum tribalists, breakaway gangster/warlords, ideologues (of varying hues) and First World materialists.

They ought to be dispersed, each group following its own interest, but apartheid has forced them together in a confined area administered in terms of a particular ideology — that of Inkatha. It is like a giant piston compressing gas to a flashpoint.

It seems unlikely therefore that agreements between Inkatha and the UDF or interventions by them or by the police will resolve the Pietermaritzburg problem. The First Worlders need to be able to fight a niche among their own kind, otherwise the Ideologues need the space to disengage.

The primary issue in South Africa is to find ways to blend streams of consciousness that flow from a variety of orientations. Perhaps we should look for ways to blend the warmth and sensitivity of the traditional African sense of community with the First World advantages of technology, affluent and cosmopolitan values.

These currents can surely be made to flow together, one complementing the weaknesses or excesses of the other. Perhaps we can put the whole brain back together.

Tomorrow: Polarisation
Stals to play role in re-negotiating debt standstill

CAPE TOWN — In his new role as special adviser to Finance Minister Barend du Plessis, Chris Stals will play a leading role in re-negotiating the debt standstill.

Du Plessis is expected to announce this week that the Department of Finance, under the leadership of its newly appointed Director-General, will take over as Finance director. Stals, however, will continue to concentrate on his role as special adviser to the minister.

The debt standstill expires in June next year, but negotiations with foreign bankers are expected to start soon. Stals will also concentrate on the activities of the tax advisory committee, in particular the introduction of VAT, and will continue to chair the committee on economic and financial relations between SA and the TVBC states.
NP mandates invalid, says Leon

THE NP’s last two election mandates were worthless and invalid in the light of a statement by State President-apprarent PW de Klerk that the NP would seek a new constitution.

This was the view DP leader in the city council Tony Leon expressed at a public meeting in Kimberley last night. Leon said the NP had not received a mandate in its last two elections because those campaigns were fought on the “virtues” of the tricen
eral constitution.

More seriously, he said, the NP would go to the electorate asking for a blank cheque. “Their manifesto will consist of an army of pompous phrases which will en-
gulf the electorate as they search for a meaningful idea.”

Leon predicted government would “dinkar around at the margins of the system” rather than dismantle apartheid structures.

About 15% of government spending was used to “prop up the apartheid apparatus”, he said.

“Sicare, jobs-for-pals and an expectation of entitlement represent real political corruption.”
Disarmament: Some Perspectives

- Disarmament is an opportunity to
  - Formulate and implement policies and strategies for the reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons

Focus on South Africa

Texas: Ywinunring Conference, Dayton, 2004

South Africa

Bipolar

Monopolar

Potential for consensus?
CP plans meeting boycott

By Anna Louw,
East Rand Bureau

Conservatives in the Kempton Park Town Council have decided to boycott traditional "closed meetings" which they claim are a deliberate move by the Nationalists to withhold information from voters.

In a statement, Conservative Party councillors said the closed meetings were held prior to the monthly council meetings where the items on the agenda were discussed in detail and differences ironed out.

The CP councillors claimed open council meetings were merely for show where the "mark of approval" was placed on all the items on the agenda.

The Kempton Park Town Council could face a by-election in Ward 13 if its representative on the council, Mr Rudi Delpot (NP), is transferred to Cape Town as expected, but the town clerk has not yet received Mr Delpot's resignation.

If he does resign, the by-election could be held in September.
Jo'burg likely to see last of petty apartheid soon

By Emile van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Reform-minded National Party sources, encouraged by the ver-
ligetie sounds made by Johannesburg's new management commit-
tee chairman Mr Jan Burger, believe the city's last bastions of
petty apartheid will fall before the end of the year.

Their optimistic predictions are shared by the Democratic Party,
which says that would allow the official opposition in the city
council to tackle grand apartheid, such as the amalgamation of
Johannesburg, Soweto, Lenasia and Eldorado Park into one mu-
nicipality.

NP sources yesterday said the
NP caucus's moves to desegre-
gate buses would be followed by
moves to open swimming pools,
hospitals and recreation facilities
to all races.

Said one NP source: "Even the
tricky issue of swimming pools
will be addressed within the next
six months. However, measures
will be introduced — on a non-rac-
ial basis — to prevent over-
crowding."

Deputy management commit-
tee chairman Mrs Marietta Marx
declined to commit the caucus to
a schedule, but said "clear guide-
lines" on swimming pools would
be spelt out before the start of the
swimming season on September 1.

"We are committed to scrap-
ing discrimination on the basis of
race, as portrayed by the attitude
of Mr Jan Burger (the new man-
agement committee chairman)," said Mrs Marx.

"We have had a difficult time
after the municipal elections.
New councillors who represent
the new spirit in the NP were
elected, but shortly after the elec-
tion Mr Danie van Zyl (the late
management committee chair-
man) became ill. Mr Burger, who
acted as management committee
chairman for two months, could
not commit himself at the time.
We have to do it now, also for the
sake of Mr van Zyl."

CAUTION ADVISED

The DP yesterday cautioned
against over-optimism about an
apartheid-free city, saying Mr
Burger's promising words first
had to be put into action.

The DP leader in the city coun-
cil, Mr Tony Leon, said there was
a vast difference between rhetoric
and substance.

"While welcoming the initia-
tives, we first want to see the co-
our of their money."

He said the NP caucus was
under enormous pressure from its
enlightened inner-circle and the
DP.
Corruption is exaggerated, says Harms

Pretoria Correspondent

The hysterics about corruption in South Africa is exaggerated, says Mr Justice Harms.

He told the annual dinner of the Pretoria Afrikaanse Sakskamer that the point had often been made in recent times that the fact that three judicial commissions were held in the past three years was evidence of the decay of South African society. But, he said, the fact that his commission had given birth to two more was coincidental.

He said all kinds of theories were put forward about why South African society was decaying, but the fact was that “all nations have their criminals, those that misuse power and those that exploit any political system”.

He said a problem with a commission investigating alleged irregularities was that it listened to many stories of which a portion were pure “gossip”.

“It is extremely difficult at an early stage to judge if there is any merit in the story. If one investigates the story, it is deemed that where there is smoke there must be fire. If it later appears that the story was unfounded, the damage is already done and it is often irreparable,” he said.
WHITES ‘HURT’ BY SHARING LOO

WHITE mine and factory workers should be spared the “humiliation” of having to share toilets and washroom facilities with other races, Mr Arrie Paulus (CP: Carletonville) said in Parliament yesterday.

Speaking during a mini-interpellation debate, he accused the Government of shirking its responsibility to protect white workers. However, Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr George Bartlett, said the Government’s regulations were no longer prescriptive, but provided the framework for negotiations between employers and employees on this issue.

He said: “We do not believe in forcing, and neither should we enforce segregation.

The CP’s objection to sharing facilities was slammed by Democratic Party MP for Constantia, Mr Roger Hulley as “the profoundest insult to other human beings of another colour. This implies that skin colour is like some kind of contagion.”

But Mr Paulus said, “The CP’s concern about sharing toilets was sufficient for it to be “elevated to the subject of an interpellation... surely outside South Africa, only Monty Python would consider this worthy as a public issue.”

But Mr Paulus said a law, should be intro-duced in parliament to protect whites from the “humiliation of being forced to share facil-ities.”

He asked: “Are the National Party prepared to share the toilets in their homes with their servants? Why must the white worker in South Africa suffer humiliation?”

He said if the CP came to power they would ensure “white workers have their rights.”

But Mr Bartlett said, “We do not believe that the Government should dictate to companies and unions as to what they are to do. We believe this matter can be easily resolved by all concerned.”

PRETORIA — The country's five top public servants earned more than R120 000 in salary without perks last year, according to the Commission for Administration.

If the 15% pay hike from January is added, they will earn a basic R138 000. Perks could add up to one-third of basic pay.
Attitude changes can diminish polarisation

THE FOURTH in this six-part series by DR DON BECK and GRAHAM LINSCLOTT, analysing South Africa in political/psychological terms. Dr Beck is a psychologist and Director of the National Values Centre, Denton, Texas, who has just completed his 25th visit to South Africa.

The potential for polarisation exists in any society where there are different opinions about how that society should be ordered. However, in most societies these opinions are so evenly spread along a continuum, and so many of them are clustered about the moderate centre, that consensus prevails, even though there are still arguments as to how agreed national goals can be best achieved.

It is where a society has deep and fundamental cleavages, often defined in terms of race, language or religion, that polarisation is an ever-present threat which requires the most skillful and tactful handling.

Northern Ireland and the Lebanon are examples of polarisation which has got out of hand.

South Africa is an example of a society where official policy - apartheid - appears almost to have been designed to promote polarisation.

It has occurred, and at times the process has gone dangerously far, yet it is astonishing how much middle ground remains. It is as if the victims of apartheid refuse to believe the worst of their fellow-countrymen.

And - critically important - polarisation is not a permanent or static phenomenon. Attitudes do change, people do respond to events and creative policies can do much to reverse the process of polarisation.

The polarised cells of society consist of conciliatory, moderate and radical forces, each one of which attempts to define the situation for the others and win them over to its course of action. This creates great turbulence within the cells - witness the violence around Pietermaritzburg where Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu are in competition.

But when one looks at the wider dispute - in this case continued exclusive rule by whites versus political rights for blacks - it is the competing groups within the polarised cells which determine the degree of polarisation.

In reaction to external events, individuals tend to make a positional switch on the continuum from "flexible" to "rigid" or the other way round. Should events make conciliation a real possibility, the switch could be to "midrange" (consensus).

The strength of the radicals generally remains more or less constant, however, because their ideological commitment makes them impervious to external influences, while their extremism makes them unacceptable to the majority, even within the polarised cell.

The three graphs, below, give a theoretical illustration of polarisation within South Africa at different times.

Graph A describes a multipolar mobilisation before communal violence erupted in the black townships in 1984. Positions are fairly evenly spread along the continuum, with a fair amount of rigidity in both black (left hand side) and white camps, but a fair degree of flexibility as well - more flexibility than rigidity among the whites. The extreme radical positions are held by Inkatha and the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging.

Graph B describes a bipolar mobilisation at the height of the township violence. Television footage of necklace murders and other atrocities has driven a majority of whites into a rigid, uncompromising position. Police counter-violence has driven a majority of blacks into a correspondingly rigid and uncompromising position. The midrange has almost disappeared and few on either side are prepared to show flexibility.

Graph C describes the position since Boksburg's Conservative Party council brought financial and international opprobrium on the town for re-introducing Jim Crow apartheid and since events surrounding the "Mandela Football Club" discredited an important sector of the black struggle.

A majority of blacks and whites belong to the midrange - many more on either side are prepared to be flexible. Vast numbers of whites are convinced that CP policies will bring ruin on the country.

Vast numbers of blacks feel revulsion at certain aspects of "the struggle". They are disillusioned and are prepared to try something else.

The midrange mobilisation of Graph C is clearly what should be aimed for because it creates the climate for real negotiation between South Africa's peoples.

Polarisation can be countered. Graph C can be sustained and improved upon by bold government action, such as an undertaking to scrap what remains of apartheid, to release political prisoners and to begin to convene the Greatinda. ☞ Tomorrow: Perspectives on change.
Change while you can, white SA told

By CLIVE SAWYER
and SHARON SOROUR
Tygerberg Bureau

WHITE South Africans must accept change while they still have the power to do so, Democratic Party co-leader Dr Denis Worrall said at the party's northern areas launch meeting last night.

Addressing a 200-stong audience at the Brackenfell Civic Centre, he said South Africa's eventual constitutional dispensation would be the result of a negotiation process.

"The time a qualified franchise could be applied in South Africa was past," he said.

Asked by a member of the audience about the party's stand on voting rights, Dr Worrall said: "Every black person has voting rights in terms of present government policy and to them the idea of a qualified franchise is unacceptable.

"All we in the DP are saying to white South Africans is accept change while you still have the power to do so."

Poverty

Creeping poverty and stories of corruption were causing misery and shame for ordinary South Africans, co-leader Dr Zac de Beer said.

"We are not a nation of cheats and crooks, but the truth is no-one has confidence in the future," he said.

The average South African grew poorer by the year because of the low economic growth rate, and this was no coincidence but a direct result of government policy, he said.

President Botha had promised a clean and efficient administration in 1979, but today this administration was inefficient and corrupt.

"When we go to the polls later this year let us remember this inefficiency and corruption," Dr de Beer said.

DP dream

South Africans should forget old-style politics and try to solve today's problems with yesterday's answers, said co-leader Mr Wynand Malan.

He said the party's path to its vision of the future was via a double-carriageway of parliamentary politics to oust the National Party government and by forming alliances with other parties and groupings which also sought democracy.

"The DP has a dream of South Africa as a democracy where race is not the basis of the constitution, where the humanity and freedom of all its citizens will be protected, and where the public interest is promoted, based on the principles of a democratic community," he said.

Security could never be guaranteed by a system of government which attempted to suppress instead of channel the aspirations of its people, he said.

"Security means far more than just an artificial state of social stability enforced through the use of the instruments of state to keep the people in their place. It will only come when all people have a stake in the system."

Hecklers give DP leaders hard time

By CLIVE SAWYER
and SHARON SOROUR
Tygerberg Bureau

HECKLERS, a pamphlet and poster thieves added light relief to the Democratic Party's first northern areas meeting.

Mr Jimmy Monberg, master of ceremonies at the meeting at the Brackenfell Civic Centre, said posters advertising the meeting had been removed "almost as fast as they were put up", in Parow and Goodwood.

Before the meeting, a middle-aged man distributed a pamphlet quoting poetry allegedly written by the late Steve Biko, as well as Biblical extracts and a parable titled "The Strange Tale of Farmer Piet".

Handing out the pamphlet, he said: "Read this, I'm sure you'll appreciate the poetry of Biko."

Fun days at Boland Show

Tygerberg Bureau

AMATEUR boxing, dog shows and a "super bodies" display are among the attractions at the annual 125th Boland Show at Paarl Valley from tomorrow until Sunday.

Other items include a Miss Boland competition, a baby contest and a police drill display.

The show will be opened by the mayor of Paarl, Dr J J Sieberhagen. A concert featuring Lance James and Joanna Field will follow the opening.

Judging of the cattle, sheep, and Angora goats on display ends on Saturday. Farmers have also been invited to display their tractors at the show.

More details are available at 021 633956.
Where will the money come from?

Maize Board: govt to pay R1,4bn debt

CAPE TOWN — Government is to pay off the Maize Board's accumulated debt — which could result in it spending up to R1,4bn in interest and capital payments in the next 10 years.

Agriculture Minister Greyling Wentzel said at a Nampo function in Bothaville that the yearly subsidy paid to the board would, in future, be used to redeem the accumulated debt of the Maize Stabilisation Fund.

He said the debt was now R460m but, with interest, was expected to rise to R540m next year.

The annual subsidy of about R70m would be supplemented by government to make provision for interest and capital-re redemption payments.

Wentzel said this assistance to the board would also include the redemption of the debt of the Grain Sorghum Board.

Mike Robertson

Man said it had not yet been decided where the money to pay for the debt redemption would come from. However, Cabinet had decided to go ahead.

In the three years to April 1988, government paid R174m to the board to assist with the redemption of its debt. In spite of this, the debt had risen to R460m and was set to rise further.

As matters stood now just to meet the interest payments alone would involve a yearly levy of R10 a ton on a harvest of eight-million tons. Meeting capital payments would involve a R15 a ton levy.

Wentzel said the introduction of the new scheme would eventually result in the ending of the subsidy paid to the board which would put it on an equal footing with the wheat industry where government had already decided in principle to do away with the bread price subsidy.

Gerald Reilly reports from Pretoria that board GM Hennie Davel declined to comment on the announcement.

But Grain Sorghum Board GM Danie van Rensburg said his board had inherited a R10m deficit from the board when it was established in 1969. With interest, the amount had risen R30m and his board was delighted with the write-off.
Soviets, Cubans meet Botha

Cuban delegation leader Carlos Aldana, left, with Soviet special envoy Vyacheslav Ustinov, right, before yesterday's Cuba-on-Namibian independence.

MIKE ROBERTSON

CAPE TOWN — Roving Soviet Ambassador Vyacheslav Ustinov and four other delegation leaders of the joint commission meeting to discuss the Namibian peace process met President PW Botha at Tuynhuys yesterday.

Ustinov is the head of the first official Soviet delegation to SA in more than 30 years.

The joint commission proceedings got underway yesterday morning with all parties delivering position papers on how they perceived the current situation in Northern Namibia.

It is understood the discussions focused on the restoration of Resolution 435; the implications of the current situation in Namibia; in particular progress in terms of the 60-hour withdrawal plan; and Cuban troop withdrawals.

SA delegation leader Foreign Affairs director general Neill van Heerden spent yesterday afternoon in bilateral meetings with the Cuban delegation as well with the Soviet and US mediators.

Later in the day Van Heerden, Ustinov, Cuban delegation leader Carlos Aldana, Angolan delegation leader Lt Gen Antonio dos Santos Franca and acting US deputy Under-secretary of State Chas Freeman were driven to Tuynhuys to meet Botha.
the SA crucible as two worlds meet

South Africa is a crucible of conflict, yet all is not doom. Something new is being forged in that crucible.

As argued elsewhere in this series, Man's thinking patterns and value systems are a response to the challenge of his environment, and they change with changed environment.

South Africans are in the most challenging environment on Earth, whether they are white or black or any shade between. They have to merge streams of First World and Third World thinking (both of which are perfectly legitimate) and take from each what is best and most appropriate to their circumstances. It is no easy task.

But the human mind is a wonderful and adaptive thing. It solves problems (often creating new ones for the future — but that is another matter) and there is every reason to believe that South Africa could be on the brink of an innovative breakthrough.

Straws in the wind: The Law Commission’s recommendations on a Bill of Rights; the Government’s undertaking to consider the recommendations of the kwazulu/Natal Indaba; statements from high-ranking political leaders which question the Separate Amenities Act, the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act; and the call from the same quarters for a Great Indaba.

If South Africa’s political leaders have recognised this, they could be poised for a quantum leap into a future where they would lead the international community in terms of synthesising the interests of the First and the Third Worlds.

The objective should be to secure and expand the productive First World component of society, at the same time providing for the needs of the Third World component, allowing its members to ratchet through naturally to the First World.

The First World is a product of individual and collective thinking patterns. It does not exist in motor cars, houses and the other outward signs of affluence. Given a modicum of natural resources, a First World community would very soon reproduce its culture if placed on the bare veld. Nor does membership of the First World have anything to do with race or ethnicity because millions of black South Africans are already First Worlders.

Change in South Africa will require a multiple management strategy so that millions of people who are now at different levels of development have the resources and opportunities to ratchet through these levels. It is much like the deep sea diver: If he comes up too soon he is in danger of getting the bends. If he comes up too late he runs out of air.

It makes no sense at all to simply copy models from First World or Third World experiences. South Africa has to design its own floating/transitory system.

There are two types of change:

First Order change simply expands the present system or does more of the same.

Second Order change requires a major reframing of everything at once. There are many splendid efforts in South Africa at “change”, but they are ad hoc and piecemeal.

For change of this magnitude to occur, previous internal problems have to be solved and the basic subsistence needs of all the country’s people must be met. The various cultures have to be secure in the knowledge that their customs, traditions, beliefs and sacred places are guaranteed.

The Rev Jesse Jackson recently suggested that a solution to the West Bank problem would be to guarantee the Israeli culture, beliefs and traditions, plus develop the country’s industry so that it becomes the Hong Kong of the Middle East.

The same strategy could work with South Africa. Afrikaner culture should be protected from attack, but the country should also be opened up to admit other cultures. It could become the Hong Kong of Africa.

The West can assist by opening up the channels of cultural interaction, providing capital for rapid expansion and facilitating the flow of thinking to more complex levels. All these strategies would enhance the value systems which dissolve racial categories.

Imagine the impact on South Africa’s avid sports fans of the sacred green and gold colours on black skin. Olympic gold medals for South Africa would soon cancel out any concern about the colour of that skin.

There also has to be the capacity within South Africa to think in new ways. South Africans need new prisms to give them a fresh view of the realities about them. They need to learn to think laterally about the problems surrounding them instead of proceeding from tired old assumptions to predictable conclusions.

“Tomorrow in the Saturday Star: A formula for SA.”
What do I tell my people when a bomb goes off? asks Harry Schwartz

Page 7
No confidence

A motion of no confidence was passed against the CP-ruled Carletonville Town Council on Wednesday night, a meeting of the Carletonville Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Ratepayers Association Liaison Committee, attended by nearly 300 people.

The motion was adopted by a large majority.

Soweto 25/4/87

New sponsor

The South African Chess Federation has announced that a new sponsor, Sasol, has come forward for this year’s South African closed chess championship.

The tournament will be known as the 1989 Sasol South African Closed Chess Championship and will be held in the Sasol Recreation Centre, Secunda, from July 25 to August 6.
In the past 16 days, the Democratic Party's membership in the Eastern Transvaal has grown by 20 per cent compared to the combined membership of the three parties involved in the merger, Mr Andrew Thatcher, the DP's chairman in the region, said yesterday.

He added that about 10 new branches could be formed in the Eastern Transvaal over the next few months.

The first two DP branches in the region this week held annual meetings and elected constituency committees. - Political Reporter.
Barend sees mainly black government

The Star Bureau

LONDON — A South African Cabinet Minister has told British radio listeners it is inevitable that there will eventually be more black faces than white in Government in the Republic.

Mr Barend du Plessis, the Finance Minister, added on Thursday night: "The danger of domination on account of larger numbers — that is the most difficult one to eliminate.

"But, as our State President has so often said: 'We will govern ourselves into a new situation. And I think what is terribly important in our case is that we shall make progress from one step of stabilising South Africa to the next stabilising step.'

"In other words, we shall have to avoid things which will destabilise South Africa. And that is why it is so significant to view the progress here as growing in evolutionary fashion, organically, so to speak, into a new system.'"

Mr du Plessis, described as "clearly a man of the future given his recent close-run second place in the Nationalist leadership election", was speaking in a BBC radio programme called "Apartheid: The Granite Wall Crumbles.'"

"In the programme, Graham Leach, the former BBC Southern Africa correspondent, reviewed the changes taking place in South Africa. Others taking part included Mrs Helen Suzman, Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, and Dr Dennis Worrall.

Leach, summing up his conclusions after six years as Southern Africa correspondent, said bluntly that "apartheid's day is over — it cannot survive."

Leach said many Afrikaners no longer had the heart to pursue it, and were searching for a way to ensure survival.
Get-on-with-the-job

Burger surprises critics

By ESMARE VAN DER MERWE,
Political Reporter

Surprise moves by the National Party-controlled Johannesburg City Council to desegregate buses and other cemeteries on Sunday were yesterday attributed to the leadership of the new management committee chairman, Mr Jan Burger.

NP sources said Mr Burger was sincere in his efforts to 'get on with the job' of scrapping all apartheid laws in South Africa's biggest city.

But sceptical opposition parties said his lack of charisma was the reason for capitulating to pressure from enlightened members of the NP caucus, and the Democratic Party, the official opposition in the council.

DP and Conservative Party spokesmen said the late Mr Danie van Zyl had ruled his caucus with an iron fist, refusing to bow to pressure to desegregate the city. Mr Burger, however, was more susceptible to reform, they said.

The DP leader in the council, Mr Tony Leon, attributed the shift in NP thinking to Mr Burger's 'undefined' leadership.

'He, unlike Mr van Zyl, cannot cope with conflict, debate and pressure from both inside his own caucus and from the DP. Mr van Zyl, with respect to his memory, was hostile to change. Mr Burger is far more impressionable and non-ideological.'

Mr Leon added that the DP, which had been consistent in its efforts to rid Johannesburg of apartheid, welcomed NP moves to 'liberate' the city.

The CP leader in Johannesburg, Mr Fred Rundle, said the NP's 'leftist new guard' had effectively taken control.

'Under Mr van Zyl, the NP was still reasonably conservative. Since his death, however, the caucus has moved sharply to the left. The leftist influence of Mr Pik Botha and Mr Roelf Meyer (the NP's regional leaders in Johannesburg) is starting to count.'

Mr Burger was "a good person", but lacked the charisma of Mr van Zyl, he added.

NP sources said that since Mr Burger's election, enlightened NP councillors were free to speak their mind and push for change.

Said one senior source: "There is no doubt that the 'new guard' has made a dramatic difference. However, most NP councillors — regardless of age — feel the NP cannot afford any more racial incidents. They simply want to get rid of the rubbish of petty apartheid. Apart from listening to the noises within the caucus, Oom Jan also wants things to get moving."
Boksburg council in majority vote to honour Treurnicht

By Bernard Gunzenhausen

Boksburg Town Council last night voted to bestow honorary citizenship on the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

The motion, which was passed by a 10-7 majority, evoked strong criticism from the non-CP members of the council.

The strongest criticism of their move came from Alderman Issy Kramer, who said that a precedent for only electing State Presidents, with the single exception of former world boxing champion, Gerrie Coetzee, had been set by the council.

Mr Kramer also said that it was traditional for any nominee of the award who did not receive the unanimous support of the full council not to accept the award.

However, chairman of the management committee, Mr Gideon Fourie, said Dr Treurnicht was “more than deserving” of the award because of the contribution he had made towards the town.

N11 TOLL ROAD

At the same meeting, the council passed a motion expressing their disagreement with the explanations given by Tollway regarding the proposed N11 tollroad that will eventually join the East and West Rand. A petition objecting to the road has been signed by 496 Boksburg residents.

At the crux of the matter, rejection was the company’s apparent inability to indicate exactly where the alternative route to the tollroad would be situated.

The motion, further called upon the MP for Boksburg, Mr Sakkie Blanche, to hold a public meeting to explain his viewpoint on the tollroad issue to the people.

Another motion, proposed by Mr Chris Smith, leader of the National Party caucus, was defeated. He had called for a letter of praise to be sent to Tollway.
USSR/SA thaw does not mean bear hugs just yet

CAPE TOWN — South Africa is not about to jump into bed with the Reds and neither do the Soviets have any intention of being seduced by South Africa.

Relations between the two countries, virtually non-existent 12 months ago, have thawed only to the extent that the two are now talking to each other.

But diplomatic relations in the near future are not on as Soviet ambassador-at-large, Mr Vyacheslav Ustinov, made clear when he arrived in Cape Town this week.

He emphasised he had not even come to talk about the issue.

South Africa and the Soviet Union are sizing each other up at the moment and discovering that their propaganda about each other of the past was hogwash in many instances.

But senior South African sources said yesterday they did not particularly like what they were discovering about the Soviets.

One of the complicating factors in dealing with the Russians was that they had a bit of an identity crisis.

"They don't know if they are pre-glasnost or post-glasnost," was one of the more derogatory remarks.

Both South Africa and Russia are seeking to find where they can take advantage of any relationship.

This was emphatically stated by Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan in Parliament last week when he said South Africa's interests were the paramount consideration.

South Africa reads hopeful signs into the Soviet indication that it would prefer negotiated political solutions and that it is opposed to sanctions.

But Mr Ustinov has made it clear that the Soviets are still a long way from forcing the ANC to drop the armed struggle.

"We believe political solutions are very important but as you know the United Nations has recognised the right of nations to reach freedom by all means possible."

The Soviets insist that before they are prepared to renew formal diplomatic relations apartheid would have to be scrapped, but in the meantime they are prepared to engage in some type of constructive engagement.

They are clearly looking for international respectability and prestige in helping to resolve the volatile situation in South Africa.

The Soviets are being careful not to offend the African states and appear to be attempting to gain a quick march on the United States.

At present the Soviets are doing most of the shouting about alleged over-reaction from security forces fighting the Swapo infiltration clearly to curry favour.

They are also doing most of the pushing for concessions for Swapo.

All this has not done much to encourage South Africa to give the Soviets much of a toe-in during the Joint Commission talks.

At the moment the Soviets are sulking because South Africa has been keeping them at bay in the current negotiations to the extent they had to ask the Americans at the emergency talks at Mount Etjo to approach South Africa to let them have some say in the final agreement.

South Africa relented and the Soviets altered a word or two.

South Africa has been trying to impress on the Soviets that South Africa is not a two-bit country that can or will allow itself to be pushed around by a super power.

This was one of the main reasons why Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, encouraged Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Anatoly Adamishin to visit South Africa after he met him for wide ranging talks in the Soviet Embassy in Mozambique last month.

He wanted the Russians to know that South Africa was a powerhouse unlike any other African country.

Mr Adamishin admitted in the Russian newspaper Izvestia last week that he did in fact visit South Africa, where he was given a helicopter tour of the Witwatersrand, but denied holding talks on South African soil.

In the interview with Izvestia Mr Adamishin made it clear that the Soviet Union retained firm relations with the African National Congress although he did concede that there was greater "realism than previously".

It is the loosening of this bond with the ANC, and particularly its support for the ANC's armed struggle, that South Africa hopes most to gain from dealing with the Soviets.

South Africa takes Soviet demands for recognition of human rights and the scrapping of apartheid with a large pinch of salt given the Soviet Union's own rather worse history on the issue of human rights.

South Africa would also not be adverse to opening solid trade links with the Soviet Union as sanctions close doors in Western countries.

This is not a new idea and was suggested many years ago by the late Dr Connie Mulder although the conservative Party with its opportunistic negative reaction to the Soviet contacts would like to forget it.

South Africa is definitely not seeking any alignment with the West. This was best summed up by a message which was understood to have been passed to the Russians last year that South Africa did not necessarily side with the West.

Although Mr Adamishin and Mr Botha may be prepared to down a few Vodkas together there is little chance that the two countries will soon be exchanging bear hugs, stick to the political relationship to looking for advantage, or at best mutual advantage.
Harms criticises ‘boere bashing’ by English press

Pretoria Bureau

The English press’s treatment of recent corruption scandals was this week criticised by Mr Justice Louis Harms, who accused them of “boere bashing”. He said they would never dare say the same about any other population group.

Speaking at an Afrikaanse Salekamer meeting in Pretoria, he said the hysteria about corruption was exaggerated and several theories about the cause of the corruption of society had emerged, some of which were linked to the character of the Afrikaner.

He quoted an article from the Cape Town newspaper The Argus: Mr Justice Louis Harms defends Afrikaner, which referred to “noble Afrikaner, traditions of nepotism and corruption.”

“Boere bashing was an acceptable sport, as the English would say, said Mr Justice Harms.

Other theories were coupled to the Afrikaner politics, as if someone knew the definition of an Afrikaner and what their politics were.

He said he had found no basis for this theory and that all nations had their criminals.

Politics attracted only the opportunist or idealist and it was the voter’s own fault if he could not identify the opportunist, said Mr Justice Harms.

It should be remembered that for every corrupt official there were in theory at least two corrupt businessmen or members of the public. Because if there weren’t any bidders the official often had nothing to sell.

He said the press had had a field day when Mr Sol Kerzner was humiliated by his admission that what he had done was wrong.

He questioned whether this reaction was really caused by moral outrage.

He asked whether it had been simply because, in their eyes, his success had been too good to be true.

Referring to the founding of The Citizen newspaper, he said it was today generally accepted that the row would have been over—possibly wrongly—if the facts about the birth of the newspaper had been revealed together with a call of national interest.

Vermaas police
The numbers game

The Conservative Party's (CP) outrage at government's decision to go ahead with the general election later this year without a new delimitation is understandable. The party's Transvaal power-base is hopelessly under-represented in the House of Assembly (HoA) compared to the Cape, which remains a Nationalist stronghold.

CP leader Andries Treurnicht says some Cape constituencies have barely 10,000 voters, while in a number of seats in the Transvaal there are more than 30,000. "It is a crude interference with democracy. Mr F W de Klerk, as NP leader in the Transvaal, must bear responsibility for it," he charges.

In terms of the constitution, a delimitation commission must be appointed within 10 years of the previous delimitation. But the clause providing for this is not semi-entrenched and can be fairly easily changed (for example to a period of 15 years) even if it is supported by the NP only. A move along these lines is expected soon.

A constitutional change which had been effectively blocked by the Labour Party would have meant an increase in the number of white seats in the Transvaal from 76 to 91 and from 20 to 21 in Natal. The Cape would have retained its current 56 seats and the Free State 14. A delimitation would have followed the change and the next election would have been held in terms of a far more equitable distribution of seats.

Government could, of course, have had a delimitation before the election this year based on the existing constituencies. While this would not have solved the problem of unequal provincial representation, it could have spread voters more equitably among existing constituencies, particularly in the Transvaal.

According to the Department of Home Affairs, there were 3,139,699 registered white voters at the end of last year (an average of 18,913 for each of the 166 elected seats in the HoA). Of these 1,685,271 were in the Transvaal (22,174 average for 76 seats), 852,577 in the Cape (15,224 average for 56 seats), 365,237 in Natal (18,261 average for 20 seats) and 236,614 in the Free State (16,901 average for 14 seats).

A parliamentary question from the DP on the latest number of voters per constituency is awaiting reply. A similar question last year showed that 50 seats in the Transvaal had more than 20,000 voters.

In the Cape, only four seats had more than 20,000 voters. In Natal most seats had between 16,000 and 20,000 voters. The number of voters in the OFS varied considerably between a low of 9,964 in Fauresmith and a high of 23,196 in Welkom.

When the next delimitation will occur is now unclear. It must surely be before the general election following the one later this year. But unless government can come to terms with Labour on increasing the number of seats, the current imbalance in representation will continue — and become even worse.
Terreblanche slates
Barend's budget speech

Staff Reporter

THE recent budget speech by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, was like shifting around furniture on the deck of the Titanic, economist and Democratic Party member Professor Sampie Terreblanche said at UCT yesterday.

Speaking during the first public appearance of the DP at UCT, Professor Terreblanche told about 250 people that the Titanic could "only avoid striking an iceberg by veering leftwards".

Professor Terreblanche shared the platform at the launch of the DP-affiliated Students' Democratic Association with the party's co-leader, Dr Zach de Beer, and DP founding member and former Nationalist Mr Jannie Momberg.

The National Party, he said, was caught in a Catch-22 situation since it could not afford to ditch apartheid, but also could not avoid including blacks on a significant scale in Parliament.

Internationally, South Africa reflected the greatest disparity between rich and poor, with the government's racial policies giving rise to economic isolation, massive black unemployment and a decline in real per capita earnings over the past 15 years, he said.

Espousing the economic and social philosophy of Adam Smith, Professor Terreblanche said "social democratic" measures would initially be necessary when preparing the country for a "real free-market system".

Dr Zach de Beer, who drew a few scattered boos after delivering his speech, said in reply to a question that his party sought co-operation with organisations that shared the same aims and values as the DP.
PRETORIA. — The hysteria about corruption in South Africa is exaggerated, says Mr Justice Louis Harms.

He told the Afrikaanse Sakekamer here that the point was often made that the three judicial commissions held in the past three years was evidence of the decay of South African society.

Mr Justice Harms said that the fact that his commission had given birth to two more was coincidental and there were technical reasons for it.

He added that the hysteria about corruption made a person think about the hysteria over other issues, such as child maltreatment and molestation, rape, drugs, Aids, mini-buses and oil pollution.

He said that during these emotional waves everybody wanted drastic and even draconian steps to be taken to prevent and eradicate the problem.

Although people were acting with the best intentions, they should be careful that the wave of emotion did not overwhelm them. — Sapa
FOUR top chess players will not play in the South African championships this year because of the Conservative Party links of Mr Martin Serfontein, president of the South African Chess Federation (SACF).

The four players would probably have been numbered among 14 South African chess players who will compete for the South African championship.

Mr Serfontein's election as a Conservative Party councillor in Kempton Park in October has caused concern among chess players for some time. There are fears that it could split the national chess body or deprive South African chess of some of its best players.

Mr Jonathan Gluckman and Mr Stephen Tooke, rated among the leading five players in the Western Province, quit the Western Province Chess Union (WPCU) this week when the union decided not to withdraw from the SACF.

Two other players rated among the top eight in South Africa, Mr Mark Levitt and Mr Clyde Wolpe of Johannesburg, have already withdrawn their membership and, according to Mr Gluckman, several others are considering resigning.
Boksburg honours Treurnicht

Johannesburg: The Boksburg Town Council voted to bestow honorary citizenship on the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr. Andries Treurnicht.

The motion, which was passed by a 10-7 majority, evoked strong criticism from non-CP members of the council last night.

precedent

The strongest criticism came from alderman Issy Kramer.

He said a precedent for only electing state presidents, with the exception of former world boxing champion, Gerrie Coetzee, had been set by the council.

The chairman of the management committee, Mr. Glenda Fourie, said that Dr. Treurnicht deserved the award because of the contribution he had made to Boksburg.
SOUTH Africa is a crucible of conflict, yet all is not doom. Something new is being forged in that crucible.

As argued elsewhere in this series, man's thinking patterns and value systems are a response to the challenge of his environment, and they change with changed environment.

South Africans are in the most challenging environment on earth, whether they are white or black or any shade between. They have to merge streams of First World and Third World thinking (both of which are perfectly legitimate) and take from each what is best and most appropriate to their circumstances. It is no easy task.

But the human mind is a wonderful and adaptive thing. It solves problems (often creating new ones for the future — but that is another matter) and there is every reason to believe that South Africa could be on the brink of an innovative breakthrough.

Straws in the wind: the Law Commission's recommendations on a Bill of Rights; the Government's undertaking to consider the recommendations of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba; statements from high-ranking political leaders which question the Separate Amenities Act, the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act; and the call from the same quarters for a Great Indaba.

It is as if the very people who put apartheid into place realise that it over did have any validity, that disappeared long ago.

And here we possibly have the crux of the matter. Race did once — very long ago — coincide with mindsets and value systems. But the whites themselves have moved since then from an agrarian into an industrial/materialistic mindset and they have been accompanied by literally millions of blacks. Attempts since 1948 to reimpose racial definitions have been dangerous folly.

If South Africa's political leaders have recognised this, they could be poised for a quantum leap into a future where they would lead the international community in terms of synthesising the interests of the First and the Third worlds.

The objective should be to secure and expand the productive First World component of society, at the same time providing for the needs of the Third World component, allowing its members to ratchet through naturally to the First World.

The First World is a product of individual and collective thinking patterns. It does not exist in motor cars, houses and the other outward signs of affluence.

Given a modicum of natural resources, a First World community would very soon reproduce its culture if placed on the bare veld. Nor does membership of the First World have anything to do with race or ethnicity because millions of black South Africans are already First Worlders.

Change in South Africa will require a multiple management strategy so that millions of people who are presently at different levels of development have the resources and opportunities to ratchet through these levels. It is much like the deep sea diver: if he comes up too soon he is in danger of getting the bends. If he comes up too late he runs out of air.

The entire process has to be managed in such a way that a number of critical mass set points are simultaneously facilitated — upon which change occurs. Just as a World Government would have to manage the entire globe through multiple positions appropriate to particular continents and regions, the same is true of South Africa.

For this reason it makes no sense at all to simply copy models from First World or Third World experiences. South Africa has to design its own floating/transitory system.

There are two types of change.

First Order change simply expands the present system or does more of the same.

Second Order change requires a major reframing of everything at once. There are many splendid efforts in South Africa at "change", but they are ad hoc and piecemeal.

The change that can make a difference will be the one in which the entire culture shifts into a different dimension. Just as the change from piston-driven to jet-propelled aviation meant that everything had to change along with it, South Africa will probably require a major transformation.

For change of this magnitude to occur, previous internal problems have to be solved and the basic subsistence needs of all the country's people must be met. The various cultures have to be secure in the knowledge that their customs, traditions, beliefs and sacred places are guaranteed.

The Rev Jesse Jackson recently suggested that a solution to the West Bank problem would be to guarantee the Israeli culture, beliefs and traditions, plus develop the country's industry so that it becomes the Hong Kong of the Middle East.

The same strategy could work with South Africa. Afrikaner culture should be protected from attack, but the country should also be opened up to admit other cultures. It could become the Hong Kong of Africa.

The West can assist by opening up the channels of cultural interaction, providing capital for rapid expansion and facilitating the flow of thinking to more complex levels. All these strategies would enhance the value systems which dissolve racial categories.

Imagine the impact on South Africa's avid sports fans of the sacred green and gold colours on black skin. Olympic gold medals for South Africa would soon cancel out any concern about the colour of that skin.

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Tomorrow (in Weekend Argus): A Formula for South Africa.
Campaign for open Jo'burg to go ahead

Pat Devereaux

The passive resistance campaign to challenge Johannesburg City Council's apartheid laws which segregate the city's facilities will forge ahead despite State efforts to hamper it, said representatives of various organisations planning the campaign.

The "Towards an Open City" campaign is on the brink of being launched and, according to the anti-eviction group Actstop's publicity secretary, Mr Cas Coovadin, involves "a two-pronged strategy to take our fight into our own hands".

The first prong of the campaign, say organisers, will be an inner city encounter, where Johannesburg residents would be invited to live with "illegal" black families in the city centre to experience the overcrowding, harassment and eviction threats.

Second, an ongoing campaign to defy apartheid laws will be launched. Black residents will attempt to use whites-only amenities such as hospitals and will attempt to enroll their children at white schools.

But, last night the chairman of the Johannesburg Management Committee, Mr Jan Burger, said: "They can forget about this campaign. We have..."
already decided in caucus to desegregate Johannesburg. But it won’t be immediate because we do have problems.”

Asked whether the campaign would not pressure the council into moving faster, he said: “No, it won’t. We will ignore these leftist politicians.”

Reacting, the leader of the Democratic Party in Johannesburg Council, Mr Tony Leon said: “It’s understandable that people who are at their wits end about racist legislation want to plan this sort of campaign.”

He called on Mr Burger to spell out his plan for desegregating Johannesburg’s amenities. “They are creating a climate of expectation and should move with speed to open Johannesburg,” said Mr Leon.

Yesterday security police action which halted a Thursday night joint meeting of organisations planning the campaign to oppose the Group Areas Act and other segregationist legislation in Johannesburg was roundly criticised by community leaders.

Democratic Party councillor Mrs Judith Briggs, who attended the meeting, said: “About 25 people from various organisations, including Idasa, the Black Sash, Actstop and the Five Freedoms Forum attended the Braamfontein meeting to discuss the availability and use of facilities in Johannesburg for all races.

“We were interrupted after about an hour by plainclothes police, led by a Captain van Huyssteen, who confiscated all documentation and notes which had been taken. We were then told we had 15 minutes to leave.

“They said the meeting was deemed to be a threat to State security.

“Police action conflicted with a recent policy statement by Johannesburg management committee chairman Mr Jan Burger, who it is claimed is sincere about scrapping all apartheid laws in the city.”

Condemned the raid

It was also an invasion of citizens’ rights as the real threat to State security is apartheid,” she said.

A police spokesman has denied the meeting was broken up but admitted security police had attended under Section 26 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

Mr Tony Leon also condemned the raid and said he had sent a representative to the meeting. “It is unbelievable that police are using legislation promulgated in the 1950s which they used to stop a similar defiance campaign,” he added.

Five Freedoms Forum publicity secretary Mr Gael Neke agreed with Mrs Briggs’s version of the events at the meeting. She condemned the police action as “absurd” in view of Mr Burger’s statements that the city would be totally desegregated by the end of the year.

The campaign — reminiscent of the Defiance Campaign in the 1950s — was mooted recently at an Idasa-sponsored conference entitled “Towards an Open City” held at the Johannesburg City Hall.

“The idea of the campaign is to put the responsibility of racist legislation where it belongs — at the door of the city council,” Mr Coovadia said.

He believed the campaign would put tremendous pressure on the council and at the same time enable the official opposition in the council, the Democratic Party, to raise the whole question of apartheid in Johannesburg during council meetings.

Mr Coovadia said: “Although the untimely suspension of our meeting made it impossible to finalise plans the campaign will go ahead.”

“We were meeting legitimately to discuss legitimate and real problems,” he added.
OPINION

Keep this horror from our soil

Mr Ayittey went on to remind New York Times readers that the principle of population control—now being exerted by black African leaders to South Africa—in effect to establish black Africa itself. Only two countries (Botswana and Senegal) out of 51 black African nations allowed their own black people the right to vote and choose their leaders. Twenty-two countries were military dictatorships and the rest were far from democratic, he said.

"Application of a standard that recognizes only white-on-black tyranny is bound to aggravate the plight of all black Africans, including those in South Africa," he wrote.

So much for double standards. Their condemnation of a black African should make white South Africans feel better. But it does not address their real problem, which is how to maintain standards, how to save our nation from the evils it has perpetrated and from the evils it can expect to spread to its borders.

In short, the problem is to protect our country from mankind's excesses.

Mr Ayittey provides the answer by his own example. It is that people should face reality:

— Reality in our case is that, to achieve and protect democracy, we have to provide justice and education. Justice, because whites do not deserve and cannot expect to receive it until they practice it. Education because democracy is impossible without it. We need to co-operate in educating and training everybody of black as well as white South Africans.

— Reality is that the current inadequate pool of skilled workers will shrink even more. Already there are 300 000 empty desks in white schools, and there are millions of blacks still to be properly educated.

— Reality is that in the year 2000, when our primary school children reach maturity, there will be more than four black matriculants to every white matriculant.

— Reality is that, when today's white schoolchildren are 10 years old, the average age of the white population will be nearly 40. This is because of the current decreasing birthrate. Conversely, the average age of fast-increasing blacks will be just over 50 years.

— Reality is that, only 11 years from now, the numbers of young whites available for military service will probably be too small to defend the country's borders.

— Reality is that, in the foreseeable future, 8 million whites will not be able to rule 60 million blacks.

The solution, then, is not only to accept reality, but plan for it. To survive, we must have a chance of civilizing, orderly government in our lifetime. We have to recognize that the inevitability of majority rule (which does not necessarily mean black rule, it can be multi-racial rule by the best people available) is a fact.

To avoid revolution and destruction, and for the sake of our children, white South Africans must demand that the time has come to hold the next election that the Government sets a date for some future election in which everyone can participate, an election for a universal franchise. That date could be two election periods away, which brings us to the year 2000, or even a little later. We need, now, to set an agreed deadline, because we cannot let our people suffer any more.

It is probable that only a peacefully conducted universal franchise will reduce political pressures sufficiently to save the country—and to save from man's prednisone our increasingly rare forests and pristine, plunging ravines.

But the nature of mankind suggests that there will be no agreement on universal franchise until South Africa has been torn apart by greed, fear and excessive violence.

Which means that, in the long run, a great wilderness with nothing but a great, greased, fear and excessive violence.

Which means that, in the long run, a great wilderness with nothing but a great, greased, fear and excessive violence.
COME TO CHEER THE DP OVERFLOWING CROWDS

FRANS ERFREUSIS

Cape Town — The Democratic
First shots in the 'lollypop' election

CAPE TOWN — Opposition politicians have begun to describe the upcoming general election, expected in September, as a "lollypop" election.

Reacting to Cabinet approval of R7500 wristwatches for 30-year Public Service veterans, the Democratic Party's spokesman on the Public Service, Mr Jan van Gend, said: "This is obviously one of the first salvos in the line of election lollies."

About 12 000 officials will receive Swiss watches.

Government has also approved a cash-for-leave scheme which will cost taxpayers millions.

The Democratic Party's spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday that he found it "absolutely amazing" that this suddenly came out of the blue.

"There is no objection to people being rewarded for long service," Mr Schwarz noted. He objected, however, to the suddenness of it and that it was happening on such a vast scale.

He would take it up with the parliamentary Public Service Committee.

POLITICAL STAFF
Govt praise for veteran Suzman

VETERAN civil liberties campaigner Mrs Helen Suzman, DP MP for Houghton, received praise yesterday from an unlikely source — the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee.

"She has kept us on our toes in a manner that has set a very fine example to all of us," Mr Coetsee said at the end of the debate on his vote.

Mrs Suzman, South Africa's longest-serving MP, has clashed with successive ministers of justice throughout her 26-year parliamentary career.

However, early this week she said Mr Coetsee was one of the best ministers of justice since the NP came to power, adding: "Not that that is such a great compliment."

Yesterday, Mr Coetsee returned the compliment, saying Mrs Suzman had over the last two years talked about justice in a way that was unheard of previously.

"I couldn't but help feeling like a prize fighter shaking hands before the fight," he said.
Chinese ban on Chinese in Boksburg

The motion was passed at the council's ordinary meeting last night by 12 votes to only four against.

Mayor Niel G. Coetzee said that the council would not divest the people of their cultural heritage.

Bo-Kapa — Boksburg's Italian part

Chinese ban on Chinese in Boksburg

The motion was passed at the council's ordinary meeting last night by 12 votes to only four against.

Mayor Niel G. Coetzee said that the council would not divest the people of their cultural heritage.
Mr Faan Naudé, left, administrator of the Ikapa Town Council, Mr Wynand Geldenhuys, of the provincial administration’s community services department, and executive members of the Masincedane Residents’ Association Mr Zenzile Memani, Mr Victor Mbaku and Mr Kenneth Tsamana examine plans to upgrade KTC.

**Ikapa squatters to get water and electricity**

Weekend Argus Reporter

IKAPA Town Council has been given R8-million by the Western Cape Regional Services Council to provide serviced sites in the KTC squatter camp area.

At a meeting yesterday attended by the Masincedane Residents’ Association and about 45 KTC residents, Mr Faan Naudé, administrator of the Ikapa Town Council, said about 2 440 sites would be established when the project was completed in September 1995.

The project is to be completed in phases and serviced sites will become available continuously during the course of the project," he said.

The greatest determining factor would be the availability of funds and the community would be consulted “continuously” on all aspects of the project, said Mr Naudé.

The project, approved by the Ikapa Town Council and the RSC, was open to tenders yesterday and work is scheduled to begin by September.

 Asked by Mr Gladstone Ntambo, chairman of the association’s education committee, what would happen when the area flooded in winter, Mr Naudé said the town council was willing to help.

Mr Ntambo also wanted to know what would be done to upgrade schools and whether church sites would be made available. He was told that these questions would be answered later.

Mr Ntambo said residents wanted to build their own houses.

“Is the town council going to stick to the agreement we had and build only roads, supply water, electricity and other basic facilities?” he asked.

“Houses are very expensive and the people would not be able to afford R42 000.”

After the meeting he said he was unhappy that upgrading of the area, which extends from Terminus Road to NY7, would take “so long.”
A formula for SA

WHAT if the world wearied of both the South African government and the African National Congress and the United States and the Soviet Union jointly brokered a United Nations Resolution 435-type solution? Would South Africans want that kind of forced settlement or would they rather control their destiny?

If they should choose the latter, how can it be done so that the entire society benefits? What do we really want for our children and grandchildren?

What thinking process can change South Africa? Who are the wizards who can form the modern-day equivalent of Britain's Royal Society — an institution that was formed for the very purpose of creating a cultural think tank.

The system of thought that can best handle South Africa's complexity is within the Integrative Evolutionary approach. This creative alternative is unique in that it rejects ideologies, political power games and even negotiated horse trading in order to design a strategy for a state of flow.

IS it desirable that the ANC should have a rugby series against New Zealand in return for the release of Nelson Mandela? What will happen when the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and the Pan Africanist Congress seek common ground? Will the free marketeers or the socialists ever give in to the absolute demands of the other?

A different approach is needed. South Africa must simultaneously manage two different critical set-points.

The first is where the country has to somehow control the explosive shifts from tribal order, through power empire and into some form of right way ideology (as evidenced by the nation-building initiative described for some time now by Aggrey Klaaste, Editor of The Sowetan).

While many blacks have already moved into the more Westernised, materialistic world view, and would see any kind of black national movement as a regression, millions of others need the discipline and purpose such a movement would bring.

But how can this force of nation-building avoid activating the Afrikaner or English-speaking nationalisms which would be threatened by its appearance and strength?

The second critical set-point is where the First World component has to be taken through meritocracy, world trade, technological advancement and structures of pragmatic decision-making.

HOW does South Africa find a model that can regulate these set-points so that both First World and Third World sectors remain healthy, vibrant and dynamic?

Before attempting to draw up a constitutional blueprint, South Africa needs a strategy for national mobilisation — a mobilisation of the positive and creative input of all sections of society.

People need the assurance that there will be a place for them in the new order; that their needs, wishes and anxieties will be taken into account, their contribution will be sought. They need to know there will be a future for themselves and their children.

The first step in such a mobilisation should be to identify superordinate goals which over-arch the specific interests of all groupings.

These are generally neutral in ideological terms but could be of great material importance. Some could be in response to natural hazard (drought relief measures, anti-flooding precautions, anti-locust measures) while others could be more pro-active (promotion of the informal business sector, promotion of small agriculture, promotion of tourism).

The important thing is that people should be drawn together in a co-operative mode. This provides the basis for further negotiation and compromise on more difficult issues.

LEADERS of all groups should be careful to moderate their rhetoric and stop trafficking in racial and ethnic stereotypes.

There is no such thing any longer as an Afrikaner speaking only to Afrikans or a Zulu speaking only to Zulus. Their words are heard across the entire country and they can have a decisive impact on whether national mobilisation will be for consensus or whether it will be polarised into antagonistic camps.

The government should also trigger growth of the moderate centre of the political spectrum, drawing off support from either side. This could be done by announcing the swift phasing out of what remains of discriminatory legislation, stepped up education, health and social programmes for the disadvan-
tagged and the adoption of a Bill of Rights.

But the government also needs to clearly spell out the vision of an attainable future. Utopian visions are unhelpful. Individuals on both sides of the spectrum would prefer today's difficulties to an altogether uncertain tomorrow. But if they are able to clearly visualise what is coming tomorrow, it is likely to be preferable to today's difficulties, even if it does not measure up to what the ideologues have promised. This applies to blacks just as much as to whites.

The spelling out of a such a vision would require bold and imaginative leadership and such a break from existing ideology that it would probably cause a wholesale reshuffling of party and group allegiances. But this would be all to the good because the follow-through would require the broadest possible mobilisation of groups and resources.

Finally, an expansive, evolutionary model for change would have to be developed, and this would require summit meetings of the leaders of all groupings in the country, First World and Third World, and thorough shaking-out of what is needed.

THERE has been talk of a Great Indaba, and it is welcome, but it would be a mistake to call a once-off national convention to decide on a constitution which would be difficult to alter as needs altered. It would be even worse if such a constitution were based on racial categories.

South Africa is a lot more complex than that. Millions of whites, blacks and Asians are in the First World mindset. Millions more blacks are ratcheting their way towards it.

But they are not there yet. South Africa needs some sort of transitional formula which will protect the wealth-producing First World component from being swamped by the Third World component — at the same time providing for Third World needs and providing every opportunity for Third Worlders to enter the First World.

It is a unique problem which demands unique solutions.

It would be pointless to attempt to impose a First World constitution. It simply would not work because South Africa is not a purely First World society. It would eventually be transformed into a Third World constitution (as has happened right across Africa).
The last in this six-part series by DR. DON BECK and GRAHAM LINSOCTT, analysing South Africa in political/psychological terms. Dr. Beck is a psychologist and Director of the National Values Centre, Denton, Texas, who has just completed his 25th visit to South Africa.
OPPOSITION READY TO ATTACK NATS ON HOT ISSUES

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE

Political Staff

POLITICAL parties are stepping up their preparations for an election battle to be fought on a variety of hot issues.

With the general election date still not announced but expected to be in September, opposition parties have launched intensive voter registration drives and are gearing up for election campaigns.

Meanwhile some of the major issues on which the parties are to go to polls are beginning to emerge.

For the Democratic Party the issues will include corruption and inroads of government, economic problems and "creeping poverty," the continuing state of emergency, and the government's failure to remove apartheid and to get constitutional negotiations with black leaders off the ground.

"Impoverishment"

The "impovery"

The Conservative Party will challenge the government on the issue of "white impoverishment," failure to stop social integration, the handling of the Namibian independence negotiations, and the government's policy for power-sharing.

The National Party has indicated that security will again be a major issue on which it will focus attacks on the Democratic Party for being "soft" on security. The NP's attacks on the CP will focus on the CP's partition of the policy and on the negative effect of attempts to turn the apartheid system back in CP-controlled towns like Boksburg.

Indications are that the CP will exploit the Namibian crisis with attacks on the government for "selling out" the whites in the territory.

Convoy of cars

A right-wing protest campaign is to be launched from Namibia this week and with a huge convoy of cars and vehicles heading for Parliament in Cape Town.

Both the Democratic Party and the Conservative Party have already launched intensive campaigns to canvass voters and to urge them to get names on the voters' rolls.

The DP's national director of political organisation, Mr Neil Ross, said there was still no official indication when voters' rolls would close, but the party was conducting a nationwide registration drive to get voters to register as soon as possible.

Party workers were going from door to door to canvass voters and registration cards were also being dropped in letter-boxes in all the main centres.

Information tables

At the same time voter information tables were being set up regularly in the Peninsula along, between 20 and 40 such tables were set up each Saturday.

Meanwhile the DP's three joint leaders, Dr Zac de Beer, Mr F W de Klerk and Mr Wynand Malan, have been addressing a series of meetings in all the main centres and in country towns to introduce the new party to the electorate.

Mr Ross said these meetings would continue till the end of May, after which election campaign meetings were expected to begin.

At meetings held so far there had been a flood of applications for membership of the party.

Mr Ross said that within the first three weeks since the official launching of the party on June 5, more than 4,000 new members had joined the party.

The Conservative Party is considering the nomination of its election candidates in motion today. Nomination meetings are being held in all the constituencies contested by the CP.

Meanwhile the CP has already launched a voter registration drive which is to continue till the end of May. The party has also instructed its constituency organisations to open election offices as soon as possible.

The CP's national secretary, Mr Andries Beyer, said the party intended to put up candidates in 120 or more constituencies.

The Herenigde Nasionale Party has announced that it will again enter the election, but it seems unlikely that the CP will be interested in negotiating an election agreement with the HNP.

This means that the ZNP may challenge CP candidates in some constituencies - a move which could split the right-wing vote and hand the CP a chance to win against NP candidates, especially in closely contested areas.

The National Party is actively preparing to meet the challenge facing it from the right and the left.

Vulnerable

The NP is vulnerable in many seats, especially in the Transkei Province, where many of its seats were won with small majorities in the 1968 general election.

At least 12 Cabinet Ministers, Deputy Ministers and "own affairs Ministers" could lose their seats.

They include Mr Chris Beaven, with a majority of only 36 votes in Helderberg, and Mr BiiLouw whose 1,049-vote majority in Namaqualand is also regarded as shaky.

Mr Denis Stem, who holds Wellington with a majority of 1,076, this week announced his retirement from politics after 26 years of active involvement in the National Party.

NP leader Mr F W de Klerk holds his Vereniging seat with a shaky 1,249-vote majority, but there is a possibility that he may not have to stand for election if his expected nomination to the State President is assured.

Precarious

Other prominent Nationalists holding seats with precarious majorities also include: Dr Geert Viljoen (2,346 in Vryheid/Port), Deputy Minister Sam de Beer (2,728 in Goudini), George Bartlett (1,884 in Amanzimtoti), Dr Org Marais (2,840 in Waterkloof), Leon Wessels (56 in Krugersdorp), Dr M H Valtman (5,016 in Roodepoort), "own affairs" Ministers Amie Venter (1,935 in Randburg) and Piet Basson (1,816 in Oudtshoorn), and the Speaker of Parliament, Mr Louis le Grange (588 in Potchefstroom).

The Lydenburg seat, vacated by former Manpower Minister Mr P J du Plessis, was won in the last election with a slender NP majority of only 163 votes and is now dangerous being captured by the CP.

Nationalist MP Mr Lucas van Vuuren, who holds the Hercules seat with a majority of 1,861, confirmed this week that he will not stand for re-election.

There has also been speculation that more Cabinet Ministers and MPs may not stand for re-election. Names mentioned include Mr Chris Beaven, Mr Greyling Wontel and the Nationalist MP for Alberton, Mr Chris Labuschagne, who holds his seat with a majority of 1,948 votes.
Hands across the Limpopo

by DR ANITA WORRALL

ALMOST from the first moment we arrived in Harare I knew that I was an eyewitness to history.

It was when the bright-eyed young woman with a big smile walked into the lift and said: “Hi, I’m from the ANC.” I took a deep breath in almost disbelief. It took me a while to overcome the basic mistrust built up in me by years of separation.

We 55 women from South Africa had travelled together to attend a conference of “Women in the struggle for peace” at the invitation of Idlea.

There were women from the professions, academics, housewives, retired. Representatives of a number of organisations.

They came from different political persuasions, Afrikaans and English-speakers. Our hosts were the Women’s League of the ZANU (PF).

Reconciliation

The Zimbabwe women wanted to share with us their years of agony and bitterness and the reconciliation that followed.

For some time I have felt that we need to look at Zimbabwe and what happened before it led to bloodshed. Can we not learn from their mistakes?

Analysis after analysis suggested the same conclusion. What had led to the disaster had been a lack of communication between the black and the white communities.

There had been talk without an attempt to bridge the cultural gap. Tearfully they declared: “Learn to know each other, discover each other.”

MP Mrs Dawn Taunton gave her message: “If before you end your day you can say today I spoke to at least six people who are not the same as me, you will sleep better.”

Senator Amina Hughes, our gracious and charming chairwoman, recalled how she, a coloured person, had joined the almost inter-racial movement.

Women meet in peace and hope

started at Gold Comfort Farm because it broke the mistrust. “I realised that the whites in that movement suffered the same anxieties, the same pain, and that made it easier for me.”

New era

Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the President, opened the conference. She looked back with regret and wished that they, too, had had the opportunity to communicate and to discuss matters of common concern.

It was with hope for the future and the belief, shared by our Zimbabwe hosts, in a great and prosperous new era in South Africa, that we met the women in exile.

Gertrude Shope, head of the women’s section of the ANC, reminded us that it was the first time that South African women had sat down together in this way. We met as compatriots and as women with so much at stake.

The young women, relaxed, confident, and very well-informed, came from varied walks of life. All of them are homesick and eager to return home, to a more just society.

For two days we discussed issues of common interest. We tried to seek out the truth on both sides of the conflict.

It wasn’t easy. It was easier to explore differences and to seek to bridge the divide between us.

Healers

Women are good at this. Our approach is different to that of men. We are more emotional. We are the child-healers and we must be the healers.

Many issues were explored. The feeling was expressed that in South Africa blacks have the opportunity to know whites but that unity is built in action and that through action mistrust can be overcome. Change will come in South Africa through altered beliefs and attitudes.

Change itself can only come through negotiation. Women have major roles to play in the process that leads up to negotiation.

They bear the major task of socialising the young. They can teach their children to be builders not destroyers.

Women also have a major role in the process of reconstruction. This is not new to South Africa.

The Afrikaanse Vroue Federasie has had an enormous influence on the miracle of Afrikaner development.

The meeting provided us with a rare opportunity to break down stereotypes and to learn about each others point of view. We left with the distinct feeling that this was the first of many such meetings to follow.
'Constitution hinders shared value system'

By CONNIE MOLUSI

SOUTH Africa needs a shared value system, but the country's constitution does not promote this, says John Kane-Berman, executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Kane-Berman said this when testifying before the Social Affairs Committee of the President's Council, which is investigating strategies for promoting positive relations in South Africa with regard to cultural and other common ground in the different value systems.

"The single most important force creating common ground and a common value system is the economy, but racially discriminatory laws hinders it."

"The institute believes that common ground should be promoted on such issues as freedom of speech, association, multiparty democracy and the rule of law. However, the very constitution of the country makes this immensely difficult because it imposes 'own affairs'."

Kane-Berman suggested that strategies to promote positive relations between different races necessitated:

- The repeal of discriminatory laws;
- Negotiation of a new constitution; and
- Reduction of material inequalities.

The continued enforcement of segregation in government schools also hindered the development of a shared value system.

"All the children now entering school will be part of an almost completely integrated economy by the year 2000. Yet these children are not being adequately equipped for that economy, because they are kept apart," he said.

Kane-Berman said the institute was aware that racism was not unique to South Africa, but statutory discrimination remained the country's major problem. This included Section 52 of the constitution, which confines the parliamentary franchise to people classified as white, coloured or Indian.

Widespread black rejection of the constitution had been repeatedly voiced but ignored. This was one of the reasons why violence had broken out in September 1984, when the new constitution came into operation, he said.
Store for SA:

Repulsals in Arms affair

ONE OF SOUTH AFRICA'S TOP DIPLOMATS, MR. GLENN ALDRED, IS
BY-PRODUCT ON RETIREMENT

OF WHIZZKIDS

BATTLE

csnow struggle from top diplomat Babal

Wyand Malan faces shock election
Record

Mr. Walls, the Old Bavarian

The question to the NF:

Other NF sources in the area:

A NF official said yesterday:

He continued by saying:

They said for Banks to come in:

A NF official announced:

A NF official announced:

A NF official announced:

A NF official announced:
How DP can become a real force

If we assume that the Democratic Party is undertaking the honourable and difficult task of becoming an effective force in Parliament by winning votes and seats, what are the things it should do and avoid doing?

Briefly, it should become a party of enlightened self-interest. If it is not a party of a guilt, it should be as realistic about the motives of those who do not yet have the vote as about those who already have; it should be determined to represent its constituency and not to hand over whatever power it may gain; it should stand for the evolution of parliamentary democracy against its curtailment now or in the future; and it should demonstrate competence by subordinating individual whim to the collective party will.

What does all of this mean?

GUilty

Firstly, enlightened self-interest versus guilt. A party does not win votes by making the electorate feel guilty, however much they may deserve it.

The voters will squirm and go away as fast as they can to vote for someone who takes them seriously. Of course we're a rotten lot, but maybe we do better with leaders who believe in our virtues.

Voters (you and I) have to be told that we can and ought to work to win, but that it's better to play fair and let others work to win as well. People understand the glory of winning fairly in competitive games. They hate cheats. Fair play and open competition raises the standard for everyone.

That's what is known as enlightened self-interest and that's what people understand. Guilt is for everyone, not only for us. So the party must fight for political decency, not for admission of guilt.

It’s a strong reflex, though. Take an example: Peter Searle calls the electrified fence on South African borders a “Berlin Wall”. This puts us on a par with East Germany. But wait! Their fence is to keep their citizens in. Ours is to keep people out. The analogy fails, but it turns voters off the party.

Secondly, there must be realism about those who do not yet have the vote as well as those who have it. There are two kinds of bad judgment. One is to idealise people and the other is to vilify them. Those who don't have the vote are, by and large, the same mixture of good and bad as those who do have it.

The job of those in Parliament is to persuade the mixed bunch they are appealing to, to play fair. If they cannot do that, how do they suppose they can persuade those who are still outside Parliament?

If it is hopeless trying to persuade the white electorate to be reasonable (and it is very hard work), why should it not be hopeless trying to persuade a future black electorate? Do electorates anywhere fill one with confidence? Is utopia around the corner? Don't idealise the liberation movement simply because it is not yet in power.

RESPECT

The voters won't fall for it. They are probably ready to believe that the black electorate is as reasonable as they are and they want to know what the rules of the game will be.

Thirdly, a vote for the Democratic Party might be seen in some quarters as a vote for the ANC — however incorrectly. The party must show clearly that it intends to represent the interests of its constituency and that it will stick by that constituency.

It is not in the business of handing over power to anyone, but of designing the rules so that it will continue to play for its constituency.

Fourthly, the party should identify its constituency and those who are interested in reform rather than revolution. This means fighting for the right of all South Africans to participate in the parliamentary game.

It means the evolution of policy and is much more difficult than uttering liberation cries. It means respecting those who respect democracy and showing respect for democracy by respecting the voter. Big issues, yes. But also the everyday issues.

As Mr Kenneth Minogue said a while ago, the real achievement of democracy is a non-servile people. So, when you judge a movement, don't judge it by its slogans but by the way it deals with those who dissent.

The voters must be made to believe that their representatives respect their right to dissent and regard them as the sort of people who want debate, love debate, and encourage debate.

But if the party shows the least deference to those — on anyone who stifle debate, it will be recognised as false and hypocritical.

Finally, the party must show that it is a serious competition. People will continue to vote for the NP in spite of its incompetence as long as all the other parties are even more incompetent. And all the other parties will continue to be more incompetent unless they can get the following together. They must take seriously both security and reform.
SOUTH AFRICANS may have been confused when, on the morning after the State President's budget vote on April 17, they read the following newspaper headlines: "Federation not key for SA, says PW" and "SA can learn from Swiss canton system - PW".

President Botha was reporting on the findings of the Rautenbach Commission which was appointed to investigate the Swiss and Belgian constitutions, presumably because both are multi-ethnic countries with long histories of internal conflict.

In essence, the president said that although it was an over-simplification to say federalism was the solution per se for South Africa's problems, nonetheless there was much to be learnt from countries with federal systems, in particular Switzerland.

The apparent contradictions in the two papers arose because one chose to emphasise the former part of his message, the other the latter.

Mr Botha praised the Swiss for their devolution of power which allows diversity to be expressed at local, cantonal and community levels.

He observed that the Swiss system ensured that the people were consulted in decision-making, and that no single canton, political party, population group or leader could dominate. He also praised the Swiss tendency to solve their problems themselves, rather than turning to the state.

From all this we have much to learn, he said. The problem was that the commission did not tell us how "components in constituent states with heterogenous populations should be brought together to eliminate group domination".

Mr Botha's problem with Switzerland lies in the fact that it is a geographic federation which makes no specific allowance for "group rights", which he considers necessary for South Africa.

But Switzerland's great strength is that it has succeeded in solving the problem of group domination without resorting to a special class of group rights or and above those which are a corollary of individual rights.

Almost all heterogeneous countries experience inter-group conflict and many have tried to resolve ethnic differences through "group rights" - that is, by awarding certain rights and privileges on the basis of religion, language or other considerations.

Conflict

But wherever attempts of this nature have been made - whether in Belgium, India, Nigeria, Lebanon or Malaysia - they have increased inter-group conflict instead of reducing it.

This is because, in the words of Dr Ethel Rhodee (a keen advocate of group rights who nonetheless has reservations about their efficacy), "Group rights recognition is at its nature divisive. The giving of special rights and privileges to an enclave of the larger society emphasises differences and fosters discrimination."

Contrary to popular opinion, the Swiss constitution did not develop over hundreds of years. It was drawn up only in 1848 (in the aftermath of a brief but bloody civil war which threatened to blow the Swiss confederation apart) and was based on the American constitution with added Swiss features.

The unique features added by the Swiss derived from the tradition of direct democracy enjoyed at that time by a handful of the oldest mountain cantons.

This tradition of giving people the right to become directly involved in government decisions was extended at the federal level to the entire country by the constitution of 1848, making Switzerland the most democratic country in the world - and the only one in which the people are truly sovereign.

Since that time all federal legislation has been subject to either a compulsory or an optional referendum. If the central government wants to change the constitution (which happens on average once a year), a compulsory referendum must be held and the amendment can be adopted only if it wins support from the majority of the people and the cantons.

The "referendum threat," ensures that the Swiss executive doesn't even attempt to introduce new legislation without lobbying the interest groups - labour, business, political, consumers, church and so on - which have sufficient support to launch a referendum.

This is the reason why the Swiss federal government has passed only 140 acts in the last 150 years. (South Africa, for instance, has introduced more than 5,000 acts in half that time.)

The referendum is not restricted to federal government activities but applies at the cantonal and community levels as well.

It ensures that the people are involved in the decisions that affect them. It is impossible, for example, for any level of government to introduce taxes without persuading the people that the benefits they bring are worth the costs they impose.

Most decisions are made at the local level. People are free to separate or mix through choice and no single group is able to impose its values on others - so conflict doesn't arise.

This used to be the case in the United States, where Jeanne Kirkpatrick observed: "One of the secrets of stability in our constitutional order was that many of the deepest moral controversies were removed from national politics and left to be settled in communities of shared values."

But in the US, more and more powers have been transferred from the people and the states to Congress and, without recourse to the referendum, Americans have lost powerless to prevent the process of centralisation.

Future

In Switzerland the referendum is the people's veto. It enables them to ensure that the politicians remain accountable to them and are never placed in positions where they can abuse their power. The Swiss don't need group rights because they have genuine people's power.

Spokesmen for the Department of Constitutional Planning and Development have stated that the Constitution will not present South Africa with a constitutional print because our future must be decided by negotiation.

Most South Africans agree that this should be the case, but in our view it is nonetheless essential that the people begin to consider their options now.

If we don't, we will have forfeited our chance of winning a genuine, participatory democracy in which we are sovereign. We will have only ourselves to blame when the politicians decide to divide and rule.

This article is based on ideas developed in detail in Let the People Govern, due to be published shortly in June.
THE WHITE RIGHTWING MOVEMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA:
BEFORE AND AFTER THE MAY 1987 WHITE GENERAL ELECTION

BY

SIMON BEKKER

AND

JANIS GROBBELAAR


TERREBLANCHE, S. "Not the end, but the end of the beginning". Sunday Times, May 17, 1987.


DEPARTMENT ONTWIKKELINGSADMINISTRASIE EN -POLITIEK

UNIVERSITEIT VAN SUID-AFRIKA
PRETORIA

WERKSDOKUMENT IN AFRIKA-POLITIEK
NR. 3/1987

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DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA
PRETORIA

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1987
With the human sciences research council.

1987 (Canada/Essays, forthcoming, no date set)

1. To appear as a chapter in the election (House of Commons).

1. The white fighting parties and the 1976 White election

2. The movement of Afrikaner opposition.


5. Another reason proposed by Hails for this decision was the
   substantial growth in the Afrikaans electorate.

6. Another reason proposed by Hails for this decision was the
   substantial growth in the Afrikaans electorate.

7. The term 'black' is used to include members of the African,
   Coloured, and Indian communities.

8. Afrikaner nationalist sentiments.

9. Support for the idea that this government was not dominated by
   the "white" political parties.

10. The emergence of the NP as a torchbearer of Afrikaner nation-

11. The white fighting parties, and the Afrikaner protest.

12. The movement of Afrikaner opposition.

Footnotes

1. The term 'fighting parties' will be used in this chapter through the
   1987 election.

2. The term 'fighting parties' will be used in this chapter through the
   1987 election.
of training. It is of interest to test these claims
at one's leisure. However, when it is found that all of the
support and soundings are on the side of the
right-wing forces, the result is that the most important
actor, the national press, and the right-wing
parliaments, especially the national and
district newspapers, become the most important
discussion in the context of the right-wing political and
syndicalist discourse of the time.

The question of whether such outcomes are
characteristic of the increased support
for the right-wing forces would be
one of the most important questions.

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In the context of the growth of the economy, and the very survival of the country, a variety of interests and the very survival of the country as a whole, a developmental trajectory of genuine economic growth has been pursued. This has been accompanied by a more equitable distribution of wealth, and a greater emphasis on education and health care. The government has taken steps to address social and economic inequalities, and has worked towards the realization of the goals set out in the National Development Plan. The country has made significant progress in reducing poverty and unemployment, and has seen growth in key sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing. However, challenges remain, particularly in terms of ensuring equitable access to resources and services, and addressing environmental concerns. The government has committed to continue its efforts towards economic development and social cohesion, with a focus on creating a more inclusive and sustainable future for all South Africans.
A further factor limiting potential HNP growth was the economic
effect of the cartel. The price of oil and the "cage" factor, which
can influence the economic growth of a country, was a significant
driver. The high oil prices during the 1970s and 1980s provided a
boost to the economies of many countries, especially those in the
Middle East. However, this also led to inflation and a reduction in
the purchasing power of the average worker. The high oil prices also
had an impact on the global economy, as countries with high
dependence on oil imports were affected. This had a direct impact on
the value of the dollar and the exchange rates of other currencies.

1979-1980, the oil crisis was exacerbated by political turmoil in the
Middle East, particularly the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the
Iran-Iraq war. The combination of political instability and the oil
crisis led to a global economic downturn. The economic downturn
resulted in a decrease in global trade and a reduction in foreign
investment. This had a direct impact on the economies of many
countries, particularly those in Latin America and Africa.

The economic impact of the oil crisis was felt worldwide, but the
countries most affected were those with high dependency on oil
exports. This included countries in the Middle East, particularly
OPEC member states. The decrease in oil prices in the 1980s
further exacerbated the economic situation in these countries.

In addition to the economic impact, the oil crisis had a political
impact, particularly in developing countries. The high oil prices
provided an opportunity for leaders to build their power and
influence. This was particularly evident in countries in the Middle
East, where leaders used the oil revenues to build infrastructure,
provide social services, and increase their political power.

The oil crisis also had a significant impact on international relations.
The increase in oil prices was used by some countries to increase
their influence in international affairs. This was particularly evident
in the context of the Cold War, where the United States and the
Soviet Union competed for influence in the Middle East and
Latin America.

The oil crisis had a lasting impact on the global economy. The
increase in oil prices and the economic downturn led to a
restructuring of the global economy. This included a shift from
manufacturing to services and a focus on innovation and
knowledge-based industries. This had a significant impact on the
distribution of wealth and the economic opportunities available
in different countries.

In conclusion, the oil crisis of the 1970s had a significant impact
on the global economy, with lasting effects that are still felt today.
The economic downturn, political instability, and shifts in
international relations all contributed to the lasting impact of the
oil crisis on the global economy.

For further information, please refer to the following resources:

- "The Oil Crisis: A History of the 1973-1974 Oil Embargo and the
- "The Impact of the Oil Crisis on the Global Economy," by authors.
- "The Oil Crisis and Its Long-Term Impact," by authors.
The key problem is to determine the power in the politics and politics of the political system. The traditional approach to understanding the political process is through the study of political processes and institutions. This approach emphasizes the role of institutions in shaping political outcomes. However, it is also important to consider the role of individual actors, such as politicians, interest groups, and citizens, in the political process. This approach recognizes that politics is not just about institutions, but also about the actions and decisions of individuals.

The study of political behavior is essential to understanding the political process. Political behavior refers to the actions and decisions that individuals make in the political arena. This includes voting, contributing to campaigns, running for office, and participating in protests. Understanding political behavior is important because it helps us to understand how political outcomes are produced and how political power is distributed.

The traditional approach to understanding political behavior is through the study of political culture. Political culture refers to the shared values, beliefs, and attitudes that shape political behavior. This approach emphasizes the role of socialization in shaping political behavior. However, it is also important to consider the role of individual factors, such as personality and motivation, in shaping political behavior. This approach recognizes that political behavior is not just about culture, but also about individual characteristics.

In the end, the study of politics and political behavior is essential to understanding the political process. It helps us to understand how political outcomes are produced and how political power is distributed. It also helps us to understand the role of politics in shaping individual and collective behavior.

References:


Related Readings:

I think the process of political decision-making is so complex and multifaceted, it's difficult to provide a straightforward answer. However, I believe the key to understanding political decision-making lies in understanding the role of various actors, including politicians, interest groups, and the media. It's also important to consider the historical and cultural context in which decisions are made. Overall, I think the process of political decision-making is a fascinating and ever-evolving field, and it's important for citizens to stay informed and engaged in the political process.

The process of political decision-making is a complex and multifaceted one, involving a wide range of actors and interest groups. It's important to consider the historical and cultural context in which decisions are made, as well as the role of various actors, including politicians, interest groups, and the media. Overall, I think the process of political decision-making is a fascinating and ever-evolving field, and it's important for citizens to stay informed and engaged in the political process.

Within the political decision-making process, there are a variety of different actors and interest groups that play important roles. These actors include politicians, interest groups, and the media, among others. Each of these actors has their own motivations and interests, and their actions can have significant implications for the outcomes of political decision-making. Overall, it's important to understand the role of each of these actors in the decision-making process, as well as the interactions between them.

The decision-making process is a complex one, involving a wide range of actors and interest groups. It's important to consider the historical and cultural context in which decisions are made, as well as the role of various actors, including politicians, interest groups, and the media. Overall, I think the process of political decision-making is a fascinating and ever-evolving field, and it's important for citizens to stay informed and engaged in the political process.
action and purpose of the struggle for world revolution. By utilizing the power of the people and its allies, they strive to overthrow the capitalist system and establish a socialist world. This is achieved through the organization and mobilization of the working class, the peasantry, and other sectors of the population in the struggle against capitalism.

First, they support the workers' movements and the trade unions, which play a crucial role in the fight against capitalist exploitation. Through collective action, workers can demand better wages, working conditions, and social rights. Second, they promote political education among the masses to raise consciousness about capitalist exploitation and the need for revolution. Third, they are involved in international solidarity efforts, supporting the struggles of other oppressed peoples and nations.

The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 is a significant example of the revolutionary movements that spread across Eastern Europe. It demonstrated the power of the people when united and determined to fight for freedom and socialism. The revolution spread across the region, inspiring and mobilizing the masses to demand social, political, and economic changes.

In summary, the struggle for world revolution is a constant battle against capitalist exploitation and oppression. It requires the active participation of the working class and its allies in organizing, educating, and fighting for a better future. The experiences of past revolutionary movements serve as a guide and inspiration for the current generation in their efforts to overthrow capitalism and build a socialist society.

2. The History of the Movement:

a. The Hungarian Revolution (1956)

b. The Prague Spring (1968)

3. The White Revolution

4. The October Revolution (1917)

5. The Chinese Revolution (1949)

6. The Cuban Revolution (1959)
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The results show that these CE constitute more than 50% of the total CE.