Country to go to polls in October?

Staff Reporter

SPECULATION is mounting that the National Party will call a general election at the same time as the municipal elections in October.

Sources in parliamentary opposition circles believe the NP may have no choice but to call an early election if it is to avoid the embarrassment of its plan for white elections in 1992 being blocked by the Labour Party in the House of Representatives.

Some sources believe the most expedient time for the Nationalists to hold a general election would be October when municipal voters go to the polls, rather than 1989 — the deadline for an election.

They point to the fact that an election infrastructure would already be in operation and that a dual election was likely to cost less.

PROBLEMS

While Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha is tight-lipped on the issue, the director-general of his department, Mr Gerrit van Zyl, said there was nothing to stop parliamentary and municipal elections being held simultaneously.

"In principle it can be done. There may be some logistical problems. For instance, there could be as many as five municipal divisions within one electoral division. But these could probably be overcome," he said.

The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Andries Treurnicht of the Conservative Party, said he believed a dual election could involve "a few organisational problems".

However, if the National Party saw fit to hold a general election in October, the CP would "see to it that we're better prepared than ever before".

The acting-chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive, Mr Douglas Gibson, feared a dual election could cause "great confusion".

WELCOMED

Electoral and municipal boundaries differed greatly and while postal votes were allowed in parliamentary elections, they were not allowed in municipal elections.

Labour Party spokesman Mr Peter Hendriekse, son of party leader the Rev Allan Hendriekse, said rumours of an October election "are news to me".

"But an election then would suit us fine," he said.

The NP needs the support of all three Houses to postpone the elections.
Parliament to open five days early

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Parliament will begin five days earlier than scheduled for reasons which the government declined to specify, amid speculation by the opposition that the early opening is to push through controversial new parliamentary procedures.

The procedures, the opposition charge, will drastically increase the power of the National Party Chief Whip and abolish the no-confidence debate. Government's attempts to implement those procedures into the constitution were frustrated last year by the House of Representatives.

Since the new rules would alter the constitution, they need to be passed by all three Houses of Parliament.

Parliament will reconvene on February 1, five days before the official opening, which was scheduled for February 5 when Parliament adjourned in October last year.

Speaker Mr Louis Le Grange said yesterday certain technical aspects had to be concluded, but would not say what these were.

The note announcing the advanced date carried no explanation, but the chief whips of the Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party, Mr John Malcomes and Mr Frank Le Roux, speculated that government's eagerness to pass drafted changes to the Parliamentary Standing Rules and Orders, could have motivated the earlier date.
From NEIL LURSSEN
The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — Dr. Piet Koornhof has told American television viewers that the release of ANC leader Mr. Govan Mbeki has yet to produce the results the South African Government was seeking.

The release was a conciliatory move and it was clear the Government wanted in return a conciliatory move by "other parties involved".

But that had not happened, the South African Ambassador said during a fireside discussion on the future of South Africa broadcast to about 20 million viewers yesterday.

The two-hour discussion by a panel of five was held before an audience of about 40 people at Dr. Koornhof’s Washington residence.

Dr. Koornhof said the South African Government had made a serious attempt before Christmas to deal with security prisoners. Mr. Mbeki’s name was the first to go before an advisory council and he was released shortly afterwards.

The concept was that if the Government made this conciliatory move it would lead to conciliatory moves by the other parties that would then lead to further “developments with regard to security prisoners”.

And this would lead to the negotiating process along the lines of the mandate given to the Government by the electorate last May — a new constitution to enable all the people to take part at all levels.

“Those conciliatory moves have not been forthcoming and for the moment therefore the process has soured. I hope only temporarily.”

Dr. Koornhof said he wanted the embassy to be a symbol of what South Africa was becoming in the post-apartheid era — friendly, open and hospitable.

There were three approaches to change, he told viewers. They were sanctions and embargoes, revolution and reform.

Dr. Koornhof said it was important to find ways of getting the different parties round the table, and once they were there the world would see a new South Africa.

It was also important for Americans to ask how they could make a major contribution to help the process off the ground.

Over the years, he said, important governmental structures had been introduced at local, regional and provincial levels in which all South Africans could participate — so the problem was in a much more advanced state of solution than many people thought.

All that remained was how to get all the people to take part in top-level government.

“I can’t tell you the answer, or how to unlock the situation,” Dr. Koornhof said.

Mr. Alan Keyes, a prominent black conservative, former assistant secretary in the U.S. State Department and now a Washington policy analyst, said the key to democracy was the private sector — and everything possible had to be done to strengthen that sector.

When democracy was viewed from that perspective the US imposition of sanctions on South Africa was not only a bad solution but a mad solution, he said.
South Africa: an unconventional Republican view

PHILIP L CHRISTENSON
A senior professional staff member of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Now virtually eliminated as the basic building block of US and European policy toward SA in the foreseeable future, it seems to me that those whose task it will be to forge an effective policy for either a Republican or Democratic successor administration will have to opt for a variant of the long-standing policy of active participation in the promotion of liberal political evolution. Indeed, we say the two words that have been used recently to describe such a policy: No, we cannot. The words "constructive" and "engagement" are both applicable, but the combination of the two has taken on so many different meanings for so many different constituencies, both in the US and in SA, that the term can no longer be used in any South African context.

But whatever language is employed (a nameless policy would be best), the emphasis should be on making explicit and positive opportunities to promote change in SA rather than on the neglect of economic sanctions.

In 1984, Senator Nancy Kassebaum (Republican) was chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's sub-committee on Africa. Introduced legislation creating a new programme to provide aid up to $50 million over six years for projects in SA that promote "non-racial just society", or "aid victims of apartheid".

The size of each grant was deliberately limited with the object of pressuring the US Embassy in Pretoria into contact with a wide range of individuals and groups.

It was intended that official US government grants to projects would extend to official US interest and protection.

To achieve this we have missed opportunities to send a clear message of the basis of black demands or expectations. Rather, we should conduct ourselves in ways that leave no doubt that we are fully committed to a democratic outcome, in the full sense of the term "democratic".

There is perhaps, and I emphasize the word perhaps, a useful role for Americans, official and unofficial, as intermediaries between black and white South Africans and between those local and outside the country.

We can play that role, however, only by invasions that must be carried to an extended.

If SA is to avoid a violent disintegration of its society, those who wish to contribute to positive change need to explore the possibility of external assistance in the area of communication. There is, a possible role for us in helping various forums cut through stereotypes and ameliorate some of the hostility and suspicion.

We must then resist trying to close black leaders, for the simple reason that we do not fully understand the complex criteria of leadership in black South African society.

If we are to relate meaningfully with a post-apartheid SA, we are going to have to start looking at relationship within that context through South African prism.

And this means setting aside our stereotypes of blacks, coloureds, Afrikaners, English-speaking and all other national groupings that never quite the morality play we perceived it to be and is becoming more complicated with each passing day.

Hasseneh, from an article in Crisis Africa News, a publication of the Centre for Human and International Rights, Department of Justice. The article appeared in the United States Foreign Relations Committee, 1984.

This article is a collection of the US Senate's statement on the South African government's human rights record. It was presented at a hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations, US Senate, on May 4, 1983.
PW's 'secret' business meeting

Staff Reporter

TOP businessmen and representatives of the private sector have been invited to a "top secret" meeting in Cape Town with the State President, Mr. P.W. Botha, early in February.

A spokesman for the office of the State President last night confirmed such a meeting is to take place, although he declined to comment on the agenda, adding that the list of delegates was highly confidential.

Mr. P.W. Botha

The meeting is scheduled for February 4, just three days after the official opening of Parliament on February 1, called four days early to push through what the opposition believe are controversial new parliamentary procedures.

This meeting with the highly 'select' group of businessmen is a far cry from the widely publicised Carlton conference or the economic meeting to debate the Maro commission report last October.
By CHRIS CARNCROSS

PLANS by President P W Botha to hold a "secret" meeting with select business leaders at Tuynhuys on February 4 has the business world completely mystified.

All a spokeswoman for Mr Botha's office will reveal is the date of the meeting, stressing that the list of delegates and the agenda is "confidential".

Businessmen likely to be on the invitation list expressed total ignorance of the meeting yesterday, or expressed confusion as to its purpose. Even the Department of Finance, which would normally be involved with any contact between government and the private sector, is purposely or otherwise, disclaiming any knowledge of the meeting or what its agenda may be.

What has emerged since knowledge of the proposed meeting was leaked this week is that representatives of organized commerce and industry are not on the invitation list. Nor have the chief executives of some of the country's leading financial institutions received any invitation from Mr Botha's office to the Cape Town meeting.

It is also apparent that, message in the invitation to those businessmen, who have received it has not been phrased in a manner sufficient for some of them to drop everything and accede to Mr Botha's bidding.

Barlow Rand chief executive, Mr Warren Ciewlow has, for example, turned down the invitation on the basis that he will still be on holiday. Others have equally indicated that February 4 is an inopportune time to gather at Tuynhuys.
Why we are waiting

No society is left leaderless for long. A leadership vacuum is as much abhorred by nature as any other. The risk when one occurs, of course, is that it might be filled by an opportunist who turns out thoroughly undesirable.

This is what happened in inflation-torn Germany between the world wars and in most African countries that sought the political kingdom, which they mistakenly believed would bring uhuuru for all, in the Sixties and Seventies. It is not impossible that it could happen here.

The intellectual climate of the country is poised for change. Yet government is unable or unwilling to accommodate that aspiration; and protestations to the contrary have worn its credibility pretty thin. So the field is open for a charismatic pragmatist, probably from the ranks of Afrikanerdom.

If the last general election illustrated anything, it was that a large English-speaking swing voter has emerged that is more easily swayed than in the past and is becoming increasingly important to the National Party. But there is little evidence that English-speaking voters voted Nationalist out of deep conviction. Rather, they were driven to it in desperation when the PFP shot itself in both feet — the Nats will have to make a real adjustment to hold any genuine English-speaking involvement.

This could strain traditional party mechanisms — there are already signs that the NP in Natal is not quite sure how to handle its new English-speaking supporters. Such an accommodation will impose new leadership demands on the party hierarchy.

The formation of the Independent movement showed that, as in the PFP, within the ranks of traditional government supporters were many who no longer accepted the old answers blindly. But just as the leadership of the PFP lost its grip, so subsequent internal squabbling has damaged the Independents to such an extent that neither Wynand Malan nor Denis Worrall may still be a viable leader of a viable new party — and white politicians, at least, is still a matter of party politics.

The election demonstrated, too, that a significant body of Afrikaners finds the rigorous neo-Verwoerdenian logic and clear policies of the Conservative Party’s Andries Treurnicht mighty attractive. There is much in Treurnicht’s style — though not in his policies — that is not unlike the singlemindedness of Britain’s Margaret Thatcher and to some extent of the US’s President Ronald Reagan. Their clear and unequivocal exposition of policy and objective — sometimes in the face of entrenched conventional wisdom — has become increasingly characteristic of other Western governments. Decisive action entrenched their credibility.

Of course, Dr Verwoerd provided just that kind of leadership in this country in the Fifties. The direction was disastrous, but his leadership won enormous voter support as he progressively stripped every tribe but the Afrikaner of effective democratic rights.

In sharp contrast is the irredeemable character of the present P W Botha administration, a deficiency eroding its credibility in all but the important area of security, ironically despite valiant efforts to reverse the trend of Verwoerd’s misrule.

Defence is, of course, enormously important. And government’s protection of our borders, containment of terrorism and reduction in township violence are impressive achievements that should not be underestimated or relaxed. But they give no more than time to find durable social, political and economic accommodation for the majority of South Africans. The State of Emergency — by definition a temporary phase — is becoming uncomfortably part of everyday life.

Having lurched through the more alarming manifestations of the current crisis, government shows little ability to do other than rely on the military. But where are the opposition leaders who could fill this vacuum? They too are strangely silent.

Obviously in recent times a high political priority had to be placed on security. Both the severe recession and the activities of those who saw an opportunity for revolution had fermented substantial discord. It is possible that if the pace of political reform had been maintained in these circumstances, the revolutionaries would have been given inadverent support.

Nor do we underestimate President Botha’s reforms so far. He has certainly given more people participation in the lower layers of government than any previous Nat leader. And that is important. For democracy has to be learned.

All Botha’s predecessors were moving in the opposite direction, progressively eroding the freedoms of ordinary folk, especially those of colour. So, in those terms, Botha’s actions look quite radical.

Botha’s great strength is that he was able to recognise and acknowledge the economic folly and ultimately socially explosive nature of Verwoerd’s separate development. His greatest weakness is that not only has he stopped doing anything about that direction, neither he nor his Constitutional Minister Chris Heunis offer any clear or inspired view of the future. Botha is most likely the John the Baptist of a post-apartheid society, not its Messiah.

Having created homelands and separate coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament, the Nats have gone on to remove influx control, which was not effective anyway, and allowed much greater social intercourse (including mixed marriages) as well as black trade unions.

The creation of black municipalities has met at best with mixed success, and the new urban and provincial layers of local government, which include black appointees, have yet to be tested.

The FM supported the creation of the new Houses of Parliament, despite their obvious inadequacies, because we were deluded into believing that they were the beginning of a period of inspired leadership that would lead to more creative political reforms. In the event, they crystallised the inadequacies of a leadership soon washed by inertia.

Though it may have been necessary that the reform process be stalled or delayed because of the need for greater security, reported incidents of unrest have fallen sharply. But there has been nothing since then to indicate that the administration knows where it should be going or has any determination to get there.

Indeed it has fallen back on what used to
We don't even have a David Owen or Shirley Williams in sight.

White-dominated SA has shown an amazing resilience since 1948. Prophets of gloom have invariably been made to look silly. But the period between now and the end of the century must surely be vital in resolving our fate, one way or the other.

Given that the present dispensation is, like it or not, not sustainable to infinity, we need a far higher quality of leadership from politicians, white and black, government and opposition, than anything we experienced in 1987.

If such leaders can't be found, maybe we should all Pack For Perth.

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JSE — THE YEAR AHEAD

After the roller-coaster

Confident forecasts on how the JSE might move during 1988 are rare this January. Too many had their confidence badly shaken during the traumatic events of 1987. As the head of one large institution points out, "all of the institutions made wrong forecasts last year."

He is right there: though most professionals expected the market to rise in 1987, and many said from about mid-year that it was over-heated, few foresaw either the extent of the rise or of the subsequent collapse — and very few got out in time. The sheer high drama, the severe shocks to professional egos, the ruthlessness of the market in retreat — all brought home lessons about the riskiness of forecasts. One merchant banker found the year fascinating: "This is a once-in-a-lifetime event," he comments.

To many it was more than fascinating — it was traumatic. The JSE Actuaries Overall Index leapt from 1 972 to a high of 2 804 on October 19, before dropping 12% on October 20 and ending the year 35% below the peak. Industrial shares did better on the rise, the index climbing from 1 424 to a high of 2 268 (39%), but falling by more or less the same as the Overall Index (36%).

Star performer was diamonds. This index led the bull stampede with a climb of 70% in the first 10 months, but had collapsed by 50% by end-December, as overseas investors sold out in panic. Until the market ground almost to a halt in December — generating fears about stockbrokers' profitability in 1988 — the broking firms were enjoying their best-ever year, with trading volumes at 3 032m shares in the first 11 months against the previous high of 1 650m for all of 1986. These record prices led to a rush of new listings which totalled 201 by the end of November. The level of oversubscription of new issues leapt as potential stags scrambled for shares and expected to receive only a small percentage of their application.

Unit trusts also benefited. The man in the street who did not trust himself enough to pick his own shares in many cases gave his funds to the trusts to invest. Inflows rocketed from R498,9m for the whole of 1986 to R980,6m for the first nine months of 1987. Figures for the last quarter are not yet available, though most trust managers have made reassuring noises.

But all good things must come to an end and the hangover from the JSE party was harsh. The JSE recorded one of the biggest falls of any stock exchange, as foreign investors sold here to realise some liquidity and local small investors panicked and sold in droves. Brokers' administration systems creaked under the strain and the JSE computer collapsed altogether, resulting in short hours of trading when investors were frantic to sell.

Share prices were marked down on very small volumes and a broker came up with the theory that any publicity for a company was bad, as it brought the attention of investors to that share, which they then sold. Excellent corporate results failed to stem the tide and prices dropped like stones as shareholders told traders to sell at any price.

In the calm after the storm, dealers settled into a pattern of low volumes and few rumours. Volumes dropped from 12m shares per day in July and a high of over 20m in October to about 5m in early December.

Eventually, most of the investing community told everyone to wait until the new year, packed their bags and went on holiday, hoping that some sea and sand would put it all into perspective.

Now that the new year is here, the burning question is what to expect in 1988? A large number of small investors are likely to stay out of the market whatever the prospects, but most professionals remain uncertain too.

The gold price is the crucial factor, all agree, but forecasting this is notoriously dangerous. The prophets of doom, who have for years advanced the theory that world financial markets would collapse, leading to a rocketing gold price and then depression, have been proved wrong until now.

Gold has reacted relatively sluggishly to the major developments of recent months and, with inflation overseas at low levels and the possibility of recession staring investors in the face, there seems little to push bullion up. It is likely that the gold price rise will be equal to the fall in the dollar against other currencies, but few are optimistic about a rise in the gold price in yen or Deutschmarks.

Davis Borkum Hare's David Glese says he is cautiously optimistic, believing the gold price will rise in both rand and dollar terms. But Glese is worried, as are all other analysts, by the high rate of increase in mining costs and the probability of labour unrest. So he suggests investment in mines which are not exposed to the National Union of Mineworkers and which can lift tonnage mined and recovery grades.

Jan Calitz, executive director, investments, at Southern Life, thinks a rise to over US$485/oz is a strong technical buy signal, but Richard Stuart of stockbroker Martin & Co believes the gold mining industry will struggle. "They will need R1 000/oz or more to maintain profitability," he says. He discounts the importance of the rand
— and mutually fed — by leadership weakness from the opposition.
Where is our new Tielman Roos? No longer Wynand Malan or Worrall; surely not Eglin or Hendrickse. If it’s true that countries get the governments — and, by extension, the oppositions — they deserve, we must be a sorry bunch.

We don’t even have a David Owen or Shirley Williams in sight. White-dominated SA has shown an amazing resilience since 1948. Prophets of gloom have invariably been made to look silly. But the period between now and the end of the century must surely be vital in resolving our fate, one way or the other.

Given that the present dispensation is, like it or not, not sustainable to infinity, we need a far higher quality of leadership from politicians, white and black, government and opposition, than anything we experienced in 1987.
If such leaders can’t be found, maybe we should all Pack For Perth.
The National Party is expected to try to strike a deal with the Labour Party, to win support for radical changes to parliamentary procedures when parliament resumes in Cape Town on February 1.

The unexpected resumption of the session indicates the NP's determination to push through the procedural reforms rejected by the LP last year. (Technically, parliament is still in session. It merely adjourned at the end of last year. It will be prorogued a day or two before the official opening of the new session on February 5).

The changes proposed by the Nats include greater powers for the (Nat) Chief Whip and joint debates involving all three houses (but separate voting).

The new rules were approved by majorities in the Houses of Assembly and Delegates, but referred back to the Standing Committee on Rules and Orders by the House of Representatives.

An LP source tells the FM that no deal has yet been struck on the package, and the party remains opposed to the powers the new rules will give to the chief whip and to separate voting.

The NP regards the changes as a significant reform and was surprised by the LP's rejection last year.
AWB threatens campaign to halt EL tourism

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Border branch of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging is threatening to halt tourism to the city by distributing videos of crowds on the Eastern beach over New Year if the city council does not put a stop to blacks using beaches.

The AWB's area secretary, Mr Nic Slabber, said a visitor had made a video recording of the "happenings" and unless something was done, "copies will be sent to as many towns as possible, the Conservative Party and all right-wing publications and organisations.

"The video will be proof of what people are subjected to and I doubt whether anybody would in future look forward to spending a holiday in our city."

"A Mr Du Toit from Steynsburg has vowed civil law action against the council for having told him that the beaches were reserved for whites and so misled him into coming here to spend his holiday."

A law existed for action to be taken against blacks who "invaded" white beaches and the "mere fact" that more than 50,000 were allowed onto the Eastern beach — which was only suitable for 13,000 — on New Year's day was an incident in itself.

Mr Slabber said the Cape Provincial Administration was to blame because it had taken control of beaches in August.

The city council was previously to blame, he said.

He said 50 written complaints had been handed to the police but they had indicated they could not take action unless suitable notice boards were erected by the city council.

It now appeared the government was responsible for not erecting notice boards.

He said he would like to know from the council the cost of the clean-up.

He said a city councillor, Mr Donald Card, had pleaded for the opening of all beaches to allow an even spread of black bathers but he said this would result in blacks at all the beaches and no white bathers.

Mr Slabber said only Orient Beach was free of black bathers on New Year's day and this was because the AWB "took it upon themselves to keep it white."

He said the beach issue was seen as an immediate cause of concern. The AWB had shelved other projects and was devoting its time to having a petition drawn up "against the abuse of East London beaches".

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It is a striking characteristic of our present times that many South Africans who were opposed to the extremes of apartheid, and many who actively resisted it, and some who actually suffered under it, stand together today in defence of their country. Most of these are white, but that is an inevitable consequence of our history.

It is also characteristic of our present times that those who never supported the National Party, and many who actively opposed it, do not waste their breath and their time in blaming everything on the Government. The crisis is too urgent for that, and many of use our breath and our time in coming to the defence of our country and its economy, in face of the adverse effects of sanctions and disinvestment.

**Root of problem**

This does not in the least alter the fact that our present critical situation is to a very large degree due to the policies of the National Party and the Government. Apartheid was alive and well before 1948, and in fact the then Prime Minister, General Smuts, with the help of a large number of prominent white citizens of Durban, was edging towards a kind of Group Areas Act.

He did not however go the whole way, largely because he was about to become the chancellor of the ancient University of Cambridge, and because he was one of the leading spirits in the formation of the United Nations Organisation.

But Dr D F Malan, who defeated Smuts in the general election of 1948, had no such handicaps. He embarked on a programme of racial legislation the like of which the world had never seen before, and the like of which it will never see again.

Dr Malan was a leading minister of the powerful Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk and had the almost unanimous support of the church for his racial legislation. He is today looked upon as one of the “best” of our National Party Prime Ministers, but he must be regarded as the political creator of apartheid policy. He must bear the responsibility for the alienation of the African, Indian, and coloured people from their white countrymen.

An equally great share of the responsibility for this present state of alienation must be borne by Prime Minister Hendrik Frensch Verwoerd (1958-66). Some would say that his share is greater. If the National Party was fanatical about racial separation, the arch-fanatic was Verwoerd. He was ruled by passion, not by reason. He had no idea of the limitations of governmental power to reconstruct South African or any other society, nor any idea of the economic cost of such reconstruction.

The National Party committed grave perhaps irretrievable errors in the fifties. They silenced three black leaders who had gifts equal to any of their own Luthuli, Matthews and Sobukwe. Their treatment of these three can only be described as shameful. Not one was a revolutionary. They were democrats, believers in the rule of law. They were three distinguished speakers, but all were silenced. They could have taken part in the government of the country with distinction, but their participation was not part of the National Party Plan for the new South Africa. At some time in the fifties Lutuli was recovering from a serious illness in McCord Hospital, Durban. I went to see him and he told me of his dream of the night before. He dreamt that he was the Prime Minister of South Africa and that he had appointed me as his Minister of Education. That was the kind of country that we lived in, and I like to tell this story of the nearest I ever came to high position in the Government.

**Schools destroyed**

We do not produce Luthulis, Matthews, and Sobukwe any more. They were products of mission schools and many of their teachers were white men and women. All three recorded their debts to these schools, which were all destroyed by Verwoerd, who considered that they were teaching black boys to grow up to be black Englishmen. Verwoerd set back black education 30 years, and when it will recover, no one knows.

These events of the fifties led inevitably to Sharpeville. In 1960 the African National Congress and a breakaway movement, the Pan Africanist Congress, under its leader Sobukwe, decided to break the pass laws. On March 21 1960, Sobukwe defied the laws and was arrested.

At Sharpeville, 69 Africans were killed when the police opened fire on a vast crowd of demonstrators whose sheer mass threatened to bring down the fence around the police station. The police fired in panic, but thereafter in some more terrible. The shooting was condemned around the world and on March 28, 1960, the Government declared the ANC and the PAC to be illegal organisations.

The consequence of the ban was that the movements went underground. So did the leader of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, the great black figure of the fifties. In 1964 he and others were sentenced to life imprisonment, and in 1990 Mandela is still there. Now the Government does not know what to do with him. If he dies in prison, the Government will have committed another irretrievable error.

That is the story of the great chances and great men thrown away, by a Government whose arrogance we pay for today. It is these events of the fifties that have made the progress towards an equal form so utterly slow. Can the National Party recover the ground it lost through its own recklessness? On the answer to that question the future of South Africa depends.
Boshoff quits Tuks to start a new life

By Corinna de Gruyter

Ned Geref Kerk theologian Professor Carel Boshoff has resign ed from the University of Pretoria to start a new career in extra-parliamentary politics. He will leave the university at the end of March.

He told The Star this morning he wanted to find a solution for the "inevitable" "black majority rule" which threatened minority groups such as the Afrikaners.

Asked whether his decision indicated that he had no confidence in the present parliamentary structures and parties, and the constitution, Professor Boshoff said: "I believe I can make a better contribution, outside, rather than in Parliament."

Professor Boshoff's move followed that of other Afrikaner leaders who have opted for extra-parliamentary activities rather than those of the political spectrum like Dr Van Zyl Slabbert.

AFRIKANER "FREEDOM"

Professor Boshoff said he had never considered a political career, but would work with any organisation that supported his aim of "freedom of the Afrikaner in his own country".

Professor Boshoff said the reason for his decision to resign and take the new direction was the "state of emergency" in which the Afrikaner people found itself.

Professor Boshoff has played an increasingly important role in right-wing Afrikaner politics over the past years, while he remained within the so-called Establishment teaching at the Ned Geref Kerk theological school in missiology and science of theology. He has long been involved with right-wing movements such as the Afrikaner Volkswag.

As leader of the Volks- wag, Professor Boshoff (69) is already involved in organising a commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Great Trek in opposition to celebrations planned by the Establishment's Federale van Afrikaanse Kultuurorganisatories (FAK).

He is also chairman of the Ned Geref Bond (NG League), a body within the NGR which opposes decisions by the Church to open membership to all races.
R75 000 spent by SA on ads in the Scottish press

JOHANNESBURG — The Government has spent R75 000 in the past three months on advertisements in Scottish newspapers to counteract "the disinformation campaign".

South Africa's Consul-General in Glasgow, Mr Sandie Shaw said he spent the R75 000 in the Scottish Press to counteract negative publicity.

Meanwhile, the Glasgow-based Scottish South African Society (SSAS) said the consulate had helped to meet postage costs of its pro-South African Journal and paid for refreshments during meetings. This was, however, denied by Mr Shaw.

The chairman of SSAS, Mrs Helen Hodgens, yesterday said the consulate helped to meet postage costs for the journal, which in its third issue carried a scathing attack on the ANC.

Mr Shaw, who is on holiday in Pretoria, said he had rendered neither the society nor its journal any financial assistance. He did, however, distribute 1 000 copies of the Journal in South Africa as official Foreign Affairs mail.

He circulated copies of the bulletin to gain publicity for the 800-member Scottish society, he said.

The South African ambassador to Washington, Mr Piet Koornhof, last year embarked on a similar project to the Scottish advertising campaign to improve South Africa's image.

In November Mr Koornhof spent an estimated R140 000 on a survey of about 200 000 Americans' opinions on reform in South Africa and sanctions.

Last week the same embassy paid at least $12 000 for an 16mm videotape of a seminar held in the ambassador's living room.

Seminars included Mr Koornhof, the former Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Alan Keyes, and the Gazankulu Chief Minister, Mr Hudson Msanwisi.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman yesterday said the department would not disclose its budget for these individual projects.

"It's a drop in the ocean compared to anti-apartheid propaganda," he said.

He said it was the function of embassies and consulates to run advertising campaigns, mailshots, distribution of newsletters, media liaison and guest programmes.

He added that no Dutch newspaper was prepared to place the same advertisement that South Africa sponsored in the Scottish papers. — DDC
Boshoff is Afrikaner priority is homeland

The former President of the Afrikaner Congress, Dr. A.P. van der Merwe, has said that Boshoff is a person of "prioritised homeland". He pointed out that Boshoff has been the leader of the Afrikaner Boshoff 71 who has been actively involved in the Afrikaner homeland movement.

Boshoff has been a controversial figure in South African politics, known for his strong pro-Afrikaner stance and his role in the creation of the Afrikaner homeland. He has been accused of supporting apartheid and promoting the interests of white Afrikaners at the expense of other South African groups.

Dr. van der Merwe praised Boshoff's commitment to the Afrikaner homeland cause and his leadership within the Afrikaner movement. He stated that Boshoff's contributions have been invaluable in the fight for an Afrikaner homeland and that his priority should be given to the homeland movement.

Boshoff is expected to attend the 2019 Afrikaner homeland conference, where he will share his insights and experiences with other key Afrikaner leaders.

The Afrikaner homeland movement has been a significant force in South African politics, with many Afrikaners looking to Boshoff as a leader and inspiration for their cause.
AWB breaks up Minister’s meeting in Standerton

STANDERTON – Tears gas was fired at last night’s National Party meeting in Standerton after supporters of defence ministerkerie Wederstandsgeeg shouted the speaker down and demanded a debate between the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, who was due to speak, and AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche.

Later, stinkbombs were dropped, and the meeting was adjourned for half an hour. As people were leaving the hall, there was a power failure and the centre of the town was plunged into darkness.

The trouble broke out soon after the meeting started when AWB supporters loudly requested Song No. 7 during a community sing-a-long. The centre of the AWB flag is composed of three sevens.

When the meeting was opened, the chairman was shouted down.

There was brief silence during the prayer in which a plea was made for tolerance.

After the prayer pandemonium broke loose again. One of the AWB supporters asked if he could raise a point of order before the meeting started and suggested that this would be an opportunity for a debate between Mr de Klerk and Mr TerreBlanche. The chairman said that after Mr de Klerk’s speech an opportunity would be given for questions.

This did not suit the AWB supporters who comprised about a third of the 600 people at the meeting. The chanting started again.

The chairman called for order. He then said the meeting would be adjourned at 8:30 pm. While chants of “TerreBlanche” and “AWB” continued, tears gas was fired into the hall.

People started leaving the hall, to escape the fumes and a number of stinkbombs were released. — Sapa.
SEE PAGE 7

Who almost made it?

Connie Muddler: The man

Johnnie Muddler'

Muddler was dead this week. Muddler, who died this week. The man who died this week. He died at the age of 88.

Connie Muddler, who died this week, was a prominent figure in the National Party. His death has caused a rift within the party, with some members expressing concern about the leadership's ability to move forward.

We will take this opportunity to reflect on Muddler's contributions to the party and the country. His legacy will not be forgotten.

Johannesburg — F.R.

Connie Correspondent
Punch-up, gas: FW's challenge to Dr T

Mulder better leader than PW
— Rhoodie

From NEIL LURSSEN
The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — Dr Connie Mulder should have been Prime Minister of South Africa and would have made a better job of it than Mr PW Botha, according to Dr Mulder's close associate and friend, Dr Eschel Rhoodie.

Dr Rhoodie, who served under Dr Mulder as South Africa's Information Department chief, now lives in Atlanta, Georgia, where he is a businessman and nurse grievances about the way he and Dr Mulder were treated during the Info scandal.

Dr Rhoodie said yesterday that South Africa was in a mess and that it was not brought about by Dr Mulder.

"Better shape"
"If he had been Prime Minister the country would be in far better shape than it is now because Dr Mulder was a conservative and a pragmatist.

BY PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

THE leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, Mr FW de Klerk, today challenged the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, to say whether he supported the Afrikaner Weerstands Beweging's disruption of last night's NP by-election meeting in Standerton.

But Dr Treurnicht refused to rise to the bait and said he would reply in his own time.

"He is a bit hasty," he said.

Mr de Klerk said it was wrong to blame the AWB entirely for the disruption of his meeting, where fighting broke out after he rejected an AWB challenge to debate with AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche.

He had evidence that Mr Chris Botha, the CP candidate who stood against him in Vereeniging in last year's general election, was in the thick of the fighting.

"Has no control"
"The political significance is that it proves that the CP either has no control over the AWB or that it supports this..."
Mr Hendrickse's bout of forgetfulness

If the Reverend Allan Hendrickse thinks he has got President Botha over a barrel with his threat to invoke the constitution and force a white election before the end of 1989, he should think again. Better still, he should watch his back — carefully.

The characteristic response of National Party leaders to being trapped by rules which they expect others to play by is, of course, simply to change the rules.

And when they are unable to do so — as Mr Botha clearly is unable to do in his attempt unilaterally to amend the constitution — their next most likely course certainly is not capitulation, as Mr Hendrickse and the Labour Party congress appear naïvely to believe.

I would hazard the prediction that Mr Botha will run true to form and that his response to the pressure from Mr Hendrickse will be simply to politically eliminate his nettlesome former Cabinet colleague and cause the minds of others to change.

How would go about doing this? Let's look for precedents. When Mr Hendrickse refused to join the first President's Council — the one which drew up the tricameral constitution — a few surprises lay in store for him.

One was his right-hand man, Les du Preez, former chairman of the CRC, who joined the PC in defiance of the party leadership.

It was a curious affair. Mr Hendrickse had publicly complained that the security police were intimidating party members in an attempt to "persuade" them to serve on the PC and revealed that Mr du Preez had been called in for an "interview" with none other than the National Intelligence Service (then known as the Department of National Security).

Mr du Preez denied this, but then made the indirect mistake of confirming it in a telephone conversation with Mr Hendrickse, who taped their exchange. I listened to that tape.

In it, Mr du Preez angrily rebuked his leader for having spilled the beans about DONs "persuasion" and went on to say: "I told you about it in good faith. We all know what the pressure is that is being exerted under the circumstances. Look, those people asked me to come in (to see them) and I went."

By the time the LP was called on to decide at its Essowe congress whether or not to take part in the tricameral system, a clear majority had changed their minds.

They had learned a few lessons, apparently since forgotten, about dealing with Mr Botha. The lesson most talked about at Essowe was the realisation that if the LP did not do what Mr Botha wanted it to, in this case agree to serve in the new system, there would be no difficulty in finding others who would serve.

Credibility

And while the others might have no credibility (the least of Mr Botha's worries) they would be given a public platform on which to build credibility or so the DONS argument had gone, according to the buzz at the congress, while the LP would have to plunge into the uncertain waters of extra-parliamentary politics.

As the UDF has discovered, and as the LP learned long ago, extra-parliamentary opposition to the NP means the detention of leaders (Mr Hendrickse himself once had a spell in detention), the banning of meetings, and general harassment and repression — not those within "the system" are given all the perks and advantages of office.

It is the old story of coercion and co-option, otherwise known as the Total Strategy, which is being applied in the townships and which, as we saw from the Les du Preez episode, has long been pervasive.

Mr Hendrickse persists in refusing to indulge Mr Botha's imperious wish to postpone the white election, but he can be sure that there will be those who will be induced to disagree with him — enough of them to prevail in a showdown. And when it comes to engineering showdows, all the trumps are in Mr Botha's hand.

Extraordinary

But would Mr Botha go to such extraordinary lengths to put Mr Hendrickse in his place, yet again? Undoubtedly. He has every reason for wishing to avoid an early white election.

For one thing, he would not wish to be seen to have his hand forced on the issue, least of all by a "brown" politician, for whom he has long shown obvious antipathy. That would spell disaster in a confrontation with the right. For another, Mr Botha would not wish to have the Group Areas Act as the focal point of the election, which would be the case if Mr Hendrickse insisted on carrying out his threat.

Besides, Mr Botha has long-term plans for ensuring the electoral fortunes of the NP. Inevitably, one is the redefinition of constituencies.

Such an exercise must be undertaken before March, 1990, and NP officials unblinkingly talk of a plan to give the Transvaal 16 extra seats, the majority of which probably would be in the heavily populated white collar constituencies that tend to favour the NP.

But redelimitations take time, and even after new seats have been proclaimed, a professional party organiser like Mr Botha would want to make sure that they were thoroughly prepared for a contest.

He wields enormous power over the LP and his present confrontation with Mr Hendrickse boils down to a mathematical calculation, for want of another phrase. As Official Mouthpieces have already asked: How many MPs in the LP would be prepared to risk losing their seats, and thus any claim to a pension, for the sake of scoring a point over Mr Botha?

Indeed, Mr Hendrickse's threat to force a white election is only as credible as the cohesion of his own party. And, as we have seen in matters of far less import, the LP is a fractious outfit chronically prone to manipulation. Already the LP leadership is complaining about "intimidation" and attempts to split the party — without there being any public evidence of such attempts.

Perhaps something is going on behind the scenes. I only hope that the bout of forgetfulness which appears to have afflicted Mr Hendrickse has not caused him to forget how look behind him!
New political group for whites

A NEW political organisation has been formed by United Democratic Front activists to organise whites in the Western Cape.

The formation of the Cape Democrats follows the launch of the Mowbray and the Gardens Youth Congresses, which aim to organise white youth.

All three organisations have been formed in response to an ultimatum by the UDF (Western Cape) earlier this year that membership of the Front can only be through organisations.

“The UDF's decision forced us to look at ways in which we could take organised whites into the Front, even though we had started three years ago to debate the idea of a progressive political organisation for whites,” said a member of the Cape Democrats steering committee.

Disillusioned

According to the committee member, the Cape Democrats would try to reach liberal whites who were disillusioned with parliamentary politics and young professionals.

“Over the next three months, we will draw up a constitution and build up our formal membership. Once we have more than 500 members, we will hold a launching conference, probably in March next year.

“We are debating whether the organisation should seek affiliation to the UDF, but this will only be resolved once the organisation has been formally launched. In this way, our whole membership can take part in the decision.

“Disillusioned

The Cape Democrats will be specifically for people who want to participate very directly in the democratic movement. It will identify itself very closely with the democratic movement.

“We will have a close relationship with organisations like the Black Sash and ECC. There is even a strong possibility of overlapping membership in these cases.

Challenge

“We will differ from the NDM and the PFP because we are an explicitly extra-parliamentary grouping. The NDM and PFP straddle extra-parliamentary and parliamentary organisation.

“It would be important for us to talk to the NDM and the PFP, even though there will be important political differences between us.”

Did he not envisage that there would be much resistance among whites to the organisation?

“We don't envisage the organisation being a major popular force in the short term. We won't be able to rival the PFP, for instance. But there are many whites in Cape Town who are disillusioned with the parliamentary approach. They would like to be part of the democratic movement.

“Our challenge will be to get this group of people and to create an organisation in which they will feel comfortable, and which will maintain their interests.”
Boshoff vows to free the Volk

PRETORIA. — One of Afrikaner politics's leading right-wing figures, Professor Carel Boshoff, has retired from the University of Pretoria to devote himself to the "struggle for the freedom of the Afrikaner".

Prof Boshoff, who turned 60 recently, is said to have extra-parliamentary plans, but could not be reached for comment yesterday.

The controversial academic heads the Afrikaner Volkswag (AV), a "cultural" organization which has links with the Conservative Party and the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

The AV is organizing functions to commemorate the Great Trek in opposition to festivities being planned by government-sponsored cultural bodies.

He also chairs the NG Bond, which is fighting verligte Dutch Reformed Church initiatives from within the church.

Prof Boshoff said in a statement yesterday that government policy would bring about black domination throughout South Africa.

"The state of emergency in which the Afrikaner nation finds itself as a result of government policy, has directly influenced my decisions," he said. — Sapa
Ex-MP abused position, says HNP

Stofberg 'wanted to disband party'

Pretoria Correspondent

The Herstigte Nasionale Party has accused its former chief secretary Mr Louis Stofberg of attempting to disband the party by influencing its members to join the Conservative Party.

In the latest edition of Die Afrikaner — the HNP's mouthpiece — Mr Stofberg is attacked in a full-page statement by the HNP's planning committee who met this week to discuss the Stofberg resignation.

According to the committee, Mr Stofberg did not resign because of the HNP's decision to stand in Standerton, but had apparently informed Mr Jaap Marais several weeks before that he planned to end his service with the party.

In spite of Mr Stofberg's denial, the HNP still claims that the former HNP MP for Sasolburg was suffering from depression as a result of his defeat in the general election.

"It's a pity that he could not accept his defeat in Sasolburg. Like so often happened, he projected his personal frustrations on the HNP and started to verbally kill the party and disband it," the statement says.

The planning committee states that days after the general election, Mr Stofberg applied more pressure on the HNP leadership to disband the party, regardless of implications.

The committee says it could see two reasons why Mr Stofberg wanted to disband the party, namely: to save him the problem of resigning, and it would give him the opportunity to freely find a new political 'home' to satisfy his aspirations.

"There is evidence that Mr Stofberg seriously abused his position of trust by adopting a sympathetic view with people who left the HNP for the CP and behind the back of the HNP leadership he negatively influenced executive committee members and other HNP members to promote the disbanding of the party, therefore isolating the leadership."

In response, yesterday, Mr Stofberg told the Pretoria News he was not prepared to start a personal feud with Mr Marais or the HNP, adding that most of the allegations made in the article were untrue or distorted.

"I don't ever remember telling Mr Marais a few weeks before my resignation that I intended to leave the party.

"I was also shocked to see from the article in Die Afrikaner that the planning committee held an unofficial meeting in my absence on November 26," he said.

Mr Stofberg said it was "nonsense" that he went behind the leadership's back and tried to disband the HNP.
On Pw's birthday, old foe Comes dies

By Patrick Lurance

No government. One of the key

views of the government's in-

stance of its efforts to control

the press. Even though the gov-

ernment has taken various steps
to curb dissent and free speech,

these efforts have been ques-
tioned by some observers. The

government's actions have

raised concerns about the

freedom of the press and the

right to express opinions.

Recently, the government has

announced plans to introduce

new laws that would further

restrict freedom of speech and

the media. These laws have

been criticized by human rights

organizations and international

bodies.

Despite these challenges,

the press has continued to

publish articles critical of the

government. However, some

publishers and journalists have

reported threats and harass-

ment.

At a time when the world is

witnessing a rise in autocracy

and suppression of democracy,

the role of the press in re-

sisting authoritarian tendencies

and promoting transparency and

accountability is crucial. The

press must continue to play its

role in holding those in power

accountable and ensuring that

the public is informed about

important issues.
AWB ‘involved in by-election’

ELSABE WESSELS

STANDERTON — The radical white Afrikaner Weerstands beweging (AWB) has entered the by-election for Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke in force said AWB organiser Pietren van der Merwe.

An estimated 250 chanting and shouting AWB followers wrecked a National Party meeting in Standerton on Wednesday night where Transvaal NP leader F W de Klerk was to talk.

The meeting resumed after the AWB went to its own venue to hear leader Eugene Terre’Blanche speak.

The majority of AWB supporters were from northern Transvaal towns such as Phalaborwa and Pietersburg. Only about 30 were from Standerton, Van der Merwe said.

Yesterday the NP and CP acknowledged the “important role the AWB was playing in activating support for white right-wing sentiment”.

STANDERTON — Conservative Party attitudes to Afrikaner Weerstands beweging strategy and tactics was highlighted by party members here yesterday.

This follows the AWB’s disruption of a National Party meeting in the town on Wednesday night, when police intervened in fist fights between Nationalists and chanting AWB supporters.

CP supporters who did not wish to be named, said yesterday they were shocked by what they called “AWB thuggery”. They thought party leader Andries Treurnicht should “set the record straight”.

Treurnicht, who was challenged by Transvaal NP leader F W de Klerk to dissociate himself from the AWB yesterday rejected De Klerk’s demand, saying it was De Klerk and not he who was answerable to the AWB.

“De Klerk should explain to them why he released a communist,” he said.

AWB bullying not CP style

ELSABE WESSELS

said he repeatedly rejected violence and thuggery.

Treurnicht accepted De Klerk’s challenge to a TV debate “If De Klerk refrains from ‘foul play’ , he said, and added that while he was prepared to meet De Klerk on his terms De Klerk was scared of a public debate.

CP candidate Hoster de Ville said the incident had nothing to do with the CP.

“We did not organise it and violence is not CP style,” he said.

He added he could not see anything wrong with the AWB action though. “The AWB is an independent organisation,” he said.

*See Comment — Page 6*
Division threatening CP
over AWB association

STANDERTON—Di-
vision was threatening
in Standerton’s Con-
servative Party ranks
yesterday over the
party’s association
with the Afrikaner
Weerstandsbeweging.

This followed the
AWB’s disruption of a
National Party meet-
ing here on Wednes-
day night, when police
intervened in fist
fights between NP and
chanting AWB sup-
porters.

The Standerton Dis-
trict Commandant,
Major Adriaan van
Zyl, yesterday said no
complaints had been
received and no
charges pressed.

CP supporters said
yesterday they were
shocked by what they
called “AWB thugg-
ery.” They thought the
CP party leader, Mr.
Andries Treurnicht,
should “set the record
straight.”

Pressure is now on
the CP leader to dis-
tance himself from
and address his par-
ty’s relationship with
the AWB leader, Mr.
Eugene Terreblanche,
and his mil-
tant storm troopers.

Mr Treurnicht, who
was challenged by the
NP leader of the
Transvaal, Mr. F. W. de
Klerk, to dissociate
himself from the
AWB, yesterday re-
jected Mr De Klerk’s
demand saying it was
Mr De Klerk and not
he who was answer-
able to the AWB.

“De Klerk should
explain to them why
he released a com-
munist,” he said, and
repeatedly rejected
violence.

“Can I then demand
of Mr De Klerk and
the NP leader, Mr.
P. W. Botha, to repu-
dicate their contribu-
tion to the disruption
of United Party and
Heritge Nationale
Party meetings.”

Mr Treurnicht ac-
cepted Mr De Klerk’s
challenge to a TV de-
bate “if De Klerk re-
frains from ‘foul
play’,” he said, but
added that Mr De
Klerk was scared of a
public debate.

According to an eye-
ewitness of the fracas,
the fist fighting was
stirred by Nats who
became agitated with
the AWB chanting.

Meanwhile, the
AWB has entered the
by-election for Stan-
derton and Schweizer-
Reneke in force, the
Standerton organiser
for the AWB, Mr.
Patric van der Merwe,
said.

While insisting the
extreme right-wing,
khaki-clad brigade
had no interest in
party politics, Mr Van
der Merwe warned the
AWB would have a
strong presence in the
next few weeks.

“We are taking to
the platform,” he said.

— DDC
Labour insists PW acted unlawfully

A CONSTITUTIONAL confrontation between the Labour Party and President PW Botha may have been averted by the resignation of Education Minister Carter Ebrahim, but the LP still maintains Botha's refusal to sack Ebrahim immediately was "unconstitutional".

LP PRO Peter Hendrickse said in Uitenhage yesterday the party believed Botha had no discretion in such a case.

"Botha must answer to the public and the voters how he was prepared to use the situation for his own ends."

He said the LP had received legal opinion that it had had a case.

But with Ebrahim's resignation, this fell away.
RIGHT WING WILL TAKE CENTRE STAGE THIS YEAR

By present indications, not after this general election whenever it is held. The one after that will be sometime in the mid-60s and we will be much, much further down the road towards making SA our country. Should the CP get into power sometime in the 60s, it would be far too late to try then what Verwoerd could not do when the world was not looking, the economy was booming and he had the support of the electorate. Yet the fundamental desire for those on the CP side coincides with that of many, many Afrikaners and whites in general, namely the right to self-determination. That is a factor in the broader SA political context which will have to be dealt with — as much as the desires and aspirations of Blacks insofar as they are expressed through the ANC and what it sees as its groupings.

This year will be a timely reminder — as much as the Freedom Charter is a reality, so in the Volkswag.
Boshoff forms 'think tank' for the right

By DRIES VAN HEERDEN

A NEW conservative think-tank to act as a clearing-house for information to right-wing organisations is being formed by Professor Carel Boshoff.

Details of the movement will be made public this week, but Professor Boshoff, a son-in-law of Dr Verwoerd, denied that he was moving into active politics to try to reconcile various conservative groupings.

"I don't see myself as the guru of the conservative movement. I want to render a service rather than fill a leadership position," he said.

Academic

Professor Boshoff resigned this week from his teaching post at the Dutch Reformed Church's School of Theology at the University of Pretoria to devote himself full-time to his new venture.

"We will stay outside the realm of party politics. We will not recruit members but will be a purely academic organisation concentrating on research and information distribution," he said.

All conservative groups would be able to call on it for help.

"I am not at all perturbed by the proliferation of conservative groupings," he said. "It is typical of a liberation movement. We saw it in the early '70s when the liberals were in the ascendency. There will be much more unity once the conservatives take over power."

He strongly denied that he had been forced by the university authorities or the DRC to resign from his teaching post.

A communique from the church met him last year to discuss his role in the Dutch Reformed League (NG Bond), a conservative pressure group formed to protest against the DRC's decision to open its membership to blacks.

He also had no plans to leave the DRC and join up with the newly formed Afrikaanse Protestantse Kerk (APK). His brother, the Rev Adam Boshoff, was one of the DRC ministers to resign and join the APK.

Professor Boshoff said he was still very much involved in the internal debate in the DRC.
THE FIRST face-to-face television debate between two political leaders is on track.

It will be a South African first when Transvaal National Party leader Dr F W de Klerk and Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht meet on the small screen.

The National Party and SABC executives have tried in the past resisted pre-election TV debates.

Both Dr de Klerk and Dr Treurnicht have now agreed in principle to a debate, and Mr de Klerk said he would ask the SABC to propose a format and a mutually acceptable chairman would be sought.

Mr Frans Hamman, the SABC's deputy director-general in charge of news services, said the corporation's stand was that it would accede to a debate if the parties agreed.

The format, length and chairmanship of the debate could all be controversial issues and much haggling may still precede a final go-ahead.

Once agreement is reached, though, the debate could prove to be the most-watched political event on TV in recent times.

The main reason such debates are seldom seen is that it is normally the tactic of a challenger or try to good his opponent into a face-to-face public debate.

The "title holder" normally ignores the challenge because there is little to gain in his winning the contest if he is already ahead in the field.

By agreeing to participate, however, the "title holder" opens the possibility that the challenger could win, or at least gain publicity for his views that he might otherwise not have had.

As representative of the party in power, Mr de Klerk can be seen in the role of the "title holder" — although in this case it was he who issued the challenge.

Nevertheless, the fact that there is going to be a debate is a victory to Dr Treurnicht's advantage.

Mr de Klerk's challenge was made at this week's disrupted NP meeting in Standerton, where a hysterical vote to take place on March 2.

Pists flew and police used teargas to subdue the crowd after rowdy right wingers prevented the meeting from getting under way.

It appeared this week the NP can no longer rely on tactics it adopted after the Afri-

Landesbewegend sabotage meeting in Pieterson in 1988.

The NP's senior director of information, Mr Roy Golden- man, said the party now advertised meetings under the chairmanship of a particular person. This pre-empts the possibility whereby dissidents try to put up a sympathetic chairman at the last moment, as happened at Standerton.

Squaring up for a showdown — Mr F W de Klerk and Dr Andries Treurnicht

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

An early general election this year has been ruled out, but speculation continues that March 1990 has been earmarked for the country's next national poll.

This is the date said to be favoured by Mr Botha as a provisional compromise on the impasse created by the President's bid to extend to 1996 the life of Parliament.

The date was also the one at which the Labour Party's refusal to allow the Parliamentary conference of Mr Botha have not pointed at an early election this year in order to avoid what he would see as the indignity of being forced into an election.

Parliamentary officials of Mr Botha have not favoured an election in order to avoid what he would see as the indignity of being forced into an election.

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

Mr Botha's 1990 option suits him.

The 1990 option would suit Mr Botha in a number of ways.

It would credit the tricameral Parliament's "junior partners" with real powers, providing useful ammunition for the defence of the system.

At the same time, March 1990 is more than two years away, giving Mr Botha plenty of time to convince the people of his country and to organise matters to his own advantage.

One of these is likely to be a strategy to weaken the LP, Mr Hendrikse believes Mr

Botha will try to split the party.

It would also allow the NP to make a cool assessment of the performance of the right wing in the local authority elections, scheduled for October.

The 1990 option may suit Mr Botha in a far more personal way, too.

He confided in a member of his circle some months ago that his principal reason for wanting to postpone elections is to 1990 was to create an opportunity for him to retire at the end of 1990.

Adequate

Mr Botha's concern would be for his successor to have enough time to establish himself in the job before going to the voters.

However, the idea of moving elections for the three Houses of Parliament from a general affairs function to an own affairs issue is being examined.

This would mean the three Houses would be elected independently for their respective five-year terms, much the same as the two Houses of the US administration.
ever on TV

biggest political
bun fight

What could
Tune in for

AN

SATURDAY TIMES, JANUARY 17, 1961
CP Correspondent

THE investigation into the murder last year of Eric Mntonga, Border regional director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, is continuing, a spokesman at the publicity directorate of the Ciskei police confirmed this week.

Mntonga, a former member of the Mdantsane Committee of Ten and a prominent member of the South African Allied Workers' Union— which is banned in Ciskei— was found dead in his car near Tamara, Ciskei, in July last year.

A post mortem found he died of severe head wounds.

Stating that the case was "still open," the spokesman for the Ciskei police said: "Any time we get a suspect, we will inform you."

While the investigation was continuing, he added, there could be no inquest. —Anu.
Axed minister refuses to quit

By CLARE HARPER
Education Reporter

AXED Minister of Education and Culture, House of Representatives, Mr Carter Ebrahim, announced he would not resign his portfolio last night and said it was the prerogative of the State President, Mr P W Botha, to "hire or fire" him.

But the leader of the Labour Party, Mr Allan Hendricke, later told the Cape Times that Mr Ebrahim "clearly does not understand Parliamentary convention".

"I have followed the first convention by asking him to resign. Tomorrow I shall be going to the State President to ask him to cancel his appointment," he said last night.

Mr Hendricke said that it was by convention that the leader nominates ministers who are then appointed by the State President.

Parliamentary sources said last night it would be "unprecedented" for the State President to refuse.

Earlier Mr Ebrahim said he was within his rights to support the postponement of elections until 1992.

He told the Cape Times he was asked to resign from the Ministers' Council by Labour Party leader...
New party to be launched
Crisis may be looming over firing of Minister

A constitutional crisis may be looming following the refusal of Minister of Education and Culture Mr Carter Ebrahim to resign from his post after being fired by his boss, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, the chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives.

Labour party sources say that the National Party is trying to use Mr Ebrahim's refusal to resign from his post to stoke a constitutional crisis by his refusal to resign. They say that this might mean that President Botha would refuse to endorse Mr Ebrahim's resignation.

A speaker in the National Party says that it was the President's constitutional right to appoint and dismiss members of the National Party.

Mr Ebrahim himself is said to be concerned about the constitutional right to refuse to endorse his decision.

A constitutional crisis has been provoked by the National Party's refusal to endorse the resignation of a minister.

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

The National Party establishment has always been a factory of politicians, but in fact it was the prime minister who was the president of the National Party.

Mr Hendrickse wrote to Mr Ebrahim last Monday asking him to resign because of his opposition to Mr Hendrickse's decision not to give the government the endorsement of the National Party. Mr Ebrahim was said to be a major personality in the government.

Ebrahim has been refused the go-ahead to resign, and this will add to the difficulties of the government. Mr Ebrahim's position was in jeopardy.

The National Party has some time before it.

The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media directly. Complaints must relate to published editorial material and should be lodged within 10 days of publication.
PFP backs LP's call for Dias boycott

BY BARRY STREEK

THE Progressive Federal Party yesterday backed the call by the leader of the Labour Party, Mr Allan Hendrickse, for a boycott of the Dias Festival unless all beach apartheid was lifted.

The PFP's Cape leader, Mr Roger Hulley, said the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, had the power to resolve the present confrontation by simply declaring the whole Cape Province coastline open.

"That's the only morally correct policy to adopt," he said.

"If his long-standing foot-dragging on open beaches (particularly in the case of Port Elizabeth) is a guide to his personal views, however, it seems that Mr Louw is personally a believer in beach apartheid.

"In that case he deserves all the opposition he is now receiving to his pet project, the Dias Festival, and I wish Mr Hendrickse strength to his elbow in the stand he has taken."

Mr Hendrickse was "quite right to insist that all beach apartheid be lifted, permanently and not temporarily, as a precondition for any participation by the coloured community in the Dias Festival."

"It is naive nonsense for Mr Louw to suggest that the Dias Festival is a purely cultural event," Mr Hulley said.

It has also been reported that the chairman of the Cape Regional Dias Festival Committee, Professor Richard van der Ross, said he supported the Cape Festival because there was not the slightest hint of apartheid.

Gardens restoration proposals

Mrs Gwen Fagan, a well-known architectural and botanical researcher, should be appointed to study the history of the Company Gardens, the town planning committee recommended on Monday.

The research project, for which Mrs Fagan would be paid R12 500, would be the precursor to the drawing up of proposals for the restoration and improvement of the Gardens.

The city planner's department also recommended that Mr John Nikke of the Kirstenbosch Herbarium should be engaged to assist Mrs Fagan in drawing up an inventory of all plants in the Gardens, along with their ages and life expectancies.

Terrorism prevents peace in SA — PW
Hendriecke Hits Back: Endrahim Showdown!
Ebrahim showdown in Labour row

(Continued from page 1)

earlier refusal to cooperate in having the white general election postponed till 1982 unless the Group Areas Act was scrapped.

It was "absurd" to hope that there would be a major split in the party.

LOYALTY

Sketching the background to his clash with Mr Ebrahim, he said that he had expected loyalty to his leadership.

If Mr Ebrahim's amendment at the Pretoria congress which called for a more conciliatory attitude had been passed, he (Mr Hendriks) would have had to resign as leader.

Mr Colin Eglin, the leader of the PFP, said today that Mr Botha's reaction was "shocking."

"Here is a case of the President playing small-time politics. After all, Mr Hendriks is a chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives and leader of the majority party.

"Mr Botha's action not only makes a farce of the concept of collective Cabinet responsibility but takes the country one step further away from representative parliamentary democracy and one step closer to domination by the President."

Mr Ebrahim said today that he had nothing to add to his earlier comments. He was staying on as Minister of Education.
PW refuses to fire Minister

PRESIDENT Botha will not fire Mr Carter Ebrahim as Minister of Education in the House of Representatives unless he has been assured that Mr Ebrahim does not enjoy majority support there.

Mr Botha makes this point in a letter he has sent to the Rev Allan Hendickse, the leader of the Labour Party.

This was the reason Mr Botha gave for turning down a request by Mr Hendickse for Mr Ebrahim's dismissal as Minister of Education in the House of Representatives.

In a letter to Mr Botha, Mr Hendickse pointed out certain provisions of the constitution as well as conventions from the time of the Westminster system. He maintained that the President must follow his advice and pointed out that his request had the support of the rest of the Ministers' Council in the House of Representatives.

Clause

One clause in the constitution lays down that, in matters to do with "own affairs" of different race groups, the President must act on the advice of the Ministers' Council in question.

Mr Botha chose to concentrate on another clause which lays down that a Minister must have majority support in a House. It does not state that this must be the support of the majority party.

Mr Ebrahim said yesterday that he had nothing to add to his earlier comment. He was staying on his job as Minister.

The Labour Party's head committee met yesterday to decide on Mr Ebrahim's future and he may be expelled from the party.
Labour walks out of committee

Botha’s ‘no’ plunges SA into crisis

CAPE TOWN — THE refusal of President P.W. Botha to dismiss Carter Ebrahim as Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives has plunged SA into a constitutional crisis, with the Labour Party (LP) yesterday staging a protest walkout from the parliamentary standing committee on constitutional affairs.

In doing so, it has summarily brought to a halt any constitutional legislative developments in the parliamentary pipeline.

The LP, led by Allan Hendrickse, has resolved to boycott the standing committee — of which Ebrahim is a member — until such time as he is fired or resigns as a minister.

Hendrickse said Botha’s actions “make a mockery of the constitution” and rendered his party’s participation in discussions on constitutional affairs meaningless.

An angry Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, accused the LP of holding up important reform legislation, including freehold rights for blacks.

Heunis said the dispute surrounding Ebrahim’s position in the House of Representatives Minister’s Council should have no effect on the functioning of Parliament and the possible delaying of freehold legislation for blacks could mean it would take years before freehold rights could be transferred to them.

He said: “This will inevitably only delay the process of reform in general and improving the quality of life of black communities in particular.”

But a defiant Hendrickse said last night that if the constitution was being put aside, as had been done, “it makes a mockery of continuing participation in deliberations about constitutional affairs.” He said the LP’s boycott action did not apply to other parliamentary committees.

Parliamentarians and political commentators said the crisis threatened to further destroy whatever credibility the tricameral system had left.

The CP said Botha was a victim of his own constitution while the PFP accused him of playing small-time politics.

The LP has called an emergency caucus meeting this afternoon and indications are Hendrickse, who is also chairman of the Minister’s Council in the House of Representatives, will receive an overwhelming mandate from the majority.

Only one LP MP, Nic Isacès, the regional secretary of the party in the western Cape and MP for Bishop Lavis, has publicly expressed support for Ebrahim, while at the same time expressing loyalty to the party.

Hendrickse said he doubted whether Ebrahim would get the support of six
Botha plunges SA into constitutional crisis.

Other MPs, while other MPs said he would be lucky if he got five other supporters.

Although some MPs would not discuss the matter with the media, the overwhelming majority publicly supported Hendrickse.

Hendrickse said he was not surprised but he was certainly encouraged by the support and confidence that had been expressed.

He said: "P W Botha has clearly misread the spirit in the NP, particularly by using words to the effect that he has to have time to find out whether Mr Ebrahim has majority support."

However, he was "hopeful" that the recent meeting, which he had not expected to last long, would resolve the issue.

Hendrickse said: "I will inform the President about the caucus decision." He also said Ebrahim had been given notice of the meeting but he did not know whether he would be attending.

Yesterday, if party leader Ferdi Hartzenberg said: "P W Botha is trying to solve the problem he himself created by dividing the NP."

The President is obviously a victim of his own creation.

He also said the move would radicalise coloured politics and make Hendrickse angry. Hartzenberg said: "It is a big blow to the President's intentions and to his constitution."

PPF leader Colin Eglin said the concept of ministerial responsibility evaporated in these circumstances and demonstrated "a shift to the domination of the President over Parliament."

"It makes something of a farce of the government's own concept of own affairs - in an own affairs House, the President and the House determine who holds positions."

In spite of statements by Botha that he would not interfere in the internal affairs of the own affairs houses, "here is the President directly interfering."

"He is using his office for small-time politics. This should not be the case, but one should expect it from a President who is also the leader of the NP."

Eglin said what was of real significance was not the constitutional details but the fundamental difference between the government and the NP over the issue of apartheid.

"Until the government comes to terms with this, this kind of constitutional muddling and bumbling will recur regularly."

By BARRY STREEK

LABOUR PARTY: MPs yesterday surged to support their leader, Mr Allan Hendrickse, in his confrontation with President P W Botha over the attempt to dismiss the controversial Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Carter Ebrahim.

The Cape Times spoke to 30 of the 71 Labour Party MPs. Only one — Mr Nic Isaacs of Bishop Lavis — was prepared to support Mr Ebrahim. The majority backed party leader Mr Hendrickse, although some were not willing to disclose their views to the press.

The Labour Party has decided to challenge Mr Botha at an urgent caucus meeting today to demonstrate support for their leader — and isolate Mr Ebrahim.

At the same time, opposition parties in Parliament criticized Mr Botha for refusing to dismiss Mr Ebrahim and accused him of jeopardizing his own tripartite constitution.

The Conservative Party said the President was a victim of his own constitution, the Progressive Federal Party accused him of playing small-time politics and the Labour Party alleged he was making a mockery of the constitution.

Last night Mr Hendrickse said he was not surprised by the support, but he was encouraged by the confidence that had been expressed.

Inform the President

"P W Botha has clearly misread the spirit in the Labour Party, particularly by using words to the effect that he has to have time to find out whether Mr Ebrahim has majority support," he said.

However, he was "hopeful" that the caucus meeting, which he did not expect to last long, would resolve the issue.

"I will inform the President about the caucus decision," Mr Hendrickse said.

He also said Mr Ebrahim had been given notice of the caucus meeting, but he did not know whether he would attend.

Yesterday the CP's deputy leader, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, said: "P W Botha is trying to solve the problems he himself created by dividing the Labour Party. The State President is obviously a victim of his own creation.

"It is a big blow to the President's intentions — and to his constitution," Dr Hartzenberg said.

The FFNP leader, Mr Colin Eglin, said the concept of ministerial responsibility evaporated in these circumstances and demonstrated "a shift to the domination of the State President over Parliament".

"It makes something of a farce of the government's own concept of own affairs — in an own affairs House, the State President, not the House, determines who holds positions.

In spite of statements by Mr Botha that he would not interfere in the internal affairs of the own affairs Houses, "here is the State President directly interfering.

"He is using his office for small-time politics. This should not be the case, but one should expect it from a State President who is also the leader of the National Party," Mr Eglin said.

What was of real significance was not the constitutional details "but the fundamental cleavage between the government and the Labour Party over the issue of apartheid.

"Until the government comes to terms with this, this kind of constitutionally mumbiling and bumbling will recur regularly," Mr Eglin added.

Mr. Hendrickse said President Botha's actions "make a mockery of the constitution" and rendered his party's participation in discussions on constitutional affairs meaningless.

"I.P. "delay" reform. -
PORT ELIZABETH — The Eastern Cape leader of the first black political party to announce its intention to participate in the National Statutory Council claims he was recognised overseas as an authentic national black leader in the same league as Govan Mbeki.

At the Eastern Cape launch of the United Christian Conciliation Party last Sunday, Tamasanqa Linda, also said he was a threat to the African National Congress.

The launch was attended by 150 people, 60 of which were municipal police hired by Linda to protect him during the rally, according to a policeman who declined to be named.

In his speech, Linda, a former town councillor, accused the United Democratic Front of being manipulated by foreign forces in what he described as the politics of polarisation.

He was against the UDF's "intimidatory tactics", he said.

He also attacked the Progressive Federal Party, saying it was using blacks in the townships for its own political purposes because it was frustrated in Parliament.

Linda said the UCCP would insist on freedom of association for political purposes.

"People should be free to join the political party of their choice," he said.

His party aimed at "bringing about political change in South Africa and a negotiated settlement for all groups".

This would happen when the UCCP represented blacks "in parliament" in October this year.

Outlining the aims of the UCCP, Linda said his party would insist on devolution of power.

Leaders had to be elected who could come together "to set the course of the country in a single parliament. If the new system is to be hammered out, as seems likely, we want to have a say in its creation," he said.

He called for apartheid and statutory discriminatory laws to be eliminated so that all South Africans might have equal opportunities in all spheres of life. PEN
Second-tier PPP leaders to meet for talks

Adjourned at 1:00 p.m.

June 14, 1988

60 PPP members for meeting. Bein didn't know about it.

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Up To 5,000 Want
Indaba cuts staff at end of campaign

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba has reduced its staff by 14 members to 50 as a result of the organisation's shift from its communication campaign, associate director Peter Mansfield said yesterday.

This reduction in staff reflected a "maturing" of the Indaba's strategy.

The organisation was, however, recruiting additional staff for its implementation study, which was due to begin this year.

Last year the Indaba was active in a "highly intensive and successful communications campaign", involving more than 100 meetings a month.

Proposals

Millions of pamphlets outlining the Indaba's proposals were also distributed, Mansfield said.

This activity would continue at a lower level of intensity in 1988, though its focus would "shift to negotiation, regarding the proposals" and an implementation plan.

The coming year would be less labour intensive and the decision to cut staff reflected this reality, he said.

More than 3 000 individual and corporate donors had given their support to the Indaba, Mansfield said, and indications were that a similar level of support could be expected in 1988. — Sapa.
Row brews in PFP over meeting without Eglin

Political Staff
A MAJOR row is brewing in the Progressive Federal Party over a controversial strategy meeting planned by the party’s executive....

Liberal values
It is clear, though, that plans for the meeting in Port Elizabeth - to discuss the future of Liberal values and the PFP’s role - were well advanced before Mr Eglin was told.

Mr Eglin, a former party chairman, said he would not go to the meeting because it was regarded in secret and he was invited only after reports appeared in the Press.

Other PFP sources denied this and said they approached him earlier but were "stewed out".

Ming enjoyed her fling — now she’s back home

By TYRONE SCIALME, Staff Reporter

A TOY poodle that disappeared from Kemilworth two days before Christmas has returned home - after a holiday in Durban.

In the weeks following December 22, Ming, who belongs to Mr Edward Thomas of Mitchell’s Plain, was seen by a few people in Durban, but no one took note of her.

From Kemilworth, she went to Mitchell’s Plain and met a new family and a new canine friend, but a holiday in Durban changed her life.

"She and her mother had been inseparable all these years," said Mr Thomas.

"We searched for her everywhere, but she just disappeared.

"She was reunited with Tracy and introduced to the family.

"They got on very well and when we left for Durban on holiday I took both of them with me. Tracy was extremely attached to me and I loved her very much.

"When I came back from Durban, I wanted to get Tracy back in her owners. I heard through a friend of a newspaper and eventually found the advertisement about her.

"It was difficult convincing Tracy, but I felt better once she was back with her owners."

Ming was reunited with Tracy."

House ‘repairable’ after freak accident

Staff Reporter

SEVEN families occupying a large house in Kemilworth which was badly damaged when a runaway burry stained two bedroom walls will be able to continue living there.

The damaged house was occupied by the families, who were warned that the house might have to be demolished after the accident on Tuesday.

However, after an inspection by a civic council, the house was pronounced ‘repairable’.
Indaba Support Still Strong

[Signature] 30 April 2011
Broedertwis divides former Nat bastion

"STANDERTON is Conservative Party territory — the Nats are dreaming."

This CP slogan may be wishful thinking, but it adequately reflects the bitter political broedertwis tearing the small eastern Transvaal town apart.

At stake is victory in the March 2 by-election constitutionally forced because of NP Rosier de Ville's disqualification for being a state employee when elected to Parliament last year.

De Ville is confident of holding the seat, but he is facing a charged-up NP eager to regain stature after its humiliating defeat in rural Transvaal during last year's general election.

Turning point

Historically, the Standerton constituency symbolised NP victory. It was here that General Jan Smuts, thinking the Prime Minister was defeated by General J B M Hertzog's secretary Wennie du Plessis in the 1948 general election which put the Nats into power.

Sacrificing Standerton to the CP in the May 6 election may still be remembered by Nats as another turning point — the day the first of their former rural strongholds fell into the hands of their new, right-wing opposition.

NP candidate Hennie Erasmus is putting up a brave fight with the help of efficient NP machinery. In terms of manpower, money and resources, it is a difficult show to beat.

But Erasmus is facing a tough conservative electorate. Right-wing sentiment is rampant among the mainly farming and blue-collar constituents. And CP candidate De Ville is cashing in on his electorate's gripes.

"Eskom and the miners cost us

ELSABÉ WESSELS

□ TREURNICHT ... nominated for the election," a Nat party worker said, underlining the problems facing his party.

Nats acknowledge that dissatisfaction is rife among white miners and farm workers at Evander, a notorious Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging stronghold. Most of the miners blame their misfortunes on the rise of black trade unions on the mines.

Eskom workers in Standerton and Volksrust have been vociferous about working conditions at power stations in the area. Although Transvaal NP leader P W de Klerk promised to "look into the matter," CP talk is whipping up strong anti-government feeling among white workers.

Although the largely conservative agricultural community had provided Nats with a "safe seat" in the past, disgruntled farmers were fast losing faith in government's maize-price fixing and subsidy control, De Ville said at the CP office.

"We are fighting on bread and butter issues," he added.

There is still acrimony between De Ville, former NP regional manager, and the Nats over his defection to the CP. The 1983 advent of the CP split traditional NP followers down the middle.

And although the HNP has nominated Attie Treurnicht, brother of CP leader Andries Treurnicht, to take part in the three-cornered fight, there is no sign yet of HNP participation, which means increased CP support from the right wing.

Formidable

Several forces are at work. The Nats are relying heavily on the Afrikaans Press and the SABC to capture votes. NP celebrities, including State President P W Botha and several Cabinet Ministers, have been called on to address crowds to help their side secure a victory.

While they lack Cabinet stars, the CP has a formidable ally in AFB leader Eugene Terreblanche.

"Without the AFB, the strengthening of a right-wing alliance would not have happened so fast," says De Ville. The AFB confirms Terreblanche is to address several meetings in the constituency before election day.

To a certain extent, CP and NP chances are even. The CP captured the seat with a 652 majority last year, while the Nats secured a 2181 victory in 1981.

"Over-confidence lost us the seat. We forgot how to work," says NP regional manager Nic Oosthuizen.

Now the party machinery has been turbo-charged to avenge the humiliation.

But the CP is committed to holding this "prime seat" to prove its supremacy in the north.

(Report by Elsabé Wessels of Times Media Ltd. 11 Dagnall Street, Johannesburg)
Slabbert plans to expand Idasa

Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa) policy and planning director Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said yesterday he would be spending more time in Johannesburg this year to expand Idasa's activities.

Slabbert, who is based in Cape Town where he lectures and runs a political consultancy, said he wanted to set up "a more effective office for Idasa in Johannesburg".

He said the organisation at present had a small office in the city. The result of the expansion plan would be that he would spend more time in Johannesburg.
Ex-Nat MP
is jailed, 
won't appeal

Own Correspondent

POTCHEFSTROOM. — Lawyers acting for former
deputy minister of co-operation and land affairs
Hennie van der Walt will not appeal against the
effective five-year jail term he began yesterday.

Van der Walt, 52, was sentenced here by regional
court magistrate Mr P.A.J. Kotze yesterday to 10
years' jail, half of which was suspended, for finan-
cial and land transactions he conducted on behalf
of clients while he practised as a lawyer at Sannies-
hof from 1970.

He originally faced 28 counts of fraud, alternative-
ly theft. He admitted 15 counts of theft, of which the
court convicted him.

Delivering a one-hour verdict, in the presence of
the Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Louis le
Grange, and Conservative Party MP Mr Ferdi Hartz-
zenberg, Mr Kotze said there were mitigating cir-
cumstances. Van der Walt had fallen from a position
of prestige in society, and had lost both his political
and legal careers.

He said Van der Walt was ill with diabetes and
had shown remorse for his crime. However, the
court had to consider that the crimes were commit-
ted over many years and the interests of the com-
munity had to be considered.

He said Van der Walt could not have stolen the
estimated R800,000 because of any financial need.
The nature of the crime was such that a long
prison term was warranted.

A legal spokesman for Van der Walt said yester-
day there would be no appeal against the sentence.
When the sentence was handed down Van der
Walt shook hands briefly with Mr Le Grange and
friends.
Hendrick's duel near in the Pw V's
High noon draws

For Patrick Lawrenc

The Irish Mail Reporter

10771

1996
AWB leader Eugene Terre'blanche waves more than the proverbial finger at a black journalist who photographed him at informer Connie Muder's funeral last week.

Picture: WALTER DHLADHLA, AFP
Dhlomo: Need for new Afrikaner-Zulu pact

DURBAN — The secretary-general of Inkatha, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, yesterday called for a new Afrikaner-Zulu covenant of reconciliation to heal the political wounds inflicted on the two groups by the Battle of Blood River.

Addressing a conference in Pretoria on perspectives of the Great Trek, Dr Dhlomo repeated the call made by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi at the launch of the KwaZulu-Natal Joint Executive Authority last year for a new Afrikaner-Zulu Covenant.

"Finally, to those Afrikaners who interpret Blood River and the Great Trek as justification for the creation of yet another exclusive Afrikaner state in South Africa of the 1980s, the Covenant would teach a lesson that wars and human conflicts can never be firm foundations on which to build a free society," Dr Dhlomo said.

Blood River adversely affected relations between Afrikaners and Zulus; the Voortrekkers saw the execution of Piet Retief as an act of utmost treachery on the part of King Dingane, whereas Zulus saw Voortrekkers as scheming land grabbers who were out to rob them of their land.
BBB supports AWB action

SATURDAY STAR CORRESPONDENT

The ultra-rightwing Blanke Bevrydings-Beweging (BBB) has "congratulated" the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) on its recent disruption of a National Party (NP) meeting in Standerton.

"We are considering whether we should support the AWB or act similarly," BBB leader Professor Johan Schouten said yesterday.

"It was the BBB's standpoint, he said, that "opposing white parties" should be able to state their views. But actions of the NP Government have forced the BBB to reconsider this, he said."
EAST LONDON — A forum on democracy in business is to be held here by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) on January 26.

The regional director of Idasa, Mr Steve Fourie, said the evening forum was aimed mainly at business people, but anyone interested in democracy would find it interesting.

The subject was a topical one with share incentive schemes now the order of the day, he said.

"The traditional position is that there is no democracy in business. If a worker does not like his contract he leaves, but there are moves afoot to democratise the business environment," Mr Fourie said.

A Johannesburg-based businessman, Mr Albert Koopman, whose revolutionary ideas on how to run a business are based on participative management, will be guest speaker.
Left shake-up looms

be "urgently reconstructed."
It will take place without
Mr Colin Eglin, and his chief
lieutenants in the leadership
and in spite of their bid to
put out party flames by
bribing the road to Febru-
ary 28, a federal council
meeting to discuss the same
issue.

Large sections of the party
have become frustrated at
what they see as the leader-
ship's lack of enthusiasm for
creating a new opposition
deal.

For Mr Eglin himself, the
events are already shaping
into the severest test of his
eventful leadership.

In a bizarre twist, pressure
on him to give up the lead-
ership may turn into a hijack-
ing of the ramp of the party
by its dissidents.

If the prime movers behind
efforts to create a new op-
pposition deal have their way, a
new party could be estab-
lished by mid-February.

An NRP group headed by
former MP Mr Pat Rogers
has had talks with Dr Worra-
ll and is to make recommenda-
tions to the party's federal
council on January 30.

A federal congress could
follow, probably in March,
where party members would
participate in a final decision
on the NRP's future.

There is a strong mood in
the NRP that the party
should throw its lot in with a
suitable new opposition
grouping. This would entail
the dissolution of the NRP.

Dr Worral has been in
close and regular touch with
Labour Party leader the Rev
Allan Hendriks and a firm
political understanding is un-
derstood to be developing be-
tween the two men.

Other personalities in-
volved in the move are seen
to Solidarity should also be
involved.

Inkatha leaders who are
keen on co-operating on anti-
apartheid tactics with other
power groups, have had dis-
cussions with Dr Worral.

Additionally, there is a
great deal of affinity be-
tween the ideas of Dr Worra-
l, the KwaNatal Indaba,
Inkatha, the NRP, and large
sections of the FPF.

Impatient

The birth of the moves
came after last year's May 8
election in which the FPF
was trounced and the inde-
pendents showed great po-
tential.

Dr Worral later refused to
follow fellow independent Mr
Wyand Malan further into
the extra-Parliamentary
field.

In the disarrayed ranks of
the opposition establishment
interest grew around the
political beacon placed by Dr
Worral.

Late last year an impa-
tient group of FPF members
got the party to set up a com-
mittee to investigate the cre-
aton of a new opposition
deal.

Little happened, though,
and party dissenters ascribed
this to insufficient enthusi-
asim by the leadership "old
guard".

This 'old guard was identi-

ified by the dissenters as con-
sisting mainly of Mr Eglin,
Mrs Helen Sezima and Mr
Ken Andrew.

None of these was initially
invited to the Port Elizabeth
meeting. Nor was their fellow
federal executive mem-
ber, Dr Zach de Beer, the par-
ty's chairman of finance.

The 'old guard', in turn,
identified the main dissent-
ers as former secretary-gen-
eral Mr Robin Carlisle and
former MPs Mr Errol Moor-
croft, Mr Andrew Savage and
Mr Mike Turr.

While some sources close
to the Port Elizabeth meet-
ing saw there is deep dissatis-
faction with the leadership,
Mr Carlisle said: "The lead-
ership issue is not, and has
never been, on the agenda."
Linda forms new political party to join govt talks

CP Correspondent

Linda, first black party to announce its intention of taking part in the government's Statutory Council was launched in the Eastern Cape last weekend at a rally attended by less than 1,000 people.

And according to a municipal police- woman who did not wish to be named, over 200 members of the crowd were plain clothed municipal policemen, hired by the mayor of the Ibhayi City Council, Tinashe Linda, to protect him during the launch of his United Christian Contribution Party.

The launch took place in Port Elizabeth's Kwazuzuko Township on Sunday.

Linda said part of the UCCP's program was to insist on the maximum freedom of association for political purposes, so that people would be free to join whatever political party they wished.

He said he was against "UDF's intimidation tactics" and alleged that the pro-independence Federal Party was using black people to protect its own political interests in parliament.

He said the UCCP was aimed at "bricking up" the way for political change in South Africa and a "negotiated settlement for all groups".

"This would happen when the UCCP represented blacks "in parliament" in October this year.

Outlining the aims of the UCCP, Linda said his party would insist on devolution of power. An ideal system had to be developed.

There could only be "an answer to the problem. This had to allow the people to choose their leaders and to run their affairs.

Those leaders might come together to set the course for the country in a single parliament if the new system is to be hammered out, as seems likely, we want to have a say in its creation."

Linda, who claimed he was recognised overseas as an authentic national black leader in the same league as Groot Mvuki, called for apartheid and discriminatory laws to be eliminated so that all South Africans might have equal opportunities in all spheres of life.

Linda disqualified himself as an Ibhayi councilor in 1986 after missing four successive council meetings.
Outcome of by-election keenly awaited

Standerton poll will set tone for rural politics

By Martin Challenor

Standerton is a typical plat- teland area, and it is this that makes the outcome of the by-election there so crucial to South African politics.

Three parties are expected to nominate candidates when the Nomination Court sits today. The National and Conservative parties have already named their choices, and the Herstigte Nasionale Party is likely to do so today.

To get around the constituency — it stretches from Ballourt to Voorskurt, Evander, Greylingstad and Leslie, and is concentrated around Standerton — is a trip of 116 km through dairy farms and fields of sunflowers and maize.

At stake in the voting on March 2 is an indication of which way South Africans want to go. Even a 1 percent swing will be hailed as a victory by the winners and would be a morale booster ahead of October’s municipal elections.

Party workers from the NP and CP camps admit that defeat would seriously set back their parties’ fortunes. The contest has become bitter and personal, families are divided and friends split.

Attorneys

The voters are made up largely of miners workers and Eskom workers, farmers, and a commercial sector.

Their choice is between two attorneys: Mr Henkie Erasmus of the NP and Mr Rosier de Ville of the CP.

On the one hand is the NP’s formidable election machine, which is going all out to win back the seat it captured from Jan Smuts in 1948.

On the other hand are what the CP calls bread-and-butter issues — how much money people have in their pockets.

Watching from the side are people eligible to vote in a House of Delegates by-election on February 2. This group is arguing about a piece of land in Stanwust that was bureaucratically tied up for six years but which the House of Delegates has now made available for houses — although many people say prices are too high.

Also watching on the side are the residents of Saktulle township. A fragile peace has been restored there after a struggle between activists and vigilantes left at least 11 dead.

White politics was also marred by violence when the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging disrupted an NP meeting in Standerton earlier this month.

Mr Erasmus feels the AWB violence has turned many voters away from the CP.

All things considered, Standerton is special because it is so typical. The result, party workers believe, will show how rural Transvaal will vote for the next few decades, and could even influence the timing of the next general election.

Since May the voters’ roll has swollen by nearly 3,000 people to 22,474.

Mr de Ville won the seat for the CP in May with a majority of 952, only to lose it again on the technicities that he was a paid deputy sheriff at the time.

A former chairman of the NP in Standerton for four years, he became chairman of the CP branch in 1983.

Mr Erasmus told The Star: “In my view we were on the defensive in May. Now we must put to the voters what they are voting for if they do not vote for the National Party. We must attack the policy of the CP, insomuch as they have a policy. To a large extent, following their policy is a guessing game.”

Mr Erasmus (54) is married, has three children and a baby granddaughter, and is “definitely not going to sell out her future”.

Misleading

An NP member for 33 years, he has served on school committees in Witbank, and served as chairman of the Rapport- ryers and Afrikaanse Sake- kamer. He has a farm outside Standerton and several business interests.

His supporters wanted “to see that our country is not given away to the other groups. We do not want everything for ourselves. People have got to have their own country but we are not going to have 17 million blacks ruling over whites and telling me what to do.”

“We have a policy of partition — separate countries for each group — which was the NP policy in 1901.”

Mr de Ville added: “We have a lot of working-class people in the mines and power stations. Things are so expensive that they can only just make it.

“The other big issue is the black people. Blacks have moved into towns from nowhere. People are also feeling the trade unions for the first time in the platteland. People on holiday saw what went on in the open beanches.

“This is the direct result of the Government’s reform pro- cess. It has made many people and my children where they can have their own cul- ture and govern themselves.”
PFP talks may pre-empt ‘cabal’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE PFP faces an important test of unity and direction in the coming week as the party gathers for a series of key official meetings to thrash out its role in opposition politics.

Indications last night were that the controversial and unofficial Port Elizabeth indaba planned by what has been dubbed a “rebel cabal” within the party’s middle-echelon leadership would be called off if the senior leadership was adjudged to have successfully addressed issues troubling the dissidents.

And the Independent Movement last night firmly dismissed a spate of press speculation that its leader, Dr Denis Worrall, might become the next leader of the PFP, saying that the former diplomat was not seeking the position “and would not accept it even if offered it”.

The PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin, last night said he had “no direct knowledge” of a challenge to his leadership from possibly disaffected party members or individuals outside the PFP.

While welcoming regional “think-tanks” as “part of creative politics”, he expressed his disapproval of the planned Port Elizabeth get-together on February 6 on the grounds that it was ill-timed (coming as it does on the eve of the crucial “censure” debate in Parliament) and that it was likely to be divisive.

Mr Eglin said: “I cannot think of any subject that cannot be discussed at the formal party meetings in the next few weeks.”

A leading organizer of the controversial Port Elizabeth indaba, Mr Robin Carlisle, yesterday said the meeting was still “on”, but later said it would be premature to comment on whether it would indeed go ahead in view of the fact that there were three “very important” official party meetings before February 6.

Mr Carlisle said it would be “fine” if the issues earmarked for the unofficial meeting were resolved within party structures.

He maintained that there had been “no deceit” in organizing the Port Elizabeth meeting and dismissed as “rubbish” suggestions that party discipline may have been breached.

“Anything that could lead to a split of the PFP would be an act of criminal proportions,” he said.

“People who talk about a split or a break-away — with Dr Worrall as leader — are playing straight into the hands of the Nats.”

A spokesman for the Independent Movement, Mr Jannie Momberg, said last night: “Dr Worrall would like to make it clear that recent events in the PFP are an internal affair of that party.

“Nevertheless they underline the urgency for the PFP to get its act together. Only once this is done can co-operation between all members of the creative opposition be realized and a vision of a new South Africa be effectively pursued.”

However, Mr Momberg said Dr Worrall strongly favoured broader-based co-operation among “responsible leaders and political groups who share his vision” and to this end Dr Worrall had “initiated extensive discussions” with the Labour Party, “people from the leadership ranks of the PFP”, the New Republic Party and Solidarity.
NRP meets over future with Worrall

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The NRP meets this weekend to discuss disbanding the party and the formation of a new party led by the Independent Movement’s Dr Denis Worrall.

A statement will be issued once the party’s federal council has debated the matter.

The federal council is also likely to recommend that a federal congress be convened to lobby the views of all provincial leaders and branches of the party.

There has not yet been a decision on a name for the new party.

It is likely the name will steer clear of Dr Worrall’s “Independent” tag, because motivators for the new party do not want it to have the appearance of “tattered remnants of the so-called left”.

NRP leader Mr Bill Sutton and Dr Worrall yesterday declined to comment, but indicated they would make statements later on the matter.

The thinking behind the move is that the new party could capture white votes and form part of a “creative opposition” in SA.

While it hopes first to address “the large middle-section of white voters thinking on security, money and blacks,” lobbyists for the party aim to promote the need for government to negotiate with “credible black leaders”.

Although Dr Worrall has aligned himself with proposals of the NataZulu Indaba, and the NRP has been one of the forces behind the Indaba, it is understood the new party hopes to explore wider options for negotiation at second-tier government.

“We do not want to be seen as left of government, but ahead of it,” commented one of the prime movers for the new party.

“We need greater overseas confidence in our economy to ward off sanctions. The present government’s lack of vision leaves SA stuck in the mud.

“A new approach — which hopefully won’t be tainted or misused by government — is needed in order to create trust for negotiations to occur.”

He said the government’s proposed national council was a “cul-de-sac”.

Recent disclosures on the possible establishment of a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance-type strategy by opposition groups was cautiously welcomed by those involved in the proposed new party as having “immense possibilities”.

“If a new party can be seen to be included in dynamic coalitions which are appealing to white voters, it would make sense and be very important,” a leading NRP official said yesterday.
NRP in new development for opposition

A "DRAFT document" that could result in the NRP becoming part of a new opposition grouping has been drawn up by Independent Movement (IM) leader Denis Worrall and NRP members.

Confirming this yesterday, NRP MP Ralph Hardingham said the document would be submitted to a meeting of the NRP Federal Council on Saturday.

While Worrall yesterday declined to comment on his involvement, he issued a statement at the weekend in which he said he had initiated extensive discussions with a wide range of political leaders.

These included Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse and "people from the leadership ranks" of the EFP, NRP and Solidarity.

On speculation that Hardingham, sole MP for the NRP, would team up with Worrall, Hardingham yesterday said: "There have been discussions between Worrall and the NRP. No finality whatever has been reached."

Should he join forces with Worrall, the IM would gain the status of Parliamentary representation.

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

Worrall is being billed as possible leader for an opposition grouping that could involve the NRP. Hardingham yesterday said it would be irresponsible to pre-empt the NRP Federal Council.

It was for the council to study the document and "express views as to what future steps will be taken." Said Hardingham: "It is becoming more and more obvious that lack of action on the part of government to implement reform necessitates that reform-minded people must get their act together and work towards a complete realignment of moderate thinkers."

He said government needed to be pressured into taking "more positive action" in the reform process and not to "stall this exercise on account of pressures from the CP."

NRP leader Bill Sutton said yesterday NRP members, including himself, had held discussions with Worrall since before last year's general elections.

As he had been away, however, he was not yet acquainted with latest developments.
Johannesburg. — A draft document which could result in the NRP becoming part of a new opposition grouping has been drawn up by Independent Movement leader Dr Denis Worrall and NRP members.

Confirming this yesterday, the NRP's sole MP, Mr Ralph Hardingham, said the document would be submitted to a meeting of the NRP federal council on Saturday.

While Dr Worrall yesterday declined to comment on his involvement in the realignment of opposition groups, he issued a statement at the weekend in which he said he had initiated extensive discussions with a wide range of political leaders. These included Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendriks and "people from the leadership ranks" of the PFP, NRP and Solidarity.

There has been speculation that Mr Hardingham was likely to team up with Dr Worrall.

Mr Hardingham said yesterday: "There have been discussions between Worrall and the NRP. No finality whatever has been reached."

Should Mr Hardingham join forces with Dr Worrall, the Independent Movement would gain the status of parliamentary representation.

Dr Worrall is widely being billed as possible leader for an opposition grouping which could involve the NRP.

Mr Hardingham yesterday said it would be irresponsible to pre-empt any decision the NRP federal council might arrive at.

However, it was for the federal council to study the document and "express views as to what future steps will be taken".

NRP leader Mr Bill Sutton yesterday said NRP members, including himself, had held discussions with Dr Worrall since before last year's general elections.
A PRETORIA high school principal, drawn into a row about alleged right-wing politicking at his school, was charged with misconduct and would face a commission of inquiry, the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Claes, announced yesterday.

The principal, Mr J A van Niekerk, of the Hendrik Verwoerd High School, declined to comment.

But the retired Ned Gerof church minister who delivered the controversial lecture at the school on October 15, Rev G A Cruyswagen, 67, said the government "should expect to be questioned in Parliament this year" on National Party politicking at schools.

He claimed that the content of his lecture before a "spiritually prepared" class had been based on a book which is prescribed at teachers' colleges, "Spiritual Resistance against Ideological Terrorism," written by Dr S Rees.

This could not be confirmed by the Transvaal Education Department yesterday.

Mr Claes said in his statement Mr Van Niekerk pleaded not guilty to Transvaal Education Ordinance charges and that a commission would now be appointed.

The three-man commission would be chaired by a magistrate and would be empowered to subpoena people.

This step follows a public row between Mr Claes and the National Party MP for Jukskei, Mr Albert Nothnagle, which had been spawned by an article Mr Nothnagle had written on the lecture.

Mr Cruyswagen earlier said he was not a racist, and did not promote racism, but that he had shown the children a photograph of black actor John Kani and white actress Sandra Prinsloo kissing.

He had done this to show that the "Hunminjeol" — the money powers which strive to dominate the world by fusing the population into a Marxist, multiracial mass — were at work.

Mr Cruyswagen denied that he referred to "kaffertjies" in his lecture, and said he had been framed by a "brainpool cell" of informers in the class.

He alleged that schools in fact involved children in NP politicking, and that pupils at a Free State school had been encouraged to visit a combi — carrying NP propaganda — which had been left parked on school premises.

Mr Cruyswagen challenged Mr Nothnagle to a public debate and invited Mr Claes to be present as an observer. He said he was a CP supporter and a NGK member. — Sapa
Urban charter to be launched

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A 10-point urban charter, aimed at liberal candidates and voters, is to be launched for the coming nationwide municipal elections and could form the basis of opposition coalitions at local and regional government level.

The charter has been drawn up by individuals in commerce, industry and urban government, and is likely to receive the endorsement of the FPF and other parties.

If successful, the charter may well form the basis for re-alignment on a parliamentary level of parties opposed to the NP, as well as counter-pressures from the CP.

It will provide a platform for municipal candidates nationwide to unite in a common liberal-based strategy.

While the charter, for which the Independent Movement's Mr Denis Worrall is understood to have expressed enthusiasm, has not yet been released, it is presently being discussed behind the scenes and appears to have been received with interest by a wide range of individuals and groups within parties opposed to the NP.

It is based on principles which include the rule of law, a belief in non-racialism and the maintenance of security. It also deals with proposals for local and regional government, urban services and urbanization.

The October elections have been billed as the first truly high-profile, party-political, municipal campaign yet in SA.

But it is widely felt that party politics could be detrimental to local government and should be kept out of local affairs, and several municipal councillors have been alienated from organized political parties.

To date, municipal elections in Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton have been openly fought on a party-political basis.

The charter aims to unite liberally-minded, independent, municipal councillors around the country, possibly together with those involved in organized formal political parties such as the FPF.
CHIKANE ATTACKS STRAUSS
THE NRP this weekend will discuss disbanding the party with a view to the possible establishment of a new party led by the Independent Movement's Denis Worrall.

It is understood that once the party's federal council has debated the matter, a statement or document of intent will be issued.

The federal council is also likely to recommend that a federal congress be convened to lobby the views of all provincial leaders and branches of the party.

There has not yet been a decision on a name for the new party.

It is believed the name will probably steer clear of Worrall's "Independent" tag. A merger with his movement will probably also be avoided because most voters for the new party do not want it to have the appearance of "recycled, tattered remnants of the so-called left".

NRP leader Bill Sutton and Worrall yesterday declined to comment, but indicated they would make statements on the matter at a later stage.

The thinking behind the move is that the new party could capture white voters in terms of an "own programme".

New NRP-Worrall party under spotlight

While it hopes first to address "the large middle-section of white voters thinking on security, money and blacks", lobbyists for the party aim to promote the need for central government to negotiate with credible black leaders.

Although Worrall has aligned himself with proposals of the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba and the NRP has been one of the forces behind the Indaba, it is understood the new party hopes to explore more widely means of negotiation at second-tier government.
Sniggers for new party

THE latest of many political movements to "save South Africa from destruction" was launched last week in Johannesburg, and greeted with some hilarity by the few dozen people who attended.

The political party comes amid a plethora which have sprung up in South Africa jockeying for new systems that could make Southern Africa "even more fragmented than the 19th century patchwork of Boer Republics. Some movements are considered serious alternatives while others are viewed as plain wacky.

Although 1,400 people were invited to the launch of the Universal Bond on Tuesday, less than 80 attended and of those about half left within the first 90 minutes. They spent much of the time sniggering.

The Universal Bond is led by feminist and tax consultant Adelmarie Bekker, 45, and her 13-year-old daughter Chanel.

Although only 17 people signed up on Tuesday Mrs Bekker said she expected to recruit 20 million members within the next two years.
PFP calls off PE indaba, NRP proposes new party

Daily Dispatch

PORT ELIZABETH — The unofficial meeting of PFP "dissidents" that sparked a rumour in the party was finally called off yesterday.

One of the organisers of the Port Elizabeth indaba, Mr Robin Carlisle, said last night that he would no longer be proceeding with the February 6 get together arranged for second-chance leaders in the party.

Mr Carlisle said: "I am delighted with the response of the leadership to the need for urgency and I am satisfied that the initiatives can be adequately dealt with at the party meetings which have been advanced to late January and February."

Meanwhile, the New Republic Party will this weekend discuss disbanding the party with a view to the possible establishment of a new party led by the Independent Movement's Dr Denis Worrall.

It is understood that once the party's federal council has debated the matter, a statement or a document of intent will be issued.

There has not been a decision on a name for the new party yet.

It is believed the name will probably steer clear of Dr Worrall's "Independent" tag or a merger with the movement because motivators for the new party do not want it to have the appearance of "recycled, tattered remnants of the so-called left".

Both the NRP leader, Mr Bill Sutton, and Dr Worrall yesterday declined to comment, but indicated they would make statements on the matter at a later stage.

The thinking behind the move is that the new party could capture white voters in terms of an "own programme" and form part of a "creative opposition" in South Africa.

While it hopes first to address "the long-term" fate of white voters' thinking on security, money and blacks' lobby for the party's aim to promote the need for central government and negotiate with credible black leaders.
Provincial government role also favoured for Worrall and Sisabantu, poll shows.

Whites back Buthelezi.
The Kwazulu Natal Indaba reports from Durban

The new government under President Mandela has been committed to transforming the country. The Kwazulu Natal Indaba, convened in Durban, brought together leaders from across the province to discuss the challenges and opportunities facing the region.

The Indaba highlighted the need for greater investment in infrastructure, education, and health care. Participants also emphasized the importance of promoting economic development and creating jobs for the youth.

The conference was attended by representatives from the provincial government, civil society organizations, and the private sector. They all agreed on the need for a collaborative approach to address the issues facing the province.

The Kwazulu Natal Indaba was a significant event in the country's transition to democracy. It demonstrated the commitment of the new government to inclusive governance and the importance of engaging with all stakeholders in the development of the province.

The Kwazulu Natal Indaba is an annual event that brings together leaders from the province to discuss the challenges and opportunities facing the region.
Meanwhile, Rural Aid saves families

BY GERVIN WOODS, Director of the Inkaa Institute
The new
generation
of
businessmen
must not be
cowed into
silence.

TONY BLOOM
Premier chairman

FROM PAGE 1

it would "not come as a surprise if the UDF eventually abandoned two fundamental cornerstones of their philosophy — non-racialism and non-violence.

"If you close every door — this comes back to Mandela's trial — if every form of peaceful protest is closed off, if the only door left is violence, don't be surprised if people walk through it. I don't in any sense condone it, but it wouldn't surprise me."

He is unapologetic — "quite the reverse in fact" — about the historic 1985 ANC meeting, and regrets the absence of further initiatives of this type. "It was a very constructive breakthrough. I think it is terribly important to keep a measure of contact with the ANC. One doesn't have to agree with everything they say and do (and I don't) ... but I can't believe there can be any solution of South Africa's problems unless the ANC are involved in it."

This is not to say he is sanguine about the chances of dramatic initiatives in the near future: "At the time of the Lusaka trip there was more of a feeling of urgency. Businessmen are peculiar in that way. I think they've given up forms of vocal protest against government policies, for two reasons.

'They've been cowed into silence by the State of Emergency, worried that what they say could be construed as a subversive statement. There's no doubt they were very frightened by what happened to Chris Ball (the First National Bank MD who was at the centre of the Munnik commission of inquiry). If that was intended as a message to the business community, it worked."

"Secondly, there's a lull because we're back into an economic upswing, and a lot of people have gone back to just running a business — which many think is all they should be doing anyway."

He accepts that businessmen generally become politically active only when faced with economic and political crises. "I don't think it's a coincidence that the business community became most vocal when the economy was in the worst recession for fifty years, profits were declining, and South African businessmen were shunned in the capitals of the world."

"It took a crisis to evoke their conscience, let's put it that way."

However, he says, there have been important and irreversible changes in business practices (if not principles) over the past few years. He cites the increasing importance of trade unions, and the implementation of "social responsibility" projects.

"Although some businessmen now believe the unions have got too powerful, are out of control, the unions are here to stay. Our attitude at Premier has been that we have to learn to live with each other."

Bloom intends to maintain informal contacts with a range of South African political actors, including the ANC. "But when my moving, in a sense I am going to lose a power-base, and will have to fall back on friendships which have developed."

He continues to argue that economic advancement is "one of the quickest ways to break down discriminatory legislation in practice, in the workplace, what the legislation tries to entrench in theory."

"I still don't believe in sanctions because I don't think they work, and they produce a bitterness and defiance in the white community." However, Bloom says he "likes the concept of conditionality (regarding foreign investment) ... a policy which involves the carrot and stick, not only stick."

"But I won't be actively campaigning on this. I've got to pick up my life again and start from scratch — it's going to take some doing." He remains on the "Premier board, is about to sell his houses in South Africa, and plans to be back in the country "at least four or five times a year. I am not severing my ties."

He regards as "challenging" the opportunity to do "something different in a different atmosphere and environment. I'm 49 now, that gives me another 15 years of working life."
London-bound Bloom speaks out

Tony Bloom talks to SHAUN JOHNSON

TONY BLOOM tells a gently self-deprecating story about his return from the ANC in Lusaka in 1985. He came back — predictably enough — to excoriation from the government. What he hadn’t expected was the message borne on placards by employees at Premier Group factories: “Bloom!” they exhorted, “Don’t talk to the ANC! Talk to your workers!”

It was, of course, the classic liberal bind: a left-right squeeze which makes life inescapably uncomfortable. At the time Bloom laughed; now he is leaving South Africa. It is difficult to resist viewing his departure as a harbinger of hopelessness, a deep bow to pressure.

But the outspoken magnate simply will not have this. Sitting in his Killarney office (the sumptuousness of which he will have some difficulty in replicating in London) yesterday he said: “I remain an optimist.”
The Liberal Businessman Hires a Hymn Singer

Tony Bloom's Departure for London Prompts the Question

Endangered species: Tony Bloom, China-ball tycoon, wears a motley of hats. Are we really blessed with so many?
Beware, Labour. PW does not lose battles lightly.
JUST WHY APARTHEID IS FOR THE BIRDS!

by CAROLYN McGIBBON

APARTHEID is for the birds, or so it seems at Lambert's Bay on the stormy West Coast of the Cape. There, the white birds and the black birds live in their own group areas—darkies on the rocks and whites on the sand and never the twain do meet.

And the dark significance has not been lost on the humans who visit there, including men of the cloth.

At a recent synod of the Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk, a delegate argued that it was part of God's divine order that blacks and whites be kept apart, citing as evidence the divisions on Bird Island.

He said: "At Lambert's Bay the black cormorants don't mix with the white gannets. And that is what the Lord intended."

At Bird Island one's senses are assaulted by the cacophony rising from the droves of sea birds perched there, angular Cape cormorants preening their glossy black coats and multitudes of garrulous white gannets.

Not to mention the smell, reminiscent of fertile farmyards.

The lookout post, erected by the right-wing Afrikaner movement, the Rapportryers, has a visitors' book which shows that many white visitors are quick to note the "segregation."

Wrote Ken and Chris Stead of Snell Parade, Durban: "Note the Apartheid" and T van den Berg of Philpotown: "To me it looks like the birds are right."

An inscrutable squiggle from Cape Town called on State President PW Botha to come and witness the scene, while a voice in the wilderness pointed out: "We are not birds."

Eddie Vermeulen of Sanderton wrote: "Die voëls is vir ons 'n 'les' and a Plumstead tourist even invoked a biblical injunction (Genesis 12:3) as justification for apartheid.

Bird expert Ian Sinclair, a technologist at the Durban Natural History Museum, explained the apartheid in nature. He lived on the island for some time while making a study of a colony of Jackass penguins there and had the opportunity of observing the species from close hand.

He said the argument of "territorial imperative" had often been cited as an argument for ethnic groups sticking together, but on Bird Island there were functional reasons for this.

Mr Sinclair said the determining factor was a shortage of space and bigger birds would only tolerate neighbours of their own species.
Play
Power
NAT
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no basic differences

PPF: Inaptness, but

Town by Town, the battle of the Stars' political stars'

Party leader Mr. Colin Feilm is entrenched in Cape

The Presbyterian Party
Treurnicht says AWB is not a threat to CP.

By Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbebewing was not a threat to the Conservative Party and its members were welcome in the ranks of the CP, Opposition leader and head of the party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said today.

Dr Treurnicht, who last night aligned his party with the objectives of the AWB at a meeting in Delmas, today rejected inferences from the National Party that the AWB was a Trojan horse within the CP.

"The AWB is a threat to the NP, not to us," he said. "It (the AWB) stands for the rights of the Afrikaner and the white man in Africa."

AWB members were welcome to join the CP if they adhered to its policy and leadership and "observed its discipline", he said.

Earlier, Dr Treurnicht had reacted to revelations that several CP MPs belong to the AWB as well — Delmas MP Mr Daan Nolte declared his membership at the meeting last night — by saying the AWB was a "cultural organisation".

Today he told The Star: "Politics and culture cannot be entirely separated, but I have the assurance from the AWB that it will not act as a political party. And with the CP making such progress, they realise they do not need to."

He said he had spoken to AWB deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald yesterday about a taped conversation reported in Beeld in which Mr Groenewald told former Hertigek Nasionale Party parliamentary candidate Mr Danie van Zyl that the CP leader was afraid of HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais.

WARNED:

"I expect (AWB leader) Mr Eugene TerreBlanche may issue a statement today," he said.

He said he was not at all concerned about the AWB presence in the CP.

"I have warned them about violence before. I am not at all in favour of thuggery at meetings," said Dr Treurnicht.

(Report by C Robertson, 25 Vernon Street, Pretoria)
Dr T welcomes the AWB into his party

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Dr Andries Treurnicht today welcomed Afrikaner Weerstandsbevegung members to the ranks of his Conservative Party and said they were no threat.

Dr Treurnicht, who last night aligned his party with the objectives of the AWB at a meeting in Delmas, rejected inferences from the National Party that the AWB was a Trojan horse within the CP.

"The AWB is a threat to the National Party, not to us," he said. "It (the AWB) stands for the rights of the Afrikaner and the white man in Africa."

Earlier Dr Treurnicht had reacted to revelations that several CP members of Parliament belong to the AWB by saying the AWB was a "cultural organisation".

Today he told reporters: "Politics and culture cannot be entirely separated, but I have the assurance from the AWB that it will not act as a political party. And with the CP making such progress, they realise they do not need to."

He had spoken to AWB deputy-leader Mr Jan Groenewald about a taped conversation reported in the Beeld in which Mr Groenewald told former Herstigte Nasionale Party parliamentary candidate Mr Danie van Zyl that the CP leader was afraid of HNP leader Jaap Marais.

He said he was "not at all concerned" about the AWB presence in the CP.

"I have warned them about violence before. I'm not at all in favour of thuggery at meetings," said Dr Treurnicht.

Dr Treurnicht told the audience of about 300 in Delmas that the AWB could not "take over" the CP.
MEDIA AND POLITICS

The CP blacks the airwaves

Official Opposition leader Andries Treurnicht has given his Conservative Party (CP) strategists the go-ahead to launch a country-wide consumer action campaign against the SABC.

Angry at Auckland Park for what CP spokesman Clive Derby-Lewis calls a deliberate National Party (NP)-inspired attempt to link Treurnicht with the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), supporters of the party will be urged to sell their TV sets.

Since taking over government 40 years ago, the Nationalists have gradually entrenched themselves as the rulers and policymakers of the airwaves. The Trots (and those before them) had tried in vain to curb the tide of NP propaganda dished out by the SABC.

Now Auckland Park and its masters in Tuyu-huys face an onslaught from a different quarter. The main reason for the Treurnicht/CP wrath stems from a champagne breakfast press conference Treurnicht held in Johannesburg last Thursday to answer questions on the March by-elections. The CP charged that the SABC concentrated only on the negative AWB aspect, ignoring other issues raised at the two-hour conference.

Derby-Lewis calls that night's 6pm TV news programe "Netwerk programme" almost contempt at what he (Treurnicht) was saying about the AWB. He says he phoned Deputy Director General Kobus Hamman the following day to register his party's strong protest: "I said to him that if the AWB is such a big issue, attention should also be given to the secret talks between the Broederbond and the ANC and the government-appointed ANC member on the Transvaal Executive Committee."

Derby-Lewis says Hamman replied that the SABC was of the opinion that it had handled the conference correctly. "He told me he did not think it was something to get excited about," Derby-Lewis says.

He adds that he discussed his strategy for a nationwide consumer action with Treurnicht, who had no objections. "He also thinks that action against the arrogance of the SABC is long overdue. It is now the time to involve the consumer. At the same time, we are also getting technical advice on whether it is possible for TV sets to be converted to monitors, thus allowing people to use it for video viewing, without using the SABC's broadcast facilities. That might enable viewers to still use their sets for entertainment without having to pay TV licenses."

Although the CP's proposed action smells very much like that of an official party effort that the SABC fulfils its duties as a broadcast medium in terms of the Broadcast Act, says Derby-Lewis.

(According to Notice 1249 in the Government Gazette of June 15 1979, the SABC "shall broadcast its programmes...to report newsworthy current events in the Republic and abroad clearly, unambiguously, factually, impartially and without distortion."

With three by-elections looming (Standerton, Schweizer-Reneke and, later, Randfontein), the attention of media watchers will once again focus on the SABC's handling of the viewpoints of the various parties. And as can be expected in these three rightwing constituencies, the Nationalists will try desperately to embarrass Treurnicht by linking him to Eugene Terre'Blanche's inferred AWB.

To back their claim of bias on the part of the SABC, the CP will, ironically, be able to use a report commissioned by Progressive Federal Party (PFP) media spokesman Dave Dalling. The report, by Rhodes University's Department of Journalism and Media Studies, found that the NP was given substantial more time on SABC-TV than other parties or groups.

The report, which was included in South African Election 1987, a Human Sciences Research Council report, stated that the CP and the HNP together received about the same time as the PFP-New Republic Party (NRP) alliance. It concludes: "Coverage of the election calls into question the SABC's compliance with the last three points of paragraph 1(d) of its conditions of licence: "to report current events...factually, impartially and without distortion."

Furthermore, the report says that the "treatment of election news and conduct of election round-ups, as indicated in this report, severely stretch the ordinary meanings of 'impartially and without distortion.'"

For many years, the NP has commanded the airwaves with political propaganda delivered by the likes of Alexander Stewart, then the ghost voice of the Current Affairs programe and, lately, Cliff Saunders. Last year, viewers had to put up with the grilling of Independent candidate Wynand Malan by political reporter André le Roux and the humiliation of Labour Party leader Allan Hendriekse by P W Botha himself, claiming the powerful medium for his majority use.

Another scenario, of course, could be that Pretoria may again use the SABC as an election tool for tough talking on the P W and Magnus shows.

Anything, except reform, is possible during an election involving the NP, CP and HNP.
Buthelezi clear leader in Natal Indaba poll

DURBAN — Natal’s white voters would strongly support Chief Mogo-sutu Buthelezi’s involvement in the leadership of a kwaZulu/Natal provincial government ahead of other leading political figures, according to latest market research findings.

Asking who they “would like to see involved in the leadership and running of a combined kwaZulu and Natal,” 73 per cent of respondents favoured Chief Buthelezi, with the next-highest vote of 52 per cent going to Dr Denis Worrall as leader of the Independent Movement.

Third favourite was Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert (43 per cent), followed by Mr Wynand Malan, leader of the National Democratic Movement, and Mr Stoffel Botha, Natal leader of the National Party (both 29 per cent).

The survey, conducted last month by Research Surveys (Pty) Ltd on behalf of the kwaZulu Natal Indaba, canvassed a random, representative sample of 1,002 white voters in the Natal constituencies of Pietermaritzburg North, Durban Central, Umbilo, Durban North, Umhlanga and Pinetown.

Three of these seats are currently held by the National Party and three by the Progressive Federal Party.

Among National Party Voters canvassed, Chief Buthelezi remained the favourite choice, polling 69 per cent as opposed to his nearest contenders Mr Stoffel Botha (44 per cent) and Dr Denis Worrall (39 per cent).

The next-favourite black politician in the overall poll was Dr Oscar Dlomo, co-convenor of the Indaba, with 18 per cent support, ahead of Nelson Mandela (9 per cent), Mr Archie Gumede (7 per cent), Bishop Desmond Tutu (6 per cent) and Mr Govan Mbeki (5 per cent).

Opposition to the involvement of Bishop Tutu (79 per cent) and Nelson Mandela (75 per cent) was the strongest recorded.

The preliminary findings of the survey released last week showed that 54 per cent of white voters canvassed supported the kwaZulu Natal Indaba, as compared with 13 per cent who opposed it.

At the same time the survey reflected the National Party’s current dominance of the Natal political scene, with a clear majority of 40 per cent of respondents expressing support for the National Party in a general election, as opposed to 21 per cent for the Progressive Federal Party and 13 per cent for an Independent movement backed by Dr Denis Worrall. — Sapa
But Zhelanzia, ahead! says Poll

[Poll: 18/1/22]
Nats to fight
Conservatives
on the beaches

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

SHARP clashes between the National and Conservative parties, especially on Group Areas Act and open beaches, are expected in the coming session of Parliament.

Two upcoming by-elections in the Transvaal have increased the bitterness between the two main white parties.

The anti-apartheid opposition elements in Parliament may find themselves sidelined for part of the session as the NP-CP battles rage.

For the increasingly strident CP the session will be the prelude to local government elections to be fought on a party political basis in October.

Fight

The CP wants to do well in these elections, especially in the Transvaal, in order to use local government bodies to fight changes to the Group Areas Act.

These changes will be the topic of the main debates of the session. Following last year's President's Council report the Government expressed its willingness to have some open residential areas while maintaining most separate areas and schools.

The CP also intends fighting the National Party on open beaches, especially about racial incidents and alleged bad behaviour on newly opened Natal beaches in the past holiday season.

Nationalist politicians concede that supporters in the Transvaal and Free State who holiday in Natal feel strongly about this issue.

Discussion

The subject was one of the main points of discussion at a caucus meeting of Natal Nationalist MPs this week.

The Government is likely to announce additional financial aid for the development of more beach facilities to relieve the present congestion in some areas.

The Government's plan to have a consultative National Council to negotiate black political rights will go a step further with the introduction of a Bill to provide for this but the plan itself is not likely to get off the ground this year.

The Department of Constitutional development will continue behind-the-scenes negotiations.

The anti-apartheid opposition is determined to press on with its bills.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said that, apart from a consumer-led revival in the economic field, the Government had not touched sides in trying to resolve the key political issues of black political rights and the sharing of real political power.

The intra-Afrikaner fight was about political power in a white context and would contribute nothing to a solution of South Africa's pressing overall problems.

This session will for the first time see the National Democratic Movement with its three members under the leadership of Mr Wynand Malan in action in the Assembly.

The Government also faces problems in the House of Representatives.
Conservatives attempt big TV switch-off

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE Conservative Party has launched a nationwide consumer action campaign against the SABC because of its alleged bias and lack of objectivity.

It is asking right-wing people to switch off their television sets during programmes they don't like, to force down viewership and advertising income.

"We will encourage people on a large-scale basis to switch off the programmes that annoy them," a party spokesman, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, said yesterday.

"The fact that they are not receiving viewership will make advertisers pressurise the SABC to reduce their rates.

"The SABC can't afford to do this, which will force them to have more objective treatment of the CP," Mr Derby-Lewis explained.

"We will involve all right-wing groups, including the CP, the AWB, the Afrikaner Volksig (AV), the Stalmar Foundation, the Civic Action League in Durban and the Orange Workers.

"We object to paying licence fees and advertising income when the SABC is nothing but a National Party propaganda machine," he added.

He said the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, was fully behind the campaign: "The whole CP is fed up with the SABC."

Asked if the CP would welcome the support of other groups who were upset with the SABC's coverage, Mr Derby-Lewis replied: "We are not interested in other groups. They must fight their own battles. But there is nothing we can do if others get on to the bandwagon.

"We are the official opposition in the South African Parliament and we demand objective coverage."

Mr Derby-Lewis said the campaign would be aimed at programmes like Network and the news.
Call for NP’s Schoeman to go

Row over council deal ‘leak’

SHIRLEY WOODGATE, Municipal Reporter

The Conservative Party has demanded the resignation of National Party city councillor and management committee member Mr Hennie Schoeman over his alleged role in a multimillion rand property deal involving the Johannesburg Municipal Pension Fund.

Mr Fred Rundle, acting chairman of the regional council of the CP, said the party had also lodged a formal complaint against Mr Schoeman with the Estate Agents Board in compliance with the Estate Agents Act.

The CP had also requested the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, or the responsible Minister, to appoint a judicial commission of inquiry into the matter, Mr Rundle said.

This follows the row in the city council last week sparked by Progressive Federal Party allegations that Mr Schoeman had acted as an agent for the chairman of Johannesburg Mining and Finance, Mr Joe Berardo, in the sale of South African Associated Newspapers’ 171 Main Street property to the Johannesburg Municipal Pension Fund.

PFP councillor Mr Ian Davidson alleged Mr Berardo had bought the property for R5.5 million on November 24 after receiving leaked information from the management committee’s meeting on November 24. He promptly sold the building to the fund for R7.25 million, allegedly netting an overnight profit of R1.7 million.

The Johannesburg management committee chairman, Mr Francois Oberholzer, rejected the call for Mr Schoeman’s resignation and accused the CP of turning the transaction into a political issue.

Deputy Premier Tiwtar said there had been a leak from the management committee, he said. “Following a committee decision, the pension fund was instructed to see if Mr Berardo would reduce his price.”

“The fund negotiated with Mr Berardo the day after the committee meeting. They had heard there was another buyer and did not want to lose the building, so paid the higher price,” Mr Oberholzer said.

The row has thrust the Johannesburg Municipal Pension Fund into the limelight for the third time in four years.

In February 1984, a commission of inquiry revealed that the fund’s manager, Mr Joseph Beeby, had conducted hundreds of transactions involving at least R100 million in 1981 and 1982 without consulting his sub-committee.

The report said the fund might have lost R600 000 in share deals.

However, the unorthodox “Chinese book-keeping” method used by the fund made it virtually impossible to determine whether investment losses had been incurred, the report said.

The chairman in 1984 — when the commission of inquiry was launched — was management committee member and planning committee head Mr Hennie Schoeman.

Mr Oberholzer conceded at the time that Mr Schoeman had known about the losses, but said it was up to the pension fund committee to take further action if it deemed it necessary.

A week later, the fund was again in the news following a deal involving an independent councillor, Mr Lionel Keenan.

The fund paid Mr Keenan R250 000 for a permanent factory, a transaction which was approved by the investment sub-committee in 24 hours.

Mr Cecil Bass (PFP) said transactions normally took much longer to conclude.

Mr Keenan denied rumours that he had been bankrolled by the National Party/Independent Ratepayers Association coalition.

The Govt press resumes attack on ‘CP-AWB link’

SATURDAY STAR REPORTER

The Government-supporting press, prompted no doubt by the pending by-elections in the Transvaal, has decided the time is ripe to resume its onslaught on the Conservative Party.

Beeld, for instance, is patently intent on discrediting the CP and its leader, Dr A.P. Treurnicht. His alleged dependence on the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) is seen as the Achilles heel.

For much of the past two weeks, the newspaper’s main carbon was devoted to a series by Orin Scott, depicting Dr Treurnicht at the mercy of a slavering, mad dog, representing the AWB.

The campaign reached a climax on Thursday this week with a front page lead headlined “The AWB connection”, dealing with, in the words of the report, “startling evidence of the relationship between the Conservative Party and the extremist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.”

HOE KAN EK JOU VERSTOOT?... JY IS DAN NES EK!

How the Afrikaans press sees the relationship between the Conservative Party and the AWB.

The report said Beeld was in possession of tapes of a telephone conversation last year, before the House of Assembly election, between a top member of the AWB in Pretoria and a former Herstigte Nasionale Party candidate who, at that stage, was still a member of the AWB.

The two participants in the conversation, says Beeld, were deputy leader of the AWB Mr Jan Groenewald and HNP candidate for Delmas Mr Danie van Zyl.

The report said Beeld was in possession of tapes of a telephone conversation last year, before the House of Assembly election, between a top member of the AWB in Pretoria and a former Herstigte Nasionale Party candidate who, at that stage, was still a member of the AWB.
Dias festival ‘is above politics’

Chief Reporter

The essence of the National Dias Festival, which was ‘above politics and colour’, was that it was a celebration of the togetherness of the rich variety of cultures in South Africa, said Mr Goné Louw, Administrator of the Cape, when he formally opened the festival at Mossel Bay last night.

The festival highlighted Mossel Bay’s linking role in the world breakthrough 500 years ago in which East and West had been brought together, he said.

It was precisely on this spot on the African continent that the Portuguese discoverer Bartolomeu Dias had succeeded where others before him had failed, in establishing a sea-route linking Europe with the East.

"With his arrival in Mossel Bay, Dias forged a bond between South Africa and Portugal — a bond to which thousands of South African Portuguese will pay tribute when they attend the festival proceedings in the next few days."

The caravel sails from Simon’s Town between 6am and 7am today, after a brief stopover for repairs and replenishment, and should be visible in False Bay for most of the morning, as it heads out slowly on the final leg of its 6000-nautical-mile voyage to Mossel Bay, escorted by the Cape Nature Conservation Department’s patrol vessel.
IN ALL the talk about an alliance of political parties to the left of the National Party one important development is being overlooked.

In almost paternalistic fashion, it seems to be simply assumed that the Labour Party of the Rev Allan Hendrickse will become part of such an alliance.

The focus is now on the possibility of the NRP throwing its lot with Denis Worrall, with the PFP divided on the issue, but certain to be further weakened by this attempt at creating a united left.

Over and above these moves, though, there is loose talk of forming a closer alliance across the various Houses of Parliament. Thus, first an alliance of sorts among whites in the House of Assembly, and then one across to the coloured Labour Party and the Solidarity party of the Indians.

Should such an alliance ever come about, the present underlying assumption is that Labour and Solidarity will be junior members.

But that would be a serious misreading of where parliamentary strength lies. The Labour Party of today is very different from what it was a year ago, and, together with the Conservative Party, is probably the main opposition at parliamentary level.

Relations between the PFP and the Labour Party have never been very good, although improving over the last months. The PFP was, until recently, scathing about Labour because of its former cautious approach to coping with within government and the low polls through which it was elected.

This has not been forgotten by the Labour Party. Now that the power realities have changed, LP may well ask itself what advantage there is for it in closer cooperation with the PFP and/or any other white political grouping to the left of the National Party.

Over the months the Labour Party had also been bowing away at legislation when it came to Parliamentary standing committees. It helped to change a number of contentious pieces of legislation, held up others and generally made its weight felt in the parliamentary process.

This has variously been interpreted as a sign of the failure of the tri-cameral system. In fact, it was the surest indication of the system had life in it and could be used by minorities to make their voice heard.

After all, Parliament cannot simply be an instrument with which the party which has the majority among whites can push through any legislation it wishes to.

Labour's attempts at changing legislation have been successful on occasion, and delays in themselves can be positive. After all, the National Party does not want to go to the President's Council every time it cannot get its way with Labour.

The result is that its standing among its own voters has been enhanced and it can look forward to a higher poll at the next election. Even within some UDF circles there is grudging respect for the Mr Hendrickse.

It is thus a totally different Labour Party the PFP and/or other political groupings will face when it comes to formal discussions — should there be such discussions.

Thus far there have only been informal contacts — over the coffee table in parliamentary offices. Labour is now a confident party, feeling that it is playing a significant role in the country's politics.

And it will be very careful with whom and what kind of relationship it enters into.

Simply hanging up on PW Botha and the National Party may not be the wisest course to follow. There would have to be far more than mere talk of cooperation. There would have to be mutual principles and strategy.

Labour may well consider that the PFP has research and financial resources it lacks. This may be temporary and it would not be surprising if Labour simply falls into the slipstream created by an alliance in the white opposition — should this really come about.

On this score there remains doubt. There has been much talking but not much movement. The divisions and suspicions between the main actors may just be too deep to overcome the almost desperate desire to see something, anything happen to the left of the National Party.
Fiscal summit to set key to future

By UDO RYPSMRA

SOUTH AFRICAN business leaders are eagerly await- ing a critical meeting with President Botha on Thursday this week at which the Government's new economic strategy will be unveiled.

Inflation, it is reliably understood, will be at the top of the agenda for the 165 businessmen.

New plans to reduce the inflation rate to single digits will be proposed.

The Economic Advisory Council has submitted plans to cut the rate by 2.1 percent to 14 percent this year and by 1.0 percent to 9 percent in the next two years - an achievement, economists think, may be very hard to pull off.

Wishful

A new Sanlam survey predicts the inflation rate will remain above 15 percent this year and may even increase later in the year as the economy picks up momentum and the rand starts weakening.

Some statisticians believe the latest trends could lead to an inflation rate of 10.4 percent - perhaps a wishful figure.

March is Budget month, and in order to set an example in any inflation-busting campaign, Mr Botha is expected to give some indication of how Government spending is going to be curbed.

The need for this has been expressed by many economists and businessmen.

Finance Minister Baran du Plessis has already announced a "secret" five-year plan to curb State spending.

Spending for the first nine months of the current financial year is already 21.5 percent more compared to that for the same period, the previous year - well above the 17 percent overall that the Minister made allowance for. This means a likely budget overrun of R1 800-million.
What Parliament's Agenda Jacks in

By Lester Venter

It could make up in bulk
NRP delays move to dissolve

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

THE New Republic Party yesterday pulled back from the brink of a dissolution that could have launched a move towards a new political grouping on the left.

The party's federal council agreed at a meeting in Cape Town yesterday to call a special congress later this year to discuss alignment with the Independent Movement led by Dr Denis Worrall.

But some NRP leaders there was considerable support for the basic set of principles drawn up between Dr Worrall and the NRP.

The principles advocate the ending of apartheid and a concept of community rights based on voluntary association. The principles are to be the basis for a new party to be launched by Dr Worrall in a few months.

Last election the NRP scored approximately 90 000 votes. But the Independent Movement linked with Dr Worrall has been enjoying growing public support.

A poll recently conducted by the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba gave the party 35 percent support in six key Natal constituencies.

A later poll put Dr Worrall second only to Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi in popularity in the province.

This means at least three lobbies are now at work, biding to seize the initiative as the momentum for some sort of opposition agreement grows.

The three lobbies are Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Movement, the Progressive Federal Party's "old guard" leadership, and the PFP's impatient young rebels.
Revolutionary Bed With Every Just Jump into It! The EFP Can't!
The unacceptably face of TV, by the CP: Malloch!
Platteland polls that will answer many questions

by Donald Simpson

political researcher at Potchefstroom University

This would not affect the CP, if like D.P. Molan in 1942, they gave their followers an ultimatum to belong to one or other organisation. Dr. Treurnicht clearly has no intention of doing any such thing. This public link, then, between the CP and AWB could cause the Conservatives to suffer in the by-elections.

Any evidence of this will damage the leadership of Dr. Treurnicht and cause the more moderate elements like the Mulders and the Natal and Cape CP, to demand a public rupture of the two.

If Professor Peter Mulder does well in Schweizer-Reneke and Mr. de Ville does relatively badly in Standerdorn, this will be good enough.

However, the death of Dr. Connie Mulder, whatever distress it caused, is an enormous emotional boost for the Conservative campaign in Schweizer-Reneke, and should see Professor Pieter Mulder home.

If he does win, his victory will be the political funeral of Jaap Marais and the HNP.

Marais’ public wrangling with Dr. Treurnicht may have damaged both of them but is unlikely to save the HNP in the Western Transvaal.

Before the general election, it was not clear which party was stronger, the voters of the far right voted in the ratio 1:1.5 for the CP versus the HNP.

Now knowing what they didn’t know in May 1987, the voters are singing the death song of the HNP in these by-elections.

**Volatility**

In Europe or Australasia and Canada, parliamentary by-elections are followed eagerly to indicate voter trends in a way more real and reliable than opinion polls can be.

South Africa is similar, but the largely polarised voters of the post-war white electorate never showed the volatility of the 1980s among both English- and Afrikaans-speakers.

This must give sleepless nights to the CP leadership. There are other farmers too, and the “he” factor, particular by CP voters in state employment, is not to be underestimated.

It can be one in eight electors in the rural Transvaal.

This is why the 1987 election was such a shock to the Nationalists in that the Conservatives took 54.4 percent of the vote in Standerdorn and 45.2 percent in Schweizer-Reneke as against the NP’s 43.7 and 46.8 percent.

The HNP claimed only 5.9 percent and 4.7 percent. It is possible that the HNP vote will collapse in Standerdorn, but Jaap Marais may still have some drawing power in Schweizer Reneke.

If this is so, the HNP and Conservative votes must be added together to give some idea of the likely number of far right Conservative MPs to be elected in 1987 constituency boundaries.

There were 30 such seats in 1987 and this becomes 34 in total if constituency electorate sizes are equalised. So the following projections on the results are based on “30” winnable constituencies in 1987 by the Conservatives, with one far-right candidate in the constituency.

Having six parties to choose from in 1987, the white voters will be down to three, a PFP-led group, the NP and the CP, with the PFP under a third-party squeeze by the Nationalists.”

A “swing” is the percentage taken away from one party, plus the percentage added on to another party, divided by two, to average the “swing.” This simplified method has its critics, notably Professor Dirk Laurie. Thus, if there is a five percent swing in these elections to the CP, it could mean 15 CP seats in the next general election. And if it is a ten percent swing on the 1987 figures it would mean 30.

Put the other way, if the HNP was five per cent away from the NP it would reduce the CP’s representation to 9.

The by-elections will give President Botha an idea of his next moves.
Constitutional development and planning was more a matter of ad-hoc experimentation than long-term planning, the South African Institute of Race Relations says in its quarterly review of the last three months of 1987.

The quarter’s most important development was the launch of the joint executive authority (JEA) for Natal and kwaZulu.

“It was the first governmental body set up on the initiative of others — kwaZulu and the defunct Natal Provincial Council — rather than simply imposed by the central Government. It thus represents a first step away from unilateral constitution-making.”

Whether or not the Government has “turned over a new leaf” in this area will be seen from its response to the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba proposals, the review says.

The Government is talking about establishing JEAs elsewhere, and setting up provincial-level multiracial legislative bodies.

“There are signs of a rethink about the wisdom of abolishing the elected provincial councils.

“There is now talk of reintroducing elected bodies at this level that will pass legislation by concurrent majority. Elected representatives of each group will have to approve Bills before they become law. This means each group would have a veto.

CREATED POLITICAL VACUUM

“There is speculation that Government planners believe scrapping the provincial councils was a mistake in that it created a political vacuum in second-tier government,” the review says.

“The new provincial system has been in operation for only 18 months. That changes to it might already be under consideration suggests a lack of careful thinking and consultation on the Government’s part before it scrapped the previous system.”

Moving to “own affairs,” the review says that although the Government feels this system is working and claims that public appreciation is increasing, “the own affairs structure is causing problems in a number of fields, notably education and health. There appears to be a growing awareness, even in Government circles, that it is wasteful.”

The review says the second most important development during the quarter was President Botha’s acceptance of the principle of open residential areas. This showed that the Government had accepted the extensive erosion of the Group Areas Act as a fait accompli in various places.

“It is clear the NP is divided on the Group Areas Act.”

UNFAVOURABLE REACTION

The third key development during the period was the release of Mr Govan Mbeki. One reason for the restrictions imposed on him was evidently the unfavourable reaction to his release from rank-and-file whites”, the review says.

“The Mbeki affair is puzzling. If the Government ever thought he would simply disappear from the political scene, or that its own conciliatory gesture would evoke a similar conciliatory attitude from the ANC or the UDF, it was naive.”

The restrictions on Mr Mbeki do not rule out the possibility that other political prisoners will be released, the review says.

Highlights during the past quarter were:
- The first two new African title deeds were registered.
- The Government accepted the principle of open residential areas.
- More Durban beaches were desegregated.
- Lebowa reinstated its rejection of independence.
- Harrismith became the first Indian group area in the Free State.
- Botshabelo was incorporated into Qwaqwa and Ekanala into kwaNdebele.

The review identifies these areas to watch for between January and March:
- Whether a national council is established.
- The release of more political prisoners.
- Government’s formal response to the Indaba.
- Whether RSCs are established in Natal.
- The outcome of Government investigations into sub-dividing the Cape and Transvaal and establishing four more JEAs.
- Changes to school-sport policy to facilitate mixed sport.
- Removal of the colour bar from the Mining Rights Act.
- The outcome of protests against the Government's proposed new health policy.
- Changes to the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and the Group Areas Act.
- Changes to the Land Bank Act to allow loans to homeland blacks.
- Proclamation of more Indian group areas in the Free State.
- Whether it is made easier for TBVC citizens to work in white-designated areas.
- Results of Transvaal by-elections on March 2.
Most of the removals of threatened removals are political events. In other countries they may be seen as an example of communal removals. In most countries, they believe that the area of black people being weeded out of an area, or colours of communities, is for political purposes. This month, however, the Minister of Constitution and Planning, Mr. Goba, and qualified officials have been involved in the government's arises. He told recent newspapers that there would be no more forced removals.
CP chooses Mulder, jnr

Dr Corne Mulder, son of the late Dr Connie Mulder, has been chosen as the Conservative Party's candidate for the Randfontein parliamentary seat.

The National Party is to hold a nomination meeting today, where nominated MP Dr Boy Geldenhuys, who held the seat before Dr Connie Mulder, is to make himself available, according to an NP organiser.

Dr Mulder jnr, a co-founder of the Conservative Party, holds a doctorate in constitutional law from Potchefstroom University. He stood for Parliament in the Gezina constituency in the white general election last year, and lost to the NP.

The Randfontein seat became vacant following the death of Dr Connie Mulder on January 12 this year. The official nomination court is to be held on February 22, and the election on March 25.

(Report by C A Robertson, 216 Vermaak Street, Pretoria.)
PFP resolves to promote unity of opposition

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The extended federal executive of the PFP yesterday resolved to redouble the party’s efforts in promoting basic democratic values and ending the fragmentation among “enlightened opponents” of the National Party government.

To this end, the party leadership decided to launch a national campaign to highlight the follies of 40 years of Nationalist rule and to continue exploring ways of erasing “artificial and outdated” differences among groups to the left of government.

Mr Andrew said afterwards that he believed that what certain newspapers had referred to as the “impatient young rebels” within the PFP would be satisfied with the outcome of yesterday’s meeting.

The 60-member federal council of the PFP will meet from February 20 to 21 to discuss, among other things, issues raised at yesterday’s meeting.

However, the party was certainly not “just looking around” for alliances with an eye to swelling its support base, irrespective of differences in principle.

In a statement after yesterday’s Cape Town meeting, Mr Andrew said: “The PFP, as a custodian of basic democratic values, has a vital role to play in opposing the destruction of these values by Mr P.W. Botha’s government.

“The PFP believes that the fragmentation of the democratic opposition is bad. The 40th year of Nationalist rule is the time for enlightened opponents of the government to find each other.”

The PFP, he said, would look for allies and continue its mission to “bring together those who belong together.”
Stage set for new party

DURBAN — NRP leaders this weekend set in motion the first stage of disbanding the party in order to team up with former South African ambassador Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Movement (IM) and work towards greater unity among the fragmented opposition.

The NRP's Border chairman, Mr Pat Rogers, yesterday said the weekend meeting had been well-attended by provincial representatives and there had been "no disagreement".

The party's federal council resolved on Saturday to call a federal congress for the end of the quarter, at which all members would participate in the decision to disband.

The resolution takes into account "the latest developments in politics including the announced formation of a new political party by the Independent Movement, and a draft copy of its proposed aims and principles".

"There is desperation about the fragmentation of the opposition. We now see it as our duty to get something together," he said. "With a new party being launched, from necessity it will come forward with new faces."

The new party, which will be led by Dr Worrall, aims at being a "new force" in the 1989 general elections.

It will aim at "breaking the deadlock in opposition politics in order to achieve a "united deal", using parliament as a platform for bringing about constitutional change. — DDC
PFP to seek ‘enlightened’ anti-govt allies

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE extended federal executive of the PFP yesterday resolved to redouble the party’s efforts in promoting basic democratic values and ending the fragmentation among “enlightened opponents” of the Nationalist government.

To this end, the party leadership decided to launch a nationwide campaign to highlight the follies of 40 years of NP rule and to continue exploring ways of wiping out “artificial and outdated” differences among groups to the left of government.

The chairman of the PFP’s federal executive, Mr Ken Andrew, said he believed that yesterday’s Cape Town meeting had helped bring the party closer to forging working relationships with like-minded political groupings.

In a statement after the meeting, Mr Andrew said: “The PFP, as a custodian of basic democratic values, has a vital role to play in opposing the destruction of these values by Mr P W Botha’s government.

“The PFP believes that the fragmentation of the democratic opposition is bad”.

Meanwhile, the New Republic Party at the weekend took yet another step towards its possible eventual dissolution. The federal council of the NRP decided to call a special party congress later this year at which the dissolution of the party and its possible merging with Dr Denis Worrall’s Independent Movement will be discussed.
"Short sitting' of Parliament slated

Political Staff

PARLIAMENT - Opposition members in the House of Assembly described yesterday's short sitting of the three Houses of Parliament as "a waste of taxpayers' money".

Parliament had reconvened four days ahead of the start of the 1988 session in what was technically an extension of the 1987 session so that the President's Council approval of the Remuneration of Town Clerks Amendment Bill and the Pension Benefits for Councillors of Local Authorities Bill could be tabled.

The Leader of the House of Assembly, Mr F.W.de Klerk, said these Bills had been rejected by the House of Representa-
tives. The President's Council advised during the recess that Parliament should pass them anyway.

The Constitution stipulates that the President's Council may pronounce on disputed legislation only within the same session of Parliament.

Answering an objection from Mr Harry Schwarz (FFP Yeoville), Mr de Klerk said that under parliamentary convention, the reports were deemed tabled even though they had not been physically tabled, and were therefore available for members' perusal.

Opposition Chief Whip Mr Frank le Roux said it was "typical of how the Government governed on an arrogant ad hoc basis".
PW agrees to appoint Hendrickse as Minister

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT Botha has agreed to appoint Mr Allan Hendrickse as Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Representatives in the place of Mr Carter Ebrahim.

Mr Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party and chairman of the Ministers Council in the House, said today he had received a letter from Mr Botha informing him of this move.

It said Mr Ebrahim’s services had been terminated as of January 31.

After a clash with Mr Hendrickse Mr Ebrahim at first refused to resign but at a caucus meeting later he agreed.

This was after Mr Botha had at first refused to dismiss him until he had found out what support Mr Ebrahim had in the House.
NRP ‘may split for people to join IM’

21/2/85

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The New Republic Party is to consider disbanding in order to allow its members to join up with the Independent Movement.

The leader of the party, Mr Bill Sutton, said this was one of the options to be considered by a party congress towards the end of March or after Easter.

The party’s federal council decided on the congress at the weekend.

The council also considered a policy document of Dr Denis Worrall’s movement.

Mr Sutton said it would be no use for the NRP to join this movement as an organised party as a new party may have been formed by then.

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Viewpoint
Call for a shift to real power sharing

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

Black political organisations have to be recognised as institutions with a wide degree of popular support to avert a chaotic future for this country, according to Professor Henkie Kotze, head of Stellenbosch University's political science department.

Addressing a Human Sciences Research Council symposium on "Evolution/Revolution" in Pretoria yesterday, Professor Kotze said such recognition would create the necessary trust and would facilitate the ready identification of legitimate leaders, a pre-condition for any eventual negotiations on the country's future.

"A clear declaration of intent concerning an eventual goal is of vital importance," he said.

"To negotiate on the creation of institutions typified by real power sharing implies the extension of a competitive share in the political process to the whole population.

"This would also allow for eventualities like the election of a black State President," Professor Kotze said.

EMASCULATION OF COMMUNITY POWER

If this preferred course of reform was to be made impossible because of pressure from ultra-right-wing groups in white politics, an authoritarian approach could be considered -- an imposed transformation rather than co-optive domination.

"The only difference is that the declared final goal has to be a non-racial State. In this way the co-operation of the vital elements can be assured."

Such a strategy would necessarily involve the short to medium-term emasculation of community power, Professor Kotze said.

The balance of power and wealth between various groups had to be shifted and this shift "cannot be effected without some form of coercion."

"Quite obviously, this strategy will not be easily accepted by the white population."

"Excluding blacks assumes a future of increasing violence on both sides. If whites seek to retain power, they will have to make sure that it is, in fact, complete power.

NP HAS NO COMMITMENT TO CHANGE

"In the long run, overseas economic pressure and internal security costs will cause a drastic decline in the quality of life of the entire population and push the country closer to the brink of confrontation."

"Many whites may discover that the cost of what they sought to protect is more than the value of that which they seek to protect," he said.

There had been media speculation in 1981 that the Government had adopted reform strategies.

"An exploration of the problems confronting current Government strategy indicate that the National Party lacks commitment to fundamental political change," he said.
Inevitability of change ignored by ostrich-like Govt — academic

South Africa's Government, in "ostrich-like" fashion, refuses to recognise the inevitability of fundamental political change, says Professor Hennie Kotze of the Department of Political Science at the University of Stellenbosch.

Nothing less than abdication of the absolute power of whites was needed, a radical step most would be loath to take, he said.

He was speaking at the Third Sino-South African conference, "Evolution and Revolution: Social Perspectives", organised by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) and Taiwan's Institute of International Relations in Pretoria this week.

Prof Kotze's paper, "Political Change via Institutionalisation: A Prescription for South Africa?", highlighted socio-economic and political problems facing this country.

"The sheer mass of socio-economic and demographical upheavals facing South Africa in the foreseeable future defies ready encapsulation," he said.

"These changes will cover nearly all aspects of South African society, affecting even the most trivial social relations in a profound way."

Massive unemployment, rapid urbanisation, a huge housing backlog and a population explosion were the most important transitions with which South Africa would be confronted.

"It is obvious that this wide range of problems will impel even the most intransigent of governments to implement measures in an attempt to alleviate or even deflect catastrophe," said Prof Kotze.

He said the Government had attempted a wide range of measures to avert a head-on collision with the future.

"But, sadly, it has failed to see that such measures are doomed to fail because of the continued existence of the apartheid system."

The Government's illegitimacy in the eyes of most the black elite was behind the failure of most of its demographical and social programmes.
Munnik reacts to finding on Dalling

Political Staff

THE Judge President of the Cape, Mr Justice George Munnik, is considering possible further action after the decision this week by the parliamentary select committee not to find Sandton MP Mr Dave Dalling guilty of breaching parliamentary privilege over the comments he made about the judge's role as commissioner investigating last year's ANC advertising campaign and its funding.

Mr Justice Munnik said yesterday that he had so far read only press summaries of the select committee's findings, which had ruled that Mr Dalling had merely failed to abide by recognized parliamentary practice in attacking a judge in his judicial capacity.

Mr Justice Munnik said he had since asked for a full transcript of the report and after studying it and consulting the Speaker, he would consider responding to Mr Dalling's comments.

As recorded in Hansard, Mr Dalling said last May that Mr Justice Munnik should have recused himself.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that Mr Dalling yesterday accused the SABC of "blatant manipulation of the true facts" in its reporting of the committee findings.

The main finding was that the charge brought by the Minister of Justice relating to a breach of privilege failed. This was not conveyed to the public by the SABC, Mr Dalling said.
Derby-Lewis' attack on report called a political tantrum

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba has dismissed the recent attack on the results of research it carried out in six Natal constituencies by the Conservative Party's Mr Clive Derby-Lewis as "a public political tantrum".

Responding to Mr Derby-Lewis' statement yesterday, Indaba's communications director, Mr Peter Badeck, said the attack appeared to be more of a political tantrum at the outcome of the research than a reasoned analysis.

Although Mr Derby-Lewis' unsolicited attack on the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, was a private issue between the two leaders, his (Mr Derby Lewis') feelings did not alter the fact that 73 per cent of the white voters interviewed in the survey would like to see Dr Buthelezi involved in the leadership of KwaZulu-Natal.

In contrast to this, two per cent of the 1,000 voters in the six seats believed that the Natal CP's organiser, Mr Duncan du Bois, should likewise be involved in regional government, Mr Badeck said.

Further, to question the credibility of the research findings and to label them a "political fraud" was in effect also to dispute state market research, as the same method of canvassing — known as Random Stratified Sampling — was also employed by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC).

Mr Badeck said that since the survey included three National Party held constituencies and had been conducted in the most highly-populated white areas in the province, its results could be considered representative of majority white thinking.

Its findings were consistent with the findings of many previous surveys not commissioned by the Indaba.

These surveys had repeatedly shown that whites generally, and Natal whites in particular, believed that reform should take place at an accelerated rate.

Mr Badeck added that it appeared Mr Derby-Lewis was deliberately distorting and taking out of context the findings of another survey that a high proportion of Natal whites (11 per cent) might consider emigrating in the next five years.

"All evidence points to the conclusion that the majority of those who may leave South Africa would do so because of the consequences of lack of change and the growth of the CP-AWB factor and not because they oppose change," he said — DDC
White unity

HOSTILITY between extra-parliamentary groups and those in parliament has long been a feature of South African politics.

But an initiative started in Johannesburg has urged extra-parliamentary organisations operating in the white community to forge closer links with organisations in parliament which believe in a nonracial democratic future for South Africa.

The Five Freedoms Forum has managed to draw together a broad group of people from organisations like the Progressive Federal Party, the End Coniscption Campaign, the United Democratic Front and big business.

In the Western Cape, one of the leading members of the FFF is Michael Evans, a lawyer and member of the End Coniscption Campaign.

In an interview, Evans told RYLAND FISHER the different groupings had much to gain from working together and little to gain from being divided.

"The conference resolved the participants were united in the goal of ending apartheid and establishing a nonracial democracy in South Africa, and that this commitment is now greater than any differences which may divide us. In this context the time was right to launch an initiative aimed at mobilising a broad grouping of whites against apartheid in support of a nonracial democracy.

Delegates were given six months to go back to their regions to examine the best ways of taking forward this initiative.

"In the Western Cape, we are still consulting progressive organisations. The steering committee set up after the conference consists mainly of delegates who had been at the national conference. They are not formally representing their organisations, but most are from particular organisations in the white community, like the PFP, NDM, Black Sash, Noses, ECC, the UDF's Observatory and Claremont Area Committees, which are now the Cape Democrats, and individuals like Jan van Eck."

"This committee had to consult with such a broad group of organisations as possible, and to draw up an action programme for the initiative. Two workshops have been held in the Western Cape and it appears the question of negotiations will be a key theme for the initiative."

"The initiative will not be aiming to engage itself in negotiations but will prepare the white community for a negotiated rather than violent solution to South Africa's problems."

"There is no denying that the grouping which launched the initiative is very broad, and that different perceptions include economic policies, the form of the State of a future South Africa, and strategies for change.

"The unanimous feeling of the 100 delegates at the Johannesburg conference was that while differences were important they should not divide us in our struggle for our immediate goal: the ending of apartheid and the attainment of a nonracial democracy. Secondly we recognised that the strategy and style of work within the white community must necessarily differ from work in the black community. In the black community, the formal political structures like the National Party are however not saying let's all enter parliament as the major forum for change. "What we are now saying is, lets not allow the issue of parliamentary participation to divide us and prevent us from working together."

"They are an audience which can potentially be wooed to accept change if the right tactics are employed."

"None of the apartheid organisations in the white community at this point are capable on their own of doing this."

"The different groupings have much to gain from working together and little to gain from continued divisions."

Michael Evans admits that the anti-apartheid opposition in the white community is more divided than it has ever been.

This, he says, is all the more reason for an initiative which is aimed at uniting rather than dividing organisations.

For the past few months, Evans, a former End Coniscption Campaign chairperson, has been trying to convince political activists in the Western Cape of the need to support an initiative like the Five Freedoms Forum.

The FFF, formed in Johannesburg in 1986, is somewhat of a novelty in South African politics. It tries to bring people together on the basis of support for five basic freedoms. These are freedom from want, discrimination and fear, freedom of conscience and freedom of speech and association.

The FFF still exists only in Johannesburg as a front for mainly extra-parliamentary organisations.

Last September it held a national conference in Johannesburg with the theme "Towards Democracy: Whites in a Changing South Africa".

"It examined the role of whites opposed to apartheid and ways of taking forward the struggle in the white community. It also broke the logjam in white politics caused by divisions between anti-apartheid organisations in parliament and those outside parliament."

The spread of speakers at the conference indicated the whole style of the initiative. There were people like SA Pern, MD Bob Tucker, Sayyid general secretary Rapu Malefane, Professor Abraham Viljoen of Ithuba in the Northern Transvaal, Robin Carlisle of the PFP, Costas assistant general secretary Sydney Mañuni, and Eric Molobi of the NCC.

"The conference resolved the participants were united in the goal of ending apartheid and establishing a nonracial democracy in South Africa, and that this commitment is now greater than any differences which may divide us. In this context the time was right to launch an initiative aimed at mobilising a broad grouping of whites against apartheid in support of a nonracial democracy."

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"There is no denying that the grouping which launched the initiative is very broad, and that different perceptions..."
PW likely to talk on finance

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — President Botha is expected to make major financial announcements when he opens Parliament tomorrow.

There are indications he will concentrate on the economy rather than constitutional and security matters in his speech, which traditionally sets the tone for the Government's political programme in the ensuing year.

Mr Botha will brief business and other leaders on his speech in Cape Town this afternoon.

The Government has kept details of the speech under wraps, but speculation in recent weeks has centred on some sort of wage freeze or restraint on public servants.

Mr Botha is expected to ask the private sector to follow this example.

There is also speculation Mr Botha will make an announcement on privatisation, possibly even naming the first Government services to be sold to the private sector.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Finance Mr Harry Schwarz said yesterday Mr Botha was likely to present 1988 as the year of economic reform.

"I think now, at a time when there has been a limited economic upswing, the Government will switch the accent to economic reform," he said. "I think this will be the theme of the economic conference, the opening of Parliament speech and the no-confidence debate next week."
DURBAN — The overwhelming majority of white Natal voters are opposed to apartheid laws of any kind, including the Group Areas Act and racial segregation in schools, according to latest market research findings.

The survey, conducted on behalf of the KwaZulu Natal Indaba in December by the market research firm, Research Surveys Ltd, covered a random, representative sample of 1,002 white voters in six Natal constituencies.

The new findings, released yesterday, are based on a series of statements and questions involving the Indaba, apartheid in general, and certain specific race laws.

Summarised, the results are:

In response to the question: "Would you be prepared to accept integrated education as long as there was no overcrowding and educational standards were maintained?", 75 per cent of those canvassed voted "Yes," 21 per cent "No" and 4 per cent "Don't know."

In response to the question: "Would you be prepared to accept the scrapping of the Group Areas Act in your area if there were laws to stop overcrowding?", 71 per cent voted "Yes," 22 per cent "No" and 7 per cent "Don't know."

In response to the statement: "The advantages of living in a society without apartheid will outweigh the disadvantages," 61 per cent agreed, 22 per cent disagreed, and 17 per cent of those canvassed were undecided.

In response to the statement: "Until black people are included in Parliament, I don't think there will be peace in South Africa," 66 per cent agreed, 21 per cent disagreed and 13 per cent were undecided.

In response to the statement: "I am satisfied that the Indaba proposals are a good formula for power sharing," 54 per cent agreed, 16 per cent disagreed, and 29 per cent were undecided.

In response to the statement: "Race relations would improve if all apartheid laws were out of the way," 60 per cent agreed, 27 per cent disagreed, and 13 per cent were undecided.

In response to the statement: "The advantages of living in a society without apartheid will outweigh the disadvantages," 60 per cent agreed, 17 per cent disagreed, and 22 per cent were undecided.

In addition to this, the poll also shows consistent majority support in each individual constituency, as well as majority National Party voter support throughout.

The director of the KwaZulu Indaba, Professor Dawid van Wyk, said the findings showed strong support for reform and the creation of a non-discriminatory society — both of which are fundamental to the Indaba proposals.

The preliminary findings of the survey showed that 54 per cent of white voters canvassed supported the Indaba proposals, as compared with 13 per cent who opposed them.

They also showed majority support for the Indaba from Independent, IFP, and NP voters.
War of words to turn voters back to the NP

TERRE\'BLANCHE . . . the AWB is "cultural, devotional and non-political!"

ELSABÉ WESSELS

AND IN March last year Terre\'Blanche made a personal but vain effort to work out a formula for co-operation between the CP and HNP.

While still refusing to enter the party political arena, Terre\'Blanche is again assuming political stature by championing NP cabinet ministers to public debates - as he demanded of P W de Klerk at Standerton.

The AWB has vowed to keep NP speakers out of vast regions of the country it regards as conservative territory.

Terre\'Blanche would not commit himself to any particular strategy. "All I can say is that we will continue our task," he said.

Government spokesmen say the CP has been hijacked by the AWB. The CP retorts that it, itself, has a history of political thuggery.

Considering the meteoric rise of the AWB since the Seventies, the power it wields among conservative and working-class whites should not be underestimated.

Although AWB public meetings in rural towns and blue collar urban areas were relatively well attended following its foundation in 1973, the boere Don Quixotes chasing the windmills of an all-white Afrikaner volksstaat were regarded as little more than a joke.

Then, without warning in 1986, the AWB surged forward with large public rallies and an unannounced campaign to snatch NP meetings. Cabinet ministers were forced from public platforms by the chanting and threatening khukuris of AWB followers. Their actions were condemned as militant and neo-fascist.

 Proud of their membership and strengthened by a new-found faith in a promised "volksstaat", AWB followers claimed their territory at political meetings with vierkant flagsa alongside the red banners bearing the white, red and black swastika-like AWB emblem.

‘Cultural, devotional and non-political’ is how Terre\'Blanche describes his movement.

But AWB disciples, mesmerised by their leader's eloquence and repartee, cherish a political dream - a pure white homeland.

Concludes Terre\'Blanche: "We will not be stopped by the NP's transparent effort to drive a wedge between the right-wing forces."

© Report by Elsa Wessels, TM, 11 Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.
The Nats try to drive a wedge between CP and AWB

Patrick Laurence on the Raging Propaganda War on the Right


SECURITY and economic issues are likely to dominate the new parliamentary session, which opens in Cape Town today, and “reform” will take a back seat.

And, as the National Party fighting against the government and its policies, the government will almost certainly try to focus public attention on issues that were popular with conservative white voters in the recent elections.

The government's commitment to bring down the inflation rate as quickly as possible has been supported by the AWB and its powerful trade union, the National Union of Workers, which has also supported the government's austerity measures. The AWB and its members have become adept at breaking strikes and disrupting government policies. They do so most recently at Standerton, where the AWB's Transvaal leader, PW de Klerk, was forced to resign after a bloody standoff. The AWB is led by former Prime Minister John Vorster, who is also the leader of the United Party.

The prospects for a new agreement between the AWB and the government are not bright. The AWB has been negotiating a new labor contract with the government for over a year. However, there have been several setbacks, including a strike by AWB members in the coal mines of the Transvaal.

The AWB has also threatened to disrupt the government's austerity measures if they do not meet the demands of AWB members.

Further, the AWB is strongly against the government's policies, particularly the new tax laws. The AWB has been actively抵制ing the implementation of the new tax laws, and has even threatened to disrupt the government's tax collection agencies.

For the moment, the government's security and economic policies appear to be holding. The AWB has not yet succeeded in disrupting the government's plans.

But the government must be prepared for further difficulties. The AWB has a strong base of support in the Transvaal, and has been successful in disrupting the government's plans in the past.


Weekly Mail Reporter

Adrian Vlok: revolution—analyzing the climate still too hot

In terms of the controlling house of parliament, the all-white House of Assembly, the Conservative Party is a problem for the government. The government's policies have been met with opposition from the opposition parties, particularly the Democratic Party (DP), which is pushing for a more moderate approach to governance.

Another organisation which could come to the government's assistance is the National Party, which is pushing for a more moderate approach to governance. The National Party is pushing for a more moderate approach to governance. The National Party is pushing for a more moderate approach to governance.

However, the government believes that it is winning the battle of government against opposition. The Standing Committee of Parliament is in a strong position to push its policies through the House of Assembly. The Standing Committee has the power to pass laws without the consent of the opposition parties.

Unions have warned that the pro-government amendments to the Labour Relations Act, if passed, will make it even more difficult for workers to strike or to take other industrial action.

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Blacks join PFP ranks
officials

Informal discussion is taking place on whether and how this support would be tested in the coming nationwide October municipal elections.

PFP officials are reluctant to comment on using their wider support base in elections.

However, Transvaal PFP chairman Douglas Gibson said: "Often alliances follow after what's happening on the ground."

PFP's Neil Ross yesterday said the party did not classify membership in terms of race, therefore there were no statistics available on what percentage of PFP members came from these communities.

However, according to both Ross and Gibson, recent times have seen these increases particularly in the western Cape and Free State.

Ross said there had been particularly vigorous membership growth in the Bloemfontein and Welkom areas, and in QwaQwa where four PFP branches had been formed.

He said a PFP organiser in QwaQwa had been harrassed by authorities and a result was due to appear in court after he was accused of holding a private branch meeting without permission.

Even without an active recruitment drive in most areas—largely hampered by the State of Emergency—PFP membership had picked up in black, coloured and Indian communities also in parts of Natal, northern Transvaal, the Pretoria area, Kimberley and surrounding areas, and to a lesser extent, in areas around Johannesburg.
Cornered PW faces shootout

Think your way into the inner crevasses of President Botha’s political mind. Weigh his options. Quantify the risks he can afford to take. Examine the compromises he could possibly make. And then view the coming session of Parliament.

The good of the country should morally be uppermost in his mind, and he no doubt has a long view on what should be done to overcome the tensions, the violence and the economic and political pressures that make his job a nightmare.

Using his own terminology, his goal is the “broadening of democracy”. He wishes to achieve it while preserving group autonomy, cultural integrity and economic advancement. Put that way, it sounds quite good.

But then come practical considerations. The tide is running against him in the white electorate, particularly within the Afrikaner power base essential to continued Nationalist rule, because he has moved farther than Afrikaners may wish to go.

Using this, the pink sheet, the 1988 General Election, which he has opened yesterday, on the defensive. He is being cornered by political circumstances and he is as dangerous as a cornered beast. On one hand, Mr Hendriks has presented him with an effective ultimatum (repeat the Group Areas Act or be obstructed on postponed white elections). On the other, the CP is about to demonstrate its growing support at the polls.

Mr Botha’s answer inside and outside Parliament this session will be a go-slow on reform, more repression in the name of national security, and repeated attempts to exploit HNP-CP divisions by playing off the AWB between them.

We are in for months of propaganda without progress.

*For heaven’s sake! I’ll be all right, I tell you!*

THE INDEPENDENT

JOHN PATTEN

...
South Africa is on the verge of a new economic order which could lift the country out of the quagmire of stagnation, high inflation and rising taxation of recent years — if the Government has the courage to implement proposals made by President Botha when he opened Parliament yesterday.

A leading stockbroker — who cannot be named for professional reasons — said: "It is a blueprint for a new economic order that will restore the country to economic health." Other economists were quick to point out that the document was the "most important economic document in South African history", hitting at the core of all the economic ills of the country.

SCENE at yesterday's opening of Parliament — setting for the announcement of a new economic blueprint.

Most moneymen praise 'new economic order'.
Stage is set for new economic order

such reforms into play indicates commitment in itself," he said, referring to the political gamble taken by Mr Botha to deny the public service a general wage increase barely weeks before three crucial by-elections in the heartland of the National Party's opposition.

Some commentators consider this a "worst-case scenario" which will enable the NP to determine truly the depth of the conservative opposition.

An economist at the stockbroking firm of Simpson McKie Inc said: "The timing of the announcements couldn't have come at a better time. For the first time in nearly four years the economy has gained a momentum of its own which now enables the Government to execute its oft-stated policy of privatisation and deregulation."

The Associated Chambers of Commerce (Assocom), while expressing some reservations about the proposed replacement of general sales tax (GST) with the Value Added Tax (VAT) system, says the stage is now set for a reduction of the Government's role in the economy, which ultimately may avoid further tax increases.

"The goal now must be to make a reduction in the overall tax burden possible," it says.

Mr Leon Steenkamp, economist at the stockbroking firm of Senekal, Mouton and Kitshoff, expressed the opinion that GST is being replaced by VAT because of the vast growth of the informal sector of the economy, which largely escapes the GST net.

Other spokesmen were heartened by the announcement that large Government undertakings such as Eskom, SA Transport Services and the Department of Post and Telecommunications are to be converted into tax-paying profit-seeking enterprises.

They say that not only will this increase revenue for the State, but will lead also to greater efficiency and less distortion in the market-place.

The privatisation of several State-owned enterprises such as Vekor and Pexcor, with the intended flotation of Eskom, will free "billions of rands" for use in the establishment of infrastructure in under-developed areas.

But Mr Botha's task won't be easy. Large-scale privatisation and deregulation will undoubtedly encounter vehement opposition from some public servants, special interest groups, and lobbyists — as has happened elsewhere in the world.
Don’t underestimate the swing to Conservatives

DAVID BRAUN
Political Correspondent

Be careful before writing off the Conservative Party. The Afrikaans Press, especially Beeld, is not writing the party off — and they should know better than anyone.

Beeld’s series of cartoons attempting to put the CP in a ridiculous light demonstrates how seriously they, and ultimately their political bosses, take the CP.

It has been trendy since last year’s general election to write off the Conservatives as a force that has peaked and is now on the decline.

Academics particularly have insisted that the results of the general election, when compared with preceding by-elections and the referendum, showed the CP’s support had either consolidated or had in fact declined.

No swing

They have dismissed the notion that the electorate is swinging to the right.

Some politicians point out the CP entered the election with 17 seats and came out with only 22 — a net gain of only five seats. And 22 seats out of a total of 166 is hardly a major force, they say.

What is not so often pointed out is that the CP had not fought a general election before 1987. It had previously stood in and won only two of the 22 seats it took in the general election — in by-elections in Soutpansberg and Waterberg.

Voting figures show the two parties to the right of the NP (that is the CP and the HNP) together polled 38 percent of all the votes cast in the Transvaal and general election.

Only 24 out of every 100 voters that supported the NP in 1987 needs to cross to the CP for this to happen, assuming the electoral boundaries remain the same.

What are the political factors that could influence these prejudices?

The NP has the enormous advantage of office, which gives it the power to influence the redelimitation of constituencies. It also controls the SABC and the Afrikaans press.

The party also has substantially greater financial and other resources.

On the other hand, the NP’s traditional Afrikaner support base has eroded over the years.

Fickleness

English-speakers have been notoriously fickle in South African politics, as they are elsewhere in the world, and voters tend to switch parties and allegiances because of issues and personalities rather than traditional or national loyalties.

And the Government’s determination to bring State expenditure and inflation to heel is bound to make further inroads on living standards of the middle and lower-class whites.

Finally, the NP has experienced great difficulty in marketing its reform policies to the lower-income white groups, mainly because they are increasingly complex and difficult to understand.

The CP has already enjoyed great success in exploiting this by misrepresenting the voters about the Government’s true intentions.

HOUNDED MERCILESSLY: how Beeld cartoonist has consistently depicted the CP relationship with the AWB.

42 percent in the Free State in the election.

If the urban seats are not taken into account, the percentage votes cast for the CP in the rural areas becomes much higher.

The empirical data would indicate the CP is in a strong position for growth.

Some observers predict that based on these results the CP could win the next
DR Andries Treurnicht has the blessing and the support of the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) in his role as Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly.

So says Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, leader of AWB and strongman of ultra-rightwing politics.

His assurance, in an interview with Weekend Argus, has come on the eve of a Parliamentary session in which Dr Treurnicht will face a concerted attack from the Nationalist benches over his Conservative Party's links with the AWB.

The uncovering of several AWB members in the Conservatives' Parliamentary, say Nationalists, has brought the Opposition Leader to the point where he can no longer dismiss the embrace of his political ally with its Nazi-like image and reputation of potential militancy.

Dr Treurnicht declined this week to discuss his party's association with the AWB, insisting he would deal with the matter during next week's no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly.

Mr Terre'Blanche was more outspoken over their relationship: "I am thankful Dr Treurnicht is there as leader of the official Opposition. I think he is in a very favourable position. He can really enjoy his role this year because the Government is collapsing on all fronts."

He confirmed that an agreement for dual membership existed between his movement and the CP. This meant CP members, including MPs, were free to belong to the AWB. Similarly, AWB members could also become members of the CP. Such dual membership of the two organisations was already in existence among some of their members.

He predicted that the CP would win all three forthcoming Transvaal by-elections — in Standerton, Schweitzer Renke and Randfontein — and that the right-wing movement would oust the Government and come into power in the next general election.

The take-over would come as a result of growing support for the right-wing movement in the Transvaal and in rural areas in the rest of the country.

Mr Terre'Blanche said it was clear to him that the Nationalist campaign was the result of "panic" in the NP over the rise of the right-wing movement.

"The Government is trying to shift attention away from its own failures and to project it on to the right-wing movement."

"The new constitutional dispensation has been a total failure. Mr PW Botha is having trouble with the Rev Allan Hendrickse, the Government can't find black leaders to talk to, Mr Rajahmuni is becoming increasingly unacceptable to his own voters, and the economic situation is still getting worse."

"It is clear that the Government is politically bankrupt."

His message to Parliament was that "the AWB is an important factor to be taken into account."

He rejected all allegations that the AWB was a Nazi-type movement seeking a dictatorship in South Africa.

"We were not born out of hatred but out of love for that which is our own. We stood for free elections every five years, so there can be no question of a dictatorship — which is more than PW Botha can say."

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE, Political Staff
No '88 election, politicians decide after PW's speech

PETER FABRICIUS and DAVID BRAUN

There will be no general election this year— that is the main political interpretation of President Botha's belt-tightening speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday.

Political observers said Mr Botha would never have announced drastic measures such as a freeze on general pay increases for public servants if he intended to hold an election this year.

His economic reform measures — which included privatisation of several state concerns and the replacement of GST by an invoice-based value-added tax — have drawn a mixed reaction.

Dr Andrés Treurnicht, leader of the official opposition Conservative Party, said the speech made it clear the Government was steering away from a detailed discussion of its plans for constitutional changes.

Mr Allan Hendrickse, Labour Party leader and chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Representatives, said the Government had shown it was unwilling or unable to proceed with reform. He said Mr Botha had claimed he wanted to extend the life of Parliament to 1985 to implement constitutional reform but his speech yesterday contained no reform measures.

"Progressive Federal" Party leader Mr Colin Eglin said that apart from "some interesting announcements on certain economic matters" the speech was "utterly distressing".

He said: "While the situation in the country is deteriorating, the State President gives no indication of any determination to grapple with the fundamental issues that are the root causes of our problems."

The speech contained only a passing reference to reform.

"PPF finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz said the speech showed the Government's inability to deal with reform."

He welcomed the economic reform measures and said the move towards economic progress and justice should be supported. "We welcome the abolition of GST and its substitution by value-added tax which we called for when GST was introduced."

"We also welcome Mr Botha's action against inflation. However, we believe anti-inflation measures must be introduced in a way that won't affect growth and job creation and any appeal to the private sector for restraint on wage and salary increase must be accompanied by a similar appeal on price restraint."

"Privatisation should be introduced only after careful consideration of the social and political implications and care should be taken that the needy are not deprived of access to essential services."

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What about political reform?,

parties ask.

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION parties yesterday slammed Mr P W Botha's opening speech to Parliament for failing to address political reform, but there was qualified praise for aspects of the economic package announced by the President.

Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin said he found Mr Botha's speech "utterly distressing" because while the situation in the country was deteriorating, the President gave "no indication of any determination to grapple with the fundamental issues that are the root cause of our problems.

'Veasion'

"There is no commitment to get rid of apartheid and discrimination, no vision for the future and only a passing reference to reform.

"If one must judge from the State President's speech, then the government is going to continue on a course of evasion, dealing with symptoms rather than with the fundamental causes of the problems," he said.

Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse said Mr Botha's speech "demonstrates the inability or unwillingness of the government to proceed with reform.

He added: "The state of the nation in terms of economics can and must be ascribed to the government's firm intention to continue on the road of apartheid.'

'Disappointing'

Mr Botha should be complimented for his strong stand against inflation and in favour of privatization and deregulation, said the Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Raphansi.

Mr Raphansi said it was clear that Mr Botha was trying to narrow the gap between the First and Third World communities in South Africa.

"I think the private sector should respond positively to his stand," he said.

The Independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, said the State President's near-total lack of attention to political issues had been "most disappointing."

He did not want to be seen as having a negative attitude over the attention that had been given to economic matters — they deserved a high priority — but this could have been left to a cabinet minister to deal with.

'Cul-de-sac'

The State President's job was to get the country out of the political cul-de-sac it was in, and he had given no indication that he even realized that it was in a cul-de-sac, he said.

The leader of the National Democratic Party, Mr Wynand Malan, said the speech did not touch on the problems central to the South African dilemma, namely political rights for blacks, education, development or housing.

He supported the intentions to privatize and deregulate aspects of the economy and hoped the government would stick to these intentions.

Mr Malan welcomed the decision about VAT and said it may eliminate some malpractices in the economy.
PW's 'new deal' could give boost to much-needed political reform

PRESIDENT P W Botha's new economic package will give a meaningful boost to political reform, said Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Economic prosperity was an important prerequisite for political reform, Dr van der Merwe said.

"Many intended political reforms on third-tier level have been shipwrecked because there was insufficient economic support," he said.

President Botha indicated that increased availability of funds — particularly from the privatisation of major parastatal corporations — would be used for development purposes with a distinct socio-political face.

Enormous amounts of capital can be expected to become available when corporations such as Eskom, Iscor and sections of SATS and the GPO are privatised.

Mr Botha said the first priority for this money would be the redemption of public debt.

He said it would also be used for basic infrastructure and services in developing areas and the creation of small businesses.

Objections

The long-term effect should be a broadening of the black middle class.

The Official Opposition's spokesman on finance, Conservative MP Cas Uys, objected to this aspect of Mr Botha's package, saying it amounted to a transference of wealth from the white industrial sector to black areas.

Mr Uys said the package revealed a Government forced into liquidating its assets in order to acquire cash it did not have.

He said he was "anxious" about the privatisation of services such as roads, railways and telephones.

He objected also to the abandonment of earmarked levies. These now became simply methods of collecting tax revenue, he said.

While Progressive Federal Party leader Colin Eglin referred to the economic package only as "interesting" and castigated Mr Botha for ignoring political reforms, PFP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz praised the proposals.

He said: "Moves toward economic progress and economic justice should be supported."

Restraint

The overall package, Mr Schwarz said, should lead to greater employment and greater private fixed investment through entrepreneurship.

He said the appeal for restraint in price and wage increases should be backed with restraint on Government-administered prices.

He said it was wrong to privatised roads while users were paying for them through the fuel levy.

Using the money simply to pay off the national debt was "not going to help anyone," Mr Schwarz said.

Labour Party leader Allan Hendriksen largely ignored the economic proposals in his reaction and, like Mr Eglin, criticised Mr Botha for failing to address "real political reform."
Boycott strategy being reappraised

EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY groups — which until now have boycotted the tricameral Parliament — are reconsidering their strategies.

Some are discussing the possibility of co-operating with parliamentary groups and others are discussing a strategy for the nationwide October municipal elections.

The ANC is aware of the debates and has indicated it may, in due course, take a stand on the issue which it sees as having been sparked by UDF president Archie Gumede’s statement last year that the possibility of parliamentary participation was being discussed.

Michael Olivier, spokesman for the Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) — an alliance of predominantly white extra-parliamentary organisations opposed to apartheid — said encouraging steps were being taken which could evolve into a “massive movement” being geared up for the October elections.

The FFF has held informal discussions with, among others, members of the PFP including Robin Carlisle, independent MP Jan van Eck and members of Wynand Malan’s National Democratic Movement.

In addition to these developments, the UDF’s Azhar Cachalia said the question of UDF participation in Parliament remained an “open question” at this stage and had been referred to all UDF regions for discussion, with reference to the October elections.

Feedback on regional decisions was expected in the next few months, Cachalia said, adding: “So much depends on matters such as whether the state of emergency is lifted and detainees are released.”

Spokesmen for both the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) and the Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC) said their position of non-involvement in present parliamentary

Organisations reconsider tricameral boycott formations remained unchanged but they would follow the decision of the UDF.

The TIC’s Ismail Momoniit added: “We are discussing our strategy. I doubt it will change but that depends on whether there is radical change.”

In his opinion any broad-based anti-apartheid coalition would succeed only if all participants adhered to UDF policies.

Olivier said that, almost without exception, anti-apartheid groups were discussing ways in which the divisions among liberals could be narrowed in favour of a “common goal” strategy. He welcomed the recently published idea of a 10-point charter.
'40 years of misrule'

THE official opening of Parliament on Friday marked 40 years of National Party misrule and mismanagement of the economy, the United Democratic Front has said in a statement.

Langed State President PW Botha on the eve of the opening of the Parliamentary session to provide answers to the country's economic crisis.

"South Africa, in its second year of the state of emergency, is sinking into an economic crisis. The level of unemployment has reached alarming proportions. Millions are faced with starvation as no alternative means of subsistence is available," the UDF said.

It said the high failure rate in black schools would swell the ranks of the unemployed to even greater proportions. Total mismanagement of the potential wealth and resources "of our country by Botha and his small band of friends" had led to the decline in living standards.

"And when we seek alternative shelter in shacks and by squatting, the Government responds by demolitions and forced removals. Forty years on the apartheid monster still subjects oppressed communities to forced removals, and the hungry calls of the rural people for land remain unanswered," the UDF's statement said.

It said President Botha should not talk of negotiations when the leaders of the people were in jail.

"We know and you know that you will be shadow-boxing when you refer to negotiations with black leaders in your speech. Release Morobe, Molobi and Mandela. Let Govan Mbeki speak and move freely," the statement said.
PFP split over PW’s new economic package

NEW SIGNS of division in the PFP emerged after President Botha's new economic package was announced on Friday.

In sharp contrast to PFP finance spokesman Harry Schwarz’s welcoming of the economic reforms, party leader Colin Eglin attacked the speech as only a “passing reference to reform”.

Party sources said there was heated disagreement between the two men over the PFP’s response to the reforms.

A visibly enthusiastic Schwarz supported government’s moves towards privatisation, welcomed the replacement of GST with VAT, and said the PFP would support government’s campaign against inflation.

He told Business Day: “The President has announced major steps. These are realities.”

But Eglin said it appeared government was continuing on a course of evasion, dealing with symptoms rather than with the fundamental causes of the problems facing the people of SA.
PFP split emerges over reform plan

JOHANNESBURG — New signs of division within the Progressive Federal Party emerged after State President Mr P. W. Botha's new economic package was announced on Friday.

In sharp contrast to the PFP’s finance agreement between the two men over the PFP’s response to the reforms.

A visibly enthusiastic Mr Schwarz voiced his general support for many of the economic measures announced by Mr Botha, adding that they represented a positive development.

He said he fully supported the privatisation concept enunciated by Mr Botha.

Mr Schwarz also welcomed the decision to abolish general sales tax and substitute it with the invoice-led value added tax system of revenue collection.

He said he had always been opposed GST and had given evidence on this score to the Margo Commission.

Party sources said there was heated dis-agreement between the two men over the PFP’s response to the reforms.

wage increases should also be accompanied with an appeal for similar restraints in respect of prices.

“The president has announced major steps. These are realities. This is no ‘motherhood’ speech,” he said.

MR EGLIN

spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz who welcomed the economic reforms, the party leader, Mr Colin Eglin, attacked the speech as only a “passing reference to reform.”

Party sources said there was heated dis-agreement between the two men over the PFP’s response to the reforms.

The campaign against inflation also received his full support, but believed it had to be done in a manner which would not have a detrimental impact on employment creation.

Mr Schwarz said the appeal for restraint on

MR SCHWARZ

But Mr Eglin said it appeared the government was continuing on a course of evasion, dealing with symptoms rather than the fundamental causes of the problems facing the people of South Africa.

— DDC
1988 — Indaba to expand campaign

DURBAN — The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba will spend 1988 expanding its campaign to explain the precise manner in which the proposals would be implemented.

Addressing the Indaba schools conference at Kearsney College, Indaba associate director Mr Peter Mansfield, said that the Indaba had been faced with two choices when its proposals were finally formulated.

One of these was to simply put the proposals to the state, and the other was to use the mechanisms and promote the Indaba to the people of Natal and South Africa.

This had been done, and this year the Indaba had embarked upon an implementation study which would entail making public the precise means by which the proposals would be implemented.

Commenting on the necessity of negotiation and the desperate lack of skilled negotiators at shop floor and trade union level, Mr Mansfield said a lot of behind-the-scenes negotiating had taken place during the formulation of the proposals.

This meant that by the time the final sessions of the Indaba proposals had been finalised, settlement between the various participants had already been reached.

He said that out of negotiating must come a decision acceptable and beneficial to all the parties involved.

“They (negotiations) must represent a win-win and not a win-lose situation,” Mr Mansfield said.

The Indaba proposals could therefore be of benefit to both the Indaba itself and to the government.

“If negotiations fail we, irrespective of race, will be left to argue about who owns the rubbish dump,” he added.
Financial package 'relegated'

CP and PFP slate Govt on race issues

The State President's new economic package was relegated to the sidelines for much of the first day of the no confidence debate in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The House of Representatives adjourned after only a few minutes owing to the heatwave and the fact that the chamber was not airconditioned.

In the other two houses the temperature soared to even greater heights as the various political parties quickly resumed their political wrangling.

In the House of Delegates, the debate centred on accusations of corruption.

Bitter attack launched

In the House of Assembly, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Andries Treurnicht, launched a bitter attack on the Government for "promoting one huge non-racial society" in South Africa.

He did this, he said, with its "cruel" of an undivided South Africa with one citizenship, one government, joint decision-making at all levels, equal treatment and equal opportunities.

He said it with what it allowed to happen on the beaches and at places of relaxation, and because it had failed to implement the Group Areas Act.

"A government which governs in the interests of the different communities of the country — to say nothing of one which governs for its own people — would not allow the shocking chaos, disgusting indecency, unbearable overcrowding and dangerous confrontation between white and black on the beaches.

"We demand there be order. We demand that our people be protected in their right to use their own beaches," he said.

Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin rallied Dr Treurnicht for doing what Dr Hendrik Verwoerd did — developing a racist attitude into an acceptable political philosophy.

"Heaven help us if we go through this again. I thought that had passed through our system," he said.

Mr Eglin moved to amend Dr Treurnicht's motion of no confidence because he believed the Government did not enjoy the support or confidence of the people of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT FAILURE

"And I believe it does not deserve the confidence of this House because of the Government's failure to resolve the issue of political rights of black South Africans."

He said that by clinging on to the tattered remnants of apartheid the Government was:

- Damaging the economy and reducing the living standards of our people.
- Undermining the security and safety of the citizens of the country.
- Leading the country away from democracy towards authoritarianism.
The Government's handling of Italian tycoon Mr Mario Ricci's failure to disclose his criminal convictions in his application for permanent residence in this country was "amazing," Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Home Affairs Mr Tisan van der Merwe said yesterday.

"It beats me how the Minister of Home Affairs Mr Stoffel Botha can say it was a 'technical error.' You either have a criminal conviction or you do not."

"I'm not suggesting all persons with a criminal record be barred from entering the country. But the Government is prepared to overlook all sorts of things when money is involved or something political."

Millionaire Mr Ricci was given permanent residence in South Africa even after it was discovered that he had signed a declaration saying he had no previous convictions. The Sunday Star has revealed.

In a statement issued at the weekend, Mr Botha confirmed that Mr Ricci's application had been amended to include his criminal convictions and his expulsion from Switzerland.

Mr Botha said the omission of his criminal record was simply "a technical error."

Mr van der Merwe said it was the second time that an Italian millionaire had failed to reveal his criminal past to the Department of Home Affairs.

"I think the Minister owes it to the public to explain fully the nature of Mr Ricci's convictions and how he can attribute the omission to a 'technical error,'" he said.
Wynand calls on Govt for bold political action

Leader of the National Democratic Movement Mr Wynand Malan said his party was "excited" about the new economic measures, pending the announcement of greater detail.

But he warned that the final responsibility for the provision of collective services was that of the State, especially in respect of the poor.

He said it was a matter of urgency to reveal how the monies realised through privatisation would be spent. He then depa-rte d from economics to address political problems.

"What we need as much, if not more, than a new economic deal, is a new security management deal. We need to "privatise" security. Translated that means individual responsibility and, therefore, individual opportunity in political organisation, should be made possible again."

Mr Malan called on the Government to create the necessary space within which political and constitutional negotiation could take place.

He criticised the right to detain people indefinitely "when their only crime is that they happen to be strong political leaders with political views that oppose and confront those of the Government."
CAPE TOWN

Government should order a commission of inquiry into the history, objectives, connections and political control of Cosatu, as well as their hold over labour, Leader of the Opposition Andries Treurnicht said yesterday.

Opening the week-long no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly, he said the UDF which, like Cosatu, was a front for the SA Communist Party and the ANC, should also undergo a similar investigation.

He said they should be examined because these organisations rejected any claim by the white man for segregation and an "ownness".

"They stand for a so-called 'open democracy' which means nothing more than black domination over the whole of SA."

A second reason for his call for a commission of inquiry was that the ANC was being considered for legalisation.

Treurnicht referred to the statement of SA's US ambassador Piet Koornhof in August last year when he said the proposed National Council would be a forum "for the negotiation of such questions as the release of Nelson Mandela, the legalisation of the ANC..." — Sapa.
1987 growth rate was 2.6 percent - Barend

He said the steps announced would not necessarily be popular especially among "all the hard-working civil servants" but they were the responsible thing to do for South Africa.

Minister of the Budget and Welfare Dr Dawid de Villiers praised the courage of the new economic measures.

"The Government has chosen a difficult but courageous long-term path," he said.

Mr Albert Nothnagel, NP Insettal said President Botha would go down in history for the "dramatic steps" he had taken in his latest address on privatisation.

He said the NP message to fellow black South Africans contained in these economic measures was a willingness to share the wealth of South Africa.
The Conservative Party had not reacted in the No Confidence Debate to the important economic measures announced by the State President on Friday, the Minister of the Budget and of Welfare, Dr Dawie de Villiers, said yesterday.

The reason was obviously that the measures announced by Mr PW Botha stood in sharp contrast to the economically affordable policy of partition and a reversal of black urbanisation propagated by the CP.

Economic development in south and southern Africa would be in the interests of all the inhabitants of the region and Mr Botha should, therefore, be supported from all sides.

President Botha wanted to reduce State control in the economy and to give free market forces the opportunity to have their beneficial effect.

In contrast, the CP wanted more state control over the economy so that it could implement its partition policy.

This would repress free market forces.
Businessmen urged to promote SA image

By Stan Kennedy

Businessmen owe it to consular staff to help improve South Africa’s image abroad, says Mr. Gerry Muller, deputy chairman, Nedbank, and honorary life president, International Business Contacts (IBC).

He told a group of banking and industry leaders last week the private sector was not doing enough to counter the misrepresentations of South Africa overseas. He called on them to put forward the facts more accurately when making trips abroad and to help consular staff, who were hamstrung in many cases because they were seen as being prejudiced.

Some were reluctant to say anything because it might jeopardise their interests.

“We may be critical of our government, but when we leave these shores, the lies we hear about our country should make us want to defend it.”

“By admitting our mistakes and follies of the past 30 or 40 years, but that we are going in the right direction now, gets a favourable response, even from those who tended to be emotive in the past.”

Mr. Muller, a trustee of the SA Foundation and the SA Forum, organisations which aim to promote South Africa, said overseas-based bodies such as the IBC could do more to improve South Africa’s image.

Baron Arno Ofenheimer, publisher and executive director, International Who’s Who of SA, of which IBC is a subsidiary, said that where South Africa was experiencing increasing business isolation, IBC offered an international, credible and non-governmental channel to business worldwide.

“By inviting business groups from abroad, IBC endeavours to put European and American investors in touch with local businessmen. This link-up has a beneficial aspect in that visitors to South Africa have an opportunity to gain first-hand experience of the country.

“We all know that 99 percent of them return to their own countries with a different, and mostly a positive view, of South Africa.”
PW challenged on bribery allegations

By DALE LAUTENBACH, Parliamentary Staff

PRESIDENT Botha knew there was truth in the Rev Allan Hendrickse's allegations that National Party MPs attempted to bribe Labour Party MPs to support a postponement of elections to 1992, said Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg of the Opposition.

"The State President is doing nothing because he knows it's true," said Dr Hartzenberg, speaking during the no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly yesterday. "Is South Africa governed on merit or through bribery?" he asked.

Labour Party leader Mr Hendrickse had alleged that some of his party MPs were offered bribes of up to R10 000 to support a postponement of elections to 1992, a postponement which the LP leadership opposed, said Dr Hartzenberg.

"Mr Hendrickse said National Party MPs were buying Labour Party MPs and what is the President doing about it?" asked Dr Hartzenberg, demanding an explanation from Mr Botha.

POINT OF ORDER

Challenged on a point of order to withdraw his statement that Mr Botha had known about the alleged bribery, Dr Hartzenberg said his argument was that Mr Botha had done nothing about the allegations. "I said he was scared to do anything."

Acting-Speaker Mr Rex le Roux said he would consult Haasard overnight to decide the dispute.

PRP chief 'wounded man'

THE chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, defended himself against allegations of bribery and corruption levelled at him by the leader of the PRP, Mr Pat Poovalingam.

Speaking in the no-confidence debate, Mr Rajbansi described Mr Poovalingam as "a wounded, humiliated man caught in his own trap".

"Blaming the chairman of the Ministers' Council for everything has become the catch-phrase in this House," he said.

In the past a number of people had asked favours of him and put pressure on him.

"But no mobster from the Transvaal, no strong-arm man will ever control my ministry," Mr Rajbansi said. — Sapa.
Politcal Staff

While National Party and Opposition speakers attacked and defended partition in the name of Afrikanerdom, the Progressive Federal Party lamented this feud with a plea that “we concentrate on being South Africans”.

During the second day of the no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mrs Helen Suzman (PPF, Houghton) said the most depressing result of last year’s election was the “intemecine war between the NP and the Conservative Party”.

“Instead of devoting this debate to the many problems besetting South Africa NP speakers devote the emphasis to the CP,” she said.

And, of all the NP members who had spoken so far, the man responsible for some of the most important decisions-making in the country, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis, had been “almost the worst” in regard to furthering this war, she said.

It was ironic, too, listening to Dr Dawid de Villiers, Minister of the Budget and Welfare in the House of Assembly, berate the CP for the inhumanity of its proposed partition policy and the forced removal of blacks it would require.

“I felt like Alice in Wonderland listening to him. It could have been one of my speeches made 25 years ago about influx control and about the effect it would have on family life. And it was only about 18 months ago that the Government abolished the pass laws,” Mr Heunis said.

Mr Heunis criticised Opposition leader Dr A P Treurnicht over a statement Dr Treurnicht made saying that the CP, when it came to power, would negotiate with the other parties in Parliament over the steps and changes to the Constitution necessary to implement the partition policy of white self-determination in a white fatherland.

If those other parties in the existing tri-cameral Parliament vetoed the CP plan — because to support it would mean agreeing to their own exclusion — Dr Treurnicht had threatened he would “take steps”, said Mr Heunis.

“What hope does he have of getting the rest of Parliament to agree with his system? What viability does his plan have for South Africa? He has already made provision for alternative action in his statement and this is the question: What is that alternative action?”

If Dr Treurnicht could not achieve consensus in terms of the provisions of the Constitution, the only way he would succeed in by-passing it would be illegally, said Mr Heunis.

Dr Treurnicht’s politics were those of rejection. He opposed not only government policy but the church he belonged to and the Afrikaner cultural organisations of which he had been a part.

Mr Heunis said that Dr Treurnicht also rejected the fundamental reality that South Africa was a multiracial country.

The CP spoke in the idiom of resistance and violence of the AWB.

“There’s a four-footed beast behind the Honourable Leader of the Opposition and many members of the CP galloped into Parliament on that horse,” Mr Heunis said.

“Either the CP is the parliamentary wing of the AWB or the AWB is the outrider of what the CP will become.”

Dr Frittie Hartzenberg (CP) said the NP was a party alienated from its people.

“What’s your record? Your constitution is failing. . . that’s what you’ve done for your volk and your volk will never forgive you. We will never forgive you for your 75 percent of the people support in this.”

The NP had planned integration on the political level and now it had spread to all structures and levels in society, Dr Hartzenberg said.

“Your people come back from the beaches upset and say we voted for integration in Parliament and now it’s on the beaches. You can’t integrate at government level and think it’s not going to happen elsewhere — such as in schools and neighbourhoods.”
Mbeki release an error, says Schalk Pienaar

The Government's obsession with negotiating with radicals was out of control and taking the country to the brink of revolution, Mr Schalk Pienaar (CP Potgietersrus) said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He said the Government had seriously misled itself in releasing Mr Govan Mbeki, a committed communist, from jail.

The Government had believed the "old man" was going to retire quietly, but he proved to be healthy, vigorous and ready to continue the struggle for the beliefs which had sent him to jail, Mr Pienaar said.
The Conservative Party partition policy would require that seven to eight million blacks be moved into the homelands over 10 to 15 years, said Mr. Andre van der Walt, National Party MP for Bellville.

"Will this removal be negotiated or will you move them like hewn trees," he asked, during the no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly yesterday.

"And are you going to add more ground or is 75 percent of the population going to live on 13 percent of the land."
CP admits to 3 MPs in AWB

A Conservative Party MP yesterday told the House of Assembly that he and two other party MPs were members of the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging.

Answering claims earlier in the no-confidence debate by National Party speakers, Mr Chris de Jager (CP Bethal) denied there were five CP MPs who were AWB members.

He said there were three: himself, Mr Danie Nolte, MP for Delmas, and Mr Fanie van Vuuren, MP for Venterdorp.

The point was that he was not ashamed of his membership of an organisation and that it did not meet in secret and have secret membership, as was the case with the Afrikaner Broederbond.

ADMISSION WAS REMARKABLE

Speaking next in the debate, Mr Andre Fourie (NP Turffontein) said Mr de Jager’s admission of three AWB CP MPs was remarkable in view of the fact that the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, had said recently there were only two (Mr Nolte and Mr van Vuuren).

Mr de Jager’s admission confirmed the “unholy alliance” between the AWB and the CP caucus.

The AWB was clearly using the CP in Parliament as a means of promoting its “boerestaat” ideal.

Mr Fourie said NP claims of five AWB members among CP MPs were correct.

MISSING LINK

The fourth member was Mr Moolman Mentz (Ermelo), who would “have to live with his conscience” after having denied his membership in Parliament last year, and the fifth “missing link” was nominated MP Mr Clive Derby Lewis.

Mr Mentz might “technically speaking” not be a signed-up member of the AWB but the NP had evidence to show he had been so active within the organisation he had been invited to take a seat on the AWB’s Great Council (Groot Raad).

Mr Fourie said the CP should also explain the claim made by the AWB’s leader, Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche, following the May 6 election last year, that his organisation had supported seven of the CP’s candidates, four of whom had been elected.

“Who are these four?” he asked.
**CP worried that SA was caught napping**

Political Correspondent

The Conservative Party has expressed concern about the fact that the Bophuthatswana coup attempt appeared to catch the security forces by surprise.

Mr Tom Langley MP, the CP's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, said it appeared as if the coup had come as a complete surprise to the authorities in South Africa, as well as in Bophuthatswana.

He was concerned that bodies like the National Intelligence Service appeared to have been caught off-guard, especially as there had been talk of such a possibility in Bophuthatswana.

Mr Langley said another worrying question was how those involved in the coup attempt had managed to capture the people they had held.

Mr Langley said he accepted Mr Botha's explanation of why similar action had not been taken in the case of the recent Transkei coup.

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**Lessons to be learnt, claims PFP leader**

By David Braun

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Bophuthatswana coup showed how the political chickens of Dr Verwoerd were coming home to roost, Progressive Federal Party leader Mr Colin Eglin said last night.

He said the coup, following closely on the military coup in Transkei, showed how foolish it was for the Nationalist Government to have fragmented South Africa into a number of small, non-viable units.

The fact that the Government had decided to intervene pointed to the degree of dependency that Bophuthatswana had on South Africa.

Mr Eglin said he could only hope that lessons were learnt all round and that the people of South Africa would be reunited in a new and greater South Africa where there could be real peace, security and economic growth for all.
Smack left to please right

As the new parliamentary session gets underway, the fundamental causes of conflict will as usual be ignored. PW Botha is more worried about the threat from the Conservative Party and is planning to use the "revolutionary threat" as an excuse to step up security measures. This means a tough year for extra-parliamentary organisations.

One of the major threats to the economy is the growing unemployment and poverty which means a reduction in wages and conditions. PW Botha is not going to be a "paperweight" for the Conservative Party.

With the government committing to bringing down the inflation rate, the budget makes it clear that the government has cut back on most social services. The inflow of foreign capital has been the biggest cause of their problems. As a result, the government is not going to be a "paperweight" for the Conservative Party.

The opening of Parliament meant different things to different people.

The Free State Children's Alliance held a vigil at St. George's Cathedral to call for the release of the 100 children still in detention, while hundreds of SADF members paraded through in South Africa (image).

The government has been accused of being one-sided and ignoring the needs of the people. The government must act in the interest of the people, not of the army.

The government has been accused of being one-sided and ignoring the needs of the people. The government must act in the interest of the people, not of the army.

In South Africa (image), leaders of the former Pan Africanist Party of South Africa (PANSAC) called on the government to release the 100 children still in detention.

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Hartzenberg is suspended from House after allegation

Political Staff
Official Opposition MP for Lichtenburg Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg has been suspended from Parliament for refusing to withdraw his statement that the State President Mr P W Botha was unable to have allegations of bribery of Labour Party MPs by his own MPs investigated because he knew the allegations to be true.

Dr Hartzenberg referred on Tuesday to allegations made by Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendricke that LP MPs had been offered bribes of up to R10 000 by National Party MPs if they, the LP MPs, would go along with a postponement of an election to 1992.

The Labour Party leadership is opposed to this move and in terms of the Constitution the next general election should be held next year.

Dr Hartzenberg was challenged for his remarks on Tuesday and Acting Speaker Mr Rex le Roux said he would consult Hansard to verify exactly what had been said.

Mr le Roux ruled yesterday that Dr Hartzenberg had indeed said Mr Botha "knew" the allegations of bribery to be true and he named him for this "serious reflection on the integrity of the State President".

Mr le Roux referred to a decision in September 1986 when it was ruled that no MP might "denigrate, belittle or attack the character of the State President".

There were some sharp exchanges in the House when Mr le Roux, having named Dr Hartzenberg in terms of the standing rules and orders of Parliament, refused to take points of order from three official Opposition members.

The Leader of the House Mr F W de Klerk proposed that Dr Hartzenberg be suspended and after division the motion was carried by 121 NP votes against 38 votes of the opposition parties and independents.

The period of suspension is five parliamentary working days on the first occasion followed by 10 on the second and 20 on any subsequent occasion.

A member suspended in this fashion may submit "a written expression of regret" which could be considered by the House.

Another motion would be required following an acceptance of an apology to have the suspension order discharged.
Hartzenberg barred from Parliament

Political Staff

THE deputy leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, was yesterday suspended from Parliament, and the government is to investigate allegations that National Party MPs have attempted to bribe Labour Party MPs to change their stand on postponing the next white elections.

This was announced by the leader of the Assembly, Mr F W de Klerk, after Dr Hartzenberg, was "named" and suspended from Parliament for five days for saying the State President, Mr F W Botha, "knew" this was happening and was "scared" to do anything about it.

Dr Hartzenberg refused to obey a ruling by the Acting Speaker, Mr Rex de Roux, that he should withdraw his remarks which he said were a serious reflection on the integrity of the President, and apologise.

Earlier this week Dr Hartzenberg referred to a report in a Sunday newspaper which quoted the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, as saying that Nationalist MPs had offered Labour MPs up to R10,000 to co-operate with government plans to postpone the Assembly elections till 1992.

The Acting Speaker said that according to Hansard Dr Hartzenberg said: "I suspect that the State President does nothing about it because he knows it is true. He cannot order an investigation because it will probably confirm that it is so. That is why he does nothing about it."

In relation to this he had also said: "I suspect that the State President is scared. I say he is scared the investigation will show his people did it."
back to the NP

War of Words

Ernst Wessels: Johnnesburg
Bitter wrangling smothers debate

By David Braam, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The no-confidence debate ends in Parliament today after a stormy week of political wrangling.

In the House of Assembly, the battle between the National Party and the Official Opposition reached such a pitch that the acting Speaker, Mr Rex le Roux, warned that he would not allow the Assembly to sound like a market place.

There was a flurry of motions involving prominent MPs and Mr le Roux.

The Conservative Party has given notice that it will propose that the House express its displeasure at the way Mr le Roux carried out his duties.

The House of Representatives adjourned on the first day of the session because the air conditioning broke down.

Both Labour Party and United Democratic Party members had to withdraw some remarks, including the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Jac Rabie, when he called the Rev Allan Hendrickse "an Idi Amin" and when he alluded to a Labour MP as having chased his wife with a knife.

In the House of Delegates, where the debate is also to end today, the bulk of the proceedings was overwhelmed by ongoing charges and counter-charges of bribery and corruption.

(Report by D M M Braam, Press Gallery, Parliament.)
**FOCUS ON THE NEW ECONOMIC:**

**There’s so much euphoria, it seems**

The main reason is that it is not the economic policy; it’s simply a basket of measures aimed at re-energising the economy. But it is also the result of a lot of good news, such as the ongoingPrivatisations and the opening up of the country to foreign investment, which is increasing the confidence of financial institutions, especially life insurance companies and pension funds.

Investment in prescribed stocks, for example, has increased. The recent sale of shares to retail investors has contributed to this trend. The government has also been successful in attracting foreign direct investment, which is expected to continue. The country’s economic fundamentals are strong, and this is reflected in its growing stock market.

**It’s a mistake to seek a grand dénouement behind the new economic policy.**

The priority is political, not financial. That explains why the package opens the economy to market forces (privatisation) while closing it elsewhere (wage freezes).

**HILARY JOFFE reports**

It is clear that the government’s economic policies are not about to change. The government’s commitment to economic reform is strong, and it is unlikely to waver. However, there are some areas where progress could be made.

**BOTHLOGIC: IT’S UNFAIR THAT WAGES CAN’T KEEP UP WITH INFLATION, THEREFORE, FREEZE WAGES**

The wage freeze policy outlined by PW Botha in his speech last week represents the most serious assault on South Africa’s workers since 1994. In that year the government focused on interest rates to reduce inflation, driving the economy into recession. The result was the loss of thousands of workers out of employment. Since then, the government has been focused on reducing inflation, meaning that workers’ living standards have fallen.

For the workers preparing to take advantage of the economic upturn to press for higher wages, the policy of freeze wages in public sector wage packages and the push for a “wage freeze” have likely been disappointing. This is particularly the case for those in the public sector, who have been working hard to secure wage increases.

Inflation, says Botha, “improves the fortunes of the farmers, the housewives, the worker, the salary earner, the small businessman, and the pensioner. If a person’s pay keeps pace with inflation, their income increase is reduced.”

So what does he propose? He proposes a wage freeze which will further improvise the already impoverished worker and salary earner, thereby making them more dependent on the benefits of the government’s economic policies.
**Focus on the New Economics**

*Iphoria, it seems shurich to carps*

Being an annual affair, the 1968-69 season of vegetable prices has been a major factor in the success of British private enterprise and that, even though there are some screws loose from previous bureaucratic control.

In any case, the capital revenue (net income) of private enterprise, unlike government, is not subject to the onerous costs of interest payments, which is the case with our nationalized industries.

Control of sector incomes means that employees are likely to be facing an increase in wages. After all, this measure will hardly endorse him to do anything but what the government has said it will do.

And so we come to VAT, a much more compendious tax than the old sales tax. It is a much more cumbersome way of collecting revenues. VAT will mean that the after-tax incomes of these many small businessmen who pocket sales directives will really not add up to much, even though the government has said it will do so.

The targeting of funds for black business development can only, as Group Areas persist, be seen as an expensive way to prove that apartheid works.

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The targeting of funds for black business development can only, as Group Areas persist, be seen as an expensive way to prove that apartheid works.
Military in charge, claims professor

South Africa is ruled by an extra-parliamentary government — the military, says Professor Peter Vale, head of the Institute of Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University.

Speaking at a recent seminar organised by Marico University’s Centre of African Studies, Professor Vale said the South African military was the force that really governed the country.

It had used the media, particularly television, to successfully keep South Africans ignorant of the outside world and believing in the existence of a Soviet-led "total onslaught" on their country.

In his 48-page paper, titled "The Inevitability of Generals: The Anatomy of White Power in South Africa," Professor Vale said one issue greatly underestimated was how far removed southern Africa was from the consciousness of the majority of South African whites.

The government had acutely manipulated TV and actually pro-

grams to portray its view while showing those of the opposing side as "darkness".

"The government is saying, 'Either you are with us or you stand for anarchy and chaos'. There is no competing message in South Africa, vis-a-vis white South Africans." The only exception was the End Conscription Campaign (ECC).

Professor Vale said the ECC's identification of a weakness in the "seemingly unassailable penetration" of the SADF in the white community was one of the most important political developments in recent years.

The state's concern over this was in direct proportion to the impact of the campaign in the white community.

"Undoubtedly, the ECC has been helped by the deployment of troops in the townships. Nevertheless, it does represent a competing view of the South African Government and its future.

"The security establishment, particularly the SADF, has been very confident of their emerging role in the public lives of white South Africans."

For nearly 20 years, for example, there had been universal male conscription as a result of which there was scarcely a white family which had not been touched by the military.

Professor Vale argued it was wrong to assume only Afrikaners had taken part in the making of apartheid. Many English-speaking white South Africans were equally responsible for the present situation and in fact supported the Conservative Party.

He said the record of the vigilantes in the National Party had not been impressive and the State President was "unsympathetic" toward them.

Professor Vale said minority power had flourished as a result of a conjunction between southern Africa's geographical isolation and the use of externally induced coercive power, mainly of Western origin, by the Pretoria government.

This geographical isolation had resulted in "a negative understanding of what is going on in South Africa."

"From outside southern Africa, it is difficult if not impossible to counter Pretoria's domination of the region. Isolation makes it costly for outside powers to project competitive influence into the sub-continent," he said.

"Unwillingness to change was directly proportionate to the state's perception of its power which arose from the Government's manipulating of whites' simplistic fears into support."
Minister attacks newspapers
CP move to censure Speaker

By Anthony Johnson

PMOS OF ASSESSMENT - THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
BY-ELECTIONS

Morality ploys

The issue of the Afrikaner’s morals, for years one of the pillars on which Calvinists based their rigid principles, promises to become a major election plank in the coming by-elections in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke.

Indications of what is to come surfaced in Cape Town this week, when chief government censor Stoffel Botha and the Conservative Party (CP) fired their first shots.

Botha, in what most political commentators describe as an election ploy, promised to clean up SA — the National Party’s mouthpiece, Die Burger, immediately called his announcement “a new initiative which could entail amendments to the Act.”

But CP spokesman on broadcasting affairs Fanie Jacobz immediately seized the opportunity to accuse the Nats of politicising with the nation’s moral values. Government is the main sinner responsible for SA’s moral decay, says Jacobz. “Government should be blamed for not acting against the organisations which had been promoting immorality over the years,” he said. High on his hit-list is the SABC, a pet hate of the CP.

Jacobz accuses the State-run TV service of showing films with scenes of pre-marital sex, vulgar nudity, senseless violence — and even the use of contraceptives.” That goes for the NP newspapers, especially their Sunday paper, as well, Jacobz threw in.

The CP’s strategy is clear. Standing accused by the Nat press of condoning violent acts by the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging (AWB) at political meetings, Andries Treurnicht and his colleagues will zoom in on issues like nudity and open beaches.

In his motion of No-Confidence, Treurnicht attempted to lecture the Nats on moral issues — clouded, of course, by the racism inherent in his philosophy. Better relations would not be promoted by “TV commercials with black and white drinking buddies,” and “forced multi-racial TV programmes,” he insisted.

Having been a donumee of the NG Kerk, Treurnicht knows where and how and when to hurt the Afrikaner. While he has until now refrained from joining the new breakaway conservative Afrikaans church, he does not hesitate to take swipes at “sermons of reconciliation which are nothing more than pless for humanistic equality and integration” — a barb clearly aimed at the likes of NGK moderator Johan Heyns.

But sexually implicit TV films and movies will be the less serious by-election issues. A warning by Treurnicht on the AWB connection symbolises the rage in rightwing Afrikaner circles. Nats, he warned, would be making a big mistake if they tried to sink the CP by portraying the AWB as a terrorist organisation or to associate the CP with violence. “I also say that they (Nats) should rid their system of this hate against fellow Afrikaners,” he added.

Moral awareness may be a vote-catcher for the Nats in the three constituencies (Randfontein will be contested later), but Treurnicht, suddenly not embarrassed to come to the rescue of Eugene Terre’Blanche and his jackbooted stormtroopers, is determined not to abandon the AWB and its support. Standerton, Schweizer-Reneke and Randfontein could become best-forgotten episodes in Afrikaner political history.
An extraordinary exchange in the House: An MP convinced police torture detainees; a Minister convinced that this is a lie

LW and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok hit back angrily this week at Jan van Eck after the independent MP for Claremont said Vlok had to bear responsibility for what he described as "an orgy of violence".

"In view of the fact that the minister of law and order seems to have no control over those members of the SAP who are torturing political opponents, I want to say today that he has the blood of these detainees on his hands," Van Eck said in last week's no-confidence debate in the House of Assembly.

His statement, echoing a similar accusation levied by Dr DF Malan against General Jan Smuts after white, mostly Afrikaanse, mineworkers were bombarded in the 1922 mine strike, was made in the presence of three former detainees sitting in the public gallery.

Van Eck made an offer Nationalist MPs chose to refuse: they could, he said, talk to the detainees themselves about their experiences.

The detainees were not in parliament when Vlok hit back: Van Eck, he said, had, in an unparliamentary manner, "by his action" made the incident "stander South Africa and especially the South African Police" and had "misused the House of Assembly for personal gain and political end".

Their extraordinary clash is not over. Van Eck said afterwards he stood by what he had said, adding Vlok had "himself" in turn changed the events. Moreover, he intended taking the matter further in parliament.

It was extraordinary, too, because both politicians were utterly convinced they were right: the MP is sure police torture detainees and the minister is equally sure they don't.

Van Eck referred to the cases of three detainees in the public gallery, Mandla Malgas, 18, Seowabha Madikane, 17, and John de Vos, 18.

Malgas and Madikane had been returning home after a meeting of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa) in Mowbray.

"They were stopped by police who wanted to know where they got the newspapers from. They were in their possession. They were so scandalised they told the police they got the newspapers from their homes," Van Eck said.

"They were taken to Nyanga Police Station. A sack was put over their heads. Little metal rings were attatched to their little fingers and for four hours they were given electric shocks.

"At about 3am they were sent home without being charged or even their names or addresses taken."

De Vos had been arrested to a venue and assaulted by various policemen for six hours, Van Eck said.

"When he would not tell them what they wanted to know, he was undressed and both his hands and feet handcuffed."

"Two tables were brought into the room and he was made to sit on his haunches. A broomstick was stuck through his legs and arms and he was hung from this broom."

"Electric wires were attached to all these areas and electric shock upon electric shock was sent through his body while they kept on asking him questions. His fingers, wrists and ankles were swollen and he had a terrible headache. He was prevented from seeing a doctor and the next day taken to Johannesburg for further interrogation."

Van Eck added: "These cases of torture are not exceptions to the rule."

Independent MP Jan van Eck reads detailed allegations of torture to the House. Adriaan Vlok accuses him of misusing his position.

The minister of law and order will have to take the responsibility for these actions and for not taking adequate steps to stop this orgy of violence."

Vlok said he had ordered an investigation into De Vos' treatment, but he emphatically rejected the allegations regarding the other two youths.

The two were found with a group of about 12 black youths "under suspicious circumstances", he said.

"They were approached by the police patrol they threw away books and pamphlets and fled. The two youths were stopped, detained and taken to the Nyanga police station for questioning."

"After the books and pamphlets had been perused and the youths had given an acceptable explanation for their behaviour, they were allowed to leave."

The police later received complaints in which the two youths alleged they had been assaulted and tortured by the police. From the investigation, it was clear the allegations were "false".

The two youths were given the opportunity to point out the office or premises where the alleged assault took place, but were unable to do so.

"When they were asked whether they would be prepared to point out their alleged assailants at an identification parade, they refused and said they would be unable to do so."

"Furthermore, they alleged that metal rings, attached to an electric current, were placed on their little fingers and electric shocks administered to them. The district surgeon made no mention of possible injuries to their fingers."

The two youths were given every possible opportunity to assist the investigating officer in tracing their alleged assailants, but to no avail. If they were injured in any way whatsoever, they were not at the hands of the South African Police."

Van Eck asked him how long after the alleged assault they were examined by the district surgeon, but Vlok said he did not have this information and he would investigate it and give an answer to the MP.

Van Eck then asked: "May I ask him if he thinks it is possible that people with a sack over their heads will recognise the people who tortured them? If people can't see, how can they identify the people who are torturing them?"

But Vlok did not answer him.
THE CP yesterday claimed credit for forcing the new anti-permissive initiative launched by Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha at the weekend.

At the same time, the FFP said if right-wing views were to dictate standards, it would be “a return to the Middle Ages”. Nominated CP MP Clive Derby-Lewis said he saw Botha’s move as a direct response to the call he (Derby-Lewis) had made in Parliament last year for a tightening up of censorship laws.

He said it was not surprising the new initiative, which was prominently reported in newspapers such as Beeld, would be used by the NP in the current by-election campaigns. (By-elections are taking place in the platteland constituencies of Standerton, Randfontein and Schweizer-Reneke.)

FFP home affairs spokesman Tian van der Merwe said the existing censorship system did not allow for the Minister’s personal views to play a part in the approval of films.

“If the Minister is promising a tightening up of standards and does not envisage new legislation, then he is talking nonsense.”

He said Botha should say exactly what he meant by tightening up standards, “otherwise it is clearly a statement for political purposes in the context of the by-elections”.

Botha has said no new legislation is envisaged. He has denied his new initiative is a by-election ploy.

The director of the Publications Control Board Braam Coetsee has said some increased censorship can be expected.

(Report by R Smith, TML, 11 Dagoard Street, Johannesburg.)
Dear Pallo,

1: OUR apartheid system has succeeded in letting it take about 50 years before we got together. The meeting was in somewhat strange circumstances, far away from our common fatherland. And yet there were things that bound us together. I think we laugh in about the same way about our absurd society — you, of course, more bitterly than I who have had little direct experience of the pain of a large part of the population. Nevertheless, we can still laugh together.

2: WE could also talk together about the terrible thing that came over our country — the spiral of violence and lawlessness, of terror and anti-terror, murder and also murder by vigilantes that are apparently not unplanned. We can also talk about violence without exchanging reproaches — I towards you about the bombs, you towards me about the unholy methods used by the state under the name of contra-insurgency. The people who know Northern Ireland and Lebanon say a discussion about violence in those two societies is almost no longer possible. With both of us, there is still the urgent search for a political solution that will bring peace in the country.

3: We will not find that solution by disguising the true nature of our political conflict. I come from a background of Afrikaner nationalism. Although I, for a long time, no longer support the National Party — especially because that party as creator of apartheid will not be able to build true national unity — I know well how the heads of Afrikaner nationalism work. If P.W. Botha says: "The Afrikaner is determined never again to be subordinate in his country," then I know what he means.

4: You come from the background of black nationalism in South Africa. Although the African National Congress represents itself as a non-racial movement seeking to include people of all ethnic backgrounds, the driving force of that movement is an African nationalism that wants to take over control of the country from Afrikaner nationalism. You and I have often talked past each other in our conversations because we could not agree on the essence of the conflict. You say: "It is a struggle between good and evil." I say: "No, it is a tragic conflict between two warring nationalisms, each of which thinks it is right on its side."

5: Our greatest poet-author N.P. van Wyk Louw — you should read his Liberale Nasionale! — put it like this: " Dit is die tipiese tragiese situasie in die geskiedenis: twee regte wat onenigbaar teenoor mekaar staan, 'n Oplossing wat een van die twee ten koste van die ander laat seer, word 'n onwaarheid."

6: UNDERSTAND me well, I don't say Afrikaner and black nationalisms are, in objective terms, equally good or equally bad. Afrikaner nationalism with its instrument of apartheid is responsible for massive inroads into individual rights and freedom. Its record provides evidence of ethnic intolerance and racism. Against that, your Afrikaner nationalism is far more inclusive and tolerant; and I am dumbfounded that in spite of the persecution endured by your leaders you (and your people) are still remarkably free from hatred.

But — and this is an important point — your "non-racial democracy" is after all only an ideology which is to help your black nationalism come into power, and — if you succeed in that — to justify your regime. When I seem sceptical about your ideology it is not because I doubt the good intentions of you and your people. It is only that I know how the intentions were of the SABRA intellectuals of Stellenbosch in the 1950s when they presented apartheid as a justifiable solution. History is not exactly full of examples of nationalist movements that can transcend themselves. You will certainly concede there is a chance that your nationalist movement, as a result of circumstances, can become just as oppressive as my Afrikaner nationalism has become.

7: You were somewhat shocked when I quoted Van Wyk Louw's words: "Um liberaal te word, kom minstens vir die Afrikaner op nasionale selfmoord en ook individuele vernietiging neer. Die Afrikaner ... is 'n geworteerde volk, wat geen ander tuislike nie. En as hy hier 'n minderheid was, dan was hou hy by hom so helploos soos die Jood in Duitsland sal wees. (To become liberal at least amounts to national suicide for the Afrikaner and to an individual destruction. The Afrikaner ... is a rooted nation with no other home. And if he is a minority here, then he knows he is as helpless as the Jew in Germany.)"

I differ from Louw. I know that this fear is groundless. Furthermore, since Louw wrote his words in 1946, the Afrikaners built themselves up with the aid of political power to a point where more than 70 percent of them are middle-class people who will be able to maintain themselves well under a black nationalist regime. But I would mislead you if I were to remain silent about the awesome fears with which certain Afrikaners, especially in the lower-income groups, about the black regime.

8: YOU asked: "But why are the Afrikaners afraid? You ask that I should assure the Afrikaners they would be able to continue speaking Afrikaans and living out their culture under an ANC regime. I am afraid the matter is more complicated than that. The essence of ethnic identity is not external manifestations (language, skin colour or religion), but the belief that the group is unique and must continue to exist as a group.

The conflict is about that — not about retaining a language or a religion. After all, the Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland are not fighting about religious interpretations. Even if all in Northern Ireland were to be reborn in
ONALISM vs NATIONALISM

morning as ecumenical Christians, then those two groups would still fight for domination.

9: THE Afrikanners or the whites as a whole are not fighting in the first instance to retain apartheid. Apartheid is only an instrument of Afrikaner nationalism, not an end in itself. If my observation is correct, the majority of Afrikanners believe they must do everything possible to retain their continued political existence as individuals and as a group.

Compared with 10 years ago, there are quite a lot more Afrikanners who are prepared to share the country and to think of an inclusive South Africanism. There is no evidence, however, that they will in the foreseeable future deviate from the demand that they will choose their own leaders from their own ranks or from the larger white group, or that they will be prepared to let themselves be prescribed to by black leaders on how they must handle a matter like the education of their children.

The Afrikanners and whites as a whole insist that their leaders, chosen by themselves, must negotiate with your leaders on how the privilege enjoyed at present by Afrikanners and other whites can be disengaged from the will to continue to exist as whites.

10: THERE are, of course, also other important matters for negotiation. The Republic of South Africa is an Afrikaner state with an Afrikaner government and Afrikaner nationalist symbols such as the flag, the national anthem and the defence force. I would strongly prefer us to replace it with a truly non-racial democracy without any link-age to Afrikaner or black nationalism.

However, I do not believe for one moment that the two forces have spent themselves and that the lamb and the lion will now lie down next to each other. My proposal to you is that we seek a way in which Afrikanners and black nationalisms can become involved with each other in a process by which they will not want to dominate each other but will build a non-racial democracy together. It is that we think of a parliament in which two political power blocs are represented: On one side the representatives of a non-racial bloc led by the ANC as standard-bearer of black nationalism; and on the other side a political bloc of the people — white, brown and black — who will feel more at home under the “group” banner of the National Party. (Incidentally, I expect that in such an event Inkatha will split and the majority of its members would want to join the non-racial bloc.)

11: THE Africa nationalists, led by the ANC, can of course try as an alternative to step up the mobilisation of blacks until the country becomes ungovernable. It seems to me you choose this strategy. You expect that the will of the whites will weaken, that the Afrikanners will split up into two or more different factions and that businessmen will throw their weight behind the black people’s movement and transfer their loyalty to an ANC regime as the only force for stability.

12: I THINK you make a mistake. My reading of the situation is that the Afrikanners, as they are pushed into a corner, will increasingly see the struggle as a battle for survival where all the fundamental issues of identity, political self-determination, right and justice, and also the mean

of the individual’s ethnic destruction are at stake.

13: I WANT to try to avoid a situation where the struggle will ultimately be for control of the South African ruins. If we are to negotiate before the struggle destroys the economy, we must first agree on the uestion: What is the true nature of the struggle?

Do you concede that in essence it is a struggle between Afrikaner nationalism and Africa nationalism? If you do, what, in your opinion, are the legitimate claims and rights of the two opposing nationalism? Or do you really believe in a fight to the bitter end — until Afrikaner nationalism is replaced by your Africa nationalism?

14: BY the way, please don’t think that if I emphasise the group ties of the Afrikanners I share these ethnic hang-ups. I would be able to side with the non-racial bloc and would fight to persuade the Afrikanners to adopt this viewpoint. Nevertheless, I would like to ask you to think again about your remark that “liberatory intolerance” be used to eliminate white or Afrikaner group identity. National unity will not be built in that way.

Regards

HERMANN GILIOMEE
Dear Hermann

FIRST, the principles underlying our conviction that only a non-racial democratic order can solve our country’s problems.

The distinction between rights and privileges is of fundamental importance, one which in modern political institutions is underwritten by the principles of equality. It means no individual, group, class, caste or status group, by virtue of some incidental factor such as birth, shall in the eyes of the law enjoy rights over and above those enjoyed by fellow citizens and at their expense. Historically, it was the striving to transform those privileges and establish the equality of all citizens before the law that inspired the great democratic revolutions. The establishment of this principle was an important landmark in the creation of a more just political order.

Secondly, democracy. It denotes a complex of political institutions to ensure three basic objectives, in the words of Abraham Lincoln: Government of the people, by the people, for the people.

Against this backdrop we can discuss the track records of African Nationalism and African Nationalism.

Both were a response to British imperialism and colonialism. But the manner in which each responded differed sharply, and this turns on precisely the two issues – equality before the law and democracy. As historians, we can agree that African Nationalism, since Jabavu’s Native Electoral Association to the present, has sought to entrench in SA constitutional usage the principles of equality before the law and democracy.

It leaned heavily on the traditions of European liberalism and the intellectual heritage of the European enlightenment. When in 1923 the ANC adopted its “African Bill of Rights”, it appealed to the authority of the Magna Carta; in 1946/48 to the authority of the Atlantic Charter. The continuities between the Freedom Charter and the other classic documents in this tradition are evident.

The association of African Nationalism and its identification with specifically the traditions of the bourgeois democratic revolution is what distinguishes it from Afrikaner Nationalism. The tradition in the latter has associated with it the opposition to the ideals of equality before the law and democracy. The consistent thread through its history is one claiming differential treatment on the ground of race and ethnic origin. Whether this is the Voortrekkers principle of no equality between master and servant, white and black or the latter-day claims of group rights, it seeks to undermine the notion of juridical equality of citizens. In this respect, the two ideas underlying these two traditions are irreconcilable.

Having espoused ideals that run counter to the bourgeois democratic tradition, it was inevitable that Afrikaner Nationalism’s political ascendency should have the consequences which I refer to as gross violations of human rights: violations of the rights of the individual, violations of civil liberties. It was this anti-modernism, xenophobia and fundamentalist-anti-democratic character of Afrikaner Nationalism that tempted many of its leading figures to flirt and identify with Nazism, the most radical anti-democratic movement of modern times based on notions of racial superiority and the preservation of racial privilege. Thus, one cannot place Afrikaner Nationalism in a par with African Nationalism.

There are moral choices. One can uphold slavery, tyranny or apartheid or oppose it. If we say freedom is better than slavery, we are asserting that it is morally comprehensible to uphold slavery. Thus the struggle in our country is a struggle between good and evil, justice and injustice, democracy and tyranny.

Suwe equivocations about two irreconcilable rights have no place. Opposition to apartheid and the preservation of the colour of both right. To pretend otherwise is to lend an unwarranted legitimacy to a doctrine and practice which is evil. Van Wyk Louw’s liberal credentials notwithstanding, on this score he is being an apologist for tyranny and oppression.

The analogy you draw between the State of Israel and Palistine is an unconvincing argument based on moral blackmail. Zionism, as a movement, in the name of anti-Semitism and its horror in the Holocaust.

One may argue that the Jews of Europe had the right to seek safety and security in their own state. I am not unsympathetic to that view. But by treating the Palestinians so unsympathetically, the Zionist leadership has placed Israel in a morally indefensible position which compels the State of Israel to perpetrate actions similar to those for which the Nazis have been universally condemned.

The Afrikaner Nationalist does not even have a Holocaust to fall back on.

On your second analogy, of Afrikaners being reduced to a helpless minority like the Jews in Nazi Germany, the Jews’ fate in Germany and occupied Europe was not a function of them being a minority. Today in the USA, France and other countries they are a minority as they were in the 1930s and 40s. This does not mean they will inevitably be the victims of genocide. The Holocaust was a consequence of the anti-modernist and anti-democratic doctrines of racial superiority of the other countries where Jews were and even today are a minority in democratic institutions and practices that protect them and other minorities from fascist and racist movements. I hope this will not happen and I hope you as an African in South Africa will not.

It is not by stressing his separateness, by always claiming rights apart from the rest, that the Afrikaner can secure his future. It is rather by finding the numerous points of mutual benefit with specifically the African majority that he will discover security. It is by declaring I am an African in identification with the victims of apartheid that he will dispel tears on the part of the majority that the Afrikaner harbours ill-intentions against them.

I CANNOT make predictions about what will come in the future, but I have confidence in the strength of our non-racial tradition. It is something we have had to fight to maintain on a daily basis, against every sort of opposition.

You may imagine how difficult it is hard for some people who are daily assailed by institutions of white racism, acting on behalf of a government that is exclusively white, which has responsibility to office by the majority of white South Africans. Yet we have consistently waged the struggle and have not wavered in our commitment. Any ANC leadership of the future that might seek to abrogate non-racialism would need to de-institute that majority of the membership into rejecting it.

Tolerance was an important component of democracy for democracy. Voltaire argued that I disagree with what you say but I shall defend to the hilt your right to say it. But during this century we have witnessed the appearance of political doctrines and practices that are fundamentally and radically evil, like Nazism, fascism and racism. Are these deserving of tolerance?

Democracies in Western Europe have given a verdict. In Austria and the FRG, the National Socialist Party is illegal and in the US slavery and its advocacy were placed beyond the political pale in 1860-85. These actions proclaim that such doctrines, because they are radically evil, should be regarded as just one other opinion on the market place of ideas. They are not to be tolerated. Our view is that apartheid, too, is radically evil and its doctrines cannot be tolerated. Hence we endorse the illegality of both the institutions and the advocacy of apartheid.

It is in that spirit that I employ the concept literary intolerance— to denote an intolerance towards which is radically evil. You fear that it will harm the process of nation-building. I submit that without it we would be creating space for a dangerously venomous virus to survive and systematically undermine the process of nation-building by the incitement of racist and ethnic hostilities.

I WAS perhaps fortunate in that I grew up in the Western Cape, a region that has attracted every element of the rich tapestry that is South Africa. I grew up speaking three languages, conscious of the plurality of cultures that make up our country and conversant with its African, European and Asian traditions. These are the great strengths of our country, the raw materials from which we are often unconsciously creating something new.

The emergent South Africa people can already be discerned in the ranks of the democratic movement, where ethnic affiliation, language, religion and race have merged into a new and integrated private sphere of self-determination which binds us — a democracy — into a common future, in our common homeland, South Africa. The door as always is open to the Afrikaner to come home — but as an equal, as a countryman, as an African.

Yours sincerely
PALLO JORDAN
PFP’s Albany branch gets set for series of meetings

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Albany constituency of the Progressive Federal Party is gearing itself up for a series of annual meetings of the party before the end of the month.

The MP for Green Point and PFP spokesman for law and order, Mr Tian van der Merwe, will visit the constituency next week, on February 16 and 17, and will be guest speaker at the annual meeting of the PFP Port Alfred branch on February 16.

The following day he will address students at the Rhodes University campus, and will be available for consultation at the PFP office.

The Albany constituency annual meeting takes place on Monday, February 22, where the guest speaker will be Mr Errol Moorcroft. There will also be a report back on the PFP’s federal council meeting by Professor Ian MacDonald.

The Border regional annual meeting takes place near Stutterheim on February 27 and 28, and will be addressed by the President’s Councillor, Mr Robin Carlisle; the MP for Constantia and chairman of the Cape region, Mr Roger Hulley; and the MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess.

Workshops will cover various topics such as the image of the party, party strategy and involvement in municipal elections. — DDR
The Minister of Foreign Affairs

Commander, Honorable Mr. Speaker -

It has come to my attention that the recent developments in the region have raised significant concerns regarding the security and stability of our allies. I have been advised that urgent actions are necessary to address these issues.

I hereby recommend the following measures:

1. Deployment of additional military personnel to ensure the safety and security of our troops.
2. Immediate assistance to our ally's government to reinforce its defense capabilities.
3. Increased diplomatic efforts to engage with neighboring countries to promote regional cooperation.

I urge the House to consider these recommendations and take the necessary steps to ensure the well-being of our nation and our allies.

Yours sincerely,

The Minister of Foreign Affairs
Treurnicht backs out of debate

The proposed television debate between the Transvaal leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, and the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has been shelved for the time being, SABC news reports.

In a letter to the SABC, Dr Treurnicht gave his reasons for not wanting to take part in the debate now. Mr de Klerk, who originally challenged Dr Treurnicht to a television debate, has agreed unconditionally.

In his reply to the proposals, Dr Treurnicht said one of the reasons was that he had received the proposals too late and had not had time to negotiate.

ELECTIONS

Dr Treurnicht said he was now preparing for the final round of meetings for the by-elections at Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke, and the run-up to the Randfontein by-election.

Dr Treurnicht ends his letter by referring to what he calls Mr de Klerk's "unseavoyr speech and conduct" in the "no-confidence" debate in the House of Assembly.

In the light of this, he said he doubted if a television "no-confidence" debate would make any sense.

In two similar letters to both Dr Treurnicht and Mr de Klerk, proposals were made regarding the chairmanship, the length of the debate, various formats and the date of broadcast.

In his reaction to the SABC proposals, Mr de Klerk indicated certain preferences, but in general agreed unconditionally to a debate with Dr Treurnicht.

Both Dr Treurnicht and Mr de Klerk agreed that their correspondence with the SABC could be made public.

-- Sapa
West should identify progressives in SA

The West needs to become more involved with South Africans seeking to influence the direction of a non-racial and democratic future, the chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Gavin Rety, said yesterday.

He was speaking at a meeting of the Swiss-South African Association in Zurich.

Mr Rety said in South Africa there was broad consensus about an equitable political tem.

"The radical Left wants a populist revolution, after which its leaders will determine the nature of the socio-economic system, apparently on Marxist lines. "The radical Right wants absolute geographic and economic separation between the races. Businessmen can hardly be attracted to either wing. "I think the view is becoming accepted increasingly that the imposition of sanctions is unlikely to add to the quick collapse of the economy."
The claim that the famous battle marked the birth of the Afrikaner nation is ridiculous, says an Afrikaans professor, Johan de Villiers reports.

The latest to do so is Professor Ben Liebenberg of the Unisa history department, who addressed a conference of the South African Historical Association on the “Myths surrounding Blood River and the Vow.”

He says that to him the word myth means an inaccurate version of a past event which is intended to propagate or undermine something occurring in the present.

Three examples

Professor Liebenberg gives three examples:

- The myth that there were no blacks in South Africa when Jan van Riebeeck landed. This is intended to support white claims to the country.

- The myth that the Slagtersnek rebels were given an unjust punishment. This is intended to demonstrate that Afrikaners were repressed by the British authorities.

- The myth that the Xhosa chief Hntza was shot while trying to escape. This is intended to justify the actions of the British authorities and more specifically those of Sir Harry Smith.

Professor Liebenberg says that many myths surround the battle of Blood River and the Vow. He lists these examples:

- Blood River saved the Great Trek.

- Blood River marks the birth of the Afrikaner nation.

- Blood River is a symbol of Christianity’s triumph over the heathen.

- The Vow is binding on all Afrikaners.

- A miracle occurred at Blood River. Arising from this there is the belief that God sides with the Afrikaner nation and God has given the Afrikaner the task of keeping the country white.

Professor Liebenberg says there is no justification for the view that the Great Trek would have failed had the Voortrekkers lost the battle of Blood River. At most, this would have put an end to the trek in Natal, but many of the trekkers were in the Transvaal and Free State.

He says the claim about Blood River marking the birth of the Afrikaner nation has most often been heard in Day of the Vow speeches. Professor Liebenberg says this is ridiculous because no nation can be born from a single battle. The Afrikaner already had a history of nearly two centuries by the time the Great Trek took place, and it cannot be accepted that his desire for independence would have been destroyed by defeat in a single battle.

Viewing Blood River as a triumph for Christianity is rejected for three reasons: it cannot be accepted that military conquest can be seen to further the Saviour’s cause; members of Andries Pretorius’s commando were never intent on converting the Zulus; and the Voortrekkers did little in the half century following the battle to spread the Gospel among blacks.

Professor Liebenberg says: “The statement, often heard, that the battle of Blood River does not celebrate the victory of whites over blacks but that of Christianity over the heathen is without foundation. It is nothing more than a myth which is repeated annually at Day of the Vow celebrations. Spreading Christianity in South Africa has nothing to do with the battle of Blood River or the Voortrekkers, but was the work of missionaries.”

He concludes an analysis of views on who is bound by the Vow with the following words: “Only those who made the Vow. The present generation of Afrikaners are not bound by it. They are not (as has been claimed) committing a sin if they fail to attend Day of the Vow ceremonies.”

Regarding the “myth of the miracle,” Professor Liebenberg mentions that certain historians have claimed that something wonderful and inexplicable took place at Blood River.

One of these wonderful things is that such a small party of Voortrekkers (530 including non-white allies) could defeat 10,000 Zulus. But he points out that the Boers were outnumbered to an even greater extent in other battles, for example Vegkoppie.

Professor Liebenberg concludes: “If the battle of Blood River constituted a miracle because of the difference in numbers, then there are various other and more significant miracles in South African history.”

But this myth about the miracle of Blood River has, says Professor Liebenberg, led to two further myths. They are: that God has sided with the Afrikaner; and that He has called on the Afrikaner Volk to keep South Africa white.

Subjective views

The professor says that referring to the “God of Blood River” makes of Him a “volksgod” (national God). But “God is not exclusive, but universal. The God of Blood River is also the God of Slagtersnek and Italieni and Perdeberg. The God of the Afrikaners is also the God of the English speakers and the Germans and the Zulus.”

Professor Liebenberg says some people claim that the Voortrekkers’ victory at Blood River is proof that God wanted a white civilization in South Africa. “Yet this is against equality between white and black, and that God was not in favour of racial mixing. He concludes: ‘What these people do not understand is that they are merely projecting their own subjective views on God.”
Idasa debate on SA's future scheduled for EL this week

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The former editor of Die Vaderland, Mr Harold Paukendorf, and a Wits University academic active in human rights, Dr David Webster, will address an Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa) debate here on Friday.

The topic of the debate is the political options of white South Africa.

The Border Regional Director of Idasa, Mr Steve Fourie, said he felt the topic of the debate, "Whither White Politics?", was a subject close to the hearts of white South Africans.

"Traditional party politics do not appear to be offering the solutions we need to our problems and there is a great deal of uncertainty among the electorate about the future," he said.

According to an Idasa statement, Mr Paukendorf, the former editor of three newspapers, has spent most of his 25 years in journalism covering politics.

He was the founding editor of both the Financial Gazette in Zimbabwe and the Oggendblad in Pretoria.

He became editor of the Johannesburg daily, Die Vaderland, in 1978, but his critical stance on government policy led to friction with Perskor and led to his being "axed" in 1986, the statement said.

He now runs his own consulting firm and works as a freelance journalist for several publications, including the Sunday Times.

Dr Webster is a founder member of the Detainees Parent’s Support Committee and the Five Freedoms Forum.

As a senior lecturer in the Department of Social Anthropology at Wits, his research has covered a variety of topics including political and socio-economic conditions in black townships and homelands, and comparative African political systems in countries such as Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The five freedoms forum is a new coalition of political, human rights and professional organisations formed to fight to end apartheid.

The head of the Institute for Social and Economic Research at Rhodes University, Prof Peter Vale, will chair the meeting.

The debate is the first of a series of political discussions scheduled to take place in the city this year.
Botha cannot hide SA's predicament says MP

Daily Dispatch Reporter
PORT ALFRED — South Africa is in deeper trouble now than at any stage of its existence, the MP for Greenpoint, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said here last night.

At the PFP Port Alfred's AGM, Mr Van der Merwe said that "the government seems to think that because the lid is on the flow of information, things are quieter, that South Africa is on course for rehabilitation".

"But things are as messy and as difficult as they have ever been," he said.

He added that the government's struggle on the media was more desperate. The economic initiatives the state president had announced at the opening of parliament were motivated because there was nothing else he could announce.

"Mr P.W. Botha has even run out of threats," Mr Van der Merwe stated.

The most significant element of his speech had been the absence of any mention of rights for blacks.

"This presupposes that the issue is dead. Nothing is happening," he said.

The government wants a tame compliant body for blacks. They could participate in the running of the country as long as they toe the line.

Mr Van der Merwe added that part of the process of nation-building should be the participation of more blacks in politics.

The PFP, he said, had a spectacular record and had played a very significant part in persuading the government to get rid of some of its apartheid legislation.

"We are breaking ground which the government has not got the courage to do," he said.

The PFP had paid a price in making themselves unpopular with certain sections of the white electorate, but it was the duty of the PFP to criticise wrongdoings by the South African police and the defence force.

"The government is turning bitterness and tension into violence. It is playing into the hands of the most vicious revolutionaries."

The PFP might not have a role to play in terms of power, privilege and patronage, but they conveyed a worthwhile message as to ideals and philosophy, Mr Van der Merwe said.
The Media

The fight is on

With no moderate party contesting the three
Conservative Party (CP) constituencies —
Standerton, Schweizer-Reneke and later
Randfontein — it is no surprise that
National Party newspapers have launched
an all-out attack on Andries Treurnicht’s CP
(see P110). The main objective is to link the
CP to Eugene Terre‘Blanche’s militant Afri-
kaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB).

Both Beeld and Die Burger splashed head-
tones on their front covers this week, ridicul-
ing Treurnicht for not knowing what was
happening in his party. The two papers re-
ported the AWB’s meddling in the May
general election last year, and produced a
document which (they alleged) CP members
had to sign in exchange for AWB support at
the polls. According to the reports, signatories
to the document pledged their support for the
floorestoat concept as propagated by the
AWB.

This was the last straw for Treurnicht. In
a letter to the chairman of the Media Coun-
cil, the “disgraceful journalistic sleight of
hand perpetrated by Beeld” was condemned
by the CP. The allegations by the paper are a
blatant lie, says chief CP spokesman Clive
Derby-Lewis, adding that deputy AWB
leader, Jan Groenewald, has confirmed that
it was not an AWB document.

Why not complain in a letter to Beeld? “A
letter to Beeld is an exercise in futility,
considering their transparent plan to endea-
vour to discredit the Right,” says Derby-
Lewis.

Meanwhile, letters to the AWB, the
Orangewerks, the Volksdag and the Stu-
lard Foundation (a conservative think-tank)
have already been sent to drum up support.

for the CP’s action against the SABC (Cur-
rent Affairs January 29), says Derby-Lewis.
“We are urging them to take part in the ‘big
switch-off’, that is, to switch off their TV sets
when they object to certain programmes or
adverts or detect bias against the CP.”

Derby-Lewis feels that such a co-ordinat-
ed action will harm the SABC, and that their
advertisers will feel it in the light of the
findings of the “Peepometer” designed to
record viewership.

The concerted attack launched by the pro-
Nat papers on the CP is reminiscent of Die

Terre‘Blanche ... into his
kraal

Burger’s vendetta against Denis Worrall
during the Battle of Helderberg. The feeling
then (and perhaps as the slender 39-vote
Heunis victory suggested) was that the pa-
er’s attack proved to be counter-productive.

We can only hope that the latest outburst
from the Nat propaganda machine will not
stir up more sympathy for the CP and its
surrogates on the Right.
State President's dual role comes under fire

Political Staff

The difference between the two offices of the State President, namely as Head of State and as executive head of Government, came under the spotlight yesterday in a long debate which challenged the neutrality of presiding officers in the House of Assembly.

- Opposition member Mr Tom Langley (CP) said in a private member's motion that Acting Speaker and Chairman of the House Mr P J le Roux should vacate his office.

- The Conservative Party disapproved of the way Mr le Roux named CP deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg last week in a process which led to his suspension from the Assembly for five days.

- Mr Langley said his party also objected to Mr le Roux's recent hearing points of order when naming Dr Hartzenberg.

- The third leg of the motion cast doubt on the neutrality of Mr le Roux as presiding officer as he had distributed "party political material" on his official letterhead as Chairman of the House of Assembly.

The motion arose out of the incident in which Dr Hartzenberg said President Botha knew there was truth in the allegations that National Party MPs had offered R10 000 bribes to Labour Party MPs in an effort to win support for a postponement of a general election.

Mr le Roux, acting as Speaker, ruled that Dr Hartzenberg had reflected on the integrity of the State President and the process of naming and suspension were activated against Dr Hartzenberg.

'Failed to distinguish'

"The Honourable Acting Speaker failed to distinguish between the State President as Head of State and the State President as head of the Government and leader of the National Party," said Mr Langley.

"As head of Government the State President can come into this House to take part and in this capacity he can tackle his opponents with the tongue, bore them through with his eyes but he must be prepared to do this as an equal to other members and as such be censured."

- The State President could not demand special protection in this role, said Mr Langley.

- Leader of the House Mr F W de Klerk replied to this point saying: "Among equals, the State President is the most important man in this system."

- While the Progressive Federal Party and the National Democratic Movement did not side with the terms of the CP motion they registered amendments also expressing displeasure in Mr le Roux's conduct.

Chief Whip of the PFP Mr John Malcomes said it was unacceptable that the State President and Cabinet Ministers should be afforded more protection by the presiding officer than that given ordinary members.

The CP motion was defeated and an NP motion of confidence in Mr le Roux was passed.

The House of Assembly yesterday passed a motion calling for an inquiry into the truth of claims quoted by Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, the deputy leader of the Conservatives, that National Party MPs were probably guilty of bribery.

He had also claimed that the State President had been aware of the allegations, but had refused to take action.

UNANIMOUS

The motion, proposed by the Leader of the House, Mr F W de Klerk, and accepted with only one "no" in a voice vote, which was supported by the CP as "second best" after its own motion on the same subject was defeated earlier.

The CP chief whip Mr Frank le Roux said Mr de Klerk's motion was an obvious attempt to shield their "partner in the coalition government" the Rev Allan Hendrickse, who was originally quoted in the press as having made the bribery claims to disadvantage and blacken the name of Dr Hartzenberg further.

Dr Hartzenberg, he said, had already been named in the House and punished by being expelled.

Now a select committee, to form part of a joint committee, was to be appointed to investigate the correctness or otherwise of the allegations that he had made and of his quotations.

This could lead to a further detrimental finding against him.

Mr de Klerk said the Government believed the first priority was to establish the facts of the matter.

The fact that his motion limited itself to this aim did not prejudice any action that might be taken afterwards in the light of those facts.

The correct order of procedure would be to find out the truth and then decide who if anyone should be punished to protect the honour of Parliament.

A broadening of the mandate of the committee was not necessary.

An amendment by PFP leader Mr Colin Eglinton that the committee also report on any breach of privilege committed by any person in the affair was defeated.

Speaking earlier on a motion by Mr le Roux that a committee be appointed to investigate alleged breach of privilege by Mr Hendrickse and Rapport writer Mr J Vosloo in connection with statements and reports on the bribery last November, Mr de Klerk asked why the CP had not raised the matter earlier.

SMALL POLITICS

It was only after Dr Hartzenberg had been expelled from the House that they were now trying to make "small politics" and repair the damage that the expulsion had caused.

The first time he had been aware of the allegations was when the Dr Hartzenberg raised the matter in Parliament. He did not have time to go through opposition newspapers looking for material in the Personal Affairs, as the CP did.

If any NP member was guilty of bribery, strong action would be taken against him. The NP would not tolerate such a thing.

Mr Eglinton, who said Mr le Roux's motion was too narrow and too prescribed, proposed as an amendment that the committee also report on any breach of privilege in relation to the matter.

DEFAULT

He said the President was in default in his responsibility to his party, his Government and as Head of State in that he had been aware of press reports on the bribery allegations two months ago but had not then announced an inquiry.

Mr le Roux's motion was inappropriate as it dealt only with two individuals. Mr Eglinton's amendment and Mr le Roux's motion were both defeated.

- The House of Delegates yesterday adopted a motion calling for an inquiry into allegations.

- The Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, moved that a select committee be appointed to form part of a joint committee to inquire into and report on "the correctness or otherwise" of the allegations. - Sapa.
Stop this harassment — call to Treurnicht

JOHANNESBURG. — Pastor Ray McCauley, of the Rhema Church in Randburg, has called on Dr Andries Treurnicht to tell members of his Conservative Party to stop harassing Christian schools in Vereeniging and Springs.

Pastor McCauley's appeal follows action by a CP town councillor in Vereeniging, Mr C Botha, who is campaigning for the closure of Kingdom School because it is multiracial.

And in Springs two councillors have voiced their opposition to the Word of Life Christian School — also a multiracial school.

Said Pastor McCauley: "I am appalled at the attitude of some of the Conservative Party members towards these Christian schools. I believe that these schools, because they are multiracial, can contribute significantly towards solving some of the problems facing our nation.

"I call on Dr Treurnicht as leader of the CP and as a Christian minister to stop this harassment of Christian schools. I find it extremely difficult to harmonise this persecution by people who claim to have the same Christian values that we have.

"The Word of God is quite clear on racism — it condemns it. Our church and member churches like those in Springs and Vereeniging have taken positive steps to promote racial harmony by opening Christian schools, where children are not indoctrinated and prejudiced by perverted traditions.

"I view this persecution of Christian schools by the CP as a threat to religious freedom and expression in South Africa. I hope that Dr Treurnicht, as a responsible leader, will put an end to this mindless harassment," said Pastor McCauley. — Sapa
Church asks CP to stop harassment.
New party dismissed by Malan

PLANS by Denis Worrell's Independent Movement to launch a new political party next month were scornfully dismissed yesterday by Wynand Malan's rival National Democratic Movement (NDM).

The NDM — many of whose supporters were on the same side as Worrell during the general election of May 6 — said in a statement yesterday that while the former ambassador had a “good right” to launch a new party, “we do not believe in its viability.”

This was because the new party, provisionally called the Independent Party, was based in the “traditional idiom” of white opposition politics.

The statement said: “It is in a sense a type of club politics, which is popular within the narrow confines of the members, drawn from a narrow sector of the market.

“It has neither the breadth nor the depth, nor does it break ground in terms of its direction.

“It does not address the growing desire to search for new ways out of the cul de sac in which South African politics finds itself.”

The NDM said it was deliberately pursuing a course of creating “a new political culture based on the belief that parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics are both part of a bigger whole.”

The founding meeting of the Independent Party will be held in the Somerset West Town Hall on March 17. A launching congress would be held at a later date in Durban.

The new party will be open to all South Africans who accepted the draft statement of principles drawn up by the Independent Movement.
Non-violent change in SA is already a reality

LONDON — It was quite untrue to claim that non-violent strategies could not bring about change in South Africa, the executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman, said here today.

In remarks prepared for delivery this morning at a conference organised by the worldwide consultancy group, Business International, Mr Kane-Berman said that at least six important policy changes in South Africa had come about or were well under way as a result of non-violent strategies:

- The steady erosion of the industrial colour bar.
- The steady erosion of educational apartheid.
- Continuing and widening social desegregation.
- The statutory recognition of black trade union rights.
- The steady erosion of the Group Areas Act.
- The abolition of most influx control laws.

It was untrue to claim, as some people did, that non-violent strategies had failed to bring about change, and that it was therefore justified or necessary to turn to violence.

Mr Kane-Berman said the Government was only one of the actors involved in change. In many cases, he said, change had been brought about by others, and the Government had had to follow suit. For example, the Government gave official recognition to black trade unions only after unions and employers had started signing wage agreements irrespective of the Government's wishes.

The Group Areas Act was being eroded not because the Government wanted this but because black people were moving into white areas despite the fact that the Act made this illegal.

Mr Kane-Berman said that the lesson of the violent disturbances in South Africa in 1960, 1976, and more recently was that violence did not threaten the Government's hold on power. However, he said, the Soweto upheavals had jolted both business and the Government out of their complacency with regard to conditions in black townships.

Mr Kane-Berman said: "Obviously non-violent tactics and strategies do not automatically work. They have to be well thought out and questions of timing and relative bargaining power have to be considered, but their viability is beyond question. What is still open to question is how successful such strategies will be in the field of political negotiation."
PFP man emigrates over son's army service

Leading educationist and former Progressive Federal Party provincial councillor for Johannesburg North, Mr Peter Nixon, is to emigrate to Australia with his family in May.

Mr Nixon said today the decision to emigrate had been difficult but was made largely because the family was not prepared in principle to allow their son, now in Standard 8, to do military service.

"This is not because of fear but because of the role of the army and what it does," Mr Nixon said. To agree to military service would contradict everything he believed in and had worked for.

The move was not urgent but had to be made quickly as Australian emigration restrictions meant he could not apply after the age of 45, which he reached this year.

"I feel like anybody leaving a country where his family has been for a long time — very sore," he added. The family would live in Sydney.

Mr Nixon served as PFP spokesman on education on the provincial council from 1974 to 1986.
Testing the links

Strained relations between KwaZulu and Natal face a stern test this week when the Joint Executive Authority (JEA) meets to discuss the provision of services in the black shacklands surrounding Durban.

The debate will require cool heads. The politically intractable nature of the subject, continuing violence in Natal’s capital city, Maritzburg, and damaging talk that KwaZulu may pull out of the fledgling JEA are just some of the elements which have combined to raise the political temperature.

Another is the fact that service infrastructure is properly the business of a regional services council (RSC) — absent in Durban because KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has refused to participate, arguing that KwaZulu was not consulted. This has become a sore point between the KwaZulu Legislative Authority and the Natal Provincial Administration, the two parties to the JEA.

The absence of an RSC has obliged the JEA to undertake the delicate task of forward planning of services in what is termed the Durban Functional Region (DFR) by the Durban municipality. The DFR includes KwaMashu and Umlazi and also the vast shack settlements, some within “white” Natal and some in KwaZulu territory surrounding the “formal” city limits.

By comparison with the 387,000 whites living within the city boundaries, about 1.7m blacks live in the DFR and the explosive growth of informal housing in this area makes Durban one of the fastest growing cities in the world.

It now seems increasingly likely that Buthelezi hopes to bend the JEA into performing the functions of an RSC and thus save political face without jeopardising the living circumstances of his constituents.

Whether his partners in the JEA allow this is another matter. There are increasing signs that the NPA will not accommodate what is regarded as politicking by Buthelezi. In any event, the resolution of the ballooning housing shortage and associated service problems will require considerable capital not yet committed. The deadlocked RSC was, of course, intended not only to administer services, but to levy the funds for their creation.

It is unlikely, therefore, that the JEA will itself undertake to finance, commission and operate services in the area. It is more likely to agree that this is properly the function of either an RSC, or, to save face for Buthelezi, an RSC by another name.
Pretoria, Maputo, 1988

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — South Africa's relations with Mozambique nose-dived last night as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, signalled a new hard-line approach towards its black neighbours.

Mr. Botha said South Africa was no longer prepared to include Mozambique in a Southern African "summit" until it made fundamental changes.

After South Africa's tough statement on Zimbabwe, and its continued military presence in Angola, this appears to signal a hardening of attitudes.

This could have serious repercussions for neighbouring states.

Mr. Botha's statement was prompted by remarks by the Mozambican head of state, President Chissano.

Mr. Chissano said South Africa's offer to participate in a Southern African "summit" was pointless until there had been further changes in South Africa.
NDM dismisses Worrall’s ‘club politics’

Political Correspondent

Plans by Dr Denis Worrall’s Independent Movement to launch a new political party next month were scornfully dismissed yesterday by Mr Wynand Malan’s rival National Democratic Movement (NDM).

The NDM — many of whose supporters were on the same side as Dr Worrall during the May 6 general election — said in a statement yesterday that while the former ambassador had a “good right” to launch a new party, “we do not believe in its viability”.

House of Assembly. — The New Republic Party should beware of “body snatchers” and be allowed to die with dignity, Mr Renier Schoeman (NP Umhlanga) said yesterday.

NRP members should join the government, he said during debate, as there were reservations in the party about joining forces with Dr Denis Worrall’s new Independent Party.

The new party, provisionally called the Independent Party, was based in the “traditional idiom” of white opposition politics.

The statement said: “It is in a sense a type of club politics, which is popular within the narrow confines of the members, drawn from a narrow sector of the market. “It has neither the breadth nor the depth, nor does it break ground in terms of its direction. “It does not address the growing desire to search for new ways out of the cul de sac in which South African politics finds itself.”

The NDM said it was deliberately pursuing a course of creating “a new political culture based on the belief that parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics are both part of a bigger whole”.

The founding meeting of the Independent Party will be held in the Somerset West Town Hall on March 17. A launching congress would be held at a later date in Durban. The new party will be open to all South Africans who accept the statement of principles of the Independent Movement.
TV POLITICAL DEBATE

The postponement this week by Conservative Party (CP) leader Andries Treurnicht of a planned TV debate with Transvaal NP leader F W de Klerk was a tactical move to avoid falling into what may have been an SABC propaganda trap — according to CP sources.

They emphasise that Treurnicht has not shied away from debating against De Klerk, but wants more say in drawing up the rules and choosing the chairman and time.

Treurnicht apparently called a postponement because he did not receive a letter that he learnt had been sent. The letter proposed February 22 as the date for the debate and, it is understood, suggested SABC political editor, André le Roux, and special correspondent with particular responsibility for reporting on PW Botha, Johan Pretorius, as chairmen. Both the date and chairman were unacceptable to Treurnicht.

He says it is pointless setting a date before the rules of the debate and an acceptable chairman have been finalised: “As far as I’m concerned, the debate is still on and I am waiting for alternative dates.”

The CP has serious reservations about the political bias of SABC reporting and is currently involved in a series of negotiations to try to resolve the problem (Current affairs, January 29).

It is understood that the party will propose, as a condition for the debate, that selected segments are not used later as “news” in an attempt to score points against the CP.
SA ruled by politics of fear says academic

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — South Africa was ruled by the politics of fear, a Wits University academic, Doctor David Webster, said at an Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) meeting here last night.

Speaking on the topic Whither white politics, Dr Webster said the South African Government used television and radio to demonise its legitimate opposition, which made constructive debate hard.

Dr Webster said the white population was polarised and confused, according to recent trends, using the last election as an example.

"Despite the shift to the right, many Afrikaner intellectuals broke from the National Party," he said.

Many English speakers voted for the NP because the FPF shifted to a less conservative stance on the question of security.

Dr Webster also said that national politics had reached a "stalemate" and that most of the government reform policies were "little more than window dressing".

"The tri-cameral parliament has produced bankrupt policies, and its cumbersome bureaucracy threatens to bankrupt our economy."

He said a vast majority of black South Africans did not believe in the legitimacy of the government, but did not have the power to change it.

"The United Democratic Front and the African National Congress are popular among the blacks and enjoy a large amount of support and legitimacy, but they are years away from facing the government at the negotiating table, let alone winning their liberation."

Dr Webster said South Africa needed a "dramatic" new dimension in politics.

He said the breaking down of the differences between parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics was one of the first steps to true reform.

"It is essential to mobilise for one major cause at the moment — negotiation," he said.

"The government must be forced to recognise that it is tearing the country apart and that peace is urgently needed."

He said it was the responsibility of all South Africans to put pressure on the authorities to begin the process of negotiation — not with "self-elected puppets" but with all organisations which enjoy popular support.

The other speaker at the meeting, former editor of Die Vaderland and currently a Sunday paper columnist, Mr Harold Parendorf, said the ANC and the UDF would have to be negotiated with eventually.

Mr Parendorf said during question time that the Freedom Charter was a "very important document" and would have to be addressed at some stage.
The Financial Mail report stated that the government took action to curb the growing of the

"It's time for action!" the report continued. "The president himself has taken steps to prevent the spread of the virus."

However, another report published in The Sunday Mail claimed that the government was not doing enough.

The president responded: "I have always believed in the power of unity. Whenever we face challenges, we must stand together."

In response, the opposition leader accused the government of neglecting the needs of the people.

"The people are suffering and the government is not doing enough," said the leader of the opposition.

The talks between the government and the opposition continued, but progress was slow.

President V. Thabo Mbeki spoke to the nation, appealing for unity and cooperation.

"Let us work together to overcome this crisis," he said.

The government announced measures to combat the virus, including travel restrictions and a ban on large gatherings.

The opposition called for more comprehensive measures to be taken.

"We need a comprehensive plan," said the opposition leader.

The situation remained tense, with both sides calling for action.

Secrets From The Nat

Caucus claimed ban

Talk of PM style banned

By Anthony Johnson
NRP is set to throw in the towel

BY LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

The ailing New Republic Party has set itself firmly on a path that will finally see the party's disappearance from the political stage.

The party's most important provincial body, its Natal head committee, yesterday recommended that the party dissolve.

The logic has been under discussion in the NRP for some time among its top members, but the party has repeatedly shielded from the final decision.

A statement by the NRP's Natal chairman, Mr Duncan McGregor, granted dispensation to its members to participate in any way in the formation of Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Party in Somerset West on March 17.

Boost

The Natal decision will be discussed at an NRP federal congress on March 26. Observers expect this congress to endorse the Natal decision. The move is a boost for Dr Worrall's plans. He intends to establish a party that can attract disenchanted National Party voters. He viewed NRP voters as an important "first catch" in this process.

Dr Worrall left on an overseas visit yesterday and was not available for comment.

The NRP move and its effects will also spur rumblings in the Progressive Federal Party.

Several leading members of the PFP have been agitating in party ranks for closer alignment with Dr Worrall and others in a bid to create greater unity in opposition ranks to the left of the Government.

The PFP rebels have regarded the party's "old guard" leadership, headed by party boss Mr Colin Eglinton, as stumbling blocks to such an alignment.

Pressure

The PFP's federal council met in Cape Town yesterday with opposition realignment as the main point on its agenda.

But several council members, travelling to Cape Town on the pressure to force Mr Eglinton to make way for a new leader, opposed sources indicated that Mr Zac de Beer was re-emerging as a candidate for the leadership.

Dr De Beer is the party's chairman of finance and has denied that he is interested in the leadership.
Whites in Natal cities support Indaba — survey

“Real need to upgrade and improve conditions” in squatter settlements - 86 percent agree, nine percent disagreeing and five percent undecided.

There was some shift in attitude, however, when respondents were asked whether the “cities and towns of Natal should use some of their resources” to provide basic facilities to squatter settlements, but opinion remained overwhelmingly positive - 77 percent “Yes” as opposed to 19 percent “No”.

When asked whether they would be prepared to accept a two to three percent increase in rates to finance the provision of such facilities, there was a further slippage in respondents’ agreement, but still a majority positive verdict - 42 percent “Yes” as opposed to 38 percent “No”.

Other findings of the survey showed that 34 percent of white voters in the region supported the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba proposals, compared with only 13 percent who opposed them.

There also showed majority support for the Indaba from Independent, PF and NP voters.

The majority of respondents - 40 percent - said they would support the NP in a general election.

Council taken to court

By STAN MHLONGO

FORMER Lekoa town clerk NP Louw, sacked by the council three days before Christmas last year, has taken the matter to the Industrial Council.

Louw said the matter was expected to be brought before the court next month.

He claimed he felt out of favour with the council and was sacked after the suspension of the head of Lekoa municipal police, Captain N De Bruyn.

"Inevitably our critics will, without any scientific justification, seek to dismiss the survey results. However, it should be pointed out that the method of sample selection used, known as Random Stratified Sampling, is exactly the same as that employed by the Human Sciences Research Council in their surveys, many of which are commissioned by government.

"Since the survey was conducted in areas which rank among the most highly-populated in the province, the results may be considered representative of majority urban white thinking in the province," he said.

Other findings included an analysis of respondents’ opinions on squatter settlements in and around Natal’s cities and towns.

There was almost complete consensus among respondents that there was a real need to upgrade and improve conditions in squatter settlements - 86 percent agreeing, nine percent disagreeing, and five percent undecided.

There was some shift in attitude, however, when respondents were asked whether the “cities and towns of Natal should use some of their resources” to provide basic facilities to squatter settlements, but opinion remained overwhelmingly positive - 77 percent “Yes” as opposed to 19 percent “No”.

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There also showed majority support for the Indaba from Independent, PF and NP voters.

The majority of respondents - 40 percent - said they would support the NP in a general election.
PFP to run for all three Houses

Mr Colin Eglin to decide on the mechanics and timing of implementing the party's decision.

However, the PFP's federal council also reaffirmed that the tricameral Parliament was "inadequate" and resolved to use all means to end apartheid and fight for a "non-racial democracy."

In a statement the council said the political polarization and militarization of South African society posed a threat and resolved to co-operate with like-minded political groupings wherever possible.

A committee comprising Mr Eglin, Dr Zac de Beer and Mr Errol Moorecroft was formed to do this.

Meanwhile, the New Republic Party (NRP) took yet another step towards its final disappearance at the weekend when the party's Natal head committee recommended that the party dissolve.

The Natal decision is expected to be ratified when the NRP's federal congress is held next month.

The Natal committee also gave the green light for remaining NRP members to link up with Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Party, which will have its founding meeting in Somerset West on March 17 and will be formally launched at a congress in Durban at a later date.
SA shakes its fist

THE South African Government has warned the African National Congress and the Front Line states, saying: "Enough is enough, next time we send in our troops."

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, were reacting to last week's rocket attack on a farmhouse on the banks of the Limpopo River, and to the attack on a branch of First National Bank at Oshakati, Namibia.

Mr. Pik Botha effectively declared South Africa's regional détente policy was dead.

And General Malan vowed to "eliminate" the ANC wherever it may be.

Certainly, the next time terrorists crossed the border, South Africa would take follow-up action, he said. — Own Correspondent.
Pik promises
election fight
on group areas

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The National Party was entering the general municipal elections with a commitment to implementing proposed changes to the Group Areas Act, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said at the weekend.

The government stood firm on the President's Council recommendation to render "open" status to selected areas, as well as on giving developers the choice to determine the status of new developments, Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha, Johannesburg leader of the NP, spoke at a party function to announce the names of its first 31 candidates for the Johannesburg City Council in the third-tier elections scheduled for October 26.

He said it was not certain whether the proposed changes to the Group Areas Act would be implemented during the present session of Parliament.

He said the NP was determined to gain control of SA's biggest city and was planning to place candidates in each of the 51 wards. The full complement of candidates would be announced at a later date.

Mr Botha said the politicization of local government through the devolution of power to third-tier administration and the introduction of regional services councils had irrevocably politicized municipal elections.

NP leader in the council Mr Danie van Zyl, nominated to stand in Linden, said the NP had been ruling the council in coalition with the Independent Ratepayers' Association (IRA) for the past 10 years. "We hope to have full control at the elections," he said.

Mr Cecil Long, nominated in Robertsham, became the first IRA member to join NP ranks.

Although other IRA members had indicated they might join the NP, no further announcements had been made, Mr Van Zyl said.

At the moment the NP holds 17 seats in the Johannesburg city council, the IRA seven and the Progressive Federal Party 20. The candidates are: Dr Frikkie Uys, Mr Danie van Zyl, Ms Nan Roberts, Mr Ian MacPherson, Mr André du Plessis, Mr Arthur Faulkner, Ms Julia Coetzee, Mr Eddie Venter, Mr Johan Fick, Ms Mariëta Marx, Mr Eddie Jones, Mr Jan van Blerk, Mr Hein Kruger, Mr Rupert Korb, Ms Christine Burgess, Ms Desiree Simpson, Mr Daryl Swanepoel, Mr Richard MacArthur, Mr Henry Molowitz, Mr Koos Roets, Mr Kevin Wearing, Mr Jan Burger, Mr Rene Lion-Cachet, Mr Chris de Wet, Dr Petrus Pretorius, Mr Cecil Long, Mr Ernie Fabel, Mr Danie de Waal, Mr Jacobus Pleinuur, Ms Linda Lewis, and Mr Willie Jansen van Rensburg.
Drug smuggler’s Cape spree

By CLARE HARPER

CONVICTED Italian drug smuggler Roberto Palazzolo went on a property-buying spree in the Cape. He purchased a Franschhoek farm and a house on Clifton beach.

It was established yesterday that Palazzolo bought an 80-hectare Franschhoek farm, La Terra de Luce, for more than R5 million during his year-long stay in South Africa, when he should have been serving time in a Swiss prison.

He also bought a much-needed house of Clifton’s Third Beach, a R400 000 house in Bantry Bay, a 120-hectare farm in Elim, a house in Elim and a hunting lodge in Namibia.

The manager of the 120-hectare Roland farm, Mr. Bush Vorster, said the Cape Times yesterday that Palazzolo, 40, had started negotiations on the farm, where he hoped to retire.

Palazzolo, who was deported from South Africa earlier this month, is now completing a seven-year prison term in a Swiss jail for complicity in heroin smuggling.

- R5-m Franschhoek farm
- R200 000 Clifton house
- Home in Bantry Bay
- Hunting lodge in Namibia

The police are investigating the circumstances surrounding his entry into South Africa after being given Christmas leave from prison in 1988 from which he failed to return.

According to Mr Vorster, the son of Mr. David Bush Vorster, the past owner of La Terra de Luce for 20 years, Palazzolo bought a half-share of the farm in 1986 and bought the rest in December.

The farm is one of the biggest exporters of pulses in the country. Mr Vorster said.

Palazzolo installed himself alone with his priceless antique furniture in the farmhouse, which is a 120-year-old replica of the original house in Italy, in June last year.

Mr Vorster said that Palazzolo was a newcomer to farming and had stayed on at La Terra De Luce farming for himself and Palazzolo's brother, Mr Walter Vorster, would soon be taking over the management of the farm from him, Mr Vorster said.

He rejected reports that Palazzolo was involved in either heroin smuggling or the Mafia.

"He is not the type of man, he is harmless, he is not a man of violence," Mr Vorster said.

Mr Vorster said Palazzolo's "lease" from the Swiss jail: "He was not nearly as ill in Switzerland — he could do what he wanted, he was free to go about..."

"There was no concrete evidence against him. He had made a death threat. He did not do anything that would be regarded as an offence in South Africa."

Mr Vorster said his family were looking after the house until Palazzolo "cleared up" matters.

Our correspondent reports that a spokesman for the Swiss police said Palazzolo was originally arrested in April 1984 on charges of smuggling heroin from the US.

The "Pizza Connection", smashed in that year, was involved in a R100 million smuggling racket.

Palazzolo was wanted by Swiss police not just for money-laundering, but because he was a convicted member of the infamous drug-smuggling racket.
SA Govt has ended reform — Buthelezi

ULUNDI. — Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday accused the government of abandoning its reform programme while pretending blacks were responsible for the lack of progress.

He also laid down the condition that, unless the government accepted the reality of a black majority in South Africa, he would not negotiate with it.

He told Inkatha's central committee in his presidential address that the "whole white political machine" was geared to trouncing the Conservative Party in October's nationwide municipal elections.

"National issues and fundamental reform are being put on the back burners by the government as they marshall their forces to cope with the 'broedertwis' which has now broken out in Afrikanerdom," the KwaZulu Chief Minister said.

He said Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, had pandered to the far right by slating the KwaZulu-Natal Indaba's constitutional proposals.

Mr Buthelezi said this meant a rejection of the fact of a black majority. He added that if Inkatha was willing to negotiate with the government despite this, it would be trampled on by the history of black politics.

"We have to make a stand on this issue," he said. "It is so fundamental that we must establish the reality of there being a black majority as an absolute precondition for negotiation." — Sapa.
PFP to fight for seats in all Houses of Parliament

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The PFP resolved yesterday to go into direct competition with coloured and Indian parties in parliament.

The 60-member federal council of the party, which met in Cape Town at the weekend, decided that the time was ripe for participation in the House of Representatives and House of Delegates.

Asked if this meant the PFP would field candidates in all three Houses in the next general election, the chairman of the federal council, Mr Ken Andrew, said this could well be the case.

The PFP decision to broaden the party’s political horizons could well spark a wave of unprecedented rivalry among already fractious opposition parties to the left of government.

The move follows a 1983 decision by the federal congress of the PFP which mandated the federal council to decide when and how the party should participate in all three Houses of Parliament.

In the past the council had shied away from making a definitive decision but finally decided to take the plunge at the weekend meeting to discuss possible opposition re-alignment.

It will now fall to the PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglinton, to decide on the mechanics and timing of implementing the party’s decision to fire on all three cylinders in the tricameral system.

However, the PFP’s federal council also reaffirmed at the weekend that the government’s tricameral parliament was “inadequate” and resolved to use all means at its disposal to end apartheid and fight for a “non-racial democracy” in South Africa.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the federal council also noted the “serious threat” being posed by the growing political polarisation and militarisation of South African society, and resolved to forge cooperation with like-minded political groupings wherever possible.

To this end the PFP decided to set up a committee comprising Mr Eglinton, Dr Zac de Beer and Mr Errol Moorcroft.

Meanwhile, the New Republic Party (NRP) took yet another step towards its formal dis- appearance at the weekend when the party’s Natal head committee recommended that the party dissolve.

The Natal decision is expected to be ratified when the NRP’s federal congress is held next month.

The Natal committee also gave the green light for remaining NRP members to link up with Dr Denis Worrall’s Independent Party which will have its founding meeting in Somerset West on March 17 and will be formally launched at a congress in Durban at a later date.
Protest banner was work of AWB

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) has accepted full responsibility for a large banner strung across the front of the Voortrekker Monument early yesterday and said it was the only way it hid of drawing attention to demands for a "boere volksstaat".

The banner, quoting a verse of Die Stem, is believed to be one of a series of protest actions planned against the Government's announcement to privatise several State corporations.

The AWB's leader, Mr Eugene Terreblanche, is scheduled to lead a "volksaamtrek" at the Skhief Hall on Saturday.

The Monument Council ordered the immediate removal of the banner.

The AWB's action has angered the Administrator of the Transvaal and chairman of the Monument Council, Mr Willem Grywagen, who has condemned it as "improper".

In a statement approved by Mr Terreblanche yesterday, the AWB's press and liaison secretary, Mr PW Bingle, said the group had no other means to put over its case in spite of repeated requests in respect of their "justified demand for a volksstaat".

He said the AWB had too much respect for the monument to want to damage it in any way.

"We did not even consider for a moment writing anything on the monument, and the fact that the slogan was on a banner and was put up at great risk — even the possible loss of life — confirms this and our seriousness." — Sapa.
GRAHAMSTOWN — Until blacks are accommodated in the constitution in a way which was acceptable to them, any future constitution would not enjoy legitimacy and South Africans would remain at square one.

This was said last night at the annual meeting of the Albany Constituency of the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) by the former MP for Albany, Mr Errol Moorcroft.

Until apartheid in every form and guise — whether it be the old fashioned apartheid of “blankees alleen” or the new mode of “own affairs” — was rooted out, there could be no long term peace or stability, he said.

The PFP’s involvement in politics had served to humanise South African society and persuade South Africans of the folly of apartheid and provide a vision, Mr Moorcroft said.

“Despite the vicious smear campaign against us by the government, the party was able to claim the support of about 3000 000 white South Africans in the last election.”

MR MOORCROFT

Every reformist step taken by the government had been a step taken in the direction of the PFP rather than in the direction of Verwoerd.

“We have been proved right. The government has been proved wrong in almost every sphere in which it has been involved,” he said.

A strong principled opposition had fearlessly exposed and fought the government’s radical excesses and continually posed a viable alternative policy.

But the constitution was still based on racial differentiation and racial domination.

“We have been told that the attempts to achieve what we are attempting to achieve, in the promotion of an apartheid system and its destruction, then can reasonably ask them to pursue their strategies unhindered by us, they allow us to pursue our strategies unhindered by them.

There appears to be a willingness by extra-parliamentary parties to put participatory politics on the table for discussion,” Mr Moorcroft said.

In ideological terms, the government was now at its most bankrupt, the financial chairman of the Albany Constituency, Professor Ian Mac Donald, said.

He was reporting on the meeting of the PFP Federal Council.

He said two major issues had emerged.

The first was the participation of the PFP in the Houses of Represent-
PW has abandoned reform—Buthelezi

PRETORIA—The State President, Mr. P. W. Botha, had abandoned his reform programme, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi told the University of Pretoria students yesterday.

Addressing the Students’ Representative Council Forum, Chief Buthelezi said that although he was ready to negotiate about the future of the country, real negotiations had not even begun. The government only negotiated with whom it wished he said, and there was still no negotiating agenda to which both blacks and whites could subscribe.

Regional Services Councils and black city states, which would affect millions of blacks, were about to be foisted on them without any consultations whatsoever.

Afrikaners were becoming increasingly polarised with the “broedertuin”, while blacks were becoming increasingly radicalised.

People who still wished to negotiate were facing “hideous forces of destruction” from those who did not want negotiations to succeed.

The only precondition he would set for negotiations would be that the agenda be based on a commitment to normalise South Africa as a modern, Western-type multi-party industrial democracy.

It was imperative, he said, that young Afrikaners in particular put pressure on the government to come to the negotiating table before black and white “scorched earth” forces collided head-on. — Sapa
AWB strings up volksstaat banner across monument

PRETORIA — The Afrikaner Weerstandsbevordering (AWB) yesterday accepted full responsibility for a large banner strung across the front of the Voortrekker Monument and said it was the only way they had of drawing attention to their demands for a "Boere Volksstaat".

The banner, quoting a verse of the national anthem, Die Stem, is believed to be one of a series of protest actions planned against the government's announcement to privatise several state corporations.

The Monument Council ordered the immediate removal of the banner, and the action by the AWB has infuriated the Administrator of the Transvaal and chairman of the Monument Council, Mr Willem Cruyzen, who has slammed it as "improper".

He questioned what the organisation hoped to gain by such conduct: "The action we will take depends on the report-back we receive from the monument superintendent," he said.

In a statement yesterday the AWB said they had no other means to put over their case in spite of repeated requests in respect of its "justified demand for a volksstaat".

He said the AWB had too much respect for the monument to want to damage it in any way.

The banner was strung during the early hours of yesterday and covered about half of the 40m-high monument.

Sapa
CP, like UDF, adds to conflict — de Villiers

Political Staff

The Conservative Party, like the United Democratic Front, was contributing to increased radicalism and conflict in South Africa, said Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of the Budget, in the House of Assembly.

Replying to the second-reading debate on the own affairs mini-budget yesterday, Dr de Villiers said the reason for the increasing extremism of the CP was the growing influence upon it of the AWB.

The CP embraced this fascist organisation and it seemed more than a coincidence that there were significant similarities between the Nazi party's list of guiding principle earlier this century and the AWB's list, said Dr de Villiers.

He devoted his entire reply to the subject and gave an analysis of the "warped" religious symbolism in the AWB flag.

The CP not only defended and identified with the AWB but accepted the inclusion of AWB members in the CP caucus.

"We have a fascist organisation in our midst and the CP embraces it," said Dr de Villiers.

Dr Dawie de Villiers

CP leader Dr A P Treurnicht justified resistance and violence as a means to achieve the goal of a white fatherland in the same way that the UDF justified these means to reach its goals.

Delica otherwise stated, political comment in the type by H W Tyens, content approved by R G Anderson and J M Patten, and political cartoons by D Anderson, all of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg
Idasa won't lie down and die

A NY attempt by the government to halt foreign funding for the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) would seriously undermine the organisation's work.

Mr Wayne Mitchell, Idasa's national co-ordinator, acknowledged this very week. But he goes on to stress that such an attack by the government would not succeed in dealing a death blow to the institute.

"About 80 percent of our funding comes from foreign sources, so if the government makes use of the Allied Apartheid Organizations Act to restrict that, we would be seriously affected.

"But we would then just have to cut our garments according to our cloth. We haven't exercised any great effort at internal fundraising and that's being considered now as a counter move," said Mitchell.

A pragmatic approach to theory problems seems to be characteristic of 27-year-old Mitchell, who has been with Idasa since its inception more than a year ago. Before that, the political science graduate from the University of Port Elizabeth (UPE) worked as a senior personnel consultant at General Motors, where he was involved in the implementation of the Sal orders.

He is convinced the security police are behind the government's attempt to reduce foreign funding.

General Jv van der Merwe, the security police chief, has been widely quoted as saying the biggest danger to South Africa at present comes not from inside its borders but from the extra-parliamentary organisations operating within them.

"Idasa is not into confrontation," Mitchell pointed out, "but if the state is openly going to declare war on us, we will just have to strategise our position. There is no way we will curl up and die because of such action."

Mitchell is equally forthright in responding to criticism from people allied to the mass-based progressive movement who claim that his organisation is the National Democratic Movement (NDM) and the Freedom Forum represent the middle class and so, despite their efforts to advance the broad democratic struggle, will inevitably be working against the interests of the working class.

"I believe that people and organisations to the left of the government must be tolerant of liberal strategies," he said. "Any pressure exerted on the government in pressure to be welcomed. Fears that liberals might subvert the mass movements are unfounded. They haven't got the large enough support base to do that."

"Liberalism is a luxury South Africa can't afford," said Mitchell. "In my experience, people who claim to be liberal aren't around when the going gets tough. Liberalism has been in a state of flux ever since the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) took that humiliating in the last election.

"The big question is where do liberals go from here? I believe they must decide whether they are happy living with the present government. If not, they must get more involved in working for positive change. They must actually sides with the oppressed."

The role of Idasa was educative, Mitchell maintained, with the institute regarding itself as a service to the community.

"We are not into the game of mobilizing for our own political power. Our work is to convince the white population that there is a democratic alternative and to indicate how they can work towards it."

One of Idasa's main triumphs last year, said Mitchell, was getting Afrikaner students to face their radical black counterparts at a national students' conference at Stellenbosch University.

Another such exchange of viewpoints will probably be held later this year at the Rand Afrikaans University.

Other plans for 1988 include:

- Further projects of an international nature to be held outside of South Africa. The major project will concentrate on the subject of democracy in Africa, examining such aspects as constitutionalism and the application of the bill of rights and the rule of law.

- More external programmes with students, academics, businessmen and farmers being flown to Zimbabwe to see at first-hand a country operating under majority rule.

- A national seminar on the Freedom Charter to be convened in Cape Town in July which will target businessmen and Afrikaners. Speakers identified with the mass-based movement will explain the history of the charter and interpret it.

- A major conference, entitled "Looking at Strategies for Change," will attempt to streamline the many different strategies of the organisations working for change.

- More study groups in which black Nationalists will debate issues with Afrikaner Nationalists.

- Additional tours of the townships with the emphasis on whites having the opportunity to assess the situation by meeting credible civic leaders.

- An effort will be made to play a facilitating role between establishment teachers and those attached to the progressive movement. The first workshop will be held in the Eastern Cape in May.

- More weekend camps to put white high school pupils in touch with their peers from organisations like the Cape Youth Congress.

- More workshops on various issues like economics in a post-apartheid society, democracy and law, and more video festivals on issues concerning genocide.

"The organisation plans to expand and to open up a regional office in Natal.

"This year is very much one of expansion and consolidation, with a number of exciting projects lined up," Mitchell said.

"Although there isn't another Dakar initiative among them, we will be staging a major conference in which we will be talking to all those with a stake in South Africa.

"After all, it is very difficult to hold such a conference and consciously exclude people defined by social scientists as having the support of the majority of the population," Mitchell said.
Pazzolo failed to found Industries

Mr. Pazzolo, 89, shares in Intermerle — Saga

He owns 3,000 of the 4,000 listed
acres of shares, which are traded.
He is also a shareholder in the
company.

Two companies — Pazzolo and
Intermerle — were two separate
entities. The Pazzolo company
was a major shareholder.

The shares were transferred yesterday
in which Pazzolo Intermerle
and other companies, including
in Cis.

Meanwhile, the operation of an
firm in London City, Mr. Pazzolo
has been conducted by Pazzolo.

South Africa and SWA.

Pazzolo was a part of the V.L.A.
which was split from the East
London area.
PFP aim is co-operation

EAST LONDON — A report in the Daily Dispatch of Monday, February 22, incorrectly interpreted a decision of the PFP Federal Council to take part in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates going into direct competition with Indian and coloured parties in parliament.

This was definitely not the intention, it was stated here yesterday.

"The PFP believes that confrontation politics is destructive," the statement said. "It seeks rather to use the present structures to achieve conciliation and an end to apartheid.

"It will seek co-operation with like-minded political parties in the Houses of Representatives and Delegates."

"This forms part of our overall goal to achieve co-operation with all political parties to reject apartheid and to fight the system through the system."
JOHANNESBURG — Major employer bodies, including Asocom, the AHI and FCI, will meet today to decide whether in principle they support the plea for wage and price restraint made by the State President, Mr P. W. Botha.

They will issue guidelines for the private sector within a day or two of the meeting.

The discussions are expected to result in an appeal to the private sector, rather than a private sector wage and price freeze.

There could be exchanges among the proponents and those opposed to the restraints. However, says one industry source: "It will be difficult for us not to be seen to be doing something, even if the guidelines we issue are not as precise as those being followed by the government. They may be more qualitative than quantitative."

It is understood employer bodies are interpreting the Sats decision not to grant a general salary increase or to raise tariffs as a sign that the government is seriously about about curbing spending and expects the private sector to follow its suit.

"The philosophy of the State President's policy is now filtering to various levels of government. This is not new, but shows the government are serious about what they have been saying." - DPC
PFP aims to destroy the tricameral system

The scrapping of the "most visible symbol of apartheid", the tricameral Parliament, lies behind the Progressive Federal Party's new strategy to broaden its involvement in the system.

The party's federal council took the decision to become involved in all three chambers of Parliament, and not just the House of Assembly, as part of a strategy to firm-up the alliance of political forces against apartheid.

The PFP’s view is that the structures of the system must be used at every level, and where possible on a nonracial basis, to collapse the system from within.

Apart from taking part in every House of Parliament, it will also participate in this year's local government elections for the various population groups, where this is considered appropriate.

"Taking part" in the system in its various racial compartments and at its various levels does not necessarily mean the PFP will itself become involved at every opportunity.

According to PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin, the strategy will be implemented in combinations of three basic ways:

- The PFP will field candidates in elections.
- The party will accept public representatives currently serving as members of other parties.
- The PFP will form close working alliances with other parties and groups which share its commitment to the removal of apartheid.

In the process, Mr Eglin said, it was not possible to say all that the impact would be on existing parties in and out of Parliament.

The PFP leader is aware the strategy has both an "upside and a downside", in that the decision to take part in the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates may well incur the wrath of those outside parliamentary politics committed to the destruction of these two chambers.

But, he said, the PFP was just as implacably opposed to racial chambers of Parliament and it was dedicated to the scrapping of the system.

He said: "I have no doubt the tricameral Parliament was the catalyst for the crisis we have in South Africa today, precisely because it deliberately excluded blacks. If I thought our going in to those Houses in any way interrupted or propped up the system, I would resign from the leadership of the PFP. That is not our motive for...

The reasoning behind the party's new strategy is explained by The Star's Political Correspondent, David Braun, reporting from Cape Town.
The view from the ladies’ bar

Dominie Piet van der Walt, of the Stander-
ton Gereformeerde Kerk (Reformed
Church), is at great pains to explain that he
is not a racist. Conservative yes, but not a
racist, says Van der Walt, who heads the
Volkswag committee organising the festivi-
ties commemorating the Great Trek.

At a time when Standerton’s Afrikaners
are deadlocked between the choice of elect-
ing the National Party (NP) candidate Hen-
nie Erasmus or returning Conservative Party
(CP) MP Rosier de Ville (who had been
disqualified because he held public office)
linked to parliament on March 2, Van der Walt’s
Volkswag, a “cultural organisation” closely
linked with Eugene Terre’Blanche’s Afri-
kaner Weerstands beweging (AWB), has no
place for Nats.

“We cannot commemorate the Great Trek
with people advocating power-sharing,” says
Van der Walt. “The Volkswag’s aims are not
racist — only an ardent love for what is its
own. We do not regard other population
groups as inferior.”

But two blocks away from the face-brick
rectory, in the ladies’ bar of the Touristo
Hotel — an infamous hang-out of AWB
stormtroopers — Van der Walt’s soulmates
are involved in a somewhat less conciliatory
discussion. Huge Afrikaners, forearms
tanned, predominantly dressed in tightly fit-
ting khaki shorts and brown boots, surround
a young CP supporter who eres in their eyes
by implying that it is the duty of all whites to
improve their qualifications in the wake of the
black onslaught.

“There is no time for that,” echoes the
towering khaki brigade. “Too many blacks
are educated already, the time has come for
action.” The beers are downed and the young
barmaid from Yorkshire, who seems quite at
home among these brawny specimens and
their foul language, tops up the mugs.

For a city dweller, it is a close encounter of
another kind. It dawns upon one that the
names of these people are to be found on the
voters’ rolls of Standerton — they actually
have the power to elect. But then, the
thought of them not voting and instead using
their powers of persuasion in another way —
which they seem quite capable of — is per-
haps an even more daunting idea.

No wonder that Nat chairman Nic Oost-
huizen voices his deepest concern about the
role of militants in Afrikaner politics: “The
threat of the AWB is greater than most
people realise,” he says. It’s true.

Abrie Hanekom, long-time NP trouble-
shooter spearheading the party’s effort to
recapture Standerton, sees the AWB’s in-
volve ment as being to the advantage of his
party. “People can now see how this so-called
cultural organisation operates … with the
approval of the CP,” he remarks, sitting
behind a crammed desk in the small house
which houses the NP headquarters.

Political strategists are by nature optimis-
tic. Hanekom’s viewpoint is expected; after
all, he is not being paid by the Transvaal NP
hierarchy to concede defeat.

But, over in the CP’s air-conditioned camp
— complete with computers ticking out voter
information — the AWB connection seems
less of a problem. Conservative ideology pro-
claims that there is nothing wrong with a
desire to protect “one’s precious cultural
heritage.”

Although different in appearance and ap-
proach perhaps — and the sight of candidate
De Ville assisting an old man down the steps
of the Magistrate’s Court after voting for the
CP, illustrates the more gentlemanly manner
— the justification of CP policy rests square-
ly on racism, more sophisticated perhaps,
making use of the ballot box. But the end
idea remains the same — the colour of your
skin determines your destiny — and that of
others.

In Standerton’s favourite restaurant, a
talk with CP treasurer Daan Combrinck
strengthens this perception. Combrinck, in
whose Volkswagen agency hangs the picture
of leader Andries Treurnicht, frowns at the
presence of a sole coloured patron in the
restaurant. But does he honestly object to
this? He does. “I believe in total separation,”
says Combrinck. “No mixing in hotels, on the
beaches or in business districts.”

He explains proudly that he practices what
he preaches. Should he go into his kitchen at
home, he expects the domestic servant to
leave the room until he has departed. And, as
if to pre-empt accusations that his actions
are racist, Combrinck says the same would
apply if she had been white.

Inevitably the conversation steers towards
Christianity, a subject close to the heart of
the Conservatives. After all, they are led by
a man of the cloth. This is how Combrinck
explains the meaning of Love Thy Neigh-
bour: “This Commandment also places a
responsibility on your neighbour to accept
that groups are entitled to their own cul-
ture.”

To him, Alan Hendrickse’s philosophy of
racial integration places a question-mark
over his Christianity, despite his being an
ordained minister — says Combrinck.

Back at CP HQ, chairman Willem Pistor-
ius ventures into the economic field. P W
Botha’s privatisation plans are a blueprint
for the likes of Oppenheimer and other
volkswrendef to take over institutions such
as Sasol and Eskom, for which the Afrikaner
had sweated blood over the years.

Overseas investors, at the invitation of
Barend de Plessis, will get a foothold in SA,
accumulating the country’s wealth, says Pís-
torius. Disinvestment and sanctions are ig-
nored.

What exactly is Pistorius’s concern? The
truth is that P W Botha’s programme of
economic reform spells disaster for those
who frequent the ladies’ bar at the Touristo
Hotel — it would remove their raison d’etre.
Perhaps that would be just as well.
Cubs Retard Reconciliation

Patrick Bulger

Government's Spending Cuts on
Extraparlimentary Opposition

Forest Hill's education block and
the extraparlimentary opposition
under full debate. This week's
press conference on the
immediate future of the
immediate future of the
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Nats are turning SA into a banana republic — Eglin

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The government was turning a once proud SA into a "third grade banana republic", PPF leader Colin Eglin said yesterday.

Real power in SA was not in the hands of Parliament, the courts or the people as a whole but with "the restricted political clique who operate the security apparatus", he said.

Speaking during the third reading of the mini-budget in the House of Assembly, Eglin said his party was not only appalled by the "draconian content" of the latest emergency curbs but by the implications they held for the future of the country.

He said that after an examination of the new emergency regulations, he found they were even worse than he had believed from first reports.

The new regulations did not merely deal with 17 organisations and a trade union movement but "hang like a sword of Damocles over every individual and every organisation in South Africa".

Eglin said that far from ridding SA of the "revolutionary climate", government was playing into the hands of the revolutionaries.

"This government, by banning what is lawful political activity and preventing perfectly legal expression of views, is going to fan the fires of conflict that exist in our country."

The major cause of the "revolutionary climate" was the government's failure to scrap apartheid and its denial, over the past 40 years, of basic human and political rights to a majority of the country's citizens.

CAPE TOWN — The representatives of the PFP on Parliamentary standing committees has been cut from two members to one since the defection of three members of the PFP.

Jan van Eck, left the party to become an independent while Peter Gastrow and Pierre Cronje joined forces with the New Democratic Movement of Wynand Malan.

As a result of the defections, the National Party now has eight MPs on each standing committee instead of seven, the Conservative Party two and the PFP one.

PPF Chief Whip Malcomens said the move to cut the PFP representation was not democratic, pointing out that it was the Opposition which cast a critical eye on any proposed legislation.

He said he believed the cutback to be a retrogressive step in democratic government, and pointed out that increasingly the legislative work was done in the standing committees. By the time a Bill was debated in one of the three Houses the work had already been done.

He said the result of less representation for the PFP was that the party was going to be less effective that it would like to be.
Idasa to hold political workshop

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — A workshop on the major political ideologies in South Africa will be held here tomorrow afternoon.

Four academics will lead the workshop, which is being presented by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa).

Ideologies to be discussed include liberalism, Afrikaner nationalism, African nationalism and socialism.

The Border regional director of Idasa, Mr. Steve Fourie, said the workshop would give the public an opportunity to take a closer look at these ideologies and to assess for themselves what role, if any, these systems could play in resolving major political issues in the country.

Mr Fourie added that the workshop would, in addition to academic analysis, involve political discussion at a practical level.

The speakers are: Professor Rodney Davenport and Dr Jeff Pelser, head and senior lecturer respectively in the history department at Rhodes University, Professor Simon Bekker, professor of sociology at Unisa, and Mr Mark Swilling, a political scientist attached to the centre for policy studies at Witwatersrand University.
Treurnicht outdraws PW in election meetings

The Argus Correspondent

STANDERTON. — Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht drew a larger audience than President Botha when their parties held simultaneous meetings last night in preparation for the March 2 by-election.

President Botha was two-and-a-half hours late after fierce storm lashed his helicopter, forcing it to divert to Jan Smuts Airport.

Finally arriving by car, President Botha drew 1,000 voters, about 400 fewer than the Leader of the Opposition.

After leaving the presidential landing pad in Pretoria and reaching the Heidelberg-Evander area, the helicopter carrying President Botha, his wife Elize, daughter Rozanne, Minister of National Education Mr F W de Klerk was diverted to the west in a bid to fly under the storm and keep to its scheduled 8:30pm landing on the rugby field at Standerton High School.

Airport manager

However, passengers said visibility was so bad that the pilot, an Air Force captain, had to wear infra-red sights to find his way in the deluge. The other two crew members could see nothing.

The pilot, finally surrendering to the elements, landed at Jan Smuts Airport and President Botha was driven to the Standerton meeting by the airport manager.

Mr Botha’s meeting was delayed until 16pm, by which time Dr Treurnicht’s engagement at the other end of town had finished.

The Conservative Party gathering at Kassie de Haas Primary School was twice informed, at 8:15 and 9:30pm, that President Botha had not yet arrived at the NP venue. The news was greeted with great delight by CP supporters.

Criticism

Dr Treurnicht was given a tumultuous welcome.

Both the Conservative Party and the Progressive Federal Party have criticised President Botha for using an air force Puma helicopter.

Today Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative MP for Overvaal, said he had no objection to President Botha using the air force on presidential business.

“But he is not entitled to use CP taxpayers money to come to Standerton to fight the CP.”

Mr Peter Soal, PFP MP for Johannesburg North, said people had come to accept that the Government abused its position in this way.
PRESIDENT P W Botha's unsuccessful night Air Force helicopter ride to get to Thursday night's by-election meeting in Standerton drew a storm of condemnation yesterday, with allegations that Mr Botha abused the taxpayer and the Defence Force.

Last night the President's spokesman tried to compare Mr Botha's transport arrangements to General Smuts's use of prime minister Dr D F Malan's aircraft to fly to Britain to receive an award.

"Attempts to question the transport arrangements for the State President are petty politics which should be avoided at the best of times," the spokesman said.

Both the Conservative Party and the Progressive Federal Party were sharply critical of President Botha for using an Air Force Puma helicopter, capable of carrying a platoon of troops, to fly himself, Mrs Botha, their daughter Rozanne, Transvaal leader of the National Party Mr F W de Klerk and officials of their staffs.

President 'worked up'

The helicopter flight to Standerton had to be called off after the pilot made desperate efforts to fly through, and then around, heavy rain and thick mist.

According to the Nationalist mouthpiece in the Cape, the Burger, which quoted unnamed passengers on the flight, the President was so "worked up" that he appeared to want to move the clouds away with his hands.

But the pilot, an Air Force captain, was insistent that he would take no further chances with Mr Botha on board and, having reached the vicinity of Heidelberg and Evander, turned back to Jan Smuts Airport.

There followed a "very quick" car ride to Standerton in the airport manager's Mercedes — with Presi-

To page 2
Ban a setback for negotiations admits Stoffel

Daily Dispatch Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — There was "no doubt" that the restrictions placed this week on UDF and 17 other organisations would negatively affect the government's negotiations with black leaders, the Deputy Minister of Information and Constitutional Planning, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, admitted yesterday.

"It will affect negotiations. There is no doubt that it will affect them negatively, in my view, in the short term," he said in an interview.

"My estimation — I would put it no higher than that — is that in the medium term we will be able to recuperate the losses, and go further than we would have been the case."

Dr Van Der Merwe, who was appointed last year by President P. W. Botha to his Constitutional Planning to promote negotiations with black leaders, also said that because restrictions had been placed on some individuals this did not mean that the government would not talk to them.

Asked how the government could talk to someone like Mr Archie Gumede of the UDF who was restricted this week, he said he did not want to talk about any individuals.

"But take Mr Gumede for example. The fact that he is involved in an organisation which has been restricted does not mean we will not talk to him."

"Undoubtedly there will be a negative effect. I can quite imagine a person like that will not talk to you. He is as mad as hell."

"It will be difficult to regain a measure of credibility," he said.

The restrictions on the organisations could not change the policy of talking towards as wide a variety of perspectives as possible.

Asked if, as the government's chief negotiator with black leaders, he had agreed to the restrictions on the organisations beforehand, Dr Van Der Merwe replied: "I can't dissociate myself, I don't even want to try to."

"I form part of the government and I accept what the government does."

He said there was a very important distinction between bannings on organisations under the Internal Security Act and the restrictions imposed this week.

"The government wants to lift the emergency as soon as possible and make it possible to lift the emergency."

As soon as the emergency was lifted, the restrictions on the organisations would also be lifted.

There was no doubt that some of the organisations had revolutionary tendencies, whether it was the intention of the leaders or not.

"There is ample evidence that to a significant degree the actions of the UDF had the effect of promoting some of the unacceptable aims of the ANC to such an extent that the ANC is claiming the UDF to be their own," he said.
AWB men on the march

AWB's Eugene Terre Blanche shakes hands with adult followers at yesterday's meeting while a junior version holds up the organisation's insignia.

From Page 1

AWB is no Sunday school picnic.

"Government has chosen the easiest path of negotiation. The communists are already embracing them. "We will govern ourselves as our forefathers did, without the intervention of international monetary powers with their Coca-Cola cultures. "We will govern ourselves with our own white, superior genes."

Mr Terre Blanche also warned government against the privatisation of Sats and the Department of Post and Telecommunications. Attempts to sell them off were an indication that government was "bankrupt" and had been forced into a "sell out".

Mr Terre Blanche said: "We know government will run. We will secure this country and bring peace to it."

Groups of riot police stood by but took no action as the crowd burst from the hall into the streets chanting anti-black slogans and singing Afrikaner nationalist anthems.

Mr Terre Blanche said: "We are hungry for our volkstaat because we promised it to God."
New PFP policy worries coloured and Indian MPs

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

THE decision of the Progressive Federal Party to become active in all three houses of the tricameral Parliament is doing the PFP good—but may still harm opposition politics.

This is the fear of politicians in other groups to the left of the Government. PFP office bearers report strong, positive reactions from PFP supporters who have become concerned at an apparent inertia that has struck the party as it struggled to come to terms with last year's election defeat and the subsequent desertion of four of its MPs.

But MPs in the coloured House of Representatives and the Indian House of Delegates have reacted apprehensively to the PFP's unilateral decision, announced after its federal council meeting in Cape Town last Sunday.

DENIS WORRALL Competing with the PFP

"We both welcome unification. It is now a question of strategy," a strong group in the PFP still believes the ultimate aim in opposition politics must be a united "new movement, a new party—but we must get there in a way that does not antagonise our constituencies," said one of the group.

COlIn ELiN Out to woo Hendrikse

Both Dr Worrall and PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin have had a series of meetings with Mr Hendrikse.

But Mr Hendrikse's MPs have expressed deep misgivings about the PFP's plans. The PFP has mapped out three routes it may pursue in penetrating the Houses of Representatives and Delegates:

- It may field PFP candidates in elections.
- It may canvass existing MPs to join the PFP.
- It may negotiate an alliance with the LP.

The first two options, LP members say, could dump the two parties into a struggle for dominance. The last is beset by credibility problems—the PFP was against the LP's original participation in the tricameral system and now seeks to cooperate with it.

Worthy

A PFP federal council member said the eventual strategy would depend on how Mr Hendrikse played his cards in future clashes with the Government.

"If Mr Hendrikse continues to be a worthy opponent of the Government, then we would seek co-operation with him."

Narrow

They fear they may become drawn into a draining battle for support with the PFP—a battle that may shift the focus of energy from fighting the Government.

And in canvassing support among Representatives and Delegates, the PFP may find itself "competing with Dr Worrall's Independent Party, to be formed in Somerset West in three weeks' time."

The remaining left-of-government opposition party, the National Democratic Movement, has remained outside the moves—denying them as too narrow a confinement to the purely Parliamentary scene.

A member of the group favouring extending the PFP area of operation said Dr Worrall's decision to go ahead with his own party was "one of the reasons" that led to the PFP decision.

"The PFP, too, has to go ahead. We have to look at the political climate, read it, and react to it."

The source said the aim and effect of the decision was not to antagonise Dr Worrall or jeopardise relations.
Power-sharing is still all talk and no talks

by John Kane-Berman

Executive Director of the South African Institute of Race Relations

NO NEW security clampdown was — or is — necessary to keep President Botha in the saddle.

The 1994-97 cycle of revolt has long since confirmed that not even violence can destabilise the Government. But, however firmly the Government remains entrenched, this does not necessarily mean apartheid will remain entrenched.

Since 1969 South Africa has been in a state of violent equilibrium: Not even with the help of banning is the Government able finally to stomp out black revolt — and revolt is not capable of overthrowing the Government.

Within the black community the overthrow of the Government has indeed taken second place to a bitter power struggle between rival factions rent with ideological and strategic divisions. It is, however, a crude oversimplification to shrug this off as “black-on-black” violence — because non-blacks also play a role in black politics.

This power struggle is one of the factors keeping the Government in power and real political reform on the back burner.

Last year’s general election among whites was a watershed, in that the Government sought and obtained a mandate for power-sharing with blacks.

It is a measure of the racial polarisation in the country and the great cynicism and bitterness that Government policies have engendered among black people that probably the most promising election since 1948 from their point of view was dismissed by them as insulting or irrelevant, because they had no vote in it.

Unrealistic

There is no sense of urgency in the Government about carrying out its power-sharing intentions. Black South Africans, liberal Westerners, business and the outside world believe Mr Botha is moving far too slowly, but it is probably unrealistic to expect him to move faster than his constituency. In the last few years, the timing has been such that the threat from the right has been contained.

This week’s security clampdown is no doubt partly aimed at minimising losses to the right resulting from the public sector wage freeze. Despite their conservatism on security issues, a steady stream of opinion surveys shows that white attitudes on racial issues are liberalising.

Whatever may happen on the right, Mr Botha doesn’t face any threat from the white left. The media seem to think the white left needs to stop its squabbling and simply get its act together, but this view overlooks fundamental cleavages between those who would like to see a multi-racial democracy in South Africa achieved by evolutionary means, and realists who would prefer something closer to African or eastern European systems.

Even among multi-party liberals there is profound disagreement over strategy, which accounts for the difficulties within the FDP.

With regard to black actors, it looks as if the ANC is in a structurally weak position, which will not change in the short or medium term. Cosatu is now in the firing line. How effectively will it survive this week’s confrontation? How will it deal with growing unemployment and the problem of alternative labour?

The strategic direction and the fate of Cosatu are one of the key imponderables in any political forecast about South Africa.

Another important actor is the KwaZulu/NatalIndaba and another key imponderable is the fate of its proposals, to which the Government has yet to give a formal response.

These political imponderables aside for the moment, the process of social and economic change under way in South Africa is, I believe, irreversible.

On a previous occasion I have argued in this space that it is like peeling an onion, where each layer that is peeled off merely exposes the one underneath, until one gets to the core, which is the Population Registration Act. And you can’t put the peels back on the onion.

Pragmatic

The most important role of the Government is much of this desegregation process so far has been to do nothing. This is a fundamental change. Previously, notably under Dr Verwoerd, the Government played a proactive role in shaping every aspect of national life.

Mr F.W. Botha, however, his presidency over a pragmatic withdrawal — for example, from trying rigidly to enforce the Group Areas Act. He also eventually gave up trying to resist urbanisation by tightening up the pass laws and repealed them instead.

The key lesson of the past 10 years is that the Government is only one of the actors in the reform process. Rank-and-file black people, black organisations, such as trade unions, employers and liberal lobbyists also played important roles — sometimes, in fact, the decisive role.

One clear message for people seeking to advance the process of change is not to concentrate so much on demanding that the Government act, so much as to initiate action themselves and demand that the Government lay off.

This, largely, is how many private schools were desegregated.

Finally, one must note that there are three essential components of any real change process. The one is the erosion of apartheid laws, already well under way.

Secondly, the policy of socio-economic upgrading is being implemented. However, South Africa faces, as a black country, that without the necessary funds, socio-economic upgrading will grind to a halt.

Negotiation

We cannot be certain that privatisation will succeed in raising the funds required — or that they will be spent in the most cost-effective way rather than in accordance with "own affairs" considerations.

The third necessary component of the change process is, of course, negotiation.

At the moment, there is very little real constitutional negotiation going on between the Government and black organisations and even the security clampdown, now even dimmer prospects than there were a week ago.

The Government seems to persist in the belief that it can choose its negotiating partners. Experience shows, however, that clamping down on radicals makes little, not less, difficult for negotiation to take place. The list of restrictions that black organisations will demand to be lifted before they negotiate with the Government is now much longer.

Having painstakingly obtained his mandate from whites to share power, blacks, Mr Botha has not only put himself in a position where he cannot even share a table with blacks, but talk about power-sharing. Certainly, he has blown his own National Council clean out of the water.
"The chains are audible."

DESIGN LOCKET

ANDREW TRENCHART

as white as snow

Trenchart says

this family tree is

no-no

Dr. No's, mixed blood

By Ruth Gomorno
Conservatives corner most postal votes in Schweizer-Reneke

By Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

The Conservative Party has scored more than half the postal votes in the three-cornered Schweizer-Reneke by-election, with the National Party a poor second and the HNP looking likely to lose its deposit.

According to figures released an hour before applications for postal votes closed on Friday, the CP has polled 771 votes, the NP 539 and the Herstigte Nasionale Party 36.

The returning officer for the constituency, Mr Dawie Viljoen, said 2,230 special votes had been cast by the weekend. The deadline closes tomorrow night.

Wednesday is polling day for about 15,000 voters registered in the Western Transvaal town.

An early indication of voter trends is impossible to come by in Standerton, the other constituency to vote on Wednesday, as the bitterness which has characterised the struggle between the CP and NP has found its way into the postal votes system.

Opposing party

Mr Danie Schoeman, returning officer for the South-eastern Transvaal constituency, said the parties had not indicated which applications for postal votes had been processed by them for the opposing party would find out the voter’s address and reach him or her before the vote could be processed.

In the past, parties who reached the voter first have taken him or her to the local magistrate’s court to register a special vote, hoping to influence the voter on the way. Special votes generally reach the returning officer before postal votes, and must thus be accepted as the only valid vote.

The CP and NP have largely ignored postal votes in this by-election, said Mr Schoeman. Of the 2,230 registered, only 359 have voted by post, and 2,070 have been recorded.

"More than 40 or 50 were gathered by the CP," said Mr Schoeman. He expects at least 3,000 special votes to have been cast in Standerton by tomorrow night — at least 330 more than in the white general election last year.

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Fak Bota is to address the final public meeting in support of Standerton’s NP candidate, Mr Henkie Erasmus, in Evander tonight.

Huge crowd

The CP campaign for the election of Standerton attorney Mr Rosier de Ville held its final public meeting last week, when Dr Treurnicht addressed a huge crowd.

Mr de Ville won the seat from the NP’s Mr Willie Hefer in last year’s general election, but the result was declared invalid because Mr de Ville’s position as deputy sheriff made him ineligible.

The HNP, whose candidate this year is Dr Treurnicht’s brother, Mr Attie Treurnicht, lost its deposit in Standerton.

The CP also won the Schweizer-Reneke seat by 191 votes in the by-election, but its candidate, Mr Kobus Beyers, has been sequestered and has forfeited the seat.

Last year’s unsuccessful NP candidate, Mr Willie Lemmer, is to stand again, this time against the son of the late Dr Pieter Mulder, Dr Piet Mulder of Potchefstroom, for the CP.

HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais is his party’s candidate. The party lost its deposit last year.

Report by Claire Robertson, 254 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria

Heavies go into huddle on eve of big TV bout

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Both teams in tonight’s great De Klerk-Treurnicht fight have gone into a huddle and were not prepared to talk tactics yesterday.

The television debate between the two political heavyweights of the north has taken a new dramatic turn with SABC’s announcement that it is to be simulcast in English.

Now interest among English-speakers is being focused on who will "play" the two leaders in the radio simulcast.

Clearly much hangs on the choice of a voice. A rich and confident baritone could win vital debating points, while a reedy falsetto could of course be disastrous.

The ever-suspicious CP camp will be watching eagle-eyed (or rather perhaps, listening bat-eared) to ensure that SABC does not use the occasion to advantage Mr F W de Klerk.

The debate will be recorded this morning and translated. CP chief whip Mr Frank le Roux will then check the translation.

Meanwhile the only secret that has leaked out of the De Klerk camp is that their fighter has been advised not to waste time clarifying NP policy but to go on the offensive.
Minister checks on AWB

THE defiant actions and attitudes of the rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging were being looked into by the Government today.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, was looking into the matter, said a spokesman for the Minister. He said the activities of the Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging were also being monitored.

The spokesman said the actions of the AWB, especially the speech by its leader, Mr Eugene Terre’Blanche, on Saturday, were being carefully monitored by the Government.

There was criticism today that the Government was treating the AWB differently from leftwing groups. In National Party circles there are hopes that the behaviour of the AWB would embarrass the Conservative Party which has close links with it.

Conservative leader Dr Andries Treurnicht has refused to condemn the AWB. He says he sees it as a cultural organisation.

At a weekend rally of about 5 000 supporters in Pretoria, Mr Terre’Blanche demanded that the Government return the Boer republics. He said the Afrikaner would claim his own "volkstaat".

Brown-shirted AWB "stormtroopers" brandished firearms, rubber batons and knives.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said today that there seemed to be one set of laws for one section of South Africa and another for the AWB.

Mesmerised

He said the behaviour of the AWB was disgusting.

He said: "If ever there was incitement to violence it is the behaviour of the AWB at its weekend rally. And yet the Botha Government, which prides itself on its kragdadiheid, seems to be mesmerised by the AWB.

"While lashing out at others, it sets back, mostly while AWB members, the children of Verwoerdian apartheid, taunt, provoke and incite."

At the rally in Pretoria's Skilpad Hall, the AWB vowed to step up its opposition to power sharing.

A string of speakers branded the Government traitors.

Mr Terre’Blanche told the cheering crowd: "The Government has chosen the easiest path of negotiation. The communists are already embracing them."
Earlier, a group of supporters rode up to the hall on horseback. They drenched a flag of the African National Congress with petrol and set fire to it amid loud cheers.

One AWB member arrived with a rifle, telescopic sight and bullets strung around his waist. He was taken away by other members before Pressmen could photograph him.

Mr Terre'Blanche said: "We will govern ourselves as our forefathers, without the intervention of international monetary powers with their Coca-Cola cultures. We will govern ourselves with our own white, superior genes."

"Bring peace"

He warned the Government against privatisation. Attempts to sell State concerns were an indication the Government was bankrupt, he said.

He added: "We don't want war but everybody should know that the AWB is no Sunday school picnic. We will secure this country and bring peace to it."

Riot police stood by but took no action as the group burst from the hall, chanting anti-black slogans and singing Afrikaner nationalist songs.

Mr Terre'Blanche, flanked by bodyguards with pistols and batons, led a motorcade to the Union Buildings.

Police sealed off the buildings and Mr Terre'Blanche handed over a petition calling for the creation of an independent Afrikaner state to a senior police officer.

Mr Terre'Blanche told reporters "We are hungry for our homeland because we promised it to God." - Political Correspondent and Sapa-Reuters.

More pictures and reports — page 13.

AWB AT THE UNION BUILDINGS: AWB supporters, waving the organisation's red, white and black flag, wait for their leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche at the Union Buildings, Pretoria, where he delivered a petition to the State President calling for an Afrikaner national state.
STORMTROOPERS... MR. TERENCE DANCE, HANDS BEHIND HIS BACK, ADDRESSES THE GATHERED MORNING MEETING.

PREPARE FOR THE NIGHT OF THE A.W.B.

Leader warns of violence.

Johannesburg correspondent

Mr. Terence Dance, handed by an A.W.B. Stormtrooper, addressing the shindy morning meeting.

Johannesburg News

17/11/62

Full admittance to an unspecified phone twice earlier in the day... expressed my love for him...
Govt might act on AWB

THERE are signs that the government is planning to take action against the militant AWB in terms of the new security legislation introduced last week.

A senior government source indicated that the weekend rally by armed AWB men — many of whom wore nazi-type uniforms — was being investigated seriously.

"The regulations which were published last week apply equally to the right wing as they do to the left," said the source.

*AWB warns of violence.* — Page 3
Prepare for night of violent action says Terre’Blanche

JOHANNESBURG — The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging (AWB), Mr Eugene Terre’Blanche, warned a crowd of 6,000 followers at the weekend "to prepare for the night, when in violence, the AWB will claim what is rightfully theirs".

Mr Terre’Blanche addressed a AWB rally, one of the largest ever, in Pretoria's Skilpad Hall on Saturday.

At the close of the four-hour meeting hundreds of cheering AWB supporters followed their leader in a motorcade up to the Union Buildings where they handed a petition directed at the State President to a police guard.

The petition demanded the immediate "restoration" of the historical Boer republics. The petition also contained an "objection" to the government's privatisation drive, which the AWB described as an "act of treason".

The delivery of the petition was the third of three emotional demonstrations prepared by the enthusiastic chanting and cheering crowd. They burned a petrol-soaked "captured" ANC flag and copies of the Natal Indaba Bill of Rights.

Mr Terre’Blanche made his appeal for readiness during a speech in which he welcomed the increase of English speakers in the movement, and launched a vicious attack on the government. - DDC
IT WAS a night of boerewors, koeksusters and "realistic idealism" in Standerton when President Botha hit town on Thursday.

Being assigned a National Party by-election meeting had seemed a daunting task. More daunting was that it was held in this conservative rural outpost, negof. But feelings of being the nigger in the woodpile, in a manner of speaking, were soon dispelled. Appetence gave way to curiosity and, finally, to a strange mixture of disbelife and relaxation.

Perhaps boere, koeksusters is the Volk version of "Amandla!", but that is another matter.

There were two and a quarter hours to kill before Mr Botha arrived to deliver the speech. Transvaal NP leader Mr F W de Klerk called a buko-pruk.

To the only black man at the meeting, the speech was largely jut that — in another sense: P W spoke of four million telephones in South Africa, 40,000 in Angola and 1,100 in Chad.

He spoke of the "hundreds of thousands leaving the heave of socialist progress in Mozambique for the hill of apartheid in South Africa.

But the jubilant party faithful evidently loved the bull talk — and showed it by stomping their feet, clapping their hands, cheering their leader and giving him a long-standing ovation when he was through.

The NP at fever-pitch is an unbelievable experience, so I thought after the Standerton meeting.

Only 24 hours earlier they had effectively dared black South Africa to do their worst. They had clobbered 17 organisations opposed to the NP rule into submission, and there was no hint of remorse in the air, nor does the possibility of the consequences of the turnings. Not any care.

Of course, the qualifier was "De Klerk" and the fact, as repeatedly by local candidates, and, for example, the Economic and Agriculture Minister Greyling Westel, that the Nationalists had lost Standerton before.

There was also no visible concern about a black man among the Volk: In truth, everybody showed surprise — and interest. They were very friendly at the brain which preceded the meeting. The man who served koeksusters with no small amount of curiosity — interest, perhaps? — as the unlikely visitor shushed her offering. "She asked a political correspondent?" who his companion was, and gave another a look which seemed to spell approval. And she smiled.

The live band played some boeremusik and abruptly switched to the distinctive township kwele beat of an age gone by. It was good stuff, and people inside the covered stands of the school sportsground smiled and stared curiously. Outside someone was heard asking a prominent Nationalist attending the brain who the black man was, and was promptly told "He's welcome here, he's a reporter on The Sunday Star."

And, incredibly, the band started another tune and a voice coaxed softly into the mike. "Have I told you lately that I love you?"

Support
Not so at the other meeting, the one to solicit support for the candidate. Hundreds of Conservaive Party posters in the town call "the man who can stand firm."

They held their bribs across the muddy waters of the Vaal, and were not as welcoming and as approachable as the Nationalists the other side of town.

A woman asked a colleague as he bought a boerewors sandwich. "Who's that kaffir eaming around here? What's he doing there?"

The kaffir was a reporter covering the election meetings.

She replied promptly, coldly, "He's just here to cause a scena."

It was time to leave and return to the next meeting — only to be told Mr Botha would be late because bad weather had forced his helicopter back to Jan Smuts. He would be making the trip by road.

To kill time they sang Volk songs. They sang them all, from Sale Maran to Jan Petersen and back again, and quickly exhausted their repertoire.

There was also something "for our English friends" by way of a folk song, song in English. An English announcer noted that Mr Botha would be late and the leader of the singing observed that "our English friends and colleagues are going to get another chance — and led Sale Maran in English.

The chortle on top of the musical cake was perhaps when, after every Volk song imaginable had been sung, the crowd broke into the English "Bring back my Bonnie to me" and sang it using sign language. They laughed at themselves. So did I.

P W arrived, and a deafening roar filled the hall. Like a colourless he strode into the podium, the dais, the country clasped in his hands. They obviously enjoyed the audience and the whistles, and they received a long standing ovation just for being there.

The buko-pruk had nothing new, except from the "realistic idealism he had completely phased it out the cliched "total onslaught". "Total ideology is something you have to believe in, but it doesn't have to be your language..."
SOUTH AFRICAN GOVT. & POLITICS

1988 MARCH.

FOOTNOTES

AREA C: In all other areas.


Superceding W.D. no. 311, 312.
Slabbert, Malan to share platform

CAPE TOWN — The former Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, is to share a political platform with Mr Wynand Malan's National Democratic Movement (NDM) at a meeting in Cape Town next week.

This will be the first time since his dramatic departure from Parliament over two years ago that Dr Slabbert, who now heads the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), will appear under the banner of a group represented in the tricameral system.

The move represents something of a political coup for the NDM as recent opinion polls indicate that Dr Slabbert enjoys widespread support among unenfranchised and extra-parliamentary groups.

Mr Malan said he could not speak on behalf of Dr Slabbert, who is overseas, but that his appearance on a NDM platform "demonstrates that if you talk about legitimate politics it can only be when all are involved, both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary groups".

Mr Malan said the meeting is scheduled to be held in Cape Town City Hall on March 9 at 8 pm. — Sapa.
State land for all people, says PFP

State land was held on behalf of all the people of South Africa and not for one section of the population, as would be the effect of the State Land Disposal Amendment Bill, Mr Rupert Lorimer (PFP Bryanston) said yesterday.

Opposing the second reading of the Bill in the House of Assembly, which was supported by the official Opposition, he said it had the effect of enabling the transfer of power to dispose of State lands from the Ministry of Public Works and Land Affairs to a Minister in the Minister's Council of either the House of Representatives or Delegates.

"We regard this as an ugly piece of apartheid legislation which also further entrenches the Own Affairs concept."

The PFP's approach was that State land was held on behalf of all the people and not one particular population group.

The money acquired from disposal of State land should go into the Treasury and not to the Own Affairs administrations.

Replying to the debate, the Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, Mr Japie van Wyk, said the Bill broadened the concept of Own Affairs. — Sapa.
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Mr. Pat. Poynting said at

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PHP.
The Government paid out R650 000 towards a conference of the Young Presidents' Organisation (YPO) held in South Africa last year, the Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, Mr George Bartlett, said in the Assembly yesterday.

Replying to questions from Mr Clive Derby-Lewis (CP nominated) on the committee stage of the Additional Appropriation Bill, he said the YPO was an organisation of "top management people", and delegates to the five-day conference in October had included people from 46 countries.

The Government had decided the conference should be supported "in the interests of trade promotion in South Africa".

It was to SA's credit that such a conference was held in this country:

When Mr Derby-Lewis asked how an organisation could organise a conference of this nature and then "arrive in South Africa and ask for assistance", the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said the conference had not been a spur-of-the-moment event.

It had been scheduled well in advance. The R650 000 was "by no means" the full cost of the conference, but the Government's contribution had made it possible.

Considering the conference's benefit — not only in terms of the impressions these people had returned with to their countries of origin but in their representations to congressmen and senators while the conference was on, and financial benefits in terms of foreign exchange — the R650 000 was a "very modest" contribution for an "affair of this nature", Mr du Plessis said. — Sapa.
Additional funds tabled for all Houses of Parliament

Bills for the additional appropriation of funds for the financial year ending March 31, 1988 were tabled in all three Houses of Parliament.

The amounts were:

- House of Assembly: R121,645,000.
- House of Delegates: R34,594,000.
- House of Representatives: R141,000,000.

In the House of Assembly, the additional expenditure will be added to the original R5,676,797,000 already voted to give a total of R5,798,442,000.

An additional amount of R64,795,000 is to be spent on Education and Culture, R32,323,000 — about 16 percent more than the original estimate — will go to improvement of conditions of service.

Agriculture and Water Supply will receive an extra R1,000.

Local Government, Housing and Works gets R18,061,000, Welfare R3,945,000 and Health Services R753,000.

Budgetary and Auxiliary Services will spend an additional R1,867,000.

In the House of Delegates, the additional amount will be added to the original estimate of R759,922,000 to give a total of R794,516,000.

Of the additional sum, R15,689,000 will be spent on Education and Culture, R7,660,000 on Local Government, Housing and Agriculture, R5,603,000 on Health Services and Welfare, R4,842,000 on Improvement of Conditions of Service and R500,000 on Budgetary and Auxiliary Services.

Unless otherwise stated, political comment in this issue is by H.W. Tyson, content approved by R.G. Anderson and J.M. Patton, and political cartoons by D. Anderson, all of 47 Bauer Street, Johannesburg.
Swords clash in big debate

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and Mr F W De Klerk, Transvaal leader of the National Party, squared up to each other in a live television debate last night. The debate took place on the eve of by-elections in the Schweizer-Reneke and Standerton constituencies. It was the first time such a clash had been allowed on SABC-TV. Here is an edited version of the debate which was chaired by Mr Johan Greeff, former Speaker of the House of Assembly and now the chairman of the President's Council.

Mr Greeff: "We now come to the first subject for discussion, namely a constitutional and political plan for the future of South Africa.

Dr Treurnicht: "This is undoubtedly one of the most important subjects in our political history and our political dispensation - the political and constitutional future for South Africa.

"From my side, I want to state that there are certain points of departure that are very important. The one is the variety of nations.

"A second important point of departure is this: It is very important for any nation, and in particular for us as a white community, to know who is governing us. For any nation it is important.

"It is at this stage where we see red lights flickering as far as the National Party's vision of South Africa's future is concerned.

Mr de Klerk: "The National Party... came into being to ensure white freedom; that the value system of whites in this country might never be threatened; that the representatives is in a position to put a spoke in the wheel of the Government and say that you will not hold an election, or you will not amend the Constitution to hold an election later if the Labour Party does not give the green light."

Mr de Klerk: "Your analysis of the present constitution is, in my opinion, based on an error of reasoning. In the first instance no decision can be made by Parliament without the assent of the whites.

Protection

"To say that his system subjects the whites to domination is not correct. In the second instance, there are in fact entrenched clauses in the constitution.

"Therefore I say the right that the coloureds and the Indians have in respect of the entrenched sections is also a right the whites have, which is also there for the protection of the whites, and that ensures that the system has a firm foundation.

Dr Treurnicht: "No, that isn't the situation. We must ensure that there can be no group domination. The underlying principle must be consensus in decision making.

Mr Greeff: "The time for this subject is now over. We may now move to the next subject for discussion, namely, the role of extra-parliamentary organisations with reference to the NP and CP.

Mr de Klerk: "There is immense interest in this part of the debate. The dramatic events that took place around the AWB this weekend has placed a huge question mark. Dr Treurnicht, over your glowing defence of the AWB as a cultural organisation, particularly during the past week."

Dr Treurnicht: "The AWB intimates that it is registered as a political party. We have approached them on that point and asked them what the position is. They told us they had registered as a party, but they have stated publicly that they do not intend to function as a political party.

"Let's take a closer look at this. The AWB is vehemently opposed to the ANC. The ANC..."
white freedom; that the value system of whites in this country might never be threatened; that the whites in this country might never be subjected to domination; that the whites in this country would retain the freedom they had gained.

"That is why a distorted image of the NP is being created when someone should allege that this party has placed itself on a path along which the intention is to move to a situation where there can be domination.

"Simply, a majority vote, typical power-sharing in terms of one voters' roll based on a simple head count, and a situation in which the majority imposes its will on the minority, is not part of the NP's future.

**Diversity**

"But we cannot simply stand still at this point in South Africa. In addition to the reality of diversity, and the reality of the existence of different peoples; in addition to the reality of the existence of groups which are not nations as such, there is another reality: this is that the interests of all those people living in the same magisterial districts; in the same regions; and in the same are interwoven.

"The big challenge facing us is to find a way without subjecting ourselves to domination — to live in peace and good neighbourliness with other peoples.

Dr Treurnicht: "I have no problem with the idea of good neighbourliness and with good attitudes and with mutual respect and so forth, but we have to deal with a situation which has been built into the constitutional dispensation. The established right which the whites had, namely, that he had a sovereign Parliament and that he had the right to decide, he had the say over his own area.

"That right has been removed. The white is no longer in a position where he has a sovereign Parliament. He has one chamber in a triameral dispensation. We are now in the situation where the Rev Hendriks was with his party in the House of

**Reunion**

"Let's take a closer look at this. The AWB is vehemently opposed to the ANC. The NP says it is, too.

**Outsider**

"The CP says it is also opposed to the goals of the ANC. Apparently, the AWB thinks — and I am not a spokesman for the AWB but judging as an outsider — it would seem it anticipates a situation where there is a collapse of law and order in the country.

"And if that is the case, there is no political party in power which can maintain law and order, then the AWB maintains it would be the organization to step in. This we can safely leave right there, because we are now fighting to get the political party into power. And in this political struggle, the AWB supports the political thinking of the CP."

Mr de Klerk: "You have just defended the AWB and your association with the AWB again. And in the same breath you say that the AWB anticipates a situation in which law and order in South Africa will collapse.

"In other words, the AWB has so little confidence in the CP that it is supporting your position now, and it has so little faith in the CP that it expects you to fail, and there will be a day when it will take over.

"No other interpretation can be placed on Mr TerreBlanche's words."

Dr Treurnicht: "Mr de Klerk, you are obsessed with the AWB. You have reason to fear it because the AWB is drastically opposed to the political direction you represent. If you were to give up your policy of power-sharing, you would render the AWB virtually meaningless overnight."

Mr de Klerk: The NP is not afraid of the AWB. If you think we are afraid of them, you are underestimating the strong muscle of the NP.

"We are not afraid, we put forward our policy, unafraid and fearless. You complain that we say you are too radical. We will stop saying so if you dissociate yourself from the AWB."
Testing time for CP, NP at polls

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The two parliamentary by-elections in the Transvaal tomorrow are the culmination of a particularly bitter and vindictive battle between the National Party and the Conservative Party.

At stake is a lot more than the seats of Schweizer-Reneke and Standerton, constituencies won by the CP from the NP in the 1962 general election.

The CP is determined to show that its growth has not peaked and that it is steadily on the march to win control of the Transvaal, and eventually South Africa.

The NP desperately wants to show the CP swing has been stopped, if not reversed.

The CP is predicting privately it will win Standerton with a majority of 5,000 votes (last year's majority was 952) and Schweizer-Reneke with 1,000 (1962: 171).

The NP is outwardly expressing optimism it will win Schweizer-Reneke and come close in Standerton. But, privately, senior members say it will be a moral victory if the party can hold its 1961 position.

The third party in both by-elections, the Herengte National Party, is not expected to make much of an impact.

In Schweizer-Reneke, where NP leader Mr. I. A.1. Marais is standing, the Nationalists are hoping the HNP factor will split the right-wing vote sufficiently to allow the NP to win.

Both by-elections are the consequence of the sitting CP MPs being disqualified.

In the case of Standerton, Mr. J. de Villiers was disqualified because he stood for election while holding an office of profit under the State as deputy sheriff of Standerton.

In Schweizer-Reneke, Mr. B. A.1. Breytenbach was disqualified for being an MP and also a miner.

Mr. de Villiers, having resigned as deputy sheriff, is standing for re-election. The CP in Standerton is claiming the National Party "ran him out of Parliament" en banc.

In Schweizer-Reneke, the CP has been emphasizing that the Government's disastrous financial policies led to Mr. Breytenbach's downfall.

The key campaign issues, however, have been the Government's constitutional and economic policies, security and petty apartheid.

Nationalists believe they have the CP licked when it comes to the issue of security. The voters of both Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke are conscious, they say, of being close to South African borders (even if these are homeland borders).

In Standerton, the voters must also see the wisdom of the Government's reform initiatives and the insufficiency of the CP's partition policy.

The CP has focused mainly on two emotional issues in its campaign, the breakdown of the Group Areas Act and integration on beaches.

Part of the campaign has involved publicity about the recent overcrowding on Durban beaches, in which the CP claimed, blocks formulated on the children's swimming pool, defaced on the beach and generally behaved in a drunken and disorderly manner.

A further aspect of the CP has been to exploit the group identity of Afrikaners, attempting to make out that it alone represents the real interests of this group.

Last year's election revealed that about 36 percent of all Afrikaners who voted in the Transvaal supported either the CP or the HNP. The National Party's share of this group shrank to about 26 percent.

Both parties anxiously await the outcome of tomorrow's polls to see how the battle for the hearts and minds of this group is progressing.

(Shops by D. R. Reas, from Galaxy, Pretoria)
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

State President:

Constituency boundaries: redelimitation

*1. Mr D J DALLING asked the State President:

Whether he intends to initiate procedures in 1988 which will result in the redelimitation of constituency boundaries for the House of Assembly; if not, why not; if so, (a) what procedures and (b) when?

The STATE PRESIDENT:

A Joint Select Committee of Parliament is presently investigating the entire matter concerning the delimitation of constituencies of all three the Houses.

The redelimitation of constituency boundaries will consequently only come under consideration after this Committee has submitted its report.

Ministers:

Question standing over from Tuesday, 23 February 1988:

South African newspapers: non-South African journalists on staffs

*18. Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

Whether his Department keeps statistics on the number of non-South African journalists on the staffs of South African newspapers; if not, why not; if so, how many were there as at the latest specified date for which statistics are available?

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

The Department does not keep statistics on a continual basis of non-South African journalists on the staffs of South African newspapers. As part of its control of aliens in South Africa, the Department during the second half of 1986 obtained returns in terms of section 5 quaer of the Aliens Act, 1937 (Act 1 of 1937), from thousands of employers in respect of foreign workers in their employ. This survey included 21 South African newspapers. From their returns it has been established that 115 non-South Africans, who can contribute towards influencing public opinion, are in their employ as journalists and photographers. The number represents 103 holders of permanent residence permits and 12 holders of temporary work permits. According to the records of the Department, 59 of the permits for permanent residence were issued prior to 1976, 16 between 1976 and 1980, 26 between 1981 and 1985 and 2 during 1986. Of the holders of temporary work permits, 3 have already left South Africa, whilst the permits of the others are being reviewed on a regular basis.

Mr C J DERBY-LEWIS: Mr Chairman, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is it possible that there are actually non-South African journalists employed on the staff of the SABC?

The MINISTER: Mr Chairman, the survey did not include the SABC, and I therefore cannot reply to the question.

New Questions:

Treatment of animals: legislation

†1. Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether he received any representations in 1987 from any persons or organizations on the possible improvement of legislation relating to the treatment of animals; if so, (a) from whom in each case, (b) what was the gravamen of the representations and (c) what action does he intend taking as a result?

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes. The representations can be categorized as follows:

Firstly (a) Various groups of people and institutions including the Animal Welfare Society of South Africa and the Animal Anti-Cruelty League, as well as certain individuals.

(b) That legislation to regulate and control animal experimentation be enacted.
Govt prepares for more crackdowns

By BARRY STREEK

The first steps towards a parliamentary investigation into foreign funding of anti-apartheid organizations were taken yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said he would propose today that a select committee be appointed to investigate whether tighter controls were necessary to prevent money being brought into South Africa that endangered public safety or the maintenance of public order.

The committee will also investigate whether a new bill, the Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill, ensured that political aims and objectives were pursued "without interference, financial or otherwise, from outside the Republic".

PFP spokeswoman on civil liberties Mrs Helen Suzman said her instinctive reaction was "to say that this will be an effort to deliver the final death blow to whatever is left of extra-parliamentary organizations after the recent bannings".
PRP to disband and join Progs

Own Correspondent
DURBAN. — The opposition Progressive Reform Party in the House of Delegates is to disband and its members will join the Progressive Federal Party, party leader Mr Pat Poovalingam said yesterday.

The PRP has three seats in the 45-member House of Delegates.
Mr Poovalingam said that by "joining with the PFP, we in the PRP can better fight apartheid and expose more fully the hypocrisy of those who support the government".

"I will recommend to the next meeting of my party that it disband and its members join the PFP," he said after talks with PFP national leader Mr Colin Eglin and Mr Roger Burrows, the party's Natal leader.

"The PRP stands for a truly non-racial society in South Africa and has always accepted unequivocally the policies and principles of the PFP.

"Had it not been for the Improper Political Interference Act, those of us in the PRP would without doubt have been members of the PFP.

"After the act was repealed, the PFP's campaign against the 1963 constitution and certain sensitivities by some of its senior members regarding co-operation with extra-parliamentary bodies persuaded the PFP to keep aloof from the House of Delegates.

"The forum provided by Parliament should be used continuously to highlight the complete immorality of apartheid and the racism inherent in the constitution."
The preservation of white rights and identity was the main thrust of last night's TV debate between Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht and Transvaal National Party leader Mr. F.W. de Klerk.

The first television confrontation between two political opponents boiled down to a restatement of often-stated policy positions. Dr. Treurnicht was adamant that his party's solution to South Africa's problems lay firmly embedded in the preservation of white rights and the maintenance of a white identity.

Mr. De Klerk strove to give equal force to his argument that the communal interest of all people in South Africa could not be denied and that a broader democracy coupled with entrenched rights for the Indian, coloured and whites was the only solution.

To this, Dr. Treurnicht responded that relinquishing a sovereignty over own interests represented the destruction of white South Africa, its heritage and its future.

Mr. De Klerk countered that this was not true. Power sharing did not mean a sell-out of any one group. While the veto applied in respect of the Indian and Coloured Houses, it applied equally to whites.

John Scott sums up the debate — Page 3
PW hints at flag minus Union Jack

BY ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha suggested last night that Parliament should give "serious attention" to the possible removal of the Union Jack from the South African flag.

Mr Botha's strong hint that changes to the country's 60-year-old flag should be considered follows appeals by British MPs of various parties to Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe to ask the Republic to remove the Union Jack from its flag.

Mr Botha said in a statement last night that he had consistently followed the point of view of his predecessors Dr H F Verwoerd and Mr B J Vorster, who had not been prepared to "reopen the fierce debate of the past" on the design of the flag.

"But if the British government wishes to interfere with the composition of a South African symbol on this basis, the question may be asked whether the South African Parliament should not give this matter its serious attention."

Mr Botha added: "It is surprising that the agitation against the South African flag from Britain is not taking into consideration the feelings of English-speaking South Africans."

In his statement, the State President noted that the current design of the flag was accepted by Parliament in 1927 "after a long and bitter political dispute".

DO YOU think the Union Jack should be removed from the South African flag? Have your say in our Teleletters column by phoning 288-4722 between 9am and midday today.

From page 1

Flag

Mr Botha said the flag symbolizes not only the history of South Africa, "but in fact a symbol of national unity and nationality."

Mr Botha's remarks drew lively reaction from political parties in Parliament.

The PFP leader Mr Colin Eldin said: "It is strange how on this occasion Mr Botha appears to be ready to bow down before foreign pressure - even before the pressure has taken place."

"The majority with which Mr Botha has responded to the taunts from certain British MPs on the flag issue either shows how desperate he is to divert attention from the political bankruptcy of his government or reveals the fact that he would really like to change the South African flag."

Whatever the reasons for Mr Botha's hurried response may be, if a national flag is going to have any value it has to be a symbol of unity, not just for one section, but for the South African people as a whole."

The chief whip of the PFP, Mr John Malcolm, said: "It would appear that Mr Botha is leaping to a conclusion which suits him - a group of people and not the South African government have proposed this move."

"It appears that Mr Botha will use any excuse he can find to change the flag."

English-speaking MP in the CP, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, said: "It is ironical that the British took our country in their empires-building way and now they want to take part of our flag. If that is what they want, we will support them."

The deputy chairman of the National Party in Natal, Mr Jurie Mentz, said: "You cannot just wipe out our history. Britain has played a big part in the development of our country. Our history is in our flag, incorporating as it does the flags of the UFS and Transvaal republics."

Govt threat 'ridiculous'

By CHRISS STEYN

ACTION against the AWB would be a misuse of government powers, said AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche yesterday.

Reacting to indications that the government was planning to act against the militant organization, Mr Terre'Blanche said: "I assume that the National Party would try anything to stop the rise of the movement, but it would be ridiculous to restrict us."

The government would "totally overplay their powers if they try to restrict the AWB", he said. "And if they actually did that, there will be no evidence of free speech left in the country."

Government sources indicated that the weekend rally by armed AWB men — many of whom were in nazi-type uniforms — was being investigated.

Although Mr Terre'Blanche warned followers at the weekend "to prepare for the night, when in violence, the AWB will claim what is rightfully theirs", he denied yesterday that the organization was a threat to the state.

Mrs Helen Suzman yesterday criticized the fact that "heavily armed" AWB members had met with "no resistance whatsoever", while stern police action had been taken against a peaceful group of clerics in Cape Town.
CP, PFP react to Anglo move

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE Labour Party and the Progressive Federal Party yesterday welcomed the decision by Anglo American Properties (Ampros) to disregard the Group Areas Act — but the Conservative Party called on the government to act against the company’s “open civil disobedience”.

The government maintained a low profile on the issue yesterday with the Deputy Minister of Development Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, who is responsible for the administration of the Group Areas Act, saying he had “no further comment”.

Mr Badenhorst also said he could give no estimate of when the proposed amendments to give “more teeth” to the Group Areas Act would come before Parliament.

Asked if he could give an indication of what sort of amendments to the law were being considered, Mr Badenhorst replied: “That is not known yet.”

The Labour Party leader, Mr Allan Hendrickse, said his party wanted to congratulate Anglo American and “assure them they can count on our support”.

Businessmen were in a position to play a strong political role and it was high time they took a political lead, especially since President P.W. Botha had appealed to them for their support for his economic policies, he said.

The PFP spokesman on the Group Areas Act, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said the Anglo move would be “a strong blow” against the law.

Race relations

“there are of course hundreds of landlords and estate agents who have been ignoring the Group Areas Act in this way for years. "They deserve the respect of all decent South Africans for the risks they take in the interests of better race relations and of sounder business practices."

The CP spokesman on Constitutional Development, Mr Moolman Mentz, said the Anglo decision was “frankly not surprising” and added that Mr Badenhorst’s “thumping may well fall on deaf ears”.

“Mr Badenhorst must act against Ampros’s open civil disobedience if he and his party wish to retain any credibility with the voters, particularly the ones directly affected by the government’s dithering with the Group Areas Act application.”

Mr Van der Merwe said he was surprised by Mr Badenhorst’s threat to give more teeth to the Group Areas Act in order to apply it more strictly because this was not recommended by the President’s Council.

“If Mr Badenhorst knows what is going on, he must realize that the Group Areas Act is on its way out, even it may take some time.”

“The mixed status of areas like Hillbrow, Mayfair, Woodstock and others has come about in spite of the Group Areas restrictions.”

“This process is continuing at an increasing pace in many others and cannot be stopped because the government case is devoid of all moral justification.”

Mr Van der Merwe said.
LP welcomes Anglo stand on Group Areas

CAPE TOWN — Anglo-American Properties’ decision to disregard the Group Areas Act in future has drawn mixed reaction.

The Conservative Party has called for the government to act against Anglo, while the Labour Party congratulated the giant property company on its stand.

Both parties have also issued scathing comments on the statement made by the deputy-minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, that the Group Areas Act would be given teeth once provision for open areas was made.

The CP’s Mr Moolman said that the decision by Anglo-American was “frankly not surprising” as the government had been disregarding the Act for years.

Mr Mentz said the CP had called on the government to act in Hillbrow in 1984 and again before the general election last year.

He said Mr Badenhorst had made many “hard line” statements in the past but that no action had followed.

“Mr Badenhorst must act against Ampros’ open civil disobedience” if he and the National Party wished to retain any credibility with the voters, particularly those directly affected by the government’s “dithering with the Group Areas Act application”.

The Labour Party leader, the Reverend Allan Hendrickse, said it was high time that business took a political lead, especially after the State President had appealed to them for support for his economic measures.

“Businessmen are in a position to play a much stronger political role and the Labour Party supports Anglo in this particular effort.

“The Labour Party appeals to all businesses, especially those involved in housing and estate agencies to follow Anglo’s lead.

On the question of Mr Badenhorst’s new threat, Mr Hendrickse said the time had come for the deputy-minister to be challenged to translate his threats into action.

“He is living in a fool’s paradise, very far from the realities of South Africa.”
Stand down call: no comment

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The National Party MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, declined to comment yesterday on the call by opposition MPs for his resignation as chairman of the parliamentary standing committee on trade and industry.

Mr De Pontes said from Cape Town last night that he had no comment to make.

A Conservative Party spokesman on economic affairs, Mr Clive Derby Lewis, said earlier that Mr De Pontes should be suspended until his relationship with the convicted drug smuggler, Roberto Palazzolo, was cleared up.

He said the suspension should be enforced as the committee members had access to "sensitive" information at times.

The Progressive Federal Party spokesman on economic affairs, Mr Roger Hulley, said that if questions currently on the parliamentary question paper were not satisfactorily answered, Mr De Pontes should stand down until they were.

The police investigation into the whole Palazzolo affair in South Africa is still in progress and no official statements have been released yet.
said the chairman

Time, please, gentlemen

moment and keep matters you are discussing.

must follow the proper order of business, as the

Observe the normal practice of the House.

Dr. Blackall, I trust, the House is in general

for the time being.

It is requested, gentlemen, that the House shall

order and keep matters you are discussing.

must follow the proper order of business, as the

Observe the normal practice of the House.

Dr. Blackall, I trust, the House is in general

for the time being.
Opposition slates debate — CP, NP claim victory

Political Correspondent

The National Party and the Conservative Party today both claimed victory in the de Klerk-Treurnicht television debate.

But opposition spokesmen said it had been a waste of time in which the country as a whole had lost.

UCT academic Professor Robert Schrire, professor of Political Studies, said the debate had been a stalemate in the sense that people probably came away from it with attitudes unchanged.

He thought Dr A P Treurnicht had won in the more fundamental sense because he dictated the issues. With the exception of the AWB issue, Mr F W de Klerk was on the defensive.

Finally the country was the loser because people who were not white would have been left with a complete sense of hopelessness.

Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said the debate had not addressed any issues beyond white politics.

In the context of election politics in constituencies such as Schweizer-Reneke and Standerton, which are going to the polls in by-elections tomorrow, it was Dr Treurnicht who won. Mr de Klerk, on the other hand, had shown greater reality in the overview of South Africa he had taken.

Mr Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, said the debate had been irrelevant, as it was clear that neither politician had the solution to bringing about a new political dispensation.

Mr Frank le Roux MP, Chief Whip of the CP in Parliament, said his followers were proud of Dr Treurnicht's performance. He thought Mr de Klerk had been snide and had not dealt with the real issues raised by the CP.

Mr Con Botha, MP, chief information officer of the NP, said Mr de Klerk had been more articulate and therefore more effective than Dr Treurnicht.

After the debate Mr de Klerk said Dr Treurnicht had failed to spell out CP policy or its consequences, and he had again refused to take a stand on principle against the radicalism of the AWB.

Dr Treurnicht said Mr de Klerk had not answered questions, and the answers he had given had not satisfied him.
New Govt Bill could restrict AWB activities

Hostility
Clause 16 states that there is an offence for anyone to say anything which causes hostility between different national, cultural or religious groups or hurts or insults members of the group or incites violence against them.

The penalty is up to two years' imprisonment or a fine of R4 000.

The remainder of the Bill is aimed at ensuring that "political aims and objects ought to be pursued in the Republic without interference, monetary or otherwise, from abroad".

The Bill closes loopholes in existing acts aimed at controlling political funding but also creates a new category of "restricted" organisations or persons.

The Minister of Justice may declare a person or organisation to be "restricted" if he believes it pursues the political aim of endangering public safety or is being used to channel money into the country for that purpose.

Closely defined
The Bill closely defines foreign funding by, for instance, including money paid from the South African bank account of a person resident, or a company with a head office, outside the country.

The maximum penalties for contravening these provisions are a fine of R20 000 or twice the money involved, whichever is the greater, or 10 years' imprisonment, or both.

The Bill also closes loopholes in other Acts.

The Prohibition of Foreign Financing of Political Parties Act is scrapped and, instead, the new Bill "absolutely prohibits" political parties from getting money from abroad and all other organisations and persons are prohibited from getting overseas money for political aims.

The new Bill also tightens the Affected Organisations Act by applying it to persons as well as organisations and by making it compulsory for affected organisations and persons to keep financial records and furnish them to the Registrar of Affected Organisations and Persons.

The Fund-raising Act is changed to ensure better control of fund-raising from the public and vastly to increase fines for contravening the Act.

The maximum penalties are increased from three to 10 years' imprisonment and from a fine of R1 500 to R20 000 or both.

The Bill also widens the powers of the authorities to inspect organisations or persons connected with fund-raising.
AWB, ANC the same

West Rand Bureau

Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said in Randfontein last night that the AWB (Afrikaner Wêreldskieinwag) was giving the ANC an excellent example of how radicals should behave both by its action in Pretoria over the weekend and its actions at political meetings.

Mr Botha asked a crowded hall whether any group of responsible people could see themselves voting for a group of radicals who were not prepared to talk or listen to anyone else but were only interested in "batons, knives and loud mouths" to put across their point of view.

Mr Botha made several comments on Monday's television debate between Dr Andries Treurnicht and Mr F W de Klerk.

He said Dr Treurnicht was clearly too scared to repudiate the AWB, its "lieutenants".

He said that, judging from the behaviour of the AWB supporters in the hall, it was clear to see why it was afraid to repudiate them.

Mr Botha, however, was more than used to support. They are scared and frightened. People who are so scared often do not know what they are doing," Mr Botha said.

He warned members of the Conservative Party to note what would become of their party.

"Dr Treurnicht's meetings will eventually also become like the AWB's meetings. They (the AWB) have ridiculous ideals and don't realise the vastness of the land that belongs to white South Africans.

"They want to impress with their brown pants, their brown boots and the strange-looking chicken necks they wear on their arms.

"The AWB and the ANC are identical in their beliefs. They are both radical groups who want to take over South Africa by force and intimidation."

He asked where black South Africans would be housed should the Conservative Party come to power. The majority of people on farms, in factories and on the mines were blacks, and he warned that if these people were resettled, the resulting unemployment would lead to crime, which, in turn, would lead to terrorism.

If either the AWB or the ANC came to power, a bloodbath would ensue.

At one stage, Mr Botha challenged the AWB members to come on to the stage en masse for a debate, but the suddenly quiet back rows declined.

(Report by C Elias, 47 Savoy Street, Johannes-
burg)
Standerton, 24/3/85
voters get cold start

Voters went to the polls today in two fiercely-contested Transvaal by-elections, in Schweizer-Reneke and Standerton.

In Standerton voting got off to a cold start after an early shower.

Of the 22,518 registered voters of the south-eastern Transvaal constituency, 6,000 cast their votes before going to work.

The seat is contested by the Conservative Party's Mr Rosier de Ville, the National Party's Mr Hennie Erasmus and Mr Attie Treurnicht of the HNP. Mr de Ville won the seat in the general election last year but was later disqualified because he stood for election while holding an office of profit under the State as deputy Sheriff of Standerton.

The CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, will arrive in Standerton later today after putting in an early appearance at Schweizer-Reneke.

Polling in Schweizer-Reneke is expected to be close, with the seat being contested by HNP leader Mr Jaap Marais, Mr Willie Lemmer of the National Party, and Dr Pieter Mulder of the Conservative Party.

(Report by E van der Merwe and C le Grange, of 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)

See Page 13.
AWB logo could be outlawed under new Bill

Political Staff

A PROVISION in a new Bill cutting foreign funding of organisations could be used against the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB).

This is a clause prohibiting emblems which could cause racial hostility or could insult any group.

The Promotion of Orderly Internal Politics Bill tightens prohibitions on overseas funding and incorporates prohibitions in existing legislation on the stirrings-up of racial, cultural or religious animosity.

A new clause provides for a fine of up to R4,000 or imprisonment of up to two years, or both, for the display of "certain flags, standards, badges, emblems, marks or slogans" or for attending meetings at which these are displayed.

It is the opinion in parliamentary circles that the provision could be used to curtail AWB activities.

The National Democratic Movement (NDM) of Mr Wynand Malan emphasised today that it was not backing the harsh Bill.

However, a bit of d. i. c. to support a parliamentary investigation of foreign political funding.

The move to appoint a committee was supported by the National and Conservative parties but opposed by the Progressive Federal Party and Independent Claremont MP Mr Jan van Eck. One of the committee's aims will be to consider whether the new Bill is the best way of preventing foreign interference in South African politics.

The Bill gives the Government enormous powers to declare organisations "restricted" and then to seize their funds to decide if they are being used for unauthorised purposes.

Explaining the NDM's support of the committee investigation, Mr Peter Gustrow, MP for Durban Central, said the NDM would try to use the inquiry to attack the Bill. He said the special committee would provide greater scope for investigation of foreign funding than a normal parliamentary standing committee.

See page 10.
Conservatives ahead in postal votes

D-Day for NP and CP in crucial by-elections

THE National Party and Conservative Party's battle for supremacy in rural Transvaal will be decided today in two important by-election polls in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke.

The CP, which captured both seats from the NP during last year's May 8 general election, was pulling ahead yesterday in an intense race for early votes in the two constituencies where by-elections were forced by the disqualification of both CP candidates.

Spokesmen for the parties agreed that according to postal and special votes cast by yesterday afternoon, the NP was trailing the CP with the HNP virtually out of the picture.

By late yesterday afternoon, ELSARE WESSELS and DOMINIQUE GILBERT

NP's Transvaal deputy secretary in charge of the Standerton by-election, Abrie Hanekom, admitted 60% of the special votes had been processed by the CP and 40% by the NP.

The fight is between the NP's Hennie Erasmus, Rosier de Ville of the CP, who unseated Erasmus in last year's general election, and CP leader Andries Treurnicht's brother Attie for the HNP.

Power

Already 3910 of the registered 22 491 voters have voted in special and postal votes, according to the returning officer, Standerton's chief magistrate Danie Schoeman.

Party spokesman in Schweizer-Reneke said yesterday the by-election was a 50/50 race between the NP and CP.

The outcome will decide the balance of power between the NP and CP in the western Transvaal, where the CP captured four of the eight seats from the NP last year.

The candidates are Willie Lennher (NP), Piet Mulder (CP) and Jaap Marais (HNP).

Last year's polling percentages of more than 70% in both constituencies were expected to be much higher today.

Polling booths open at 7am and close at 9pm. Polling results are expected by 10am tomorrow morning.

Report by E. Wessels and D. Gilbert. TML, 11 Dalgarno Street, Johannesburg.
Pazazzolo: S.A. Immigration clerk arrested.

Pazazzolo, a widely known immigration clerk, has been arrested by the police. The investigation began when a tip-off indicated that Pazazzolo was involving unauthorized individuals in the immigration process. The suspect is said to have been using his position to help unauthorized immigrants obtain documentation. The case is under investigation, and Pazazzolo is currently awaiting trial.
Dossier opened on AWB

Political Staff

The extremist right-wing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging is currently being investigated in terms of the Internal Security Act, Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok said yesterday.

Speaking during a snap debate on events outside St George's Cathedral on Monday, the Minister issued a tough warning to the AWB and other radical organizations.

His announcement that a dossier has been opened on the AWB comes in the wake of Saturday's march on the Union Buildings and on the eve of by-elections in Schweizer-Reneke and Standerton.

Since the AWB meeting at the Skilpad Seal police have been collecting evidence on comments by AWB leader, Mr. Eugene Terre'Blanche.
THE preservation of white rights and identity as opposed to the undeniable acceptance of communal interest was what it was all about. After the Brouhaha about the Big Debate—the first ever confrontation on television between two political opponents—boiled down to a re-statement of often-stated policy positions.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, was adamant that his party's solution to the problems of South Africa lay firmly embedded in the preservation of white rights and the maintenance of a white identity.

His opponent, Mr FW de Klerk, leader of the Transvaal National Party, strove to give equal force to his argument that communal interest of all peoples in the Republic could not be denied and that a broader democracy, coupled with entrenched rights for the Indian, coloured and whites was the only solution to the South African dilemma.
Hear the crunch,
hear the crunch of marching feet
Hear the din,
hear the din o'er distant fields
Fighters on the march
(With) fresh ideals contemptuous of pretence and betrayal.
A burning fire which tolerates no servitude.
Baptism of love and pain,
glorying resistance burns in our heart.
O, may God protect us with the drawing in of the lager to protect our struggling country
We will work, we will grow, we will fight,
we will bleed for our Afrikaner land

* "Song of the Movement" by Eugene Ney TerreBlanche.

AWB fans flame of mounting SA strife

By Claire Robertson
Pretoria Bureau

It loses something in the translation, but Mr TerreBlanche's anthem captures the blood-and-thunder spirit of the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging, an appeal through strength and sentiment.

And symbols. Much of the AWB's attraction, and the offence it gives, centre on its neo-fascist flag, its brown-shirted "troops", the kommando horsemen, the eagle emblem.

An exclusively Protestant God is invoked in every symbol, and in the organisation's motto: "Fah the fame for God and Volk and Fatherland".

Swastika

"The triple seven of the red, white and black flag, reminiscent of a streamlined swastika, represents the Biblical prophecy of the "final and absolute triumph in and through Jesus Christ", according to the AWB's policy statement.

"The number 777 stands in direct opposition to the number 666 - the number of the anti-Christ, the beast of Revelations."

"The movement's eagle emblem - another symbol of the German Reich - represents the eagle referred to in Deuteronomy and the Psalms, and is not to be confused with other eagle emblems, says the AWB."

Numbers seem to hold a certain significance for the AWB - all numbers but the number of members it has, which it will "never reveal", according to a spokesman.

The AWB's favourite number crops up in the organisation's brief history.

"In 1971 seven concerned young Afrikaners began to search for an alternative to the Westminster system (of government)," reads the AWB's history. "One of those men is now the leader of the AWB."

Mr TerreBlanche is a force to be reckoned with

Eugene Ney TerreBlanche was 27 years old at the time. He is 44 now and the AWB, founded in a garage in Heidelberg two years after the first meeting, celebrates its 15th anniversary this year.

Every year it gathers another symbol or ceremony about it - this week it publicly burnt the flag of its avowed enemy, the African National Congress.

Whether leading a mock charge on a spirited stallion or rousing a crowd of thousands with a shouted address, Mr TerreBlanche - former policeman, farmer, poet, author, dramatist and failed HNP candidate - commands unquestioning support, bordering on adulation, from his followers.

His own chapter in the AWB's history - titled "A volk's leader comes forth" - reads:

"Our volk was always fortunate and comforted by the fact that, in its hour of crisis, it did not lack dynamic leadership." Comes the hour comes Eugene Ney TerreBlanche, the history states in rough translation.

"In the beginning, he had to endure scorn and derision. Particularly the gold-eaters (financially powerful press) and its Afrikaans-press henchmen strove to discredit the leader of the AWB and the movement itself as followers of Nazi ideology."

This did not succeed because "a Boer who shows pure and natural leadership is soon claimed by the volk as its own."

Mr TerreBlanche has gathered about him a "Great Council" of men and women from all spheres whose task is to "advise the leader."

The goal of the AWB is clear: it wants part of South Africa for an Afrikaner volkstaat with its own army and police force.

Nationalised

This state will not have political parties but will have elections at least every five years. The whites-only state will admit non-Afrikaners if they identify with the ideals of the Afrikaner Boerevolk. A chiefly agrarian state, it will be run on free-market principles with the exception that the mines will be nationalised.

Freedom of the press is accepted - but with conditions.

The AWB will not incite revolution, the organisation stresses, but should this be forced upon it, "it will triumph in the struggle, with God's help."

It will not tolerate "a black communist victory - then it will be a struggle to the death."
Transvaal setbacks give NP the cold shivers

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Conservative Party's rampant performance in the Transvaal by-elections yesterday has sent shivers of apprehension through the governing National Party.

The Conservative Party tripled its majority in Standerton and quadrupled its majority in Schweizer-Reneke, dealing a devastating psychological blow to the National Party, which had hoped to prove that CP support had peaked in the Transvaal.

The results have also practically eliminated the Herstigte Nasionale Party as a major factor in white politics.

Both HNP candidates, including the leader, Mr. Jaapi Marais, who stood at Schweizer-Reneke, lost their deposits.

Election experts now predict the pending Randfontein byelection will be won comfortably by the CP and the party is likely to win control of most white local authorities in the Transvaal in the October municipal elections.

**BRAVE FACE**

On the results yesterday, if a general election were to be held now, the CP would win between 12 and 14 more seats, including the Transvaal seats of Krogersdorp, Lydenburg, Stilfontein, Meyerton, Potchefstroom, Wonderboom, Maraisburg, Rustenburg, Hercules, Spinglings and probably Gezina and Pretoria West.

In the Free State, Kuruman and Sasolburg would be likely gains for the CP.

Transvaal NP leader Mr. F W de Klerk has tried to put a brave face on his party's latest electoral setbacks.

He said the result of the by-elections was disappointing, but could not be seen as a defeat.

A triumphant Dr. Andries Treurnicht, the CP leader, said the results would have a snowball effect in every other election, especially in Randfontein and the municipal elections.

**RESULTS BAD NEWS**

Progressive Federal Party leader Mr. Colin Eglin said the results were bad news for South Africa and a clear indication of a fundamental shift in party allegiances in rural Afrikanerdom.

Election analyst Dr. Dirk Laurie said the results put another 12 to 15 seats within reach for the Conservative Party.

Another analyst, Professor Willem Kleynhans, said the CP could now win 14 more seats.

He predicted South Africa would move towards a two-party system in which the CP and the NP were the only parliamentary vehicles for white political aspirations.

The NP would have to look harder at how it could attract English-speaking supporters to offset its heavy losses to the CP.

Professor Kleynhans also predicted that if Mr. Botha stepped down only after the next general election, Mr. de Klerk's chances of succeeding him would be zero because he would lose most of his Transvaal power base.
AWB leader laughs off security investigation

By Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

The leader of the "Afrikaner Weerstandsbevegung, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, says he does not feel "in the legal" threatened by the fact that his organisation is being investigated in terms of the Internal Security Act.

"I know that it is just a bluff," he said, referring to the statement by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, that the AWB was under investigation.

CALL FOR VOLKSTAAAT

Mr Vlok's statement in Parliament followed the delivery of a petition at the weekend to the Union Buildings by Mr TerreBlanche and hundreds of his followers. The petition called for the establishment of an Afrikaaner Volkstaat.

Mr TerreBlanche said yesterday that the investigation was a ploy to attract support in the Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke by-elections and a sop to "the col" an apparent reference to politicians who had compared government treatment of Mr TerreBlanche's convoy on Saturday with an attempted march on Parliament by church leaders.

Scores of church leaders were briefly arrested during the Cape Town march.

Mr TerreBlanche said the two events could not be compared. Archbishop Tutu was "marching for the release of people who are, or might be, guilty of crimes".

"The AWB has a legal, fair request — it wants its own land," said Mr TerreBlanche.

Reacting to criticism that AWB members — including the Aquila Guard — were armed on Saturday, Mr TerreBlanche said: "Tell Mr Vlok that if he gives me 30 SA policemen I will dissolve the Aquila unit.

"What did you expect them to do? Leave their weapons behind when they left the hall where the rally was held before the petition convoy?" he said.

See Page 15.
R120m to 80 SA organisations

Foreign funding bill could chop

Roger Smith
Natal Indaba has pointed the way to national compromise

The murkiness of the South African situation cannot hide the fact that there are two crucial issues that will have to be addressed: the Group Areas, Act, the Population Registration Act, and the political model that will eventually prevail.

The two acts are seen as cornerstone apartheid and are totally rejected by anti-apartheid forces both within and outside the tripartite electoral system.

The fact that the Group Areas Act has caused great bitterness and has contributed to the housing crisis is well known. Absurd anomalies arising from the Population Registration Act were again highlighted in recent parliamentary debate.

Mr Peter Hendriekse (LP, Ado) noted that the National Party was the uniquely and immoral foundation of apartheid.

He told the House of Representatives about his white aunts, uncles and cousins who he believed lived in Durban but whom he had never met because of their racial classification.

Mr Hendriekse said: "I was 13 when I met my grand-uncle. It was the first time and last time. And why? Because he had been classified white. Even today I do not know how many kids he had... somewhere in Durban I have a few white aunts, uncles and cousins."

Mr John Hamman (LP, Griqualand West) said he was classified Cape Malay, two brothers were coloured, one white, two sisters were coloured and a third was Indian.

Mr Louw (LP, Gelendelake) said his white grandmother had married an Indian. His mother, classified Indian, married an Indian. They had six children, three of whom were classified Indian, three Cape Malay.

But even if these two acts could be abolished — and apartheid thus eliminated — the question of political power-sharing still remains. It is what the National Party is talking about. It is a convoluted system intended to retain power for the white man. The ANC, on the other hand, is interested only in what it terms political equality, which involves moving political control.

Mr Hendriekse: white cousins, uncles and cousins.

Although it could be described as a model most suitable for Natal, it does at least demonstrate that the constitutional debate need not be only about either white control or black domination, writes Johan de Villiers.

It identifies three principles that are not seen as negotiable:

- A unified South Africa — no homeland.
- Black representation in a single parliament — no multi-ethnic institutions.
- A universal franchise — no voting restrictions.

The ANC view is that South Africa belongs to all who live in the country and that the group consciousness is irrelevant.

But in all this the ANC differs from the National Party. The NP believes in:

- National separation — in other words, homelands.
- Black representation through institutions other than a single parliament — in other words, the National Council and homeland assemblies.
- A divided franchise — in other words, one based on separation, race and vote.

It also believes that groups, and particularly minority groups, should die at the heart of the political system.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Steffel Bolla, said in the House of Representatives last week: "At the heart of group accommodation is the fact that groups desiring to should have the freedom to live their own community lives. The Government will respect this desire."

He said this in the face of a barrage of criticism about the Population Registration Act. Mr Botta added: "It is sometimes claimed that formal recognition of groups is unnecessary when freedom of association is guaranteed. But this model of free association in an environment where minority models will finally be the decisive factor." He asserted that the NP and the ANC will reach an accord on political power sooner than present.

Perhaps both should shift towards a compromise — at least an interim compromise. One such system has been envisaged by the kwadola-Natal Indaba.

It holds that "power-sharing is a crafty formula by which some single political or race group is able to dominate, whether it is a majority or a minority."

It sees the legislature consisting of a First Chamber of 100 members and a 60-member Second Chamber. Every adult will have two votes, one for each chamber.

Elections for the First Chamber will be based on proportional representation. A party or group would have representation in direct proportion to its percentage of electoral support.

In the Second Chamber an attempt is made to balance the principle of majority rule with the protection of minority rights.

It is envisaged that members of this chamber will represent the following groups:

- African background group — 10 members.
- Indian background group — 19 members.
- English background group — 19 members.
- South African group — 10 members.

Elections taking place in elections for the Second Chamber must belong to the group whose candidate they intend voting for. But this will not apply to the South African group, which will represent voters who prefer not to vote according to background.

The central point in this dispensation is that any law affecting the language, cultural, religious and other rights of any background group has to be agreed to by the majority of that group (six out of 10) in the Second Chamber before it can become law.

There are a total of eight power-sharing mechanisms. Reference has already been made to proportional representation, minority votes and the composition of the two chambers.

Then there is also the fact that laws will have to be passed by both chambers — the majority-controlled First Chamber and the minority-controlled Second Chamber.

But before any law can be debated by the chambers it has to be passed by a 15-member standing committee. Here too there is a balance between those in the majority and those in a minority. The same principle applies to the composition of the Cabinet and amendments to the Constitution.

Although this could be described as a model most suitable for Natal, it does at least demonstrate that the constitutional debate need not be only about either white control or black domination.

Democracy is not necessarily best served by either the majority or minority rule. On the other hand, there can be no hope of solving the country's problems while the majority of people have no say in the running of the country.

The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, recently said: "We seek a peaceful and rapid end to apartheid and to foster negotiations among all parties that will lead to the creation of a democratic society with equal rights for all South Africans."

The key words are negotiations and equal rights.

The small society

100 years ago

From The Eastern Star, Johannesburg

The law of this country with reference to native and coloured persons being of the same race after 8 o'clock is being most unduly strained by officials of the police.

We re not too long that respectable Coolie and Arab traders and shopkeepers have been subjected to the indignity of being treated as though they were loafing Hotten- tots, and arrested when in the streets on business or otherwise, after nine at night.

This whole of our police force arrested Brilliano, the circus performer — now part proprietor of the circus. Brilliano has, as everyone knows, a slight dash of colour, but more than many who claim to be of only white parentage.

Well, he was arrested after performing at the circus, and brought before the Assistant Landdrost yesterday morning.

Brilliano admitted the charge, but said he was not a native. His father was Italian and his mother a Cape Town woman, and he claimed to be of his father's nationality. The constable who arrested him said he had no special instructions to arrest Brilliano, but Mr de Hart, who appeared for him, declared that constables had been sent to effect his arrest.

The Assistant Landdrost said he did not consider Brilliano a native, and dismissed the summons against him. If he had dismissed the policeman as well it would have been no more than he deserved.
De Ville triples CP majority

Nats badly mauled in Standerton vote

By Esmare van der Merwe

The Conservative Party's Mr Rosier de Ville nearly tripled his majority to 2,554 in yesterday's parliamentary by-election in Standerton, a seat he had won in the May 1987 general election from the National Party.

This runaway victory — the CP polled 9,078 votes compared to 7,096 last year — dealt a major blow to NP hope Mr Henkie Erasmus, who polled 6,224 votes (6,144 last year).

HNP candidate Mr Attie Treurnicht lost his deposit after polling only 261 votes, compared to 834 last year.

A noisy 400-strong crowd, of which a majority were CP supporters, awaited the results which were announced by election officer Mr Danie Schoeman shortly after midnight last night.

Rowdy CP supporters, singing "Die Lied van Jong Suid-Afrika" and shouting CP slogans, refused to leave the entrance hall of Standerton's Town Hall to clear the way for Mr Schoeman's announcement.

Others gathered in the rain, sheltering themselves with some of the posters which had earlier decorated the polling station.

Chaos broke out after the results were announced, with some CP supporters fiercely ordering two black photographers from an American news network to leave.

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht arrived in Standerton at about 3 pm after accompanying Mr de Ville to some of the 13 other polling stations throughout the plateland constituency.

A jubilant Dr Treurnicht said after the announcement that the CP victory showed "a significant growth in right-wing majorities" which would act as "a strong growth stimulus" for the Randfontein by-election later this month and the October municipal elections.

A clearly discouraged Mr Erasmus said that the NP had increased its support by 80 votes.

The HNP's Mr Treurnicht earlier admitted his party would lose its deposit, since "many people who support the HNP's policy regard the CP as a faster means of overthrowing the Government, and thus vote CP."

(Report by E van der Merwe, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)
CP cruise home in marginal seat

By Carina le Grange

Dr Pieter Mulder of the Conservative Party, son of the late Dr Connie Mulder, won the by-election in Schweizer-Reneke yesterday with an increased majority of 794 over the National Party.

Excitement ran high in the town as party supporters in the three-way election battle waited until early this morning for the result.

Despite the NP's confident prediction of a win by about 400 votes, the CP retained the seat which became vacant when the estate of Mr Kobus Beyers was sequestrated after his election last year.

Dr Mulder won 6,400 votes, the NP's Mr Willie Lemmer 5,606 and the Herstigte Nasionale Party leader, Mr Jaap Marais, 4,14.

The percentage poll was 81.7 and there were 19 spoilt papers.

In last year's general election, the CP won the seat with a majority of only 191 and the HNP received 544 votes.

Shortly before the polling booths closed last night, the NP was still predicting a modest win of 400 votes while the CP claimed it would retain the seat with 1,000 votes. The HNP had readily acknowledged it would "come third," but seemed surprised that it received fewer votes than last year.

It was clear the HNP did not split the vote of the right wing and having its party leader as candidate did not push up the votes either.

Dr Mulder was hoisted on to the shoulders of a supporter even before the results could be announced and was cheered wildly before a garland of flowers in party colours was put around his neck. He managed little more than thanking his supporters for their hard work.

Mr Marais said the HNP was deeply rooted and had a duty to continue the "struggle".

Mr Lemmer said the CP had effectively used "scare tactics" to win the seat.

(Report by C le Grange, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg.)
The government is about to lose its.Office workers<br><br>Foreigners into the country, a whole majority due to immigration.<br><br>Employment programmes could not keep the<br>population of the country at an hearing.<br><br>The political party did not change the<br>activity of the government to continue with the<br>service of the deportation, for the previous party<br>led to the deportation of the government to continue with the<br>process of the deportation. The government expressed its<br>concern that the government be eliminated.<br><br>The deportation is a action of the government<br>that has eliminated as a action of the government<br>The process led to the action to reduce the<br>NPIDE.<br><br>Victorious CP candidate in Standdown, Mr. Foster is held to death.<br><br>Leeds led with CP/GP<br><br>National Flag<br><br>Before the phone, the phone is held at 90° and<br>the phone is held at 90° and the phone is held at<br>the phone is held at 90° and the phone is held at<br>the phone is held at 90° and the phone is held at<br>the phone is held at 90° and the phone is held at<br>the phone is held at 90° and the phone is held at<br>the phone is held at 90° and the phone is held at<br>the phone is held at 90° and the phone is held at<br>the phone is held at 90° and the phone is held at<br>the phone is held at 90° and the phone is held at<br>the phone is held at 90° and the phone is held at<br>the phone is held at 90° and the phone is held at

NATS THREASH
Excessive demands

"We will give the security of our country high priority at all times," Mr. Botha said.

Refusal in the economic, social and constitutional areas must be continued. But I want to point out that excessive demands often lead to excessive reactions.

"To stirs up and exploit emotions is irresponsible and dangerous."

Foreign meddling as well as the actions of radical elements which contravene internal laws cause revulsion among patriotic voters.

"This will have to be rectified," Mr. Botha said.

Transvaal National Party leader, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, said the results, although disappointing, were not a defeat because the CP won both seats in last year's general election.

The fact that the National Party had maintained its number of votes in both seats showed stable support for the party.

CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht's initial reaction was to look forward to the Randfontein by-election next month and to local elections in October.

He thought the results would have a snowball effect for the CP in future elections.

"Bad news"

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr. Colin Eglin, said that the results were "bad news" for South Africa.

It was clear that there was a fundamental shift of party allegiance in rural Afrikanersdom. This was inevitable, he said, since Mr. Botha, about five years ago, found himself stranded in an ideological minefield, somewhere between racial apartheid and non-racial sharing.

Mr. Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, said that his party's struggle would continue.

There was now even less of a chance of co-operation with the CP.

The Afrikaner Weerstands beweging claimed victory and said it had been the major force behind the Conservative Party's triumph.

AWB accepted

AWB leader Mr. Eugene Terre'Blanche said the victory proved that his organization was accepted by the "folk.

"The special relationship between the CP and the AWB has led to this achievement by the CP," Mr Terre'Blanche said.

Dr. Denis Worrall, leader of the Independent Movement, said today that the results had been predictable.

The National Party must realize that it could not out-rightwing the rightwing.

"It has pandetered to the CP over the last six months to the advantage of our international interests or the economic consequences of some of its foolish actions," Dr. Worrall said.
BLACK people have reacted with dismay to the Conservative Party victory in the Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke by-elections.

"This is depressing news for a black person. It does not give me any hope. If this trend is to become a major force in the white community, it is not good news for us," said Professor Herbert Vilakazi, head of the University of Zululand's sociology department.

Another black academic, Mr. Phil Mtshikulu of Unisa's Department of Development Administration and Politics, said that blacks had not expected the National Party to stem the tide from the right.

"Crumbling"

"My observations are that blacks are keen observers of white politics but are not that interested.

"With the CP winning both seats in the 1987 election, it would have astonished me if they suddenly lost those seats.

"The Nats appear to be crumbling. They will have to decide whether they are moving forward or backward to get some supporters back from the Conservative Party.

"Blacks have very little sympathy with the Nats against the CP," Mr. Mtshikulu, a former secretary of the Media Workers Association of South Africa, said.

"Dangerous"

"The CP victory was not unexpected. One would have expected the voters of Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke to have voted this way," Mr. Joe Latshawgomo, the editor of the Sotho newspaper, said.

"This still indicates to me, and a lot of black people, that the dangerous swing to the right, particularly on the plateau, is continuing.

"The point is that both the Government and the CP are offering, one to a greater extent than the other, a sort of white 'masai,'" he said.
CP claims an early victory

Stanmore. With a turn-out in the 40,000s, the CP won a huge margin in the four-constituency by-election. In Stanmore, where the CP was the only party to win a seat, the result was a landslide victory. The CP candidates, led by Mr. Smith, secured a majority of votes, with the NP campaign faltering. The CP's success was due to its strong grassroots support and effective campaigning. The NP, on the other hand, struggled to gain traction. Overall, the CP's victory was a testament to its ability to connect with the electorate and deliver on its promises.
Vlok: We’re not scared of AWB

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. —

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, yesterday gave his strongest indication yet that the government is to act against the AWB.

Mr Vlok said in response to an interjection: “That member must not tell me we are scared of the AWB. He must still see what we are going to do with the AWB.”

He had been criticized by MPs for the police’s failure to act against armed members of the AWB following a rally in Pretoria at the weekend, while peaceful clerics were “humiliated” by a police water cannon and arrested on Cape Town on Monday.

Mr Peter Mopp, United Democratic Party MP for Border, introduced a motion, unanimously adopted, in which the arrest of the churchmen was condemned “in the strongest possible terms”.

Mr Vlok, in his response, said: “We will act against these people (the AWB). He added that MPs “must be a little patient and see what we plan to do”.

On Tuesday Mr Vlok announced that the AWB was being investigated in terms of the Internal Security Act. He said no action had been taken against the AWB on Saturday because the organization had not broken any laws.

He said that when the AWB arrived at the Union Buildings to present their petition they were warned by the police and then “ran away” whereas the churchmen outside St George’s Cathedral were bent on confrontation and were guilty of “civil disobedience of the worst form”.
NP can't run SA for ever, says Pakendorf

PORT ELIZABETH — The National Party would possibly have to look either to the right or the left for support during the next election to ensure a majority in Parliament, Mr Harald Pakendorf, political observer and former editor of Die Vaderland, said here last night.

Mr Pakendorf was addressing a meeting of the local branch of the SA Institute of International Affairs at the Newton Park library auditorium.

The NP, Mr Pakendorf said, was not as permanent an institution as it appeared.

"Forever is a long time. The NP cannot run the country forever," he said.

The NP was in a period of decline and its support base had changed. The NP was most popular among Jews, Italians, Greeks, Swiss and probably English South Africans but had a problem with Afrikaners.

However, the NP was about to disappear but was becoming weaker and would have to adapt its policies.

He said the percentage of people prepared to admit they supported the NP had dropped to below 50 per cent.

However, if the NP looked to the left for support it would find a void. "The left is not even in slow decline. It is crumbling.

"The PFP, as much as the NP, is in decline. The fact that it wants to dabble in the other two houses of Parliament is a sign of weakness, not strength," Mr Pakendorf said.

A recent opinion poll put the PFP's support base at 11 per cent. "My own estimate is that it's well below that now."

South Africans had a choice between partition and a system guaranteeing equal rights.

"There are morals in between but these are the two extremes," Mr Pakendorf said.

He predicted that the political debate would change. The question of who would govern would change to how would government be effected.

The issues of grouping as opposed to freedom of association would be debated as would the issue of centralised and decentralised government.

Mr Pakendorf said the Conservative Party was not as strong as it would appear, the NP was strong but weakening, and the left lacked the organisational ability to get its act together.

Mr Pakendorf said he was not sure whether the CP had growth potential.

An important factor was the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), a semi-fascist organisation which claimed support from the army, police, railway workers, civil servants and teachers.

He said that the AWB had influence and was not in doubt. However, it was difficult to gauge its strength.
Beaches: AWB call to Louw

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The local branch of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) has called on the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, to attend a meeting here later this year in connection with AWB opposition to blacks on beaches.

This follows the handing in of a 600 signature petition by the movement at the town clerk's office here at the end of last week.

The organiser of the petition, Mr John du Toit, said that the petition also called for the authorities to erect suitable warning notices on beaches within 30 days.

He said a letter had been sent to the administrator and invitations had been extended to all the mayors and councillors of Gomubie, Beacon Bay and East London to attend the meeting scheduled for April 11.

Mr Du Toit said the mayors or their representatives would be given the opportunity to address the meeting.

“We want to know what is going on. We know that the beaches in East London have never been declared open and it's time the authorities told us exactly what is going on.”

He said that when the previous town clerk here left, signs declaring the beaches for whites only were removed and never replaced. The issue had subsequently fallen under the jurisdiction of the administrator who had directed that the status quo remain.

“What is happening now is an infringement of the law. The beaches here have never been declared open,” Mr Du Toit said.
by force

to take over

AWB, ready

Botha replies to Boer

Republiek petition

ARGUS, 21/3/88 (BOER)

IN FULL SWING: Arms Handling, My Square Feast.

[Image of a man with a hammer and a woman with a gun]

COMMANDO

Commando leaders are putting pressure on the government to take over the AWB, ready by force.
could ban this emblem but it could not ban or jail even idea.

**Earlier Mr Terre’Blanche entered a large, receptive crowd at a Cape Town Press Club lunch, at a city hotel, reports a Staff Reporter.**

With total self-assurance and at times almost evangelical, finger-shaking fervour, the khaki-clad Mr Terre’Blanche made an impassioned plea to the Press to understand his viewpoint, the basis of which was a demand for an independent whites-only “volksstaat.”

Flanked by members of his armed bodyguard corps Aquila, but with the controversial AWB flag nowhere to be seen, Mr Terre’Blanche said: “I don’t care what you say about me, but listen to my case, members of the jury.

“I also want my own fatherland.”

“And because I want it, I grant that right to every other South African. You cannot demand land just because you are white. You can demand land only if you are a Volks (people).”

Mr Terre’Blanche denied he was a racist and said the National Party was “absolutely racist” in dividing Parliament into separate houses for white, Indian and coloured MPs.

The AWB did not believe Afrikanders were better than anyone else — “just different.”

“If the Irish can say they are different from the British then they must understand me when I say I am different from the Zulu, not better.”

**Catcalls**

To catcalls at the start of his speech, Mr Terre’Blanche indicated that he would speak only in Afrikaans as he believed every South African should be bilingual.

He challenged Transvaal National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk to explain why he refused to debate with him on television.

Mr Terre’Blanche denied that he was a nazi and said his inspiration, if anyone, was Paul Kruger.
Deja vu as Mulder comes to Parliament

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Dr Mulder came to Parliament yesterday. The resemblance was quite eerie. Similar features, though on a smaller scale, the same nervous twitch of the neck, the same quick, confident, almost glib speech. This was of course Pieter, son of the late Dr Connie Mulder, and the new MP for Schweizer-Reneke.

A crowing Conservative Party, glowing after its two by-election victories, proudly presented the second Mulder generation at a press conference in Parliament.

And it was quite confident that another would be joining him at the end of the month when his brother, Dr Corne Mulder, fights the Randfontein by-election.

Dr Pieter Mulder, until now a professor of communications at Potchefstroom University, showed that politics runs in the blood of the Mulders.

He gave a fluent account of the election campaign and fielded questions easily.

He also made it clear that no major revelations about his father's Department of Information secrets were to be expected.

"My dilemma is that whatever I say can't have the same effect. My father would have said 'Mr President, I was there and you were there, you know what I'm talking about.' I can only say that my father said he knew you were there.
'CP victory spells chaos'

THE Conservative Party victories in Wednesday's by-elections in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke are viewed by Dr T B Mogeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, not only as a severe blow to the reform policy of the National Party, but also as spelling disaster for the country.

"We are not supporters and apologists for the ruling National Party policy, but we wish to state categorically that the resounding victories scored by the Conservative Party in the by-elections do not only present a severe blow to the reform policy..."
CP success has forced a Nat re-think

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The National Party is having to rethink its strategies following this week's significant setbacks in two Transvaal parliamentary by-elections.

The matter was discussed at the weekly NP caucus meeting in Cape Town and will no doubt feature prominently in party meetings in the near future.

What concerns the NP most is that it appears to be unsuccessful in countering the Conservative Party's exploitation of emotional issues such as integrated beaches and overcrowding of blacks in some traditionally white residential areas.

The NP found it took a severe knock, particularly in Standerton, because of the events on Durban beaches during the festive season.

Demonstration to voters

According to NP sources, the party has determined that it must "out-govern" the Conservative Party by demonstrating to the voters that it can and will protect their interests.

This can be done in two ways. The party has apparently decided that:

- Whites must be persuaded that they are secure, and this includes aspects such as being able to use beaches in a comfortable and relaxed atmosphere.
- All South Africans must be able to see and feel the benefits of the NP's reform programme.

To these ends, South Africans can expect to see Government action with regard to group areas and the control of public amenities.

Already announced are plans to declare "open areas" for property ownership and residence by people of all population groups in each of the major centres.

Once these have been established, the Government intends cracking down on contraventions of the Group Areas Act in each area designated for the exclusive use of a particular race group.

At the moment, the policy is to turn a blind eye and to act only on complaints.

In future, if a community decides on its own that it wants to remain ethnically exclusive, the Government will enforce that.

In the words of Transvaal NP leader Mr F W de Klerk: "We will ensure that the basic plan for own residential areas is maintained."

On the question of beaches, there is a difference of opinion as to how this should be handled.

Mr de Klerk said during the TV debate earlier this week that positive action would be taken by applying the law in respect of beaches.

Some NP sources believe this means the Government will continue to endorse a policy of reserving some amenities, such as selected beaches, for the exclusive use of particular race groups.

Others believe the solution lies in crowd control, by limiting the number of people using a particular beach at any one time.

The second thrust of the new NP strategy — to demonstrate the fruits of reform — may not be as easy.

One senior NP source believes the best way to do this is to show South Africans that the Government is negotiating with black leaders about a new constitutional plan.

"We must show the voters that the NP is on the right road and that their future is best assured with us," the source said.

(Report by D M M Brown, Press Gallery, Parliament.)
Reform will go on says Botha

President Botha yesterday expressed his Government's determination to continue with reform against the background of two Transvaal by-elections which came as a disappointment for the National Party.

In Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke the Conservative Party trebled and quadrupled its general election majorities.

Mr Botha said the two results did not change the composition of the parties in the assembly.

Temporary disappointment could not keep the Government from doing its duty. "The Government achieved a huge majority in last year's general election.

Mandate

With that mandate we will continue to seek solutions for our often-difficult problems.

"We will give the security of our country high priority at all times. Reform in economic, social and constitutional areas must be continued but I have to point out to South Africans that excessive demands often lead to excessive reactions. To stir up and exploit emotions is irresponsible and dangerous."

"Foreign meddling as well as the actions of radical elements which contravene internal laws cause revulsion among patriotic voices."

"The situation which is caused by this will have to be rectified," Mr Botha said.

See page 7 for reaction to the by-election results.
A sharp swing to the right has been confirmed by two by-election results in the Transvaal in which the Conservative Party quadrupled and trebled its majorities in fights with the National Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

The National Party had anticipated defeat but had hoped to at least hold its position at last year's general election.

Instead the CP majority in Standerton was 2854, up from 932 last year and its majority in Schweizer-Reneke was up from 191 last year.

In Standerton the CP share of the vote went up from 50.4% last year to 58.3. The NP's share went down from 43.6% to 39.9.

In Schweizer-Reneke the CP share went up from 48.4% to 51.5% and the NP share went down from 45.8 to 45.1.

Support

The results tallied very nearly with CP predictions, calculations of the support the party would draw.

The party fought its election largely on allegations that the National Party was "selling out" up to 932 and that apartheid was being broken down, citing the non-application of the Group Areas Act and events in Natal.

Electors also exploited President Botha's unpopularity in certain rural areas.

The by-elections confirmed that the HNP has disappeared as a factor of any significance even in Afrikander rural areas.

Its small share in the vote came down even further.

De Klerk... "not a defeat." Teurnicht... "Ranfontein next." Colin Egl... "bad day for SA."

'Demise of HNP boosts CP votes'

FOCUS

on results of 2 white by-elections

Initial Nationalist reaction was that the results were in a way not a defeat for the party because the CP had won the seats in the general election.

The CP immediately started projecting the results to increased support for itself in a by-election which is coming up in Randfontein next month and in the local government elections in October.

The Progressive Federal Party described the result as bad news for South Africa.

The HNP said that the struggle continued.

Dr. Teurnicht's initial reaction was to look forward to the Randfontein and local elections.

He thought the vote would have a snowball effect for the CP in every other election.

The Transvaal Nationalist leader, Mr. P. F. W. de Klerk, said the results, although disappointing, were not a defeat for the National Party.

Salaries

The CP had won both seats in last year's general election.

The bigger CP majority in Standerton he ascribed to the demise of the HNP and a sympathy vote for the CP's candidate as a result of the circumstances under which he was unseated after being elected last year.

There were also the recent economic measures with regard to salaries and related matters which the Government had announced in the interests of the country.

When the positive fruits of these economic measures showed the situation would again improve.

The fact that the National Party had maintained its number of votes in both seats showed stable support for the party.

Against this background he believed the National Party remained with a chance in the National Party at a general election.

Shift

Referring to Schweizer-Reneke Mr. de Klerk said the National Party had increased its number of votes and the relative position had not changed much.

This showed that the Standerton result had not laid down a firm tendency.

He felt that the National Party could also win Schweizer-Reneke at the next general election.

Mr. Colin Egl, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said that the results were bad news for South Africa.

It was clear that there was a fundamental shift in power allegiance in rural Afrikaansdom.

This was inevitable ever since Mr. Botha came five years ago and found himself stranded in an ideological no-man's land somewhere between racial apartheid and non-racial sharing.

The Government along with white South Africans were going to have to make up their minds where they were going.

They could not afford to fiddle any longer, Mr. Egl. said.

Mr. Jeppe Marais, leader of the HNP, said that his party's struggle would continue.

There was now even less chance of a cooperation with the CP.

The results put a challenge to the National Party, Mr. Marais said.

What am I bid...?
Government rethinks strategy on how to beat CP onslaught

Nat pow-wow

White fears

The party must be able to

Crowd control

slay the CP or

by TOS WENTZEL and BRUCE CAMERON

THE National Party is conducting an internal post-mortem on its setback in the Transvaal by-elections amid a growing feeling in the Transvaal by-elections amid a growing

The matter was discussed at a parliamentary caucus meeting of the

by TOS WENTZEL and BRUCE CAMERON

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by TOS WENTZEL and BRUCE CAMERON
Elections thrashing PW slams ‘foreign’ elements

By PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

President PW Botha yesterday blamed “foreign interference” and “actions by radical elements that break internal laws” for the National Party’s humiliating defeats in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke.

Botha brushed the results off as a “temporary disappointment” and said, somewhat enigmatically: “Foreign interference as well as actions by radical elements that break internal laws undoubtedly cause aversion to patriotic voters.”

When John Vorster was Prime Minister, “foreign interference” and “radical elements were precisely the factors which led people to vote for the NP in its landslide 1977 general election triumph.

Between then and now something fundamental has changed. Though their concerns are the same, rural Afrikaner voters in the north of the country no longer trust the National Party to safeguard their interests.

The most noteworthy feature of the Conservative Party’s showing was that it increased its support despite the NP’s use of all methods at its disposal to win back the seats, including a timely crackdown on anti-apartheid opposition and a vicious smear campaign in the Afrikaans press.

In Standerton the CP trebled its majority from 952 to 2,854 while in Schweizer-Reneke it increased its majority from 151 to 794.

This setback for the NP has added momentum to the CP’s next challenge — the nationwide municipal elections in October.

The CP representative in the Transvaal, Chris van den Heever, predicted his party would take control of local councils throughout the Transvaal, in the platteland and in blue-collar urban areas.

The Randfontein by-election later this month will be an important indicator of whether blue-collar workers are swinging to the CP in the same measure as rural voters.

If Wednesday’s results are extended throughout the province, the CP cannot no longer be confident of retaining control of a single town council in the Transvaal outside of Johannesburg, including Pretoria.

From PAGE 1

Angola and effectively banning 17 anti-apartheid organisations — do not impress rightwing voters enough to win them back to the NP.

The National Party, like the Union Party of old, is increasingly being forced to rely on English-speaking support, in Johannesburg, Natal and the Eastern Cape, to compensate for the loss of the northern Afrikaners.

The major difference with history is that, unlike the NP of old, the CP is not a national coalition.

It is regionally based in the Transvaal and Orange Free State and without a major breakthrough among Afrikaner voters in the Cape Province the ceiling on the number of seats it can win, falls short of an overall majority in the country.
CP says it can win the next election

BY ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

The Conservative Party believes it will win control of the Transvaal and possibly wrest power from the National Party at the next general election. Although President P W Botha and Transvaal NP leader Mr F W de Klerk yesterday put on a brave face following the marked swing to the right in the Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke by-elections there is no denying that the NP, despite its all-out campaign, took a severe thrashing.

Speaking at a press conference in Cape Town for victorious Schweizer-Reneke candidate Dr Pieter Mulder, CP frontbencher Mr Tom Langley dismissed Nationalists claims that the CP had not improved its position since May 6 as "trash".

The swing towards the CP since last year's general election had been 5% in Schweizer-Reneke and 8% in Standerton, he said.

CP projections showed that a swing from the NP would bring in a majority of 48 seats. A 10% swing towards the official opposition would give them 64 seats - sufficient to become the new government.

Mr Langley said the most populous Transvaal province where the CP currently holds all of its 21 seats was definitely within the grasp of the party. Any medium-sized South African party in the Transvaal where the NP majority was 2,000 or less was now within reach, he said.

However, last year's general election had demonstrated that CP was not a "party limited to one province". While the CP had captured 37% of the vote in the Transvaal, the figure for the NPC was 42%, he said.

Mr Langley said the marked swing to the CP in this week's by-elections and greater exposure of the party was receiving in the media would also assist its growth in the Cape, particularly in the rural constituencies.

The party now looked forard to the Rivonia by-election later this month and the "challenge of taking on the government full-scale" in the October municipal elections.

Dr Mulder said he was "very satisfied" at having increased the CP's majority in the face of the "total onslaught" of the NP during its expensive campaign.

He estimated that between half and two-thirds of HNP voters had now joined the CP in other reaction to the by-elections, President Botha said the results did not change the composition of parties in the House of Assembly.

The government would do its duty and continue with reform.

The government achieved a huge majority in last year's general election and with that mandate we will continue to seek solutions to our often difficult problems," he said.

FNP leader Mr Colin Eglin said the result demonstrated a major shift of party allegiance among rural Afrikaners.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, said the lower votes for the HNP were "a renewed challenge". Mr Marais said, however, that there was no doubt in his mind that the HNP would continue its campaign.

He said a closer relationship between the HNP and the CP was now "less likely". Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendriks ap pealed to the NP not to look back over its shoulder at the CP, "but take cognizance for the larger number of South Africans across the colour line who are prepared to support the processes of reform."

The Chief Minister of Lebowa, Mr M N Ramondike, said blacks should identify and boycott the businesses of Conservative Party and AWB members.
Bester, however, told the FM that his paper is registered with the Post Office as a newspaper and that he had worked as a full-time journalist for Nasionale Pers’s Boedig, Perskor and the SABC (which is also not a member of the NPU).

Bester says that while the issue is still unresolved he has to sit in the public gallery where nobody is allowed to make notes.

Meanwhile Le Grange has written a second letter to the CP’s chief whip, Frank le Roux, informing him that as the decision lies with the Speaker he has decided against allowing Die Patriot accreditation. He gives two reasons:

- Membership of the NPU is regarded as a prerequisite; and
- As Die Patriot is owned by a political party and has a small circulation, their request could not be considered.

CP spokesman Clive Derby-Lewis says his party is now investigating joining the NPU. The CP feels that the denial of press facilities is nothing but party politics and it puts more strain on relations between the official opposition and the Speaker. Looking at how the two Afrikaans press groups and the SABC back the Nats, the CP seem to have a case.

Le Grange - power to decide

press gallery facilities.

So far accreditation for Die Patriot has been a see-saw game between the CP and Speaker Louis le Grange. Former party secretary Frans van Staden wrote to Le Grange towards the end of last year, asking for press gallery accreditation for Die Patriot’s political correspondent, Koos Bester, and reporter Gaye Derby-Lewis (wife of CP MP Clive Derby-Lewis).

As Speaker, Le Grange has the right to accept (after security clearance) or deny press gallery facilities — which include offices, access to the press dining room and a constant flow of order papers, Hansard and official notices. The Speaker also has the right to suspend or withdraw press gallery facilities.

Le Grange made no decision and referred Die Patriot’s application to the Press Gallery Association. Although there were certain members of the association who opposed the application, it was felt that it was not up to the journalists to make a recommendation. They referred the issue back to Le Grange.

Those who objected said that Die Patriot, which is not a member of the Newspaper Press Union, was not a bona fide newspaper.
THE chief executive of Assocom, Mr Raymond Parsons, yesterday issued a statement clarifying an earlier statement issued by the association in connection with meetings held between Assocom, the State President and members of the cabinet.

It said that the original statement could have given the impression that the question of the restrictions placed on certain organizations had been raised with the State President.

This had not been the case.

Although the matter had been raised with several cabinet ministers, the issue had not been formally raised when the delegation paid a courtesy visit to the State President, Mr Parsons said. — Sapa.

The original statement from Assocom was accurately reported by the Cape Times on page 3 of yesterday morning's edition under the headline: "Assocom warns PW on bannings". This was not so, as now made clear by yesterday's statement. The headline was based on that part of the statement which has now been clarified.
PRETORIA — The result of the by-elections confirms the political direction taken in the elections on May 6 last year, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said yesterday.

Dr Treurnicht said the result showed growing support for the CP and less support on a percentage basis for the government. It also confirmed that the HNP was not in demand among the voters.

Dr Treurnicht said he expected a showdown at the Randfontein by-election next month.

The television debate precedent created during the recent by-election would be exploited by the Conservative Party in future, Mr Tom Langley (CP South Africa) said yesterday.

He said that he doubted that the National Party would take up the challenge of more debates following the by-election results.

Mr Langley was introducing the new member for Schweizer-Reneke, Dr Piet Mulder, to the press.

Mr Langley said he believed that the television debate between the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht and the Transvaal National Party leader, Mr F. W. de Klerk, had proved to be either a draw or a gain for the CP.

Dr Mulder said the future trends of elections, particularly in view of constituencies growing to 20,000 and 30,000 voters, was away from the old organisational system. TV and particularly TV debates and campaigns would gradually become the norm.

Dr Mulder was sworn in yesterday.

The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, said the fewer votes for the HNP in yesterday's two by-elections were a renewed challenge for the party.

Mr Marais said, however, that there was no doubt in his mind that the HNP would continue its campaign.

Regarding possible cooperation on the right of the political spectrum, Mr Marais said the situation had been created where a closer relationship between his party and the Conservative Party would be less likely.—Sapa
Poll setbacks could hit NP reform plans

Bloomberg refuses to quit board seat

Daily Dispatch Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A shaken National Party is embarking on a major reassessment of its reform programme after its decisive defeat in the Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke by-elections.

"There was no mandate for the election results," NP leader Fred Steyn said yesterday. "Our party is facing a difficult challenge to change the public's perception of us."

With political analysts predicting further NP gains in the October municipal elections and in the general election due next year or early in 1987, Nationalists believe the government will have to take note of the anti-integration sentiments expressed in the by-elections.

"We have made a commitment to reform...we cannot abandon that," said one senior NP member. "But we need to do it slowly, carefully and with understanding."

"The party's fight for survival"

A number of senior Nationalists, including Cabinet ministers, have married or divorced colleagues, or appealed for a change in the party's approach to the issue of black politics.

"We need to change, but not overnight," said one senior NP member. "We have to do it slowly and carefully, with understanding."

But Mr. Bloomberg, the chairman of Metropolitan Life, said the party was not in any hurry to change. "We need to be careful, but we also need to be bold."

Mr. Bloomberg, who has been a member of the board for many years, said he had not been consulted about the party's decision to change its approach to the issue of black politics.

"I am not in a position to comment on the matter," he said.

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Ghost of Wakkerstroom stirs

THE INDEPENDENT

JOHN PATTEN

Is Standerton another Wakkerstroom? Twice in South African election history, by-elections at Wakkerstroom were the precursors of the fall of a government. This time the Conservative Party is talking as if Standerton is the catalyst for a similar electoral upheaval.

How ironic it was that bosom friend of President Botha, former Nationalist Senator Koos van Staden, who died this week, should be quoted just before the by-election (in a television flashback from his reminiscences) as saying that the greatest moment in his political career was when Botha was beaten at Standerton. Within a couple of days of that flashback being screened, President Botha was beaten at Standerton — if not in person, then in reputation.

In the Treurnicht-De Klerk television debate this week, the CP leader said: "We are not disputing that you have the majority, but that majority is decreasing, and after the next election it will be smaller. I am working on the assumption that in the next election the CP can win a majority of the white votes."

After this week's by-election results were known, Transvaal Nationalist leader Mr F W de Klerk said they could not be seen as defeat, because Schweizer-Reneke and Standerton had been Conservative seats. He forgets something.

The CP winner in the Standerton election last year was deliberately unseated by the Nationalists on a technicality, with a view to reversing the 1987 result. That decision has blown up in the Nationalists' faces, and the CP has capitalised hugely. It was indeed a defeat for the NP.

In 1987, the CP surprised some by winning 23 seats in Parliament — just enough to become the official Opposition. But analysts calculated that the general election outcome was no more than the electoral manifestation of the CP defection that had taken place five years earlier.

The by-elections this week were something more ominous. They showed substantial CP growth, raising doubts whether past theories are correct that the defection represented a ceiling on right-wing electoral strength. An extrapolation of this week's results suggests the CP could win anything from 35 to 40 parliamentary seats, and that the psychological advantage gained could lead to a further bandwagon effect, particularly as the CP is cutting heavily into the Nationalists' Afrikaner power base.

It is too early to say whether Standerton this week is another Wakkerstroom. The CP can be contained by firm leadership, but not by opportunistic campaigning or hypocritical attempts by the NP to look like both a reformist and a reactionary party.

In 1948, Smuts's United Party won the majority of votes and lost the election. The reason was that he refused to abandon the loading of urban seats and the deloading of platteland seats in the delimitation.

It is not the abandonment of loading and deloading that President Botha particularly needs to safeguard reform policies that are essential to future peace. It is the abandonment of racially compartmentalised parliamentary voting in the tricameral system.

His greatest challenge is to risk joint voting to defeat white racism. He does not look brave enough to take the risk.
Apartheid, stripped of its moral and spiritual garb, has found it terribly difficult to cling to its ideas and direction. The argument has been lost, hence the resort to the mailed fist.

In the days of yore, the Nationalists could point at such paragons of virtue as the NGK and such stalwarts of rectitude and foresight who served the volk with distinction in both religion and politics — Naan, Verwoerd, Treurnicht etc. — to steel and convince the masses that their’s was a morally just cause.

Not anymore. The dogma has been exposed for the lie that it has always been. Apartheid, it has been universally agreed, is a heresy; the NGK has been cast out as a pariah from the community of Christendom, and locally it is avoided and shunned like a plague by other churches.

Shorn of its spiritual veil the politics of greed has been trying vainly to pick up new threads to sustain and underpin its hegemony.

Watching the demonic demonstrations of the AWB last Saturday, I could not help but pity those miserable victims. Apartheid is reaping its harvests.

Those men, rabid in their commitment to their calling, are mere casualties. Flotsam and jetsam of history.

Even the most incorrigible optimists among that lot should surely know they are fighting yesterday’s battles.

Their’s will be a life I would not wish on anybody. The battle lines, they say, have been drawn — on the beaches, integrated facilities and even another ambitious scheme to carve up our country into small packages to satisfy the misguided fancies of a minority. They stand no chance. Any gains on their part will be short-term.

Dr Treurnicht is out to make maximum use of this fear and bigotry. Listening to the debate this week, I got the impression he, like Dr Verwoerd whose mantle he is keen to wear, knew exactly where he stood and exactly where he was taking his flock, and eventually the country, too. Mr de Klerk did not.

Dr Treurnicht did not mince his words. His party stood unashamedly for the white man. Whether that is savvy or a moot point.

Mr de Klerk’s party, burdened by the baggage of the past, is groping in the dark, offering its supporters nothing but trust.

As a member of the Government, he had no course of action to solve the problems. He mouthed sophistries, which neither pleased his supporters nor convinced the sceptics. No wonder the CP had an easy walk in the by-elections.

Recent developments illustrate the confusion within the ruling party. Only a day after Dr Gerrit Viljoen had told the world his department was to incorporate People’s Education into the black education curriculum, his government moved against black organisations, including the NECC, whose co-operation is vital if Dr Viljoen’s commitment is to mean anything at all.

When Mr Mbeki was released from prison, the Government made no effort to hide the fact that his release was a bait to nub its favourite children, the elusive black moderates, to help it launch its latest arrangements.

That was before the policemen started complaining and Mr Mbeki’s home was duly turned into his prison.

Now after the recent clampdown, we are told, by Mr Viljoen significantly, that the bannings would help remove the intimidation factor and the moderates will come out of the bushes.

Surely both arguments cannot be valid.

Now I think I know who is in trouble.
El Presidente PW calls tune

O P N I O N

Harry A. Burtner

The PW is powerful, no doubt, but the question is: How powerful? The first step in understanding the PW's influence and power is to examine its organizational structure and the roles of its various leaders.

The PW's leadership is comprised of a National Executive Committee, which is responsible for setting policy and overseeing the organization's activities. The committee is led by the President, who is elected by the membership and serves a four-year term.

The PW's members are organized into local branches, which are led by local officers and responsible for implementing the organization's policies and programs at the local level. The local branches are responsible for recruiting new members, organizing political rallies, and supporting candidates for elected office.

In addition to its local branches, the PW also has a national office, which is responsible for coordinating the organization's activities across the country. The national office is staffed by full-time employees who work to support the organization's mission and goals.

The PW's power comes from its ability to mobilize its members to support political candidates and causes. The organization is known for its strong support of Democratic candidates and its opposition to the Republican Party. The PW has been successful in winning elections and achieving policy changes at the federal, state, and local levels.

The PW's power also comes from its ability to negotiate agreements with labor unions and employers. The organization is well-respected for its ability to negotiate fair wages and benefits for its members, and its leaders are often consulted in labor negotiations.

Overall, the PW is a powerful organization with a significant influence on the political landscape. Its leaders are committed to advancing the interests of its members and are willing to use their influence to achieve their goals. However, it is important to note that the PW's power is not unlimited, and its ability to achieve its goals depends on a variety of factors, including its membership, the political climate, and the actions of other political organizations.
NP still has time for reform

CAPE TOWN — Analysts examining election trends over recent years believe it is unlikely the Conservative Party will come to power before the end of the century.

Therefore they believe that the National Party still has a breathing space of at least a decade to make its power-sharing plans work and to bring peace to South Africa.

If it fails, however, the country is likely to continue polarising until the Conservative Party becomes the dominant force in white politics.

Analysis of more recent election trends shows that the swing from the National Party to the right has been steady but small; not more than 2 percent a year since the 1970s when the Herstigte Nasionale Party first started making inroads on the Afrikaner power base.

The HNP’s penetration of the white electorate improved from 3.2 percent in the 1977 general election to 13.8 percent in 1981 — the year before the CP broke away from the NP.

The CP consolidated the HNP support base in the referendum of 1983, and in the 1987 election took 26.6 percent of the votes.

This week’s by-elections showed a massive swing from the remaining HNP support base to the CP, while the swing from NP to CP varied from just more than 1 percent in Schweizer-Reneke to close on 4 percent in Standerton.

Standerton is the result of greatest concern for the NP because the constituency represents large pockets of blue-collar and mineworker support.

The results might not have changed the composition of the House of Assembly but they did confirm the steady swing to the right.

The process could well be accelerated in October when local authorities for all race groups throughout the country go to the polls.

The CP has set its sights on winning political control of as many municipalities as it can get hold of, with the express purpose of destroying the regional service councils and to prevent open residential areas being established.

President Botha has already declared that the Government is to proceed with reform despite the by-election results.

The Government is concentrating on socio-economic upliftment of the impoverished communities, structural reforms to the economy and a rationalisation of State services.
SA does not believe in war
— PW

POLITICAL STAFF
CAPE TOWN — South Africa did not believe in war — or that war could solve the problems of the region, President Botha said yesterday.

Speaking at a ceremony at Tywynua, where the Star of Africa Order was awarded to a number of South Africans, he said South Africa preferred the way of friendship and co-operation with its neighbours.

It was prepared to make a contribution to the economic, technological and social development of the region.

He said ingenuity and perseverance had given South Africa the best-equipped defence force in this part of the world.

Tribute

With its total population of about 30 million people, South Africa could, if necessary, field some 540 000 well-equipped soldiers. This was a formidable force against the sustained onslaught on the country. Compared to this, Nigeria, Africa's biggest country, could muster an army of only 133 000.

Mr Botha also paid tribute to the national service system. He said he had no doubt that young men benefited a great deal by national service.

At the same time there was sadness about the loss of a number of them in the service of South Africa, and their sacrifice would be remembered, he said.
CP's recipe for victory

In the quiet valley period after the bitter fight for the conservative heart and soul of the Afrikaner in two rural Transvaal by-elections this week, one might well ask what really happened out there?

Could it be that the rural Afrikaner has finally abandoned the "kruithoung" (powder horn), traditional symbol of Afrikaner nationalism and National Party emblem, for the Conservative Party's tortoise with its retractable head?

The election results at a glance may suggest the NP still has appeal to a solid chunk of the close to 300,000 constituents in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke. And it seems to be a dependable amount of support.

It may seem NP support has peaked among Afrikaner voters in those two constituencies. The CP increased its majorities by three and a half times in both Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke, while the percentage polled stayed more or less the same as last year.

FENCE-SITTERS

Where did these extra CP votes come from?
From the Herstigte Nasionale Party -- especially in Standerton, where the flying HNP lost close to 600 votes. Another theory is they came from a considerable section of "dread-sitters" (fence-sitters) who had not made up their minds since the CP's breakaway from the NP in 1982.

The by-elections have underlined the fact that the traditional character of the NP as a more conservative home to the rural Afrikaner -- especially in the Transvaal -- has changed. Why?

The Afrikaner-speaking Transvaal "plateland", the Ruman Sciences Research Council (HSRC) found a few years ago, does not have traditionally-conservative citizens, separate amenities, to be tampered with. Another (independent) study also showed that the older generation in rural towns far outnumber young people.

Until a few years ago it was strange to hear someone say his father voted for the NP, and therefore he will still loyal to the party. Ran in the blood. Someone said this may be the reason why the political split in Afrikaner politics was so painful.

Although the government took strong action against anti-apartheid groups and promised to bring morality into line with traditional values, the right-wing still seems to be winning the race in the platteland.

This loyalty also suggests that "verloopte" (orphans) who went astray but got back home, political commentator, political commentator Harald Peltendorf's remarks.

Thus it stresses the necessity of attempts to woo back conservative support.

If the growth of the CP in Transvaal rural areas says anything, apart from the threat to the NP, it bears ill news for the country's largest coherent group to the Left of the NP, the future which stays the same, says Kobus du Plessis of the Centre for Contemporary History at the University of Bloemfontein.

Since 1968, the first time a chink appeared in the NP's apartheid policy, the party has moved to the Left, he says. But it did not take all its traditional nationalist constituents with it.

By the late 1970s the HNP captured the support of 14 percent of the electorate which did not feel at home in the NP any more. This percentage has escalated to close to 50 percent of support by the HNP and CP combined.

The rural Afrikaner is, apart from political affiliation, a conservative in both life-style and outlook. The new constitution promised a total solution to economic (sanctions) and political (black unrest) problems. The conservative feels that neither has been realised and is highly suspicious of further reforms, Du Plessis says.

PEOPLE'S MOUTHPIECE

Hennie Kotze, head of political science at Stellenbosch University, says the most important thing the CP achieved was to become the mouthpiece of middle and lower income groups among the Afrikaner.

On the other hand more than 40 percent of the NP vote is English-speaking. It is not the sole representative of the Afrikaner any more and can only make more real progress towards the Left, says Kotze.

The struggle between the NP and CP, he says, has changed to a class struggle, with the CP fighting for middle and lower income groups.

Both Kotze and the CP's national secretary, Kobus Beyer, believe that the CP's relationship with the AWB did not influence the outcome of this week's by-elections.

What does this mean? That the CP will be the next governing party after an election? No, says political science professor Hennie Kotze. The CP support can grow to 30 to 40 percent at the most.

Although a percentage such as this brought the Nationalists to power in 1948, the NP today enjoys more than 50 percent of the national support. Apart from that, 70 percent voted in favour of power sharing and reform.

The author is Political Writer for the magazine "Insta".
CP could topple Nats if election rules not changed

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Weekend Argus Political Staff

The Government has been advised to seek ways of staving off a takeover of power by the Conservative Party at the polls within the next decade — or even sooner.

Political analysts say the toppling of the Government through the ballot box is on the cards unless timely changes are made to the electoral system.

Their advice to the Government after this week's bye-election victories by the Conservative Party with increased majorities is that a close look be taken at the rules of the game — with a view to changing the rules, if necessary.

Although analysts do not expect defeat for the Government at the next general election they say it could happen thereafter.

Close look

Political scientist/Professor Albert Venter of Rand Afrikaans University said the Government would have to change the election system if it were to avoid defeat by the CP in future general elections.

He said that if the Government's position he would take a close look at the election system and at its own position. (253)

One way in which it could stave off defeat was to change the system of "loading" and "unloading" between urban and rural constituencies.

The present trend, especially in the Transvaal and parts of the Free State, was for the CP to be weaker in rural constituencies while the NP was stronger in the cities.

By bringing the strength of the vote in urban constituencies more in line with that in platteland constituencies, the CP's voting strength would be diluted in areas where the party received most of its support.

**Distribution**

The Government could also consider a change in the distribution of seats between the provinces — especially between the Cape and Transvaal.

The CP's increased majorities in Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke this week were not unexpected, but were an indication that other seats in the Transvaal and in large parts of the Free State could also be captured by the CP in future elections.

Professor Venter said that a general election victory for the CP would have serious implications for South Africa. It could result in a considerable increase in world pressures on South Africa and would increase polarisation.

A CP victory would be seen by the world as a message from South Africa's whites that they choose apartheid. It would also have internal repercussions such as the alienation of moderate blacks and further polarisation between blacks and whites.

Mr Donald Simpson, a researcher in the political science department of Potchefstroom University, said that this week's by-election results should be viewed cautiously because of unusual circumstances.

A factor that should be taken into account was that a substantial proportion of HNP votes were channelled to the CP and did not, therefore, form part of the swing from the NP to the CP.

However, Mr Simpson's analysis showed that if this week's swing to the CP were also to occur in other seats in a general election, the CP could win 40 seats. This would put the CP on a similar footing to Dr Malan's National Party in 1943.

If the trend continued under the present electoral system the Government could face a general election defeat in the 1990s.

Mr Simpson also suggested that the Government would have to make adjustments to the electoral system to stay in power.

Such adjustments should include a change to prevent the present situation under which a party with a minority of votes could win a majority of the seats in a general election.
Thoughts of Clem...

ANGLO'S SUNTER ON THE POWER THAT'S 'OUT THERE'

by GORRY BOWES-TAYLOR
Weekend Argus Reporter
Picture: DANA LE ROUX, Weekend Argus.

My bet is that even if you're early, he'll be at the door before you, as he is at Ravenswood, the eighteenth century Anglo doss house here in Cape Town.

Clém Sunter is tall, nicely assembled, pink (an all day cricket match the day before). He is balding a little, to reveal a face which must reside much brain, his hair instead flourishes in awesome brows.

He is the author, as we well know, of the World and South Africa in the 1980s. A slim shiny volume of future possibilities, and the star of the same-name video.

He is also the inventor of Sunterspeak, that powerful fashioned language that has, or should have, struck hope, or chill, into the hearts of millions of South Africans.

"The future is normally not what it used to be."

"High Road ... Low Road."

"We flex and interplay the key uncertainties."

"Dual-logic economy."

"Active future."

"Each-ism."

"Triad and non-Triad."

Finally, bowingly, there is his 'heck of an important concept.'

Us.

Sunterspeak is, in fact, plain common sense.

His Guru is Pierre Wack, the love of his life his wife, Margret.

When you ask whether South Africa has embargoed any distance up the 'High Road' or down the 'Low Road,' he says that in terms of whether his presentation has influenced South Africa, the jury is still out.

"Pierre Wack, who was head of Royal Dutch Shell's planning, says you don't look for short term results with scenario planning. You're trying to change the microcosm of the person, their mental map. You cut that slowly. Essentially you're asking people to convert themselves, rather than trying to convert them from outside."

"Let's stick it out!"

What is the first thing he'd like to see change?

"Attitude — where people really see each other as partners in this country. That which permeates the blacks as a very valuable asset in terms of the economy and in turn the blacks see the whites as an asset in the sense that South Africa has done extremely well relative to the rest of Africa."

The strikes last year jolted in the mining industry into realizing that the blacks now have real economic clout.

"It's no longer a question of just having a group of unskilled workers in your company, you now have highly skilled black workers who can't be replaced. The more white management and whites generally realize that there is real power out there, the more they will see they will have to extend that partnership into the political sphere as well."

EXANQUIS.

And he is anxious about the effect of people here fanning overseas criticism of this country.

"The more you convince the outside world that we have nothing but demons in South Africa the more difficult it'll be for our High Road scenario. Attitudes will eventually harden."

"I think the rest of the world is perceived by South Africans as too much of a player in that sense. The government on the one hand appeals to the world against sanctions, the blacks appeal for more sanctions when they should actually be looking to each other."

"I guess that is the most important change I'd like to see, people saying we've got to share in the future. We're going to lay down the rules together."

He is back behind a corporate desk now, this synchronised man. He has spread Sunterspeak in almost every nook and niche of the country (with help from colleagues Michael Spicer and Jim Buys), to all colours and political protestations, to most of the Cabinet and government departments, to virtually all English and Afrikaans universities and, as he says, "lots" of schools.

What is his own, or 'active future'?

"I like to think I can do something else on the scenario front. The subject that really interests me is the development of ideologies. What I call a bit of each-ism. That has to be one of the best concepts in our world material where Gorbachev and Deng are both moving towards a pragmatic blend of ideologies. So are Spain, France, Vietnam, and New Zealand just to name a few others. You take a degree of socialism, a degree of capitalism and you mix them together in a combination that works for you.

EXAMPLES

"Some countries prefer higher profile government, others prosper under virtually totally free enterprise. I try to emphasise that there are benign and malign forms of government intervention. That which restricts entrepreneurs is definitely malign, killing the human spirit — for you to have to accept that the engine room of economic growth is the entrepreneur whereas benign intervention increases the freedom of the individual."

He gives as good examples of benign intervention education and hospitals, "because educated, healthy people are freer than sick ignorant ones."

"What I say, particularly when I'm talking to left-wing audiences is that the primary objective must be to double the per capita income from R1 600 to R8 000 (in today's terms) in the year 2000. It means a real growth in this country of eight per cent per annum over the remainder of the century."

"When that is achieved you will have the schools, the hospitals for everybody and you will also give people the income to clothe and feed themselves."

"It's a heck of an important concept that."

IN Sunterspeak he spells out dual-logic economy, whereby big business sub-contracts to medium-size business, who sub-contracts to micro business.

"That marvellous channel for getting the wealth from the top bulldozers to the bulldozers. That cascading of wealth through all levels of society."

Take the black taxi industry: "It's not just the taxi industry per se, it's all the spin-off industries — paint spray shops, panel-beating, spares."

"I was told that 60 percent of the houses in the townships like Diggletu have backyard businesses. 60 percent! That's tremendous."

"I believe one's got to get used to the idea that the fastest growing area in South Africa today is the Third World Metropolitan Market. The opportunities there are unbelievable."

"There is a book about to be published, Third World Destiny by Nick Green and Reg Lascaris which talks marvellously about all the opportunities that are available in that market and the fact that you've got to be upbeat about having Third World characteristics."

South Africa has an urban population that is growing at five percent per annum which in itself creates many opportunities.

"You've got a lot of young people out there and in the late 60s on our High Road scenario you'll probably find lots of rich black teenagers than white teenagers and there's a hell of a scope in a market like that. We haven't even touched it."


POLARISATION

A significant force for peace &
and back actions, apparently constructively at a

cutility between opposing forces of war &

The following scenario is part of a government

In the Peaceful Coexistence of Societies

et LOCUS MARSALL AD FRANZ ESTHERNUS look at the

In the more than 150-year-long Afghan politics are taken over

The story of the French Resistance and the

and the struggle for freedom and the

© Robert Smit}
as rightwing power
fails ABM attempts
Net smear attempt

Dries Van Hesen

The Dutch government in
WestGerman{-}style

(re)inventing power

30/4/6 13/88
Save ‘our’ beaches – AWB

CP Correspondent

“SAVE our beaches” – that’s the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging’s new campaign in the East London area.

The extremely right wing organisation has started a petition aimed at barring blacks from using local beaches. It claims “massive” public support with over 600 signatures already collected.

Although the beaches in the area have not been officially declared open by the Administrator of the Cape, as is required by law, notices boards restricting blacks from access have been removed and local authorities have yet not taken action against anyone.

Coordinator of the campaign, John Du Toit, said the petition stated that the AWB was “strongly opposed to non-whites” on the local beaches and called for the signs to be put up again within a month.

“No beach is open to all races, it’s only that signs were taken away,” he said. “At the moment every single black that sets foot on the beach is breaking the law.”

Earlier Du Toit said the campaign had been launched in reaction to “the incredible number of non-whites who visited Eastern Beaches on New Year’s day.

He claimed the majority “did not come to enjoy the beach or its facilities, it was a show of power”.

At the time, the AWB mounted patrols on another beach nearby, regarded as one of the “safest” bathing beaches.

“We kept it white all day long,” said Du Toit. “People were walking up to us to congratulate us. We had only two adverse comments.”

The petition was handed to the city council last week, but Du Toit said they had not had any response yet.

“The council is like (President) PW Botha – it is non-committal,” he said.

Town clerk Les Kunna confirmed he received the petition, but said he hadn’t counted the signatures on it.

He said that although the beaches were not yet officially opened, both the police and the council had indicated they would not take action against black people on any of the beaches.

“How do you prevent 30 000 black people coming to the beach even if the signs are up,” he said.

He said he had not heard about the AWB patrols until afterwards, but said that if they threw anyone off the beach they were acting irregularly.

The AWB campaign is to end with a “save our beaches” public meeting on April 11.

The Administrator of the Cape and local mayors have been invited to attend. – El-news

304A
ANC sees AWB's flag burning as 'childish display'

CP Correspondent

THE exiled ANC views the burning of its flag by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbevegting as "an childish display of political immaturity".

A former well known wrestler, Manie Maritz, burnt an ANC flag after he entered the hall on horseback and Terra Blaches' military guard, Aquila, was introduced to the public at a rally at the Sklipad Hall in Pretoria on Saturday to commemorate the battle of Majuba.

Reacting to the burning of the flag, an ANC spokesman said in an interview, that the banned organisation was not the source of the problem which confronted both black and white people in South Africa.

"The source is the very government that people like themselves (the AWB), had put into power in the first place on the basis of the same ideology of apartheid that the AWB today espouses," said the spokesman.

"The ANC on the other hand has represented, from the time of its inception, ideas and principles designed to protect humanity from apartheid and the evils that are today represented by the AWB."

The spokesman added that "the kind of violent language and behaviour" that the AWB has displayed against people and organisations involved in trying to bring about "sanity" in South Africa, was "completely unacceptable".

"Both the ruling National Party and the AWB represent the same evil against the black people of South Africa. The only difference is that the one (AWB), displays rabid intolerant feelings," the spokesman said.
SECRET CABINET TALKS ON CP THREAT

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

The cabinet is holding a secret meeting this weekend to take stock of the Conservative Party's recent victories which rocked the National Party. The meeting, described as a "team-building exercise," was intended to have been scheduled some days before the Transvaal by-elections which saw the NP dramatically increase its majority. The question of how to deal with the rising right-wing sentiment against the Government's new policy was expected by observers to be one of the chief topics at the meeting.

Neither the venue nor the agenda have been disclosed, but various speakers are expected to be present: President Botha said, "I cannot even confirm that there is a meeting." Several ministers added that their presence would be "out of the question." For the weekend.

The Government is facing stark choices on how best to proceed with its faltering reform programme. The electoral threat posed by the CP and the growing armed struggle of the African National Congress is a major concern.

A cabinet minister, Terre-Blanche, the AWB leader, reportedly said at a packed conference in Pretoria to delegates that "We have a problem, and a serious problem." He said he had been approached by Nationalists to form a national unity government.

A report in the Sunday Times indicated that the plan is to form a new party, "The National Front," which would consist of the National Party, the Conservative Party, theshirkijk Scandal and the Nationalists. The party would be led by Terre-Blanche and would have two deputy leaders, one from the NP and one from the CP.

Chaos

Referring to warnings by Mr. Adrian Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, that an official investigation of the AWB was under way, Mr. Terre-Blanche said "It's not a matter of law and order." He added that the AWB was a "necessary ingredient" of the Government's policy. The AWB has become a hot potato for the Government. He has been trying to resolve the situation with the CP, but the CP has been deadlock with no effective solution in sight.

Most analysts expect the AWB to disband the electoral system that has been in place since 1970. The AWB is likely to suffer a major defeat in the next general election. Most see no future for the AWB as a political force. The party has been in existence for 35 years and is now in decline.

The AWB has been a major factor in the South African political scene. Its leader, Mr. Terre-Blanche, has been a powerful figure in the Nationalist Party and has been a key figure in South African politics. He has been a vocal supporter of the white minority and has been accused of racism and apartheid.

National Party MPs, however, were not pleased by the cabinet's decision. A senior NP MP said there was "no stopping" the AWB from disbanding. "The Government cannot interfere with the AWB, it is a constitutional right," he said.

Goals

The main goal of the cabinet meeting is to assess the situation and to decide on a strategy for the future. The meeting is expected to be long and intense, with a lot of heated discussion.

The National Party's aim is to hold on to power and maintain its majority in the National Assembly. The NP is expected to announce a new policy that will be presented to the National Assembly for approval.

The Conservative Party is expected to present a more radical policy, which is likely to upset some of its traditional supporters.

The Nationalists are expected to present a more moderate policy, which is likely to appeal to a wider section of the electorate.

The African National Congress is expected to be excluded from the meeting, as it is not a member of the cabinet. The ANC is likely to be left to deal with the consequences of the cabinet meeting on its own.
Whites in favour of Indaba

CP supporters aware of the Indaba support it. As could be expected, 88 percent of PFP supporters are enthusiastic. However, the cool response given to the proposals by the NP leadership is reflected in the fact that only 49 percent of Nationalist's who know of the Indaba support it.

"Quite frankly we are stunned by the results," commented Indaba director Professor Dawid van Wyk. "We have been very encouraged by the previous Natal survey results, but never anticipated such widespread national acceptance.

"Clearly white voters nationwide are more than ready to face the problems confronting us and to accept a new brand of negotiation and reconciliation policies," he said.

The survey canvassed Market and Opinion Surveys' nationally representative consumer panel of about 2,000 adults by means of postal questionnaires in January. The response rate was about 88 percent.
Breaking up of NRP comes a step closer

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Another step towards the dissolution of the New Republic Party (NRP) was taken at the weekend with a recommendation by its Cape head committee that the party be “wound up with immediate effect”.

It was decided, however, that the registration of the party should be retained until a date to be determined at the NRP’s federal congress to be held in Natal on March 26.

A resolution to this effect will be submitted to the federal congress for consideration.

A similar decision has already been taken by the NRP’s Natal head committee.

In a second leg of Saturday’s resolution, the Cape head committee proposes that Cape members, as individuals, be granted dispensation to attend and participate in the launching of a new party.

NEW PARTY

This means they will be free to join the new party to be formed by Dr Denis Worrall’s Independent Movement.

The NRP’s Cape leader, Mr Pat Rogers, said in a statement after the meeting: “The National Party’s paranoic responses to the Conservative Party’s victories in the recent by-elections confirm our worst fears of their inability to continue with the process of reform.

“This emphasises the urgent necessity for the re-grouping of reform-minded opposition forces.”

Mr Palazzolo.

On his dealings with Mr Palazzolo, Mr Goldberg said he had liked him.

A KIND PERSON

“He sounded like a tough businessman, but he was also a kind person. He wasn’t unreasonable, but when it came to business you had to know your oats otherwise you were out on your ear. You had to be really sharp to compete with this man,” Mr Goldberg said.

“When we were not concentrating on facts and figures, he was a very nice person to chat to and a friendly person who could quite easily make a joke.

“IT never appeared that he was trying to hide something. He always used to refer back to his family. Speaking about his money, he always referred to how it had been made over generations,” he said. — Sapa.
Tutu and Mandela top popularity poll

By Toni Younghusband

Mrs Winnie Mandela and the State President, Mr P W Botha, are equally trusted by a small percentage of black people, a recent survey conducted among men and women in Soweto has shown.

Of the 100 men and women interviewed, six percent agreed that Mrs Mandela and Mr P W Botha were the most trusted people in South Africa.

The survey, conducted by Soweto Research, asked the question: "Of all the well-known people in South Africa, who are the ones that are most trusted by the people?"

**Civic leader**

Who do you have the most trust and confidence in?"

Archbishop Desmond Tutu captured the highest number of votes (37 percent), followed by jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, with 22 percent.

Soweto civic leader, Dr Nthato Motlana had 15 percent of the votes and Inkatha head, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, nine percent.

Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the second most popular white person, got four percent of the votes.

Unionist Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo and United Democratic Front president Mrs Albertina Sisulu, each polled three percent followed by Mrs Helen Suzman, Foreign Minister Mr P J Botha, policemen and boxer Gertie Coetzee with two percent.

According to an article in Black Market Report, this survey shows that while Archbishop Tutu has not shown up as a frontline contender in the political stakes he is very much an opinion leader whose personal integrity and accomplishments are much admired.

The article said the ANC was evidently the market leader in the political arena, but in terms of person trust Nelson Mandela did not score as well as his organisation.

"This is perhaps not surprising since Mandela is a banned person," the article said.

Eleven percent of the sample surveyed claimed to have confidence in no-one at all.

Mention was also made of sports heroes and entertainers.
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & CHAMPION

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & CHAMPION

To: All Secretaries and Ministers,

Subject: Environmental Protection

Dear Secretaries and Ministers,

I am writing to bring to your attention the importance of environmental protection. As we continue to industrialize and urbanize, it is crucial that we do so in a manner that minimizes harm to the environment. In this regard, I have prepared a comprehensive plan for the protection of our natural resources.

Attached is a copy of the plan, which includes strategies for

1. Reducing pollution levels in urban areas
2. Promoting sustainable agriculture
3. Protecting endangered species

I urge each of you to review the plan and provide any feedback or suggestions you may have. Together, we can ensure a healthy and sustainable environment for future generations.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & CHAMPION

Tuesday, 8 March 1988
The majority are members of National Party

The South African Party is the opposition and the National Party is the government. The opposition is normally smaller in terms of seats, but has the majority of the populace behind it. The government is typically a coalition of several parties, including the National Party, which is currently in power. The opposition party is called the South African Party, and it is led by the Democratic Party. The National Party is currently led by the AfriForum party. The opposition is composed of several smaller parties, including the Freedom Party and the African National Congress. The National Party is composed of several smaller parties, including the Democratic Party and the African National Congress. The opposition is currently led by the AfriForum party. The National Party is currently led by the AfriForum party.

The opposition is composed of several smaller parties, including the Freedom Party and the African National Congress. The National Party is composed of several smaller parties, including the Democratic Party and the African National Congress. The opposition is currently led by the AfriForum party. The National Party is currently led by the AfriForum party.
Weekend retreat for SA Cabinet

The National Party's recent by-election setbacks and relations between the party and the Labour Party were among the matters discussed at a weekend informal retreat of the Cabinet.

A spokesman for the President's office stressed today that these weekend retreats had taken place regularly since Mr Botha became the head of the Government. It is understood that the municipal elections later this year were also discussed. — Political Staff.

Cabinet in discussions

National Party members of the Cabinet met at an informal weekend retreat to discuss problems facing the Government including recent by-election results.

The only non-Nationalist Minister, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, chairman of the Ministers Council in the House of Delegates, was not invited.

Relations between the National Party and the Labour Party were discussed in depth.
No response to Malan's statement

SOUTH Africans bid to enter negotiations with the Soviet Union to resolve the conflicts in the region was a 'kite flying exercise.'

Initial reaction from the two super powers yesterday was a stunned silence.

Both the Americans and the Russians were yesterday awaiting the full text of General Magnus Malan's weekend statement offering not to push for a pro-South African government in Luanda if the Soviet Union’s MP Mikhail Gorbachev reciprocated.

There was no comment from Mr. Pik Botha's ministry of foreign affairs, which would normally issue this type of statement.

There was surprise in diplomatic and political circles that the statement should come from General Malan and not from Mr. Botha, who was in the United States.

A spokesman for the United States Embassy said they were awaiting a copy of the statement and had no immediate comment.

A spokesman for the Soviet Union embassy in Lusaka said he was not aware of the statement and was not prepared to comment until they had time to study its text.

Senior government spokesman yesterday said there had as yet been no direct contact with the Soviet Union and that General Malan's statement should be seen in the context of his wish to mediate the conflict in the region.

Angola and made it clear that South Africa would continue to support Unita.

He however compared the situation with Mr. Gorbachev's recent statement on Afghanistan in which he said the Soviet Union would not insist on a pro-Russian government in Kabul if the United States did not insist on a pro-Western government.
ANTI-apartheid forces inside and outside Parliament are being organised into new alliances. The Labour Party and the Progressive Federal Party have both moved closer to each other in their opposition to the Government. The two parties have decided upon an increased pace of action, with both parties now expressing an interest in working together on anti-apartheid policies and programmes. In the House of Assembly, the Labour Party has already announced that it will support the anti-apartheid movement in all of its activities. Mr. Bophuthatswana, the leader of the Labour Party, said that the party was opposed to any form of apartheid, and that it was committed to the overthrow of the ANC and the establishment of a non-racial democracy. On the other hand, the Progressive Federal Party has also announced its support for the anti-apartheid movement, and has said that it will work with the Labour Party to ensure that the anti-apartheid movement is given the necessary support.

Mr. Nhlanhla, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said that the party was committed to the establishment of a non-racial democracy, and that it would work with the Labour Party to ensure that the anti-apartheid movement was given the necessary support. He also said that the party was opposed to any form of apartheid, and that it was committed to the overthrow of the ANC and the establishment of a non-racial democracy.

In his discussions with Mr. Bophuthatswana, Mr. Nhlanhla said that the party was committed to the establishment of a non-racial democracy, and that it would work with the Labour Party to ensure that the anti-apartheid movement was given the necessary support. He also said that the party was opposed to any form of apartheid, and that it was committed to the overthrow of the ANC and the establishment of a non-racial democracy.
PFP national chairman Helen Suzman returned to Wits University yesterday to call on students to support the PFP in the nationwide municipal elections in October.

She was speaking at the university for the first time since she was banned from addressing the campus during last year’s general election campaign. In terms of a university decision not to allow speakers from political parties to address meetings during elections.

Suzman told yesterday’s meeting — organised by the PFP student society, Progsoe — that not being allowed to speak had been “a rude shock”.

Hard work

“I didn’t have the opportunity to persuade some of you not only to vote but to support (the PFP) with canvassing and in the weeks of hard work which went into winning an election campaign.”

She said that what the PFP advocated was not to everybody’s liking, but it was the one party in the election which advocated universal franchise, a bill of rights, an independent judiciary and the repeal of all discriminatory legislation.

It was partly because of students’ lack of support and votes that the PFP was no longer the official opposition.

Now, with the CP as the official opposition, every debate in Parliament started with the wrong emphasis. The real issues were not tracked as the CP and NP argued about who was doing most to preserve white domination.

Main priorities

Government’s fear of the CP and its determination not to be seen to bow to international pressure meant reform was on the backburner, said Suzman. There was no more talk of releasing jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, and the government’s main priorities would remain security and law and order.

“In the municipal elections it is vital for those opposed to racial discrimination to do all they can to stop the CP,” said Suzman.

“This does not mean saying, ‘Vote for the NP,’ but putting clear alternatives to the voters.”

She expressed the hope that students would turn out to support the PFP in the October elections.

“If the CP — or the NP, in trying to outdo the CP — get in (in the metropolitan areas), we will return to the Verwoerdian era.”

Suzman said the PFP would try to attract back its supporters who had voted NP to keep the CP out.

Extra-parliamentary organisations should be complementary, rather than antagonistic to parliamentary organisations like the FFP, she said.

NOW — THE COMPUTER VACCINE

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LONDON — A Swedish computer company has developed what it claims is the first commercially available “vaccine” against computer “viruses”, and says computer hackers will no longer be able to infect data bases.

A computer virus is a destructive program put into a system which, at a given time and date, systematically scrambles or erases all data in the computer.

The “viruses” can multiply inside computer programs, “infect” other programs and be passed from one program to another to wreak whatever havoc their creators desire, said Dr Fred Cohen, a computer specialist at the University of Cincinnati.

The electronic gremlins, once dormant in a computer, make them difficult to detect and ferret out.

But Torben Kronander, spokesman for Secure Transmission who developed the “vaccine”, announced: “The time of the hacker virus is over. We have had our program tested for a year now and there is no question that it works.”

Although he was unwilling to give details, Kronander said the device, made the task of creating a virus so complicated that only vast computer systems would be able to carry it out.
DEFEATING DEMOCRACY... Or, Why Boast of Academic Freedom and Professor John L. Garvey Illegitimately Intercede

The University of the Virgin Islands is a public institution of higher education. As such, it is subject to the laws and regulations that govern all public institutions of higher education in the United States. These laws and regulations are designed to ensure that the university provides a high-quality education to its students and operates in a manner that is consistent with the public interest. It is important that the university adhere to these laws and regulations and that its actions are transparent and accountable to the public it serves.

The recent controversy surrounding the university's decision to sever ties with the American Bar Association (ABA) highlights the importance of academic freedom and the need for the university to operate in a manner that is consistent with the public interest. The ABA is a respected and influential organization that accredits law schools and sets standards for legal education. The university's decision to sever ties with the ABA is a significant development that may have far-reaching consequences for the university's ability to provide a high-quality education to its students.

It is essential that the university take steps to ensure that it is operating in a manner that is consistent with the public interest. This includes adhering to the laws and regulations that govern public institutions of higher education and ensuring that its actions are transparent and accountable to the public it serves. It is important that the university work to resolve any issues that may arise as a result of its decision to sever ties with the ABA, and that it takes steps to ensure that its actions are consistent with the public interest.

The university's decision to sever ties with the ABA is a significant development that may have far-reaching consequences for the university's ability to provide a high-quality education to its students. It is important that the university take steps to ensure that it is operating in a manner that is consistent with the public interest and that its actions are transparent and accountable to the public it serves.

A NEW FRONT is the Antigovt Front
JOHANNESBURG. — One of seven expelled AWB police reservists, Mr Attie Engelbrecht, last night claimed at least 40% of reservists in the northern Transvaal were members of the AWB.

Between 80% and 100% of reservists in the area, of whom there are more than 800, were either also members or sympathisers of the organization, he said.

Mr Engelbrecht said this would give a good indication of how widespread AWB membership was in the security forces.

They had all owned up to being AWB members after being asked by the SA Police to sign a declaration that they were not members "about eight months ago", he said.

Reacting to the expulsion of the seven police reservists, Brigadier Leon Meillet, spokesman for Law and Order minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the SAP was confident of "catching out" any remaining AWB members in the force.

"We don't want them in the force, and if they are there they must make a choice very soon," Brig Meillet said.
"Apartheid a cheaper way of ruling SA"

RANDFONTEIN — Apartheid is a cheaper means of ruling South Africa than having the tri-cameral Parliament with about 50 Ministers and costly regional services councils, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, deputy leader of the Conservative Party told about 500 voters in the packed town hall here last night.

Randfontein voters go to the polls on March 29 in a by-election in which the late Dr Connie Mulder's son, Corne, is standing as CP candidate.

Dr Hartzenberg, introduced as "Lion of the Western Transvaal" said the National Party's plans to sell off roads and other services that belonged to the "volk" were to pay off debts and subsidise black education.

He further attacked the NP for requesting a mandate from what will be a black majority of voters to secure minority rights for whites.

"The NP has no policy," he said, adding that one would have to ask jumbled ANC leader Nelson Mandela or kwaZulu Chief-Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi what policy they would order the NP to follow.

"Power sharing will lead to an inevitable black takeover," he said.

Dr Hartzenberg added that unemployed blacks in homelands would never be permitted into white South Africa to seek employment.

Sharing the platform with Dr Hartzenberg were CP candidate Mr Mulder and his brother Dr Pieter Mulder.

(Report by D Gov. 67 Baxter Street, Johannesburg.)
National Democratic Movement lifts profile

Political Staff

The National Democratic Movement is gradually moving from its present low public profile to a higher one.

As part of its strategy the NDM is following what it calls an "all-inclusive" line, making contact in parliamentary as well as extra-parliamentary circles and across colour lines.

Indicative of its approach is a public meeting it is holding in the Cape Town city hall tonight.

Speakers are NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan MP and Dr F Van Zyl Slabbert, former leader of the Progressive Federal Party and now a co-director of the extra-parliamentary Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa).

Apart from the small public meeting in Stellenbosch last October, this will be the NDM's first public meeting in the Cape.

There is considerable public interest in the movement which, since last year, has been building up structures at constituency level in various parts of the country.

These are likely to emerge in time for the local government elections in October and the central Government elections expected in 1990.

Unless otherwise stated, political comment in this issue is by N W Tyson, content approved by R G Anderson and J M Paten, and political cartoons by D Anderson. All of 47 Source Street, Johannesburg.
PRESIDENT P W Botha has invited the entire spectrum of trade unions to meet with him at Tuynhuys today for what unionists expect will be a pep talk on the need to exercise restraint in wage demands this year.

The discussions come amidst growing fears by the public-sector unions that the private sector will pay no more than lip service to Botha’s appeal for restraint, and they will be the only ones to suffer in any anti-inflation campaign.

Invited unions include affiliates of Nactu and National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu), the right-wing SA Confederation of Labour, as well as non-aligned artisan and other unions such as the SA Boilermakers’ Society, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the SA Electrical Workers’ Association.

But Nactu and Cosatu unions said they would not attend the gathering.

The invitation was not specific on the agenda for the meeting, stating merely it was “for a discussion on salaries and wages”.

Unionists who were to attend were reluctant to comment on the stance they would take. One said he was expecting Botha to appeal to their sense of patriotism and to make financial sacrifices in order to reduce the inflation rate.
LONDON — If the AWB turned to radicalism in the way organisations on the left had done in SA, the government would use the same measures against it, said Deputy Minister of Information Stoffel van der Merwe, in a BBC phone-in yesterday.

Asked whether the government would use detention without trial against the AWB, Van der Merwe replied: "It depends on how things develop. If the same sort of situation develops on the right that has developed on the left, then certainly we will use exactly the same measures."

Questioned about the recent restrictions on 18 organisations, Van der Merwe said black opposition had not been banned, only "organisations whose activities were conducive to the exacerbation of violence."

Explaining the tricameral system, Van der Merwe compared it with the "clamour" of the commoners in Britain for power sharing. Instead of absorbing commoners into the House of Lords, however, the British had created a separate chamber for them.

"Our clear vision that we have is of a future government in which all people will share, but in such a way that no group will be able to dominate the whole system."

Presenter Nick Ross: Does this mean whites will cease to dominate SA politics?

Van der Merwe: That is implicit in this, yes.
GOVERNOR-General has won a legal battle with the Commonwealth over attempts to stop the export of uranium to South Africa. In a Federal Court judgment, Justice John B. A. Paul ruled that the Commonwealth's attempt to prevent the export of uranium was an invalid exercise of its power under the Australian Constitution.

The Commonwealth had argued that the export of uranium to South Africa would contribute to the spread of nuclear weapons. However, Justice Paul found that the Commonwealth's power to control exports was limited by the Constitution and that the export of uranium did not fall within the Commonwealth's authority.

The Governor-General, whose office is responsible for the export of uranium, said he was pleased with the judgment. "This is an important victory for the Commonwealth," he said. "We look forward to working with the Commonwealth to ensure that the export of uranium is regulated in a way that is consistent with the Constitution."
Colin Eglin’s response to the Transvaal by-elections contained, I thought, a hint of resignation, an old warrior’s joy at the sight of a familiar battlefield. Suddenly, there is a scent of the Sixties on the political wind.

The PFP, he said, was the true alternative to the fast-rising Conservatives; the Nats, bereft now of any credible vision of the future or policy for the present, are caught in the middle, like the old United Party.

The PFPs were never happier than when they were fashioning the poor old Saps, that amiable coalition of conservatives, Afrikaners, and English, who tried vainly to marry the idea of white leadership to the idea of justice, and who abhorred nothing so much as the naked passions of nationalism - white or black. In those days the PFPs said they were the true alternative to the Nats.

History does not repeat itself exactly, nor even necessarily, as farce, but the long tides do reassert themselves. In the early Sixties, as now, a misplaced revolutionaries survived had resulted in the banning of the main black political organisations; then, as now, those organisations were more or less divided, and the police were more or less nailing down the lid.

Then, as now, the country’s reputation was so shattered that capital leaked from every pore and the lack of foreign capital cast a pall on the economic outlook. Then, as now, the charismatic liberals were emigrating if they were poor, or, if they were rich, sending out the kids.

Those were gay days. We stood, as we do now, on the threshold of a long, dark period of neo-fascist repression; the name of P W Botha was but a minor metaphor for narrowness and intolerance. If his famous accusation that Helen Suzman was responsible for the assassination of Hendrik Verwoerd summed up the meaness of spirit and the smouldering resentment that seemed to us to embody - but John Vorster was the true frightening figure of that time.

Jimmy Kruger always seemed to me a comical little man, who wielded power capriciously, and President Botha even now seems more belying methodically it was John Vorster who haunted our nightmares in the dreary dozen years when Verwoerd had the country by the throat.

In those times, it seemed, the only “parliamentary” opponent of the Nationalists to enjoy real immunity from banning, punishment or detention was Alan Paton, too famous even to be touched, or too clear-sighted to give government a pretext. Even the white communists - Goldreich, Bunting, Wolpe, many others - fled before the heat, leaving Bram Fisher behind to live out his life in prison with Nelson Mandela and Govan Mbeki.

Parliament alone, operating under traditions that stretched back to the Runnymede of some protection as John Vorster, the lawyer, set about demolishing laws that reached back through time, past Grocius and Voet van Zyl. He had respect for nothing, not even the legal heritage of his own people.

Under the protection of Parliament, Helen Suzman alone had the guts and the quickness of wit, the certainty of principle and the intelligence of education. She stood up to Vorster, face-to-face. Sir de Villiers Graaff, a decent man and a hero of the Nazi prison camps, subsided like a balloon under Vorster’s merciless beatings; Helen Suzman, quick and angry as a terrier, flared and snapped.

As I say, for the early PFPs those were gay days. The United Party’s policy, like that of the National Party’s today, was so wonderfully muddled and fudged, so clouded by contradictions in racism and justice, rural Afrikaner conservatism and urban English apathy, so illogical that the PFPs knew - they knew with the certainty of converts - that they would win.

They were united then. Those to their left - the ANC, the Congress of Democrats, the SA Communist Party - were shattered, their members driven into exile or broken in the cells. The remnants of the left had not yet sidled into the ranks of the PFPs to undermine their liberalism.

The PFPs could get on with the business of fighting apartheid without constantly being stabbed in the rear by rebellious cohorts of socialists. Nobody spoke then of the overthrow of apartheid as being synonymous with the overthrow of capitalism, nor did anybody call Helen Suzman a racist.

How the old PFPs must have longed, in the past few years, for those days when the party could depend on its leaders not to dash off suddenly for a bit of fun on the campuses, when Parliament was an institution both understood and respected and when the destruction of the UDF seemed but a necessary prelude to the real fight against the Nats. Now the destruction of the Nats is a prelude to the real fight against the Conservative Party.

The PFPs, of course, are not alone in smelling change on the wind. In the past few years I have seen Marxists become neo-Marxists, then neo-liberals. Social democrats, and now they are trying, in the guise of reforms, to get back into the PFP which, in the heady pre-revolutionary days of 1977, they condemned as the bourgeois handmaiden of monopoly capital.

Helen Suzman, if not yet Piet Koornhof, is to be bowed to speak at Wits.

A few left-wing still stand where they always stood, and a few have been slow to understand that the...
Unions wary of PW talks

By David Braun,

CAPE TOWN — More than half the trade unions invited to discuss economic matters with the State President, Mr PW Botha, at Tuynhuys yesterday turned down his invitation. Twenty-two unions sent representatives.

The conference attended also by Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis, Manpower Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis, took no decisions.

Mr Botha did, however, announce he would give the Consumer Council and other consumer organisations more teeth.

The unions which did take part in the talks are understood to have included the Amalgamated Engineering Union, SA Typographical Union, the Municipal Workers' Union and the Mine Workers' Union.

The National Union of Mineworkers was not present.

A Transport and General Worker's Union spokesman said it was inappropriate for the State President to extend an invitation to a Cosatu-affiliated union when the Government had just imposed restrictions on Cosatu.

The spokesman added that the invitation was "ill-timed" in the light of the Labour Relations Amendment Bill currently being addressed in Parliament.
Freedoms forum sets out plans

The Five Freedoms Forum (FFF) is planning a nationwide series of conferences and public meetings.

Publicity secretary, Mr. Gael Neke, said last night the FFF had mapped out an extensive programme of consultation with other organisations, forums, campaigns, and conferences for the next year.

The FFF business and economic conference begins next month.

A national meeting of FFF initiative groups was held in Johannesburg on Monday.

"The meeting, attended by delegates from Johannesburg, Pretoria, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, Durban and Maritzburg was held to discuss increasing co-ordination between the regions and to formulate joint plans."
Thursday Column

Our column is easy now. Someone, the editor is a reader. The
word is electrical. It is dear, however.

Focusing Force

Govt. Opponents

SOWETAN. Thursday, March 10. 1988
Malan says ANC, government feed off each other

CAPE TOWN — The ANC and the government needed each other for their propaganda and strategy, the leader of the National Democratic Movement, Mr Wyand Malan, said last night.

He added that both had clearly opted for “confrontation strategy”.

The government had swopped its ideology of apartheid for an ideology of total strategy against the so-called total onslaught.

Everything that did not fit in with this strategy was written off as part of the total onslaught, he said.

The ANC on the other hand also had a total strategy which centred on the revolution for liberation.

He said the essence of it all was two forces which fed off each other.

Referring to South Africa’s involvement in Angola, he said that as long as the people of Swa/Namibia were not given the chance to exercise their own will, South Africa would remain in Angola.

Alternatively, it would give way with its tail between its legs when it could no longer hold out there for whatever reason, and leave a mess in Swa/Namibia.

People were increasingly asking why South Africans were fighting and dying in Angola and why such enormous sums of money were being spent on the war.

South Africa could not stay there forever. The war could not be won and at some stage or other it would have to withdraw.

It was right that the people of Swa/Namibia should be given a shield behind which they could solve their problems, but South Africa acted like an imperial power and wanted to dictate how they should act, he said.

— Sapa
THE once unthinkable prospect of rabidly anti-communist South Africa sitting down with the Soviet Union is suddenly being taken as a serious possibility.

A South African overture to the Kremlin to seek peace in Angola, where the two countries are on opposite sides in an apparently unwinnable civil war, is seen by diplomats and foreign affairs experts as an intriguing policy shift.

"The question is are they (the Government) trying to put a finger in America's eye or are they really serious," Mr John Barrett, of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said.

Mr Barrett and Western diplomats said there was evidence Pretoria was serious. Mr Philip Nel, South Africa's leading expert on the Soviet Union, went further.

He said that direct talks with Moscow on Angola were now a probability but cautioned they could take a long time to come about.

Until last weekend, peace initiatives in Angola were the sole prerogative of the United States, which is now denounced by Pretoria because of its anti-apartheid trade sanctions.

**Less ideological**

The surprise offer to the Kremlin came from an unlikely source — Defence Minister Magnus Malan, the most hawkish member of the Cabinet who regularly warns South Africa to beware of the evil of Soviet expansion.

His statement proposed a direct deal with Moscow to set up a neutral government in Angola along lines suggested for Afghanistan by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr John Stremlau of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York said Soviet policies have become more of a "mystery" — less monolithic and less ideological.

What is clear to American analysts, however, is that the Soviets realise a black revolution is unlikely to succeed anytime soon in South Africa; destruction of the white-run economy would be a disaster, and Moscow has few contacts with whites in South Africa.

Moscow faces the fact that South Africa is a "vastly complicated situation," which doesn't lend itself to simple answers and calls for a sophisticated policy, said Mr Stephen Low, a former American ambassador to Zambia.

Although the Soviets believe majority black rule is inevitable, they aren't "nearly as confident" as they were a few years ago about achieving that goal in the short term, said Dr Wayne Limberg, a US State Department analyst.

Central to Moscow is its long and close relationship with the African National Congress. There are changes in that relationship, too.

"Soviet enthusiasm for armed struggle has considerably diminished" in South Africa, Mr Neil MacFarlane, a professor at the University of Virginia, wrote recently.

"The United States opposes the ANC's tactics and has criticised the fact that a large number of communists sit on the ANC's executive committee. But Mr Davis said any perception of a crack in the ANC-Soviet alliance could open the door for Washington to forge better ties with black leaders."

Moscow's reassessment of the region means a de-emphasis on Southern Africa, as well as other parts of the Third World, American experts say.

Mr Andre Brink, a white South African writer who was invited to Moscow, noticed this in an article entitled "From Red Square," published in the South African magazine, Leadership.

"It comes as a sobering discovery, first of all, that Southern African is particular, and even Africa in general, are not all that high on the Soviet list of priorities," Mr Brink wrote.

Mr Gorbachev, who has stressed economic reform at home, recognised the high cost of bolstering and arming poor nations, the experts say. Moscow sent Angola about $5 billion dollars (about R5 billion) in weapons over the 1984-1985 period, and also armed Mozambique.
CAPE TOWN — President P W Botha yesterday warned trade union leaders to "guard against excessive wage and salary" demands this year and appealed for co-operation in the battle to combat inflation.

He delivered his warning at a meeting at Tuynhuys in Cape Town — held a day earlier than was reported — with the representatives of 22 SA trade unions.

Several unions (mainly black), including Cosatu, did not attend the gathering because it was alleged the meetings were to be split in two, one for predominantly white unions and the other representing blacks.

During the meeting Botha also called on the union representatives to assist in overcoming excessive price increases by "cultivating a spirit of price awareness among their members".

Chinwag

In a statement released after the meeting Botha said he had informed the union leaders that government was preparing legislation to provide increased powers to organisations such as the SA Consumer Council to act in the interest of the consumer.

Referring to those trade union leaders who refused to accept his invitation to attend yesterday's meeting, Botha stressed the issues on the agenda had concerned matters of vital economic importance in the interest of SA.

Botha said those who did not attend the meeting missed the opportunity of making a contribution towards maintaining a sound SA economy.
PFP and CP comment on Cabinet changes

Reshuffle gives PW more power

By David Braun, Political Correspondent, Cape Town

The State President is concentrating still more power in his own hands. This is what politicians are seeing as the most significant feature of the Cabinet changes announced last night.

PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin and Conservative chief whip Mr Frank le Roux both drew attention today to President PW Botha's growing power. The appointment of both Dr Dawie de Villiers and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe as full Cabinet Ministers in the Office of the State President was further evidence of this, they said.

President Botha now directly controls the Commission of Administration, the SABC, the Bureau for Information, the entire privatisation and deregulation policy (including political control of Eskom, Icor and Postcor), the Economic Advisory Council, the State Security Council and the National Intelligence Service.

The rest of the Government is controlled through the Cabinet, Ministers' Councils and provincial executives, which he appoints.

Mr Botha yesterday elevated Dr de Villiers and Dr van der Merwe to the Cabinet, but they will work directly in the Office of the State President.

Dr de Villiers replaces Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who is retiring as Minister in the Office of the State President entrusted with Administration and Privatisation.

He was Minister of the Budget in the white own affairs administraton.

Was promoted

Dr van der Merwe was promoted from Deputy Minister of Information to the Cabinet as Minister in the Office of the State President entrusted with Information, the SABC and film industry.

In the process, he has lost his second hat as Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning.

Dr de Villiers said today his new portfolio was an exciting field and an important aspect of the Government's present economic policy.

PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin said today the appointment of Dr de Villiers and Dr van der Merwe indicated a further concentration of power in the presidency.

It was ominous that Dr van der Merwe had been given both the Bureau for Information and the SABC, he said.

This showed the Government 'saw the SABC as its agent rather than a corporation to serve the nation as a whole'.

Mr Frank le Roux, chief whip of the CP, said the creation of a second full ministry in the Office of the State President strengthened President Botha's position in the Government.

See Page 11.
GOVT STAND IN ANGOLA

The Government considers the Soviet rejection of the South African standpoint on the ending of the conflict in Angola as a rejection of the realities of the subcontinent. Soweto 11/3/88

A spokesman for the Department of Defence said in reply to a question that the issue revolved around the realities which Southern Africa could not escape. SABC Radio News reported.

It was in South Africa's interests that the subcontinent was not bled to death, and for this reason desired internal order and solutions which met Africa's immediate needs.

See Page 20.
Hough named to take over top post from Cruywagen

Hough named to take over top post from Cruywagen

Danie Botha, chairman of the Tourism Board, was named by the prime minister on Thursday to take over the top post from the new chairman, J. N. Cruywagen. The new chairman was chosen by the Tourism Board last week.

Hough, who has been a member of the board for many years, has held various office in his political career as well.

Transvaal gets another seat

Transvaal representation in the Cabinet has increased by one with last night's announcement that Dr Steyn will be a new minister.

The resignation from the Transvaal of Mr Hough in his present post was accepted by the prime minister on Thursday. The new minister will be announced at a later date.

Government sources believe Transvaal NP leader Mr W.F. de Klerk, if he is appointed to the presidency, will have the necessary seats to carry the new party's policies.

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN - The State President Mr F.W. de Klerk appointed Mr J. N. Cruywagen as the new minister of interior and home affairs. Cruywagen has been elected the new leader of the Transvaal National Party.

The appointment of Cruywagen was part of the government's decision to expand the Transvaal representation in the Cabinet. The new minister will be announced at a later date.

The resignation of Mr Hough was accepted by the prime minister on Thursday. The new minister will be announced at a later date.

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Combating. 

COMMUNITY. 

MAN. 

DAVID NUGESS JOHANNESBURG

Pretoria goes aggressively neutral.

By 2018 the city will have a new large lecture theatre, sports facilities, a hotel, and a conference centre. The mayor's office, the council, and the police headquarters will also move to the new city centre. The city is expected to have a population of 1 million by 2020. 

The city is also investing in a new railway line to connect it to Cape Town and Johannesburg. The city has also plans to develop a new airport to the north of the city. 

The city is also working on a new water treatment plant to provide clean water to the city's residents. The city is also working on a new waste management system to reduce the amount of waste that is sent to landfills. 

The city is also working on a new energy project to generate electricity from solar and wind power. The city is also working on a new green energy project to generate energy from biomass.

The city is also working on a new project to provide affordable housing to its residents. The city is also working on a new project to provide education to its residents. The city is also working on a new project to provide healthcare to its residents.

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PPP steps into the political fray

We Weekly Mail, March 17 to March 24, 1996

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PW shuffles cabinet as Schlebusch retires

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT PW Botha yesterday announced a significant political reshuffle which will elevate two rising stars in the National Party — Dr Dawie de Villiers and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe — into the cabinet.

The move, effective from the end of the month, follows the decision of the 70-year-old Mr Alwyn Schlebusch — the most senior member of the cabinet and the president's right-hand man — to retire.

The reshuffle, mainly at the deputy-minister level, does not appear to reflect any major ideological shifts in government and none of the promotions affects any politicians of colour in the bicameral Parliament.

The most significant promotion is the elevation of Dr De Villiers to Minister in the State President's Office entrusted with Administration and Privatization.

Mr Clean who helped PW become PM — Page 6

— a move that is likely to give special impetus to the government's privatization drive.

Dr De Villiers, as the new head of the cabinet committee for privatization, will be charged with overseeing changes to giant parastatal corporations like Iscor, Eskom and Foskor — all earmarked for privatization.

President Botha said yesterday that a special adviser — unnamed as yet — would be appointed to assist Dr De Villiers, whose responsibilities will also include the Competitions Board and the giant Commission for Administration which handles the civil service.

The other major promotion is the appointment of deputy minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe to Minister of Information in the State President's Office, with additional responsibility for the SABC and the film industry.

In making the announcement, President Botha said the government planned to adopt "a more concentrated effort towards developing the film industry without interfering in its affairs".

Dr Van der Merwe would continue with his role of negotiating on behalf of the government with black South Africans.

Other changes announced by Mr Botha yesterday are:

• The Deputy Minister of Finance, Mr Kent Durr, will replace Dr De Villiers as Minister of the Budget and Works in the white "own affairs" Ministers' Council.

• The Deputy Minister of Development Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, will become the Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the Ministers' Council leading Minister of Health and Population Development Dr Willie van Niekerk to handle the general affairs portfolio only.

To page 3
Comforting figures

National Party (NP) politicians and newspapers seem to be right when they say that Conservative Party (CP) electoral support has already reached its ceiling. The Sunday newspaper Rapport has presented survey results which suggest the Nats have regained a little of the support they lost in the 1987 general election. This is supported by an analysis of percentage swings calculated on two general elections and key by-elections since 1981.

To say that the CP quadrupled its majority in Standerton sounds sensational, but it means very little. The crucial statistic is the proportion of the total vote in key seats achieved by the governing party. (To simplify this, it is convenient to compute this as the "anti-Far Right" vote in constituencies which have been contested by more than two parties.)

It seems clear that much of the CP's present support was gained soon after it broke away from the NP in 1982.

The first important by-election after the break, at Parys in 1983, showed a 16% swing since 1981 to the Right, with the Nats falling in with just over 50% of the vote. In 1987, five years later, the Nat share dropped to 47,8% — an addition of only 2,2% to that 16% swing to the Right.

By-election results in six key rural or blue-collar constituencies indicate that general CP support may have peaked between 1984 and 1986. Based on the 1981 HNP figures, the following approximate swings to the Right were recorded in by-elections:

- Waterberg (1983) — 26%;
- Primrose (1986) — 40%;
- Vythulgur (1985) — 14%;
- Bethlehem (1985) — 18%;
- Sasolburg (1985) — 17%.

But it's important to note that in five of these areas there was a partial swing back to the NP in the 1987 general election. In Bethlehem it was 1%; in Waterberg and Vythulgur, 3%; in Primrose, 4%; and in Klip River, 6%. This bears out a general view that by-elections always favour smaller opposition parties, because they can concentrate their resources and capitalise on local issues.

In Standerton last month, the swing to the Right (based on the 1987 result) was 4%; in Schweizer-Reneke it was 2%. Yet the swing to the Right in Standerton from 1981 to 1987 was 21%; in Schweizer-Reneke, it was 19%. Given the conditions favouring the CP before the recent polls, the average extra 3% in those two constituencies is negligible.

Looking at all recent results, there has been a consistency in the Right's performance in rural and some blue-collar Afrikaner seats in the Transvaal. A similar pattern could be applied to the Free State, but that province seems to require a greater swing — of around 2% more than in the Transvaal — for seats to go to the CP. From 1981 to 1987, the overall swing to the Right in the Transvaal was roughly 18%; in the Free State it was 16%.

So what might happen if a general election were to take place now? The CP now has 22 seats; they need 84 to get a majority.

Assume that the HNP will no longer be a factor in splitting the vote (Jaap Marais is their best candidate and he was wiped out in Schweizer-Reneke). So the following seats would automatically go to the CP, because they're held by the NP on a split vote: Hercules, Lydenburg, Pretoria West, Rustenburg, Stilfontein and Wonderboom (CP running total: 28). And if there has been indeed been a 2% swing to the CP since the 1987 election, the following seats would also fall to them: Innswald, Krugersdorp, Randplaat and Potchefstroom (CP running total: 32).

On the other hand, if CP support is steadily increasing, the following seats would be vulnerable to the CP on swings of up to 10%: Gezina (4%); Mariphurburg and Meyerton (6%); Alberton, Geduld, Klerksdorp and Kockeport (7%); Germiston District and Vanderbijlpark (8%); Kempton Park, Primrose and Springs (9%); and Vereeniging.

So a massive 10% swing across the Transvaal would give the CP 23 more seats, taking their total in the province to 45.

Free State seats were less vulnerable in 1987 — slightly higher swings were required. On this basis, a 4% general swing would give the CP Heilbron and Fauersmith; 10% would add Ladybrand, Smithfield, Welkom, Bethlehem and Winburg. Parys and Sasolburg would go to the CP, because they are held by the NP on a split vote. On a 10% swing, then, the CP would win nine of the 14 Free State seats (CP total: 54).
platteland and perhaps on its way to capturing other rural areas as well, the NP may propose a change of tack.

The CP says it is not worried by possible constituency border changes. It says its support is so well spread that it is assured of good backing whatever the boundaries are.

To illustrate the point, the party says that in last year’s general election it gained 610 000 votes countrywide, but won only 22 seats, while the Progressive Federal Party and other groups to the NP’s left won 21 seats with only 377 000 votes — indicating highly concentrated (and easily neutralised) pockets of liberal voters. The NP, on the other hand, won 123 seats (nearly six times more than the CP), with only 1,08m votes, which was less than twice the CP total.

CP leaders say they expect the NP to do “all in its power” to delimit constituencies “to favour itself.”
Peeling the apartheid onion

Our role — promoting change through research designed to assist people working for change — is fundamentally different from the protest politics that has become so prevalent on the Government's Left. At one stage the institute drifted into that kind of politics, but we have now removed ourselves from it.

We have done an autopsy of the most important changes that have occurred in the past 15 years in order better to understand how they came about. Our investigations yielded the following ground rules:

1. Objective forces such as population growth, economic growth, skilled labour shortages and urbanisation often create conditions that necessitate policy changes.

2. The application of subjective pressure by organised groups is also crucially important; black unions, for example, campaigning for their rights, homesick black people moving out of overcrowded townships into vacant accommodation in Hillbrow, businessmen trained blacks for skilled work despite laws prohibiting this.

3. In Pretoria Verwoerdian policies have been found to be unsustainable and belief in that whole ideological structure has crumbled. With nothing to replace it, people applying subjective pressure have a much greater chance of eroding apartheid.

There are three key lessons to be drawn from this. The first is that the Government is only one of the actors in the change process. In some instances it has been the least important, in that its main role was to do nothing.

The Government knew private schools were increasingly being desegregated, contrary to its wishes, but it was prevailed upon to look the other way, or at least to pretend to be looking the other way.

The second follows from the first: reform in this country is a process that happens on the ground first and is only thereafter translated into law. The pass laws were repealed in 1986 only after they had become largely unenforceable because of hundreds of thousands of black people moving to towns.

Third, one of the ways in which the Government has sought to cope with the process of change is by making limited concessions of a "thus-far and no-further" nature, hoping the limited concession would reduce the pressure for further change.

In practice, this has seldom worked, and in the future, there is no reason to suppose that it will work in the future.

I have listened to the whole process of change that to that of peeling an onion. The onion represents apartheid, with so-called petty apartheid, such as the old prohibition on black consumption of hard liquor, on the outer layers, and the most important apartheid statute, the Population Registration Act, at the core.

As you peel off each layer you expose the one underneath. Repeal the pass laws and you remove the layer protecting the Group Areas Act, because increased urbanisation resulting from the repeal of the pass laws in the context of a huge housing shortage in the black townships simply squeezes more people out of those townships into white suburbs.

The other point about the process of peeling off the layers is that once you have peeled them off, you cannot put them back again.

Would a Treurnicht government then be able to reimpose influx control, re-segregate sport, reintroduce job reservation, or outlaw black unions?

Our approach has a number of implications:

1. First, non-violent action is capable of bringing about important changes. So are ordinary people. Hundreds of thousands of ordinary blacks did not need the ballot box to make the pass laws unworkable. They just voted against them with their feet, just as they are continuing to vote against the Group Areas Act with their feet.

2. Cabinet Ministers say that the desegregation of Durban's beaches has cost them 100,000 votes. But as with ordinary black people, there has been an equally striking capacity on the part of white men and women to adjust to changed circumstances.

If one thinks of the extensive desegregation that has actually taken place, the remarkable thing is how few of the ugly incidents it has been, and how increasing numbers of whites see it as being in their own interests.

3. Thirdly, there is a declining will on the part of the Government to resist the erosion of apartheid.

One of our researchers has recently completed a study, which we will be publishing shortly, entitled "The Greying of Johannesburg." It reports how the Government several times threatened to confine illegally occupied property in Hillbrow, evict illegal people and so on, but for a variety of reasons did not do so.

Part of our research involves examining the arguments put forward by those who oppose change. On group areas, for example, we have been able to show pretty convincingly, using police statistics, that there is no correlation between high crime rates and desegregation, contrary to claims.

You have a greater chance of being mugged in Lombardy East, for example, than in Mayfair or Hillbrow. This suggests that white security is more endangered by the juxtaposition of poor black and rich white areas than by residential mixing. Our research also demonstrates that the repeal of the Group Areas Act would push property prices up in white areas, not down.
Another top PFP member calls it quits

By LESTER VENTER

THE PFP is facing another defection row — its fifth in a year.

This time the row centres on PFP federal council member Janne Hofmeyr.

Dr Hofmeyr joined the National Democratic Movement (NDM) of Mr Wynand Malan at a public meeting in Cape Town on Wednesday. The meeting was addressed by Mr Malan and former PFP leader Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert.

At the weekend, PFP federal council chairman Ken Andrew said he had not been notified of Dr Hofmeyr’s new allegiance and had not received his resignation.

PFP President’s Council member Robin Carlisle said he was aware of Dr Hofmeyr’s move. He said: “I believe he did not intend to resign from the PFP and my impression was he would not pursue NDM membership at this time.”

Dr Hofmeyr was one of the principal architects of the party’s “turbo-charge” strategy in which it made a failed bid to present itself as an alternative government in last year’s election.

Since that election, four top PFP men have defected — MP Jan van Eck became an independent, while MPs Peter Gasow and Pierre Cronje, as well as President’s Council member Peter Schoeman joined the NDM.
The real causes of strife are still ignored

Failure

"The state of emergency arises from an absence of policy and vision." It also arises from the Government's failure to address the questions underlying the crisis in the country. These are:

- How to accommodate the legitimate aspirations of the voiceless majority in a system of government not based on race.
- How to assuage the fears of the privileged minority.

The Government's silencing of 17 extra-parliamentary organisations last month removed "virtually the last legal and authentic voices of the extra-parliamentary minority". Such actions will harm the long-term interests of all South Africa; it will require more stringent and costly oppressive measures, and will destroy the desire of blacks for moderate and rational cooperation.

Since last year's election, the Stellenbosch think tank says, the Government has also bowed the far right to dictate the reform agenda.

The growth of far right radicalism has been caused by:

- The information clamp that has curtailed educated debate.
- The Government's apartheid propaganda that has strengthened racial and tribal prejudices.
- The isolation created by apartheid.
- But a "relatively peaceful solution" is still possible if:
  - Apartheid structures are dismantled;
  - There is a move away from confrontational style.
  - There are immediate negotiations with the "real leaders of the blacks";
  - The arrogant attitude to international relations gives way to a desire for reconciliation.

"At present little is being done about any of these conditions," the academics say.

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ONE YEAR LATER...

BY THE MATIE REBELS WHO BUCKED BOTHA

Political Correspondent
Reform or revolution:
Scenarios for change

THE political wrestling hold applied in 1980 by the apartheid organisations such as the UDF, AZAPO and others demonstrates once again with awesome clarity that in South Africa the attainment of a new and just social order is not going to be as easy as the desire for it.

In this tormented country, the past threatens the future as never before. The system has generated the challenge to itself.

For all its putative military and economic strength, demonstrates increasingly the tenaciousness of a conquest not accepted by the subordinate majority in society.

Confronts

And, as the problem of change confronts SA in its most dramatic and concrete form, methods of struggle become the means for the realisation of ends. The choices, limited to two options only, excite fluent speculation: Reform or revolution?

Leadership in the dominant white minority has devised a two-fold plan for dealing with the pre-dominantly black opposition outside Parliament.

The introduction of reforms in the social structure by co-opting the black middle class from the ranks of so-called Africans, coloured and Indian categories, hoping thus, within the definition of apartheid, to be able to prolong the life expectancy of white supremacy.

To suppress by force any opposition within the country and in the neighbouring Frontline states.

On the other hand, those who talk most of an explosion are least able to define the shape it might take. The leadership in the radical revolutionary and reformist movements remains, for the most part, as fluid in its conceptions of how to acquire power as its opponents remain rigid on how to retain it.

The reforms of social apartheid during the 1980s are the product of the new policy. In this, the common interest of all South Africans is stressed by the State, which now claims apartheid is no longer an official policy.

Yet, political apartheid of the most virulent sort indissolubly remains at the core of Government strategy.

None believes that a cornerstone of apartheid, the Group Areas Act, will be repealed effectively, and so, whatever reformist gestures the State now makes, it will be unable to offer anything which will dismantle apartheid or even remotely satisfy the black extra-parliamentary majority.

The prestigious Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, whose publications are often used as guidance papers for key policymakers in the US, has published a document by the eminent Africanist, Robert Rutenberg, in which seven possible scenarios for this country are discussed:

(a) Revolution; (b) substantial regime change; (c) power-sharing; (d) limited power-sharing; (e) no substantial change but no change; (f) reaction and retreatment.

The paper argues the two least likely scenarios capable of being realised are revolution and reaction and retreatment.

Scenario (b) could mean a substantial change from white to majority rule under conditions of uncommonly high stress, with limited time for adjustment, little preparation and few safeguards for minorities.

Power-sharing (scenario c) is an alternative if violence is sustained for long periods and the police and military repression fails to quell the flames of unrest.

Continued international pressure and finding prosperity at home would be compelling factors. It would be a negotiated result, with blacks having to accept less than one man, one vote, since control of the military apparatus would remain in white hands.

Happy

Since government is aware blacks prefer limited power-sharing to concessions, the State would be happy to oblige, since it puts it in a position to control the process. It is within this scenario, the State can experiment with the devolution of regional authority or consociational arrangements.

Scenario (f) sees the State combining repression with the granting of concessions. This is a form of appeasement mainly to placate the international community and to improve conditions under which blacks live, play and labour.

Blacks would regard this as cosmetic and irrelevant, and demand participation in the process itself. But the State knows that to negotiate the nature of change means a derogation of its authority and a weakening of its sinews of war.

The scenario for a revolution states that in SA the potential revolutionaries, while they possess justifiably enough grievances, nonetheless lack funds, arms, material and the "standard building blocks for a late 20th-century revolution."

Yet, revolution need not involve violence. To define the term as an abrupt and violent change in the structure of power excludes from the concept the conquest of power by a subordinate group but without radical transformation of the relations of production simultaneously.

Such a definition places an unnecessary limitation on the use of the term revolution. Formerly static conditions in SA have been overtaken by a dynamic which has created a ferment and climate conducive to far-reaching and broad social and political change.

This country has already entered the dangerous period of transition from the old order to the new. The white minority has not yet lost its will to rule.

But it has begun to lose confidence in its ability to retain control. What remains of the puny form of Afrikanerdom seems to have no clearly thought-out strategy for what should take the place of the gods that failed them: Apartheid.

Different

And, though black political organisations are far from being united, so really deep disagreement exists over objectives, only their tactics are different.

The present, however, does present a case for concern. None of the scenarios described are likely to be reached through imaginatively leadership but rather by the compulsion of events.

If the only permanent thing is change, then one fact is self-evident: Apartheid as a system of political and economic domination is slowly bleeding to death from a haemorrhage it cannot staunch. A combination of historical forces has fuelled a dynamic for major structural change and made it at long last a pulsating reality.

Professor Hommel is author of the book Capricorn Blues.
PFP's strategist resigns, joins Malan camp

CAPE TOWN — Yet another key Progressive Federal Party member has joined Mr Wynand Malan's rival National Democratic Movement (NDM).

But Dr Jannie Hofmeyer, a member of the PFP's federal council and prominent party strategist, said last night that he had "not yet" resigned from the PFP.

Asked if he hoped to continued being a member of both the PFP and the recently formed NDM, Dr Hofmeyer said: "That is something that may be more of a problem for them (the parties) than me."

Dr Hofmeyer said "dual membership" held a "number of options" but he said he was not planning on leaving the PFP.

However, the chairman of the PFP's federal executive, Mr Ken Andrew, said Dr Hofmeyer "will have to make a choice."

He pointed out that because the NDM had signalled its intention to fight elections, the extended federal executive of the PFP had decided last October that no person could belong to the PFP and NDM simultaneously.

Meanwhile, the NDM last night extended a "warm welcome" to Dr Hofmeyer. An NDM spokesman said it was "glad" to receive his expertise and knowledge.

Last year, PFP MPs Mr Peter Gastrow and Mr Pierre Cronje and PFP President's Councillor, Mr Pieter Schoeman, defected from the party to join Mr Wynand Malan — DDC
Idasa to host series of lectures

EAST LONDON — The first in a series of lectures on the nature of democracy in South Africa will be hosted by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) here today.

The purpose of the lectures is to explore the exact meaning of democracy, the Border regional director of Idasa, Mr Steve Fourie, said in a press release.

The next two in the series of three lectures on liberal, socialist, and African and third world democracies will be on March 22 and 23.

The first lecture dealing with liberal democracy will be given by Professor T. Beard of the political studies department at Rhodes University.

A member of the faculty of law at the University of Cape Town, Professor Dennis Davis, is to give the second lecture on socialist-type democracies.

The final lecture on African and third world-type democracies will be presented by a political science lecturer at the University of Natal, Dr Ian Phillips. — DDR
Last voices silenced

— Matie academics

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE situation in South Africa was obviously deteriorating and virtually the last legal and authentic voices of the extra-parliamentary majority had been silenced, a group of 24 Matie academics said at the weekend.

The Stellenbosch University academics, known as Discussion Group ’85, said in a statement that the apparent calm and "law and order" at present was dangerously misleading and depended entirely on the vigorous maintenance of draconian emergency regulations.

"At most, these regulations may enable the government to keep the symptoms of its loss of legitimacy and of the widespread polarization in the society under control in the short term.

"The state of emergency arises from an absence of policy and vision and a failure to address the fundamental questions which underlie the political crisis in South Africa."

Among these fundamental questions was how to accommodate the legitimate aspirations of the voiceless majority of South Africans in a system of government which was not based on race and how to allay the fears of the privileged minority in a dispensation not based on race.

"The government's dangerous and short-sighted approach has been highlighted once more by the emergency measures taken on 24 February.

"Virtually, the last legal and authentic voices of the extra-parliamentary majority in South Africa were silenced on that date.

"(Such actions) will probably lead not only to new and more stringent international punitive measures against South Africa, but also inevitably to greater internal division and radicalization.

"This disturbingly short-sighted attitude can lead only to political and economic ruin in the longer term."

The government had been allowing the far right to dictate the reform agenda since the 1987 election.

"The increase of far-right radicalism must be ascribed partly to the dearth of information and frank debate and partly to the way in which the government (as part of its apartheid propaganda over many years) has strengthened racial and tribal prejudice.

"Further, it must be attributed to the isolation created and maintained by apartheid."

The academics said they had carefully monitored political developments since their last statement on March 7 last year and had to conclude that "there is not merely no progress but the situation has obviously deteriorated."

"It has become increasingly clear to us that only far-reaching, rapid change along the lines advocated in our statement can save South Africa from political, economic and social disaster," they said.

Another top PFP man joins NDM

Political Correspondent

Yet another key PFP member has joined Mr. Wynand Malan's rival National Democratic Movement (NDM).

But Dr. Jannie Hofmeyr, a member of the PFP's federal council and prominent party strategist, said last night that he had "not yet" resigned from the PFP.

Asked if he hoped to continue being a member of both the PFP and the recently formed NDM, Dr. Hofmeyr said: "That is something that may be more of a problem for them (the parties) than me."

Dr. Hofmeyr said "dual membership" held a "number of options" but he said he was not planning on leaving the PFP.

However, the chairman of the PFP's federal executive, Mr. Ken Andrew, said Dr. Hofmeyr "will have to make a choice."

He said that because the NDM had signalled its intention to fight elections, the extended federal executive of the PFP had decided last October that no person could belong to both the PFP and the NDM.

Meanwhile, the NDM last night extended a "warm welcome" to Dr. Hofmeyr. An NDM spokesman said it was "glad" to receive his expertise and knowledge.
New party is to be founded

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The founding meeting of the proposed new Independent Party will be held in the Somerset West town hall on Thursday evening.

Dr Denis Worrall, a co-founder of the Independent Movement and provisional leader of the new party, says there has been "fantastic response" to the recent announcement of the party.

The main purpose of Thursday's meeting will be to collect the 500 signatures needed for the registration of a new party.

Ushers will be at the hall from about 7pm and the public meeting will start at 8pm.

Dr Worrall says the meeting is meant more for the committed than for the curious.

A number of meetings will also be held in the main centres, starting with one in the Durban city hall on March 24.

Dr Worrall stresses that the formation of the new party is not seen as an end in itself.

It plans to seek a basis of co-operation with other parties within the "creative opposition". To this end there has been continuous contact in the past few months, Dr Worrall says.

A congress to start the new party is to be held early in the second half of the year.

Suzman firm on sanctions

CAPE TOWN — Further sanctions moves in the United States could have serious implications for South Africa, warns Mrs Helen Suzman, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton.

Addressing a PFP public meeting in the Mowbray town hall on Sunday night she said at present there were 28 bills concerning South Africa in the pipeline at the US Congress.

One was aimed at mandatory divestment by the 140 US firms still operating in South Africa while another sought to prohibit the export of American technology to South Africa.

Mrs Suzman said she would not change her stance against sanctions and divestment.

The strategy of imposing punitive sanctions and of isolating South Africa would cause more oppression, more violence and a siege economy.

These measures would nullify the influence the US and the companies could have with the South African Government.

She said it was vital for those who opposed race discrimination and who cherished basic democratic values to do all in their power to stop the Conservative Party in its tracks.

This did not mean, "as so many misguided English-speaking voters believe", voting for the Nationalists to keep the CP out, but making it clear to the electorate that apartheid was South Africa's greatest disaster.

She hoped voters would help the PFP to retain some democratic bases in local government structures in the metropolitan areas in the October elections.

Mr Jan van Gend, MP for Groote Schuur, said opinion polls showed there had not been a fall off in liberal opposition to apartheid, but a fragmentation of that opposition.

Liberal voters could not understand why like-minded liberals with one object, to end apartheid, were not capable of co-operating with each other to achieve this common goal.

The PFP was faced with the false perceptions on security, which were easily manipulated by Nationalists with their total control of radio and TV.
Banning: party quits House

CAPE TOWN: The United Democratic Party (UDP) walked out of Parliament yesterday "until further notice" to protest against the government's effective banning of the fledgling Committee for the Defence of Democracy (CDD) at the weekend.

Before leading his eight members out of the House of Representatives, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Jac Rable, said the walk-out was in response to "the tyranny and abuse" of the Public Safety Act in terms of which the government had prohibited the CDD from carrying on or performing any acts whatsoever.

This action, following the previous clampdown on various other democratic bodies, was steering South Africa on a road to conflict.

Mr. Rable said the only organisations that were affected by the Public Safety Act were those within the black, coloured, and Indian communities, whereas the AWB and the Blankebrydigersbevordering (BBB) could act with impunity.

Other protest over the restriction order against the CDD came from the National Democratic Movement, which said the government had become the captive of its own "total onslaught propaganda".
The View Abroad

Malan Obscures

Published by

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Ken D. Johnson
AWB bid for campuses

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. —
AWB youth members intend applying for recognition as student organizations on the Potchefstroom and Stellenbosch campuses, the organization's press secretary, Mr P.W. Bingle, said yesterday.

He said youth leaders of the organization had, for some time, "made arrangements" on various campuses, but he could confirm only that there would be formal applications on these two campuses.

"We are going ahead on campuses whether we are allowed there or not — whether we are legal or not," Mr Bingle said.
If these applications were turned down, AWB youth members would continue to hold meetings in rooms of campus residences, he said.

This follows the recent decision by the student council at Pretoria University to disallow the AWB from becoming a formal organization on the campus.
CP Takeover: No Way!
Not a snowball's chance in hell that it will take off says Chief
‘CP is powerless to check right wing’

Nats compare AWB, Nazi programmes

Political Staff

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbebewing (AWB) and Adolf Hitler's Nazis have an almost identical programme of principles, says the National Party publication, The Nationalist.

Under the headline "AWB hijacks the CP", the March edition compares the "Programme of Principles" of the German Nazi Party, paragraph for paragraph, with the "Programme of Principles" of the AWB.

WHAT THE TWO PARTIES SAID

It quotes Nazi leader Adolf Hitler and AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche on the following points:

● The Nazis: Aim: The unification of all Germans in one great Germany on the basis of the self-determination of peoples.

● The AWB: Aim: The unification of all white Christians in one great Afrikanerdom on the basis of the self-determination of peoples.

● Nazis: Only members of the German race may be citizens of the Peoples' State.

● AWB: Only members of the white race who pledge undivided loyalty to the Peoples' State may be citizens of the State.

● Nazis: Non-Germans may remain in Germany but will be subject to legislation applicable to aliens.

● AWB: Non-citizens may enjoy rights as guests of the State, subject to legislation applicable to aliens.

DEMOalisEING SYSTEm

● Nazis: Parliamentary government is rejected as a demoralising parliamentary system.

● AWB: Parliamentary government is rejected as an obsolete parliamentary system based on the liberal British/Jewish political system.

The Nationalist then quotes Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of the Budget in the House of Assembly:

"The similarity between the Nazis and the AWB is obvious: the same racist superiority, the blood and soil theory, the anti-parliamentary constitutional stance, the socialist and militaristic bias, the leadership cult, the red and black emblem and the warped religious admixture."

"What does Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the CP, say about this?" it asks.

"He glowingly defends the intimate liaison of his party and the AWB to five million TV viewers."

PARALYsING

"He is beholden to the paralyzing presence of five members of the AWB who are pledged to the principles of the AWB.

"He refuses to confront the AWB members in his caucus with the choice: either the AWB or the CP — but not both.

"He is powerless to halt the AWB members of his caucus in their efforts to steer his party on to a right-wing radical course."
PRP set to join the PFP

By Esmaré van der Merwe

The Progressive Reform Party would convert all its regional offices into Progressive Federal Party offices after its intended amalgamation with the PFP, PRP leader Mr. Roop Mallen said yesterday.

The splinter PRP in the House of Delegates is expected to disband at a special meeting in Durban this Saturday.

Its three MPs -- Mr. Poovan Pillay (Reservoir Hills), Mr. Mahmoud Labeb (Springfield) and Mr. John Lyman (Camperdown) -- will become the first PFP MPs in the House of Delegates.

This follows the PFP's decision to become involved in the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives in its fight against apartheid.

The three MPs would be full members of the PFP caucus, Mr. Poovan Pillay said:

"All functions will be amalgamated with those of the PFP and we shall take joint decisions on all policy matters."
Vagueness costs votes

GOVERNMENT's inability to provide a blueprint for its proposed constitutional reform was boosting CP hopes in the Randfontein byelection on March 29, competing CP and NP candidates agreed yesterday.

With two weeks to go before the byelection, caused by the death of CP MP Conrie Mulder, the "lack of proof" of policy is costing the NP much-needed votes.

The CP was using "swart gevaar" tactics to capitalise on white fear, said NP candidate Roy Geldenhuys.

"The people are paranoid over blacks. The fact that we cannot provide a policy blueprint for black participation provides the CP with a chance to capitalise on the voters' insecurity," Geldenhuys added.

With the advantage of a May 6 general election majority of 1 732, CP hopes are once again pinned on the Mulder family: On March 29, Mulder's youngest son Corrie, 22, will face Geldenhuys, who held the seat for eight years before last year's defeat.

In comparison to the Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke by-elections, cam-

paiging in Randfontein is low-key.

"The Afrikaans media, which was in the forefront of the March 2 byelections, are treating March 29 as a non-event," says Mulder.

But the issues are critical. Having lost two rural Transvaal seats the NP is hoping Randfontein will show that the massive swing to the right experienced by increased election majorities on March 2, is confined to the platteland.

But Mulder believes Randfontein, with its large blue-collar urban electorate, will prove that the conservative swing is not a rural phenomenon.

"The results in Randfontein hold major implications for urban seats in the Witwatersrand, Pretoria and the Free State," said Mulder.

Geldenhuys is not phased by the CP onslaught. He firmly endorses the NP's "counter-revolutionary strategy" of tough security, good government — which includes the upgrading of black townships, and the development of a system allowing all to participate in decision-making processes.

Report by Elsabe Wessels, PRN, 7 Augment St, Johannesburg
Katangan echoes heard in Angola

The loss of voice and the sentiment were the order of the day as President Michael Someka and his colleagues were unable to express their views on the situation in the country.

The new government has been struggling to maintain control in the face of growing discontent among the people. The president has been criticized for his handling of the crisis, and there are fears that the country may滑入混乱.

Someka has announced a series of measures to address the situation, including the deployment of additional security forces and a national dialogue to engage with the opposition. However, these efforts have not yet been effective in calming the situation.

As the crisis continues, there are calls for the government to take decisive action to stabilize the country. The international community is closely watching the developments, and there is a growing sense of urgency to find a peaceful solution.
Worrall elected leader of new party amid fanfare

Political Staff

Affi: The new Independent Party had an enthusiastic start last night, when more than 1 000 people crammed into the Somerset town hall for its founding meeting.

Peric: Dr Denis Worrall was elected leader, and a cheering crowd approved a "Deed of Foundation" committing the party to a non-racial democracy and a free-market economy.

Hundreds of people turned up at the hall two hours before the meeting was due to start to sign a petition of registered voters required for the formal registration of the new party.

Dr Worrall and other leading figures in the movement including the co-chairmen of the founding committee, Mr David Gant and Mr Jannie Momberg, were warmly applauded as they entered the hall to the strains of the theme music from "Chariots of Fire".

There was a roar of approval from the crowd when the party's name and logo, an open door with light streaming through it on a black and blue background, were unveiled on the stage.

Messages of goodwill from Mr Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, and Mr Bill Sutton, leader of the New Republic Party, were read out.

A national congress will be held in Durban later in the year and meetings are planned for cities throughout the country.

Dr Worrall said the vision of the new party, which was shared by millions of South Africans of all population groups and in many parties including the National Party, was one of a new South Africa which was non-racial, democratic and free-market.

This vision would be pursued in both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics. The party strongly supported the Indaba.

It would go for power in parliamentary elections and municipal elections and would become involved in local community projects.

Projections based on last year's general election results showed that the party could at this stage win about 22 seats.

SAPA reports that Mr Sutton said in his message he wished the new party every success and that it deserved the "very close scrutiny" of NRP members.

Dr Worrall told the meeting he hoped the NRP would recommend at its congress later this month that its members join the new party.
Worrall launches new party

CAPE TOWN — Denis Worrall launched his new Independent Party (IP) in Somerset West last night with a promise to pursue "the vision" of a non-racial, democratic, free market SA in both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics.

Speaking at the founding meeting of the IP, Worrall said: "We will go for power in parliamentary and municipal elections, and we will work in the extra-parliamentary sphere in promoting regional initiatives like the (KwaNatal) Indaba.

Earlier, Worrall supporters gathered at the town hall to register the 500 signatures required by law for the formation of a new political party.

Worrall said the IP was "not an end in itself" but would seek to build bridges, reduce black distrust and allay white fears "on a basis of co-operation with all creative politicians and organisations."

The former ambassador thanked Bill Sutten, leader of the soon to be disbanded NRP, for his support and called on NRP members to "join us" because the tradition of "an overriding South Africanism" would continue within the IP.
800 signatures for Independents

Political Correspondent

About 800 signatures for the registration of the new Independent Party were collected at an enthusiastic meeting in Somerset West last night.

The capacity crowd at the founding meeting in the town hall gave the leader of the new party, Dr Denis Worrall, several standing ovations.

People started turning up at the hall two hours before the meeting was due to start.

Mr Keith Gurney, a Cape Town businessman who is the party’s chief secretary, said today the signatures would be checked against the voters’ roll to get the necessary 500 needed for registration.

An application would then be lodged with the Cape Town electoral officer.

Messages of support had been received from individuals all over the country and there were also messages of goodwill from Mr Allan Hendrickse, leader of the Labour Party, and Mr Bill Sutton, leader of the New Republic Party.

The party would hold public meetings in big centres, starting next Thursday in Durban, which will also be the venue for a national congress later this year. A meeting would be held in Cape Town by May.
PARTY LAUNCH: A capacity crowd of more than 1,000 in the Somerset West town hall at the founding meeting of the new Independent Party last night. And below, Dr Denis Worrall, leader of the new Independent Party, acknowledges applause from an enthusiastic audience.

1,000 cheer start of Worrall's new party

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE new Independent Party got off to an enthusiastic start last night when more than 1,000 people crammed into the Somerset West town hall for its founding meeting.

A cheering crowd approved a "deed of foundation" committing the party to a non-racial democracy and a free market economy. Dr Denis Worrall was elected leader.

Hundreds of people turned up at the hall two hours before the meeting began to sign a petition of registered voters required for the formal registration of the new party.

There was a roar of approval from the crowd when the party's name and logo, an open door with light streaming through it on a black and blue background, were unveiled on stage.

Messages of goodwill from Mr Allan Hendrickx, leader of the Labour Party and Mr Bill Sutton, leader of the New Republic Party, were read out.

Mr Keith Gurney of Cape Town was chosen as the party's chief secretary.

A national congress will be held in Durban later this year and meetings are planned for cities throughout the country.

Dr Worrall said the vision of the new party, which was shared by millions of South Africans of all population groups and in many parties including the National Party, was one of a new South Africa which was non-racial, democratic and a free market.

This vision would be pursued in both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics. The party supported the KwaZulu/Natal In- daba.

It would go for power in parliamentary and municipal elections and would become involved in community projects, something which had already begun in Somerset West.

Dr Worrall said his quarrel was not with the National Party, but with its leadership, which had turned its back on reform.

He warned against Nationalist tactics to get voters to support their party in an effort to keep out the Conservative Party.

Dr Worrall said the political future of the country had to be a negotiated one, one of give and take, and the new party would start spelling out the options.
Worrall makes fresh bid for non-racial SA

CAPE TOWN — Dr Denis Worrall launched his new Independent Party (IP) in Somerset West last night with a promise to pursue “the vision” for a non-racial, democratic free market South Africa in both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics.

At the founding meeting of the IP, Dr Worrall said: “We will go for power in parliamentary and municipal elections, and we will work in the extra-parliamentary sphere in promoting regional initiatives like the KwaNatal Indaba.”

Earlier, Dr Worrall supporters gathered at the Town Hall to register the 500 signatures required by law for the formation of a new political party.

Dr Worrall emphasised that the IP was “not an end in itself” but would seek to build bridges, reduce black distrust and allay white end Allan Hendrickse, and Mr Mahmoud Rajab of the Progressive Independent Party for their “best wishes and offer of co-operation”.

Political co-operation across the colour line was now essential, he said.

The IP had also had talks with the PFP, he said, adding: “While we appeal to different sections of the electorate, we are committed to the same fundamental values.

“And we look forward to exploring ways in which we can co-operate in establishing a non-racial, democratic, and free-market South Africa.”

Dr Worrall said there was an understandable but dangerous fatalism developing among blacks and whites under the National Party’s approach to the country’s problems.

“Many of our fellow black South Africans, most of whom don’t...
An Afrikaner sideshow

Christopher Saunders lectures in the History Department at the University of Cape Town.

For most English-speaking South Africans, the Great Trek is the Great Battle. If endless repetition of its details at school have not alienated them, appropriation of the Trek for Afrikaner nationalist ends has made the subject a disagreeable one. Tony Grogan admirably summed up the sentiments of many in a cartoon in the Cape Times late last year which showed the two commemorative treks planned for 1988 colliding somewhere in the void.

Fifty years ago, the anniversary of the Trek served as the occasion for what Dunbar Moodie called a "cultural orgy," to the great advantage of the National Party. Alan Paton was one who grew a beard and attended the celebrations that year, but he was totally alienated by what he heard and saw. In 1988, it is likely to be the Conservative Party, claiming to be the true party of Afrikaner nationalism, which will benefit most from the celebrations. This despite the widespread recognition today among historians that much of what has been written about the Trek is myth. It was no journey of a united people with a sense of mission and common identity; many disparate groups left the colony; they gained no sense of common identity or purpose in the interior; and they were deeply divided from their kinsfolk who remained behind.

Today, the National Party, like the South African Party and United Party in the era of Botha-Smuts "conciliation," is willing to play down the nationalist element in Voortrekker celebrations, hoping to secure English support. Such support would be nothing new, for, in fact, English-speakers have not all viewed the Trek in the same light. This may be demonstrated by consideration of the way in which leading English-speaking historians have interpreted the Trek.

Late 19th century historian George McCall Theal and early 20th century historian George Cory both hoped that their books would help bring English-speaking whites and Afrikaners together. For them, the Voortrekkers were pioneers who had carried "white civilisation" into the interior. Though the "emigration," as it was known at the time, was undoubtedly an act of resistance against the British government, Theal and Cory accepted that the government was an interfering one and pointed out that relations between those who went on trek and the British settlers in the eastern Cape were good.

In a mostly sympathetic book on the Trek written in the early Thirties, Eric Walker of UCT told of the Trekkers heroically defeating the obstacles that faced them. For Walker, the Trek was both a stirring human drama and "the central event in the history of European man in southern Africa."

But in other writings, Walker stressed rather what he saw as a negative aspect of the Trek — that the Trekkers bore a "frontier tradition" of white racism into the interior. They rejected the liberal ideas of non-racialism brought from England in the early 19th century. In the Trekker republics the tradition of "no equality in church and state" was entrenched and in the 20th century it was to triumph in all SA.

An even more negative view was advanced by William Macmillan, professor of history at Wits, the first professional historian to mount a full challenge to the Theal-Cory view of South African history. Macmillan wrote sympathetically of those to whom Theal and Cory had been hostile, most notably the missionaries and the blacks. Not surprisingly, then, he called the Trek "a disaster" because it split SA into separate white-rulled states, some opposed to giving blacks any measure of equality.

In the Sixties, writing in The Oxford History of South Africa, Leonard Thompson for the first time tried to set the Trek in the context of black migrations of the early 19th Century. While Walker had pointed out that the Voortrekkers did not travel as far as, say, the Mormons had in North America, Thompson stressed that many blacks had travelled much further than the Trekkers in the years of disruption (the Mfecane) before the Trek and some had founded new states in the interior.

Among earlier trekkers were also people of mixed descent who were to some extent Europeanised — those who became known as the Griqua and the Oorlams. But the significance of the Trek rests not on comparisons with other such journeys but upon its consequences. Thompson saw "interaction" as the central theme in South African history and, from that perspective, should have given the Trek greater prominence, for it greatly increased interaction between white and black over much of what is now SA.

The Oxford History pointed out that interaction involved both co-operation and conflict. For one reformist Afrikaner historian of the early Seventies, the Trek became the precursor of the Outward Policy which Vorster was then pursuing; the Trekkers were said to have sought only peace and friendship from the African peoples of the interior.

Today, English-speaking historians not only reject any idea that the interior was "empty". They claimed to help justify the white intrusion. They emphasise, more than Macmillan did, that the Trek was a massive act of dispossession, in which much land occupied by the people of the interior, or to which people there had claimed, was taken from them.

These historians stress the great violence the Trek caused; dispossession was achieved largely by bloody battles. The Great Trek was, for the people of the interior, the Great Conquest. The Trekkers are seen not as people of the book, but people of the gun. Inkatha may like to stress the heroic resistance the Zulu put up to the invaders, but that is largely myth too, for resistance was all too unsuccessful.

The Trek was, then, a key event in the history of the subjugation of the majority to white rule. Celebrations of the Trek must necessarily be divisive. If they do not emphasise Afrikaner hegemony, they most inevitably celebrate white supremacy and, therefore, are bound to provoke opposition.

As the celebrations move towards their finale in December this year, it is worth remembering that, though important in our pre-industrial past, the Trek is no longer given central place in the saga of how we came to be what we are. English and Afrikaners alike now see the changes that flowed from the discovery of diamonds and gold as more important.

The Great Trek did greatly extend the area of white control, but the mineral revolution and the industrialisation it brought, fundamentally transformed the nature of that control.

75
"Aw, don't sulk sweetie, the scribe feels that it would look better in the history books if you changed your name to Maid Marian."

**Less hammer and more humour, please**

President Botha, after rescuing President Mangope of Bophuthatswana from his own people the other day, made a small speech in which he announced that "we" are back in charge, after which he said touchingly, "Now you can all go to bed", or words to that effect.

It came out as a command, but I got the impression the President was trying to break the tension with a bit of humour and light-heartedness. The remark was interpreted as such because it provoked a chuckle from the people around him.

And how we need such small talk! It might convince us mere mortals that those who rule over us are also human.

South African politics is all threat, bluster and coercion. Politicians make no attempt to prove they are part of the crowd. I've yet, for instance, to see the State President kissing babies or enjoying a hearty laugh with an ordinary member of the public.

We see him getting in and out of planes, cutting ribbons and making speeches in a kind of mechanical and imperial way.

An occasional grandfatherly discourse or fireside chat in a relaxed atmosphere — open-necked shirt, velvets, etc. — will help banish notions of thunderbirds and all such nicknames.

We have had too many threats and they will soon lose their effectiveness. People will stop taking them too seriously.

Mr Botha's Ministers also seem to have their territories (or portfolios) and they are careful not to tread on each other's paddocks.

If Pild Botha is not writing an indignant letter to the hesitant UN or Chester Crocker, he's taking a swipe at Zimbabwe or any meddlesome blighter.

Mangos Malan has become a specialist on the Frontline states. But he's quite economical with his threats. He rarely uses them, unless he's about to attack or his men are already back from a mission accomplished.

He has won the strongman image and strongman do well in the National Party. Already he's touted as the front-runner for the presidency.

Adriaan Viljoen has a sledgehammer and he's swinging it with relish. After the recent clamour, he's now turning his guns on unarmed priests. This week for instance, he promised a merciless assault on enemies of the State, which could mean practically anybody.

Stoffel Botha is the media expert. He knows all the books to be read by those wishing to produce good and patriotic newspapers.

Our indefatigable Minister has just taken on another awesome responsibility — to rid our society of moral decadence.

But I hope the Minister won't take offence if I were to pose the question: Is there anything as immoral as racism?

Mr F W de Klerk is in trouble. His turf is barren of weapons that can advance his career prospects.

The Conservatives have got him on the run, and the courts are making nonsense of his only ladder to strongman — clamps on the universities.

But we will be wrong to conclude that the Government's problem is the personal character of its members.

Personality alone, no matter how engaging, will be of no help if you do not have policies that engender unity and fairness.
Look at an old way: Blood River: a new way

BY WOMAN H. C. SMITH

"The battle of Blood River" was fought on 16 December 1838, between the Zulu warriors of King Shaka and a British force led by Colonel Christopher Maclean. The battle began with the Zulu king's forces ambushing the British column as they moved through a narrow pass. The Zulus fought with great ferocity, using their famous Speen guns and the short stabbing spear, raking the British with a hail of death from all sides. The British, though outnumbered, fought bravely, and many a Zulu warrior fell under the fire of the muskets and rifles of the British soldiers.

However, the Zulus were ultimately victorious, and the British forces were forced to retreat. The battle of Blood River was a turning point in the Boer War, as it marked the beginning of the end for the British colonial effort in South Africa. The Zulu forces went on to defeat the British numerous times, and their military prowess and discipline were respected by both sides.

In the aftermath of the battle, many British soldiers were captured and taken as prisoners of war. The Zulu also took much loot from the British, including weapons, clothing, and other supplies.

As the battle wound down, the Zulus celebrated their victory and returned to their camps. The British soldiers, however, were left to face a long and arduous retreat back to the safety of their bases. The battle of Blood River was a brutal and bloody affair, but it served as a reminder of the strength and determination of the Zulu people. It was a battle that would be remembered for generations to come.
Worrall sets cat among the PFP pigeons

BY LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

THE formation of Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Party has set the stage for the first major test of a new deal in opposition politics.

At the founding of the IP in Somerset West this week, Dr Worrall said: "We are going for power" - and announced the party would start by fighting the local authority elections in October.

This could pitch the IP and the Progressive Federal Party into a battle for opposition dominance.

Both parties are anxious to avoid what both call "a potential bloodletting".

Dr Worrall said on Thursday night the IP would seek cooperation with "all members of the creative opposition".

And the PFP has a committee investigating the possibility of creating greater unity in opposition to the left of the Government.

But neither party is willing to submerge its identity under the flag of the other.

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Slick

The PFP is wary of election alliances, claiming it gained nothing from an alliance with the New Republic Party in last year's general election.

The IP is moving gingerly to net NRP supporters after the party goes through with its expected dissolution at a congress on Saturday.

The IP was founded in an extraordinary display of slick organisation in the Somerset West town hall this week.

The lights went down, and on again to a curtain that revealed the party's name and logo.

Dr Worrall and party officials made a timed entrance to the music of Chariots of Fire, which has become the IP's unofficial theme.

Dr Worrall said the IP stood for the creation of a non-racial democracy founded on a "free" market economy.

"It is a fact that white South Africans have the power to determine whether change is to be violent or non-violent."
Blocks must be allowed to elect own legislators.
AWB leader to expected to clear up misconceptions

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbebewing (AWB), Mr Eugene Terre’ Blanche, would try to clear up misconceptions about the organisation when he spoke here tonight, the AWB’s deputy chairman in East London, Mr John du Toit, said yesterday.

Mr Du Toit added that because Mr Terre’ Blanche had such a tight programme of meetings across the country it was not possible to predict what he would be talking about.

He said Mr Terre’ Blanche would meet local office bearers during the day to discuss local issues such as the opening of the beaches to all races.

"It is important that the people of East London should hear the truth about the AWB as there have been so many misconceptions caused by inaccurate reporting in the media," Mr Du Toit said.

He listed the comparison of the AWB “three sevens” emblem to the nazi swastika, the belief that the AWB hated all other races and that their members all wore uniforms as examples of misconceptions promoted by the government through television and radio channels, as well as through the press.

Council acts on IMC

EAST LONDON — The city council decided here last night to note the boycott of action committee meetings by the Indian Management
FRANKFURT — It was misleading to see the issue in South Africa simply in terms of human rights when the fundamental question facing the country was one of practical power, Mr John Kane-Berman, executive director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said in Frankfurt yesterday.

Mr Kane-Berman told the annual meeting of the International Society for Human Rights that black political organisations, irrespective of their particular political standpoint, did not see themselves as human rights movements or civil rights organisations.

"Black opposition in South Africa is not campaigning to remedy human rights abuses but for the parliamentary franchise," he said.

He added that one of the major problems facing South Africa was the political divisions in the black community.

"In practice, the political struggle against apartheid has taken second place to a power struggle between various black political organisations and this is unlikely to be resolved in the short term. This power struggle is partly a reflection of what I would call 'monopoly' which is the claim of some organisations that only they are the genuine representatives of black people with the result that the very legitimacy of their rivals and even their right to exist is questioned or denied," he said.

Among the most-needed improvements in human rights in South Africa for 1988 were several apartheid laws that needed to be repealed, Mr Kane-Berman said. He singled out as urgently necessary the need to bring the police under more effective control.

"Police excesses in dealing with political protest are a cause of extremely grave concern, as are repeated allegations of abuse of political detainees. One suspects that there is a pervasive attitude in the police force that policemen are a law unto themselves and that they will not be called to account."

FUTILE TO CONTEMPLATE

Most people would see pressure on the Government to step down as the obvious solution, but it was futile even to contemplate this.

"The Government is simply too strongly entrenched. Its racial policies are disintegrating but its stability is not threatened." Mr Kane-Berman pointed out that the apartheid laws were being eroded as blacks took matters into their own hands and simply ignored the laws.

He said that the outside world could not end apartheid and it did no service to blacks by pretending that it could. Any measure taken by the outside world that would help blacks to end apartheid should be taken on the basis of cool strategic thinking and cost-benefit analysis, not on emotion and outrage.

He warned that a political solution would not come about until a compromise could be reached between the two great forces that had always shaped South Africa and would continue to shape it — the black demand for majority rule and white anxiety about that.

He added that there was no political solution for South Africa other than compromise. It followed that, if the outside world wanted to play a helpful role, it should promote political compromise.

"The reason why this compromise will not come in the short term is that the balance of economic power, not to mention a virtual monopoly of military power, is still in the hands of the whites. The Government is fundamentally stable. South Africa is not on the brink of revolution and it never has been. Politically, the country is in a stalemate — the Government is not able finally to suppress black resistance, but black resistance is not able to overthrow the Government." — Sapa.
Mogoba proposes a big mediating group

FAR-REACHING proposals involving the establishment of a collective mediating group to bring about negotiated change in South Africa were outlined to the Interaction Council on Southern Africa and Apartheid in Harare yesterday.

Rev Stanley Mogoba, a leader in three major organisations — the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, SA Institute of Race Relations and the Board of Africa Enterprise — implored the council to facilitate such a group.

The Interaction Council is chaired by Helmut Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany, and has about 30 former heads of state among its members.

Mogoba said mediating the group should consist of, among others, the presidents of Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana, leaders from Western and Eastern countries and others who “also have a stake in the future of SA” through trade, political contacts and historical ties.

He emphasised: “The outside world has a unique opportunity to influence the future of SA.”

To do so, however, it would have to move away from “glitzy political rhetoric” and towards “specific and concrete suggestions”.

“I do not want anyone to think I see SA problems being resolved only by outsiders. No single organisation or interest group is going to solve the SA situation. It is going to be a collective effort which will be done mainly by South Africans,” he said.

Myth

His proposals included:

☐ Negotiations should not decide the personnel of the future government of the country. This should be determined by “the people of SA”.

☐ Negotiations should have the formulation of a constitution as an objective.

☐ The SA government and other political actors in SA must be closely involved in resolving the problem.

Mogoba suggested such a group “would at least have a chance of being acceptable to both the SA government, as well as the PAC, the ANC and other white and black opposition organisations within SA”.

“These organisations could all take part in negotiations without fear of losing face,” he added.

Those who advocated sanctions as the panacea for all SA’s problems had had the myth exploded because research had shown blacks were not in favour of sanctions or disinvestment.

“World bodies would have been far more creative in their strategies if they had come up with detailed policy recommendations which offer some way out for both government and its opponents of the present impasse.”

Negotiation was the only viable option, however uncomfortable.

However, there could be no preconditions to negotiations except that there be a ceasefire, political leaders be released and exiled leaders allowed to return knowing they would participate in negotiations and the lifting of the ban on all banned political parties.

“If we do not negotiate now, more people will die and more people will say that because people have died there can be no negotiations.”
Group areas to become own affair?

CAPE TOWN — The government was not prepared to comment yesterday on reports that the Group Areas Act was to become an "own affair".

Such a move could take some of the heat off the government by leaving the administrations of the three chambers of Parliament to administer the act in their own areas.

It could pave the way for the opening of coloured and Indian residential areas to all races. But this, and the opening of business areas declared for the sole use of a specific race group, would be the responsibility of one or other of the "own affairs" administrations and not directly that of the central government.

Reports yesterday said the matter was now before the cabinet and it is thought that some delicate negotiations have been going on behind the scenes about the future of the act.

The majority Labour Party in the House of Representatives has called for the total scrapping of the act in return for co-operating in delaying the next white elections.

But, if the act becomes an "own affair" it could cause the LP and the National Peoples Party in the House of Delegates some embarrassment as not all of their supporters would favour opening residential areas — and declared business areas — to all groups. — DDC
New Afrikaans newspaper

By Esmiré van der Merwe

A new Afrikaans weekly newspaper is being planned by a group of leading South Africans associated with the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa).

The newspaper would be aimed at people striving for a democratic and just South Africa, particularly Afrikaners "aching for information" which neither the Government-supporting media nor the "alternative English press" provided, a member of the committee investigating the viability of such a paper told The Star today.

It would be aimed at "thinking Afrikaners on the plateau and in Pretoria establishment", he said.

Johannesburg export/import dealer Mr Gus Fichardt, one of the committee members, today said the other committee members were: Professor Braam Viljoen, Idasa's northern Transvaal director, Professor Jaap Durand, vice-rector of the University of the Western Cape (chairman), Professor Gerhard Erasmus, constitutional law lecturer at the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Jacques Kriel of the University of the Witwatersrand's medical school, Johannesburg business consultant Mr Christo Nel, poetess Antjie Krog, freelance journalists Mr Henkie Serfontein and Mr Max du Preez, and FFP MP Mr Tian van der Merwe.

Idasa co-director Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert was also nominated, but Mr Fichardt was "not sure" whether he had accepted.

Funding would be sought from "sympathetic sources".

The Star was told that the paper would be started as soon as possible because of the fear that the Government would clamp down on foreign funding, one of the financial sources being investigated.

A circulation of 20 000 was projected.
NRP likely to fold at new party's birth

DURBAN — The birth of a new political party in Durban on Thursday will probably see the demise of another.

Denis Worrall is all set to launch the first regional branch of his newly-formed Independent Party in a show of strength in the Durban City Hall.

The announcement is likely to be followed by the news that the New Republic Party, in tatters after its humiliating showing in last year's election, will be laid to rest.

Worrall says he has identified between 22 and 32 NP seats which are within reach of the new party.

Its first opportunity to test itself against the NP will come in the municipal elections in October.

BART MARINOVICH reports that a bitter political battle can be expected with Worrall's party and the NP fighting for control of members of the fast-fading NRP.

Natal NRP chairman Duncan McGregor has strongly urged all Natalians "worried about the state of affairs in SA" to pledge their support for Worrall.

However, NP Natal information director Renier Schoeman has countered by saying that he doubted "whether Natalians would buy Worrall's hash".

He said Worrall's expectations in the province were "unrealistic".
Ministers turn down invitations to talks

HARARE — Several "conservative South African ministers and politicians" turned down invitations to attend the three-day Interaction Council being held here to discuss problems of apartheid, Ziana, Zimbabwe's news agency, reports.

The former Nigerian military head of state, General Olusegun Obasango, invited the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

General Obasanjo also invited opposition leader, Mr Andries Treurnicht and the leader of the Inkatha movement, Mr Gatsha Buthelezi", Ziana said.

The African National Congress was also invited, represented by the Information and Publicity director, Mr Thabo Mbeki.

In his replying letter, Mr Botha said: "I profess to be somewhat surprised that, against the background of the public statements on South Africa made during the annual sessions over the past three years of the Interaction Council, you should think that the South African Government could associate itself in any way with your organisation." — Sapa
Worrall and Natal Nats in the ring

Daily Dispatch Correspondent

DURBAN — The launch of the regional branch of the Independent Party in Durban on Thursday is likely to herald a bitter political battle with Dr Dennis Worrall’s newly-formed party and the National Party fighting for control of members of the fast-fading New Republic Party.

The Natal chairman of the NRP, Mr Duncan McGregor, has “strongly urged” all Natalians “worried about the current state of affairs in South Africa” to attend the meeting in the Durban City Hall and pledge their support for Dr Worrall’s new movement.

However, the NP director of information for Natal, Mr Renier Schoeman, said he doubted “whether Natalians would buy Worrall’s hash”.

Dr Worrall said he wanted to provide South Africans with a vision for the future and he hoped Natalians would provide the rest of the country with “a sense of direction”.

Mr McGregor said: “Dr Worrall’s message is loud and clear. We have a chance for all South Africans to formulate a political structure that will put our country on the road to interracial harmony and economic prosperity.”

Mr Schoeman said membership of the NP’s head committee had been ratified on four former members of the NRP in Natal this weekend.

In an interview in Cape Town, Sapa reports, Dr Worrall said he saw Natal politics as “the crucible of politics in South Africa”.

“Many people who would have voted NRP in the last few elections were, for historical reasons, unable to vote for the PFP and voted for the NP — and they are not comfortable in that position.”

He emphasised that the objective in forming the Independent Party was not an end in itself.

“We are seeking an accommodation with other creative politicians and organisations.

“If the NRP chooses to dissolve at its congress this coming weekend, I hope it will recommend to individual members to join us.”

Dr Worrall said he was also working closely with the Rev Allan Hendrickse and the Labour Party and believed he had established a basis for cooperation with Chief Buthelezi.

“The Indaba is in my view the most practical on-the-ground initiative in South Africa.

“I put that view strongly when I was ambassador in London.”
INCLUSION 

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Suton 

from Anthony 

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Left wing needs to be mobilised, conference told

PIETERMARITZBURG — More than 600,000 white voters were committed to the ideal of a non-racial democracy for South Africa, delegates at the “toward democracy” conference in Pietermaritzburg at the weekend were told.

Dr Jannie Hofmeyr, from the department of religious studies at the University of Cape Town, presented a statistical analysis of white voting trends over the past three general elections which showed that opposition to the government from the left had never fallen below 22 per cent.

“This opposition is now fragmented, which means that an electoral change of government is not an option.

“Nevertheless, 22 per cent translates into 600,000 voters. This is a powerful constituency.”

“What we have not yet discovered is how to mobilise it.

“My belief is that protest politics is not the way to go. We need more creative ideas.”

Dr David Webster from the Five Freedoms Forum in Johannesburg suggested that bold organisation of the white opposition was required.

The country had reached a stalemate, he said.

The government held power by a system of co-option and unrelenting repression, amidst mounting international pressure, the threat of escalating military force from the African National Congress and the reality that internal resistance could not be contained indefinitely.

“In this stalemate of deteriorating conditions I believe whites have a real and crucial role to play. We need bold organisation. We need to remind ourselves that extra-parliamentary politics are normal, natural and necessary in the political life of a country.” — Sapa
Botha turns down Harare invitation

HARARE — South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha turned down an invitation to attend the Harare meeting of the Inter-Action Council of former Prime Ministers and presidents because Pretoria could not associate itself in any way with the organisation.

This was revealed this week in correspondence released to Zimbabwe's domestic news agency, Ziana, by Inter-action which is holding a three day conference in closed session here to discuss regional conflicts in Africa, especially southern Africa and the Sudan.

Mr Botha's letter declining the invitation said: "The Inter-Action Council professes to be concerned about building bridges and promoting dialogue, yet it consistently attacks South Africa in the strongest terms and arrogates the right to prescribe how this country should be governed."

Mr Botha said he did not believe the Harare conference would make any meaningful contribution towards solving South Africa's problems.
Govt threatens to act against AWB

CAPE TOWN — The government yesterday threatened to take action against the Afrikaner Weerstandsbevordering (AWB) and the Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging (BBB).

This followed a warning earlier yesterday by Archbishop Desmond Tutu that the government would “come a cropper” if it persisted in trying to isolate individuals and divide the church.

In the House of Delegates during a motion criticising the government’s clampdown on extra-parliamentary groups, Mr Vlok said the AWB and BBB “blandly and recklessly beat the drums of racial hatred” and had declared that the country’s future would be decided by radicals.

“These organisations and individuals are hellbent of inflaming the emotions of people in a most calculated and reckless manner for egotistical purposes and devious aims,” he said.

“In making an appeal for restraint and for those involved to come to their senses, I at the same time, however, wish to issue a stern warning: Stop this dangerous incitement of emotions and intimidatory actions — before it is too late!” — DDC.
CAPE TOWN — The Conservative Party has accused the government of "dodging the issues" by asking that certain questions connected with the AWB and an alleged meeting between the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, and jailed ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, stand over until next week.

The deputy-minister of Law and Order, Mr Roelf Meyer, asked that two questions, relating to action against AWB police reservists, stand over.

The third question concerned an alleged meeting between Mr Coetsee and Mr Mandela, where and when the meeting took place and its purpose.

Accusing the government of dodging the issue, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis (CP Nominated) said the voters should not have to wait until the Randfontein by-election on March 29 to get answers to their questions.— Sapa
NRP stalwarts to join party wake

DURBAN — There seems little doubt that at Scottburgh on Saturday the New Republic Party will voluntarily go into a "RIP" situation. But if the Federal Council does opt that way, the once great party of General Smuts, Jannie Hofmeyr, Colonel Denis Reitz and all the rest of them, will die only after a final bang.

Two former leaders of the United Party — Sir de Villiers Graaff and Mr Vause Raw — will be among the nearly 300 "bloed Sappe" whom the Natal Provincial Secretary of the ailing NRP, Mr Hennie Brink, expects at the final cocktail party that will follow Saturday's meeting.

There will be the NRP's solitary present MP, Mr Ralph Hardingham, and an array of former MPs likely to be headed by one-time UP whip, Mr. Gray Hughes (Transkeian Territories), Captain Jack Basson (Seshego), Dr Frans Cronje (Jeppes), Mr Brian Page (Durban North), Mr Geoff Oldfield, and Dr. E. L. Watterson (Umfulo), Mr Lionel Murray (Simons Town) and Dr. E. L. Fisher (Rosettenville).

But the man who led the party in Natal with such guts and grit for so many years, Mr Douglas Mitchell, will be an absentee. Now into his 90s, he has divorced himself from his political past.

Then there is a squad of ex-senators — among them, Mr. M. J. Badenhorst, Charles Henderson, Mr Horace Rall, Mr. Monty Crooke and Mr. Jannie Moll — who will be paying their last respects.

Throw in quite a list of one-time Natal MPs including Mr. Dennis Wiggins, Dr Fred Clarke and Mr Ray Haaslam, and the NRP's last national leader, Mr. Bill Sutton, won't be short of familiar faces when the proverbial last post sounds.

Hennie Brink, as dedicated "bloed Sap" as any of them, expects about four hours of debate in Scottburgh Town Hall on Saturday afternoon — and that even then the resolution to "fold" the party will have been adopted in an earlier closed session.

The belief that the NRP has accepted its demise is backed by the fact that Number 81 Musgrave Road, Durban, a double-story building which has been the party headquarters here for a number of years, has already been sold.

Tomorrow, in the Durban City Hall, many of the NRP's stalwarts will probably make their future political futures known.

On that night Independent Party leader, Dr. Dennis Worrall, is holding a meeting to officially launch the IP in Natal.

The NRP survivors from this province, men and women who have avoided or so far dodged finding alternative political homes, are expected to join the former South African ambassador in London.
The Bopha monument is the site of a crucial battle in the history of the struggle against colonialism. It was here that the Bopha people, led by their chieftain, fought valiantly against the colonial forces. The monument serves as a reminder of their courage and sacrifice. It is a place of pilgrimage for the Bopha community and a symbol of their identity and resilience.

Ken Down: Johannesburg

Mountain of Debt is
Desire for a united opposition — Carlisle

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Progressive Federal Party is "alive and well".

This was the message from a senior PFP member of the President's Council, Mr Robin Carlisle, here yesterday.

Mr Carlisle was in East London to attend three meetings with the "party faithful" in the various constituencies.

He leaves today for Port Elizabeth, before returning to Cape Town.

In an interview, Mr Carlisle said that the PFP had "a very active infrastructure" in the Eastern Cape and was, he said, the "only region where the party had fought every seat!"

The four seats are East London City, East London North, Albany and King William's Town.

Discussing the weight of the PFP political machinery in these areas, Mr Carlisle said the party "had created the machinery" here to fight as a strong opposition party. The four seats were in a "crucial area" in terms of any reconstruction of "the opposition".

In joining forces with Independent opposition candidates, Mr Carlisle said that it was "silly to create competing infrastructures when the PFP already has the necessary infrastructure here".

"There is a strong desire for greater opposition unity."

He said there was an opening for "some kind of joint Independent and PFP party opposition" and that the experience of another opposition party setting up here anew would take many years to build.

On the question of the future of the East London PFP office in the wake of the recent resignation of the local organiser, Mr Ian Bentley, Mr Carlisle said that while it was true that "funds were tight", the open position would be filled "as soon as economically possible."

Mr Bentley is to take up a new position in Johannesburg as the PFP's organiser for the Southern Transvaal region.

"Ian's expertise and experience will be missed by the region," Mr Stretton said.

Mr Bentley has worked as a full-time organiser for the PFP since February 1981.

"I am sad to leave East London", he said. "But I am excited about moving to a more exciting political scene."

Mr Bentley's unrest monitoring activities in the Border region would be continued "on a voluntary basis where possible", Mr Stretton said.
Stricter Warnings for AWB

Mr. VICK is under threat. Should he heed the government's warning to take action against the illegal trade in nuclear materials, he risks being harmed.

The government's warning is based on evidence of imminent danger. The organization, which we will name as 'The Club', has been alerted to the possibility of a violent attack.

In the event of an attack, the government's first line of defense will be to deploy specialized units to neutralize the threat. These units are trained in the use of advanced technologies to detect and neutralize potential dangers.

The government has also warned that any attempt to disrupt their operations will be met with severe consequences. The law enforcers and military forces are fully prepared to act.

The government has urged all citizens to remain vigilant and to report any suspicious activities immediately. The public is reminded of the importance of security and the need to cooperate with the authorities.

The government's warning is taken very seriously, and any attempt to undermine their operations will not be tolerated.

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
A last fling for stalwarts of NRP

DURBAN—There seems little doubt that at Scottburgh on Saturday the New Republic Party will voluntarily go into a "RIP" situation. But if the federal council of the party does opt that way, the once great party of General Smuts, Janie Hofmeyr, Colonel Denys Reitz and all the rest of them, will "die only after a final bang".

Two former leaders of the United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaff and Mr. Vause Raw will be among the nearly 300 "bloedsappe" whom the Natal provincial secretary of the ailing NRP, Mr Hennie Brink, expects at the final cocktail party that will follow Saturday's meeting.

There too will be the NRP's solitary MP, Mr. Ralph Hardingham. An array of former MPs is likely to be headed by one-time UP whip Mr. Gray Hughes (Transkeian Territories), Captain Jack Basson (Sea Point), Dr. Frans Cronje (Jeppe), Mr. Brian Page (Durban North), Mr. Geoff Oldfield and Mr. Derrick Watterson (Umhlo); Mr. Lionel Murray (Simons-town) and Dr. El Fisher (Ruttenville).

GUTS AND GRIT

But the man who led the party in Natal with such guts and grit for so many years, Mr. Douglas Mitchell, will be an absentee. Now into his 80s, he has divorced himself from his political past.

Mr. Hennie Brink, as dedicated a "bloed sap" as any of them, expects about four hours of debate in Scottburgh Town Hall on Saturday afternoon — and that even then the resolution to "foul" the party will have been "adopted" in an earlier closed session.

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On that night Independent Party leader, Mr. Dennis Worral, is holding a meeting to officially launch the IP in Natal. The NRP survivors from this province who have so far dodged finding alternative political homes, are expected to join the former SA ambassador. — Sapa.
Raid for alleged bomber: PFP calls for action

CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr. Ray Swart, yesterday called for "strong action" against the police who allegedly continued searching the West German Consul-General's home in Johannesburg — even after learning it had diplomatic status.

The special unit hunting for the alleged Krugersdorp bomber, Mr. Hein Grosskopf, entered the home of Mr. Erhard Loeser after a tip-off, which sparked an international row and resulted in a full apology by the South African Government.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said the police knew it was a diplomatic residence — but the police who did the search did not.

Action had been taken against them, he said.

A spokesman for the West German embassy did not rule out the possibility that Mr. Loeser would be recalled to Bonn.

Mrs. Charlotte Loeser said the police searched the house after going through at her husband's documents.

Mr. Swart commented: "A bona fide mistake by a section of the police which did not know that this was a diplomatic residence is one thing and can be understood. "But, when the police learn in the course of their visit that it is a diplomatic residence and they continue their search, it is a total misuse of police power and a breach of diplomatic convention."

Mrs. Loeser denied that the raid has shocked her into returning to Germany.

A report that appeared in a Johannesburg afternoon newspaper yesterday saying she was returning "to recover from the shock" was incorrect.

She was returning to help her daughter study for her university entrance exams, she said.

"I had already bought an Apex ticket to Germany before the police came." — DDC-Sapa
NP, Worrall compete for NRP members

CAPE TOWN — The National Party is making a concerted effort to win over the "Ou Sapse" of the New Republic Party before Dr Denis Worrall and his newly formed Independent Party get them.

"The NRP, successor to the United Party, is due to sign its own death warrant this week — and the National Party wants the spoils.

Five former NRP public representatives, who now hold senior positions in the NP, issued a joint statement yesterday calling on their erstwhile NRP colleagues to join them.

The five said they had found that, as members of the NP, they had been able to play a "constructive and positive role in government".

They appealed to NRP members to "seriously consider" the political options open to them.

The five are: the Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and vice chairman of the NP in Natal, Mr George Bartlett; the South Coast MP and Natal Whip, Mr Aubrey Thompson; the Pietermaritzburg MP and Natal NP treasurer, Mr Brian Edwards; the Point MP and member of the Natal NP head committee, Mr Cliff Matthee; and an MEC and member of the NP head committee, Mr Peter Miller.

The newly founded IP had nothing to offer but "platitudes and generalities" while frustrating the State President Mr P.W. Botha's efforts to unite the country, they said.

They added that Dr Worrall would try to harness the Natal-KwaZulu Indaba to his own political gain as the PFP-NRP alliance had before the general elections in May 1987.
Pensions: anger and confusion is growing

By Janine Simon

There is growing anger and confusion over social pensions, as welfare representatives hit at the Budget’s failure to give a general pension increase and the chaos caused by eight departments setting pension payments.

In the Budget, Minister of Finance Mr Barend du Plessis said South Africa’s 990,000 social pensioners would receive a once-off R60 bonus in October, costing R110 million.

Criticism of this was sharp but offset by hopes that the three relevant Own Affairs departments and the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, which oversees the four provincial administrations in charge of black welfare services, would announce an additional increment.

But the House of Representatives has been the only one to act, with Minister Chris April announcing a R12-a-month increase from July, coupled with a R5 monthly payment of the bonus.

It is not clear whether this House has the funds to back its promise, but the statement has apparently blown other welfare administrations into a flurry.

White pensioners under the House of Assembly are not expected to get an increase, but a statement from the House of Delegates is expected tomorrow, and at least one provincial official has said his department would take note of steps taken by others.

Private welfare sources have indicated that, given the Government’s stated intention to iron out pension disparities, various departments will not be seen to be acting out of line.

They have slated the once-off R60 payment as inadequate.

AWB leader will react sharply to Vlok warning

Afrikaner Weerstandsbebewing leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche will “react sharply” to the latest threats from Law and Order Minister Mr Adrian Vlok, a spokesman for the movement said yesterday.

Mr Terreblaache will reply publicly on Friday night when he addresses an AWB rally in Randfontein.

The National Party and the Conservative Party are locked in a by-election struggle in Randfontein.

Mr Vlok warned on Tuesday that action would be taken against the AWB and the Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging unless they stopped actions of incitement and intimidation.

Mr Vlok told the House of Delegates that the two movements blatantly and recklessly beat the drums of racial hatred and, among other things, had declared that South Africa was no place for moderates.

Appealing for restraint, Mr Vlok said: “Stop your dangerous incitement of emotions and intimidatory actions before it is too late.”

The AWB is hoping to draw 4,000 people to the H F Verwoerd Stadium.

(Report by R M Challenor, 67 Lower Street, Johannesburg.)
FORMER UDF members who set up a PFP Youth Branch in Mamelodi township, outside Pretoria, said yesterday they would contest seats on the Mamelodi City Council during the October municipal elections on a PFP ticket.

Mamelodi Young Progs chairman Zacharia Rantsell, who joined the PFP in 1966, said yesterday the party had substantially increased its membership in the township in the past 18 months. He said all five members of the branch committee had left the UDP to join the PFP for the "protection" they believed the party offered by having representation in Parliament.

Young Progs set to fight black elections

wish to contest elections under the PFP banner.

PFP Transvaal chairman Douglas Gibson said last night he welcomed the move. He said Young Progs were full members of the party. Any person wishing to stand as a PFP candidate would be subjected to the party's normal democratic nomination procedures.

PFP leader Colin Eglin said there was no federal policy as regards PFP participation in black areas. He said it was a regional issue.

Mamelodi's is the second black branch in the northern Transvaal region to indicate it would take part in the third-tier elections. Neighbouring Eerstetjie has one of the strongest PFP branches in the region and members have also said they
Marais will keep on coming back

Daily Dispatch correspondent
Johannesburg — Veteran HNP leader Jaap Marais said the HNP would continue, regardless of recent by-election setbacks in which his party lost its deposit.

Mr Marais, who was defeated in his 9th attempt to become elected to parliament in Schweizer-Reneke by-election on March 2, told the Johannesburg Press Club his party would "keep on coming back."

He was less optimistic about the future of the National Party and Conservative Party. Mr Marais said the NP was suffering from a split personality and would disappear as we know it today. The CP is set to become more moderate as it gains more support and would rid itself of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging."

Mr Marais also predicted an early retire-
Leader

Africarender Interests

New Body to Promote

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EMERGENCY

Deficit

Economists call for the reorganization of the federal government and an increase in the speed of education and economic development. The so-called "African Renaissance" program was introduced to promote...
CP accused of ANC tactics

CAPE TOWN — The CP was accused yesterday of "stooping" to ANC and radical tactics by organizing consumer boycotts against NP members.

Transvaal leader Mr F.W. de Klerk, conceded in the "own affairs" budget debate yesterday that there was a degree of reluctance among NP members in certain areas to contest the coming municipal elections.

Then, amid loud interjections from the CP benches, he said it was because they feared boycotts of their businesses by the CP.

Mr De Klerk accused the CP of organizing consumer boycotts "just like Contra, the ANC and the UDF".

"How low will you stoop? How low will you stoop to divide the Afrikaner people by using the tactics of those radicals," he asked.

Mr De Klerk's charges come amid reports from different parts of the country of concerted anti-Nationalist consumer resistance by CP members, particularly on the platteland.

One CP farmer is reported to have squashed a R40 000 cattle deal by tearing up the cheque — because he learned he had sold to a member of the NP. — DDG
Salary disparities to be eliminated

CAPE TOWN — The government planned to eliminate all disparities in salaries and personnel measures in the public service based on race by this month, according to the annual report of the Commission for Administration.

"So far, the rate at which this has taken place has depended on the funds the Exchequer could provide," it said.

"Disparities remained in only 75 occupational classes." — DDC

The report, tabled in parliament yesterday, said the elimination of disparities based on race had been "a high priority" for a number of years.

All disparities in the service dispensations of large occupational groups such as educators, nursing and paramedical personnel were eliminated in 1993.
CP ‘boycotting Nats’

Political Staff

THE Conservative Party was accused yesterday of "stooping" to radical tactics by organizing consumer boycotts against members of the National Party.

Transvaal leader Mr F W de Klerk conceded yesterday that some NP members were reluctant to contest the municipal elections because they feared their businesses would be boycotted.

The CP used intimidation tactics and boycotts ‘like Cosatu and the UDF’ in Schweizer-Reneke. "How low will you stoop? How low will you stoop to divide the Afrikaner people by using the tactics of these radicals?" he asked.

One CP farmer is reported to have quashed a R40 000 cattle deal by tearing up the cheque because he learnt he had sold to a member of the NP.
New group to ‘free’ Afrikaners

Johannesburg.—The Afrikaner Freedom Foundation was established this week “to promote the freedom of the Afrikaner nation in statesmanship, and the areas of education and economics.”

A statement for the new organization says the founders of the foundation are Mr A J de Beer; Dr W L Grant, Professor J J Henning, Dr C J Jooste, Professor A D Pons, Dr C A Verwoerd and Professor C W H Bothoff, who was elected full-time executive officer.

“The emergency situation in which the Afrikaner nation finds itself today, as a result of the 1983 constitution and the present government policy, directly brought about the establishment of the foundation. Government policy is undeniably aiming at black domination of the entire RSA,” said the statement. — Sapa
Black advancement stressed — for white security

Davies

During school hours, African children are supposed to be at school from eight to two, with an hour for lunch.

A rule recently enforced at a school in New York is that all children must spend at least an hour a week on physical education. This rule is enforced by teachers and by the principal, who fill out report cards on the children's performance.

The purpose of the rule is to ensure that African children receive a well-rounded education, including physical fitness.

Literate Ones

The literacy rate among African children is relatively low, with many children unable to read or write. This is a significant issue, as literacy is essential for education and employment opportunities.

The government is working to improve literacy rates, including through the provision of more resources and support for literacy programs.

Limited Impact

While progress has been made in increasing literacy rates, there is still much work to be done. Improved literacy rates will help to open up opportunities for African children, but more needs to be done to address the root causes of low literacy rates.

Recent Developments

In recent years, there have been significant developments in the education sector. However, much work remains to be done to ensure that all African children have access to quality education.

Conclusion

The continued advancement of African children is crucial for the future of the country. By ensuring that all children have access to education, we can build a brighter future for all.

References


Appendix

[3] Interviews with educators and parents, New York, 2021
De Klerk heckled by CP supporters

By Esmé van der Merwe

Transvaal National Party leader Mr FW de Klerk addressed more Conservative Party than NP supporters at a rowdy by-election meeting attended by about 300 people last night in Randfontein.

Nearly 22,000 voters go to the polls in a parliamentary by-election on Tuesday.

About 100 people left the packed town hall an hour after the NP's final campaign meeting had begun, shouting "let's leave, AWB".

Two men were arrested outside the hall and taken to the local police station in vans, but were released after the meeting, the The Star was told.

Mr de Klerk and NP candidate Dr Boy Goldenbuys were frequently interrupted by rowdy CP hecklers.

The CP candidate is Dr Corné Mulder, youngest son of MP Dr Connie Mulder who died last year.

After the walk-out several CP supporters remained in the hall — Mr de Klerk spelled out the Government's reform plans, saying the NP was the only party in South Africa with a workable political solution.

He said the NP would protect the established rights of the white population while extending just and Christian rights to all other groups through negotiation.

The NP had to create a balance of power which ensured that no group was dominated by another.

A political solution was to be found in both the division and the sharing of power. The Government had succeeded in granting powers on own affairs to many blacks through its homeland policy, while coloureds and Indians could exercise power on own affairs through the tricameral parliamentary system.

Mr de Klerk said the constitution would not be changed to accommodate blacks "on the highest political level" without white permission by means of a referendum.

Referring to the Government's policy on the Group Areas Act, he said separate areas were "not always practical".

Report by K van der Merwe, 67 Beaver Street, Johannesburg.
AWB's meeting banned

By Esmaré van der Merwe

An outdoor Afrikaner Weerstandsbevegung (AWB) meeting scheduled to be held in Randfontein tonight has been prohibited under the Internal Security Act.

AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche said last night that plans for an indoor meeting were going ahead.

Randfontein chief magistrate Mr P S McLeod said he had declined permission under Article 46(3) of the Internal Security Law No 74 of 1982 for an AWB meeting to be held at the H F Verwoerd Stadium tonight.

Rowdy AWB and Conservative Party supporters last night staged a walkout at a National Party meeting addressed by Transvaal NP leader Mr FW de Klerk.

Two men were arrested outside the Randfontein town hall but were later released. Voters go to the polls in Randfontein on Tuesday in a parliamentary by-election.

(Report by E van der Merwe, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)
Activist detained at protest meeting

By Esmaré van der Merwe

About 300 people attended a "defend our freedoms" meeting in Johannesburg's Central Methodist Church yesterday when Mr Gavin Evans, a former executive member of the End Conscription Campaign and now an executive member of the Five Freedoms Forum, was detained by police outside the hall.

Colleagues said he was released after a few hours.

Thirty organisations, including the Progressive Federal Party, the Black Sash, and various church denominations, shared the Five Freedoms Forum platform with speakers Dr Zac de Beer, Dr Nthato Motlanare and Dr Nico Smith.

A motion calling on the Government to lift the restrictions on democratic extra-parliamentary organisations and to lift the three-month suspension of New Nation was unanimously accepted.

Mamelodi resident, Dr Smith, a minister of the Nde Geref Church (Africa), said South Africa had become a country of tragedies in which its people were alienated from each other.

He criticised the churches for allowing apartheid to divide them.

Anglo American executive director and prominent PFP member Dr de Beer called for the total abolition of apartheid in the interests of the business community and the economy.

Dr Motlanare, president of the Soweto Civic Association, said it was ironic that the same government fighting off international sanctions imposed sanctions against "its very own people."

(Report by E. van der Merwe, 47 Bauer Street, Johannesburg.)
Battle for Jo’burg PFP leadership

DOMINIQUE GILBERT

THE PFP leadership struggle between “Young Turks” and the Old Guard in the Johannesburg city council has been blown into the open, after the resignation yesterday of two senior PFP councillors.

There is division among PFP councillors on whether the party should have a long-term younger leader now, or opt for a “caretaker” leader until after the October elections.

Those in the running for leadership are: Transvaal leader Douglas Gibson, who is a likely election candidate for the Upper Houghton ward; councillors Tony Leon and Jan Davids of the PFP caucus; chairman Les Dsiby; and 71-year-old Max Nepe.

Most declined to comment. Gibson said he was not yet a councillor and would not pre-empt the issue. Leon said he was “thinking about it” and Dsiby said he would be available to fill the role of acting leader if he was asked to do so.

PFP leader in council Sam Moss and Harold Rudolph yesterday announced their shock resignations at a Press conference — well attended by NP councillors — and said they would stand as independents in the October municipal election, even if it meant opposing PFP candidates.

Gibson indicated the two would be opposed by PFP candidates.

At least two other councillors are expected to consider resigning from the PFP. Alan Gadd is understood not to be available for re-election. Others may take the same decision, should they lose nomination contests beginning at the weekend.

Moss voiced dissatisfaction at the in-

PFP leadership struggle in Jo’burg council

creasingly restrictive role of party politics in local government. But he also pointed to discontent with the political style of the Young Turks in the council and with central party leadership interference.

He did not, however, renounce PFP policy.

PFP leader Colin Eglin yesterday acknowledged “the question of jostling for position within the council” had been a factor in Moss’s decision and that there was a Young Turk faction among PFP councillors.

Eglin had tried to intervene late on Wednesday night in a telephone call to Moss, who told him he regretted having to resign, but it was irrevocable.

Eglin said he was not aware of any interference in council affairs by Cape Town. Moss, as leader in the council, had

“never felt it sufficiently important to raise this with me”, Eglin said.

PFP members said the jostling for party leadership in the council had started before last May, when Moss entered into a nomination contest with Marius Barnard for parliamentary candidacy.

Moss is believed to have been at loggerheads with the ratepayers’ association in his area ever since. PFP regional chairman Gary Cooney said Moss had come to be regarded as a weak and “unacceptable leader” to most PFP councillors.

A mini-caucus meeting was held last night to discuss the issue of leadership, but because there was not a full caucus, decisions are likely to be made only at a Monday meeting of the full caucus.
Clergy embrace violence — PW

CAPE TOWN — President P W Botha yesterday accused the Rev Frank Chikane, Archbishop Desmond Tutu and other unnamed churchmen of “embracing and participating” in calls by the ANC and SACP for violence, insurrection and revolution.

Botha’s attack — in a letter to the SA Council of Churches general secretary Chikane — also submits the churchmen love and praise the ANC/SACP with its Marxist and atheistic ideology, landmines, bombs and necklaces, perpetuating the most horrendous atrocities imaginable.

Botha noted that despite “a frenzy of rumour and expectation” regarding possible government action against certain clergy members, he saw no reason for this “unless they take part in subversive and revolutionary activities.”

Botha’s letter was in response to an earlier letter from Chikane.
Worrall launches party in Natal

DURBAN — The leader of the newly-formed Independent Party, Dr Denis Worrall, said here last night at the Natal launch of the IP that he had “a vision — a vision of a new South Africa”.

He said the “vision of the IP was a vision shared by millions of South Africans of all population groups and in many parties — including the NP”.

“The vision of a new South Africa will be non-racial, democratic and free-market,” he said.

“That is what the Independent Party stands for and we will pursue its realisation in both parliamentary and extra-parliamentary politics.”

He said the IP was not an end in itself. It was part of a process.

He called on all past and present members of the New Republic Party — which is expected to be given the last rites this weekend — to join the Independent Party.

— Sapa
PFP councillors bow out of leadership struggle

JOHANNESBURG — The PFP leadership struggle between “Young Turks” and the Old Guard in the Johannesburg city council has been blown into the open after the resignation yesterday of two senior PFP councillors.

PFP leaders in the council, Mr Sam Moss and Mr Harold Rudolph, announced their shock resignations at a press conference yesterday and said they would stand as independents in the October municipal election even if it meant opposing PFP candidates.

The PFP Transvaal leader, Mr Douglas Gibson, indicated the two would be opposed.

At least two other councillors are expected to consider resigning from the PFP.

Mr Alan Gadd, for one, is understood not to be available for re-election. Others may take the same decision should they lose nomination contests beginning at the weekend.

Mr Moss voiced dissatisfaction at the increasingly restrictive role of the party in local government. But he also pointed to discontent with the political style of the Young Turks in the council and with central party leadership interference.

The PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglinton, yesterday acknowledged “the question of jostling for position within the council” had been a factor in Mr Moss’s decision and that there was a Young Turk faction among PFP councillors.

Mr Eglinton had tried to intervene late on Wednesday night in a telephone call to Mr Moss, who told him he regretted having to resign but it was irrevocable.

Mr Eglinton said he was not aware of any interference in council affairs by Cape Town.

Mr Moss, as leader in the council, had “never felt it sufficiently important to raise this with me”, Mr Eglinton said.

The PFP regional chairman, Mr Gary Cowan, said Mr Moss had come to be regarded as a weak and “unacceptable leader” to most PFP councillors. — DDG
600 000 votes for true democracy

The problem is how to harness them

Overs 600,000 white voters show consistent support for the ideal of a non-racial democracy, delegates to a Five Freedoms Forum initiative conference in Pretoria were told at the weekend.

Dr Janse van Rensburg of the National Democratic Movement presented a detailed statistical breakdown of opinion polls and voting patterns in the last three white elections, showing that opposition from the left of the government had maintained a consistent level of above 22 percent. On some issues, he said, such as the repeal of the Group Areas Act, the figure had risen to 40 percent.

Hofmeyr, who until last week was a member of the PFU Federal Council, said the main problem was the fragmentation of this opposition.

"This 22 percent translates into over 600 000 voters — which is a powerful constituency," he said.

"What we have not yet discovered is how to mobilise it. My belief is that protest politics is not the way to go. We need more creative ideas.

How to translate that 22 percent into effective and unified opposition to apartheid was an ongoing theme of the two-day gathering.

Entitled "Towards democracy — Pretoria as a changing society", the conference was attended by about 200 delegates and 200 observers. Its aim, according to its convenor, Dr Johan Krynen, was to concentrate nationally and locally on finding answers to the question of how to contribute to a "peaceful, secure and just future for our children — from whom we are so artificially separated".

A sombre note was set on the opening night by Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, who said negotiations for a non-racial future were not around the corner and the level of repression would continue to increase.

"The extreme right holds that it is impossible for South Africa to become one nation. The government adheres to the principle of multi-racialism, while the majority view is that of a non-racial society.

"In the long run, the last view will win. The reality is that it will be impossible for a white minority to retain power indefinitely," he said.

A more optimistic view of the prospect of negotiations in the short term was expressed by PNP Natal leader Roger Barnouw: "Developments within the cabinet show a number of people favours negotiations at a national level though at the moment the hawks are still winning the day.

Five Freedoms Forum representative Dr David Webster said a stalemate situation prevailed which the government held the monopoly of power, primarily through force and coercion, but had failed to win more than a majority support.

Although genuine negotiations were unlikely in the next five years, he said, increased international pressure, circumscribing African National Congress action and new forms of internal resistance would eventually push the government to the negotiating table.

"In this current stalemate whites have a crucial role to play. We need bold organisation, and we need to build bridges between parliamentary and extra-parliamentary opposition."

"Stalactites white leaders need to find new, constituency-based ways of working for change.

The key question is this: What sort of white minority parties, what sort of non-racial South Africa do we want? Kind of government, what kind of press, what kind of universities, and courts?

"These questions can only be resolved by getting involved now. Stressing the need for ongoing participatory politics, NDM MP Pierre Cronje of Greytown said the process of transformation needed to start immediately.

"We don't need to wait until we get elected, and we don't want to sit back and polish our liberal values but push them on the main stage."

"We pass the parliamentary opposition to sit on the sidelines and either cheer or boo. We can't afford this approach any longer: we need to address people in terms of their needs and desires," he said.

But he warned against trying to force the "22 percent" into joining the democratic movement: "The effect of this would be to remove them from the other 78 percent."

Johannesburg business consultant Christo Nel said the vision for the potential of working in the white community needed to be broadened. He cited examples of how, after a series of meetings with township youth in Pretoria, a group of Afrikaans Weerstandsbeweging youths had embraced the need for a non-racial future.

"Cautioning against "preaching at" whites, he said more use needed to be made of existing structures such as Rotary clubs,

Representatives of the Natal Indaba, due to address the conference, "the regional option", withdrew at the last moment, charging the conference was "one-sided" because no Inkatha speakers were represented.

"In response to this allegation, Krynen said because the conference was not seen as a "mediation exercise" it had been decided not to invite members of Inkatha or the UDF in their official capacities, though supporters of both groups participated as individuals.

Why

is Graça

considered to

be a wine of

weekly Mail Reporter
THE FUTURE

Scenario game

The Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA's Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert emerged in Johannesburg last week to make his contribution to the local growth industry (his words) of scenario building. The scenario sketched by the former official Opposition leader involves three competing processes of nation building:

- The view of the Right that there cannot be a nation state;
- Government's view which assumes the possibility of a nation state, but only on the basis of a multi-racial accommodation; and
- That of the non-racial state which doesn't deny racial and cultural differences, but denies that they can be used as a basis for constitutional definition.

The State is currently in the middle where movement one or other way angers the other.

Van Zyl Slabbert... three cornerstones

pole, says Slabbert. He believes that the major casualty of the current squabbles on the Right of the white political spectrum has been accountable government — even more so than the "mauling" taken by the press and the courts. "Increasingly one becomes more and more dependent on less information."

- He notes the inevitability of a non-racial future in SA. This is a function of three factors:
  - Demographic considerations whereby increasingly more blacks are being born who believe in a non-racial society;
  - Increasing urbanisation which is a force for a non-racial society; and
  - The loss of control by the State over certain functions like education, housing and civic administration.

The government is now caught in a cleft stick. Increased co-option will inevitably involve co-opting more of its opponents, while the alternative is a loosening of the reins which implies more space for people to play a positive role.

The cornerstones which Slabbert thinks should be put in place for a future democratic SA are:

- The value of democratically accountable government;
- The value of freedom of individual enterprise in the economy; and
- The value of freedom of association in the social sphere.

While the debate on the Right plays itself out, those wishing to promote these values are involved in "damage control," says Slabbert.

He emphasises the need to keep the democratic ideal alive, particularly in extra-parliamentary circles, where the machinations of the tricameral system have done so much to discredit it. The ascendency of the National Security Management System and the "securocrats" have also diminished the area of accountability.

Likewise there is a need to show, to a sceptical work force, that reliance on individ-
That haunting feeling

Pieter and Corné Mulder ... from family to political hydra

When the Randfontein constituency goes to the polls on Tuesday, Connie Mulder's youngest son Corné is likely to fill his father's seat in parliament as Conservative Party (CP) MP (See Currents).

The prospect of Corné, sitting alongside brother Pieter, newly elected Schweizer-Reneke CP MP, conjures up an image of the Mulder family as the hydra of rightwing South African politics.

It is an image reinforced by all the little Connies waiting in the wings - the sons of all three of Mulder's sons. To avoid confusion in the family, they are actually enumerated: Primus, Secundus, Tertius, Quartus and Quintus.

The family is certainly dynastic. There is eldest brother Pieter (37) and Corné (29), "our rich brother" De Wet who is assiduously carving a niche in the business world and a sister who lives and teaches in Pretoria.

Both Pieter and Corné have academic leanings and doctorates to prove it: Pieter in communications and Corné in constitutional law. Pieter resigned his post as professor of communications at Potchefstroom University to stand for parliament. Corné completed his B Juris, LLB and LLD degrees in seven years, was admitted as an attorney in 1987 and has recently been working as a company legal adviser.

But academia notwithstanding, politics remains a tradition. Great-grandfather was in the Volksraad of Paul Kruger; grandfather was a member of the provincial council.

Both Pieter and Corné cut their political teeth as CP candidates in the last general election. Pieter debated in Potchefstroom, where he reduced Louis Le Grange's margin from 4,000 to 500. Corné ran in Gezina, "a safe Nat seat."

Now they're back, riding the crest of the right-wing wave and as closeknit as ever. That is also a family tradition. Following the Information saga in the Seventies, their "disgraced" father was shunned by former colleagues. "When something like that happens," says Corné "you realise that you only have your family."

There is an uncanny similarity between the two brothers. Both are heirs to their father's conservative views. Both, though shorter than their father, are already marked with the beginnings of the rubbery Mulder features. Both, like their father, can't speak without constantly punctuating the air with their hands.

Even when interviewed separately, they echo each other on political and family matters. And to complete the twinnish, both have studied abroad and both married teachers.

The sons certainly seem obsessed with their father. Connie was in the prime of his career when Corné was an adolescent - Pieter was already away from home when his father became a Cabinet minister in 1968.

Says Corné about those years: "I didn't really have a father. This was the time of Igosha, with my father travelling in Africa. I was at boarding school and sometimes the first I would know of his travels would be on the radio."

Clearly they both admire him and the events that shattered his life have infused theirs - as evidenced by their chosen doctoral topics.

Pieter's was "Functions of the South African Information Service" and he has retained his interest in selling the image of SA (and the CP) by chairing the CP's communications committee in the Transvaal.

Corné tackled "A Constitutional Analysis of the South African State President's Office" or, as he says, "Connie Mulder's son on P W Botha's job."

Corné believes that if his father had become PM, the CP would not exist today. Connie was to the right of Vorster, he says, and, although "a split in the NP was inevitable, it would have been to the left."

Tapes owned by Pieter provide a fascinating insight into the internal political machinations of the NP that ousted Connie and brought P W Botha to power - what the family calls "P W's coup d'etat."

Says Corné: "Although he did not literally kill my father, it meant his political and social death." Says Pieter: "He was more clever than we were."

Discussion on CP policy centres round academic research by the brothers of places where power sharing has failed. Both believe that power sharing is the way to a bloodbath, which they hope will be prevented by the CP.

Both are adamant that they do not want to be labelled the CP crown princeplings. "Look what happened to our father," they say. "He was Crown Prince for 10 years. He was six votes away from achieving the highest political office in the country. Then, within two months, he was forced to resign from the Cabinet and was expelled from the party."

Neither will they be drawn on any long-term political ambitions. Nor on what would happen if, in a few years, they found themselves competing for the same title.


And never more so than when the children of Connie Mulder prowl the corridors of power like the twin ghosts of Banquo.
Top PFP councillors quit party

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two senior PFP city councillors resigned from the party last night.

Mr Sam Moss, who was the PFP leader in the council, and Mr Harold Rudolph announced their resignations at a press conference well attended by National Party councillors.

Their surprise move has blown open the struggle between the PFP Young Turks and the Old Guard in Johannesburg City Council.

Mr Moss and Mr Rudolph announced that they would stand as independents in the October municipal election even if it meant opposing PFP candidates.

At least two other councillors are expected to consider resigning from the PFP. Mr Alan Gadd is understood not to be available for re-election and others may take the same decision should they lose nomination contests beginning this weekend.

Mr Moss voiced dissatisfaction at the increasingly restrictive role of party politics in local government. He also pointed to discontent with the political style of the Young Turks in the council and with central party leadership interference.

He did not, however, renounce PFP policy. PFP leader Mr Colin Eglinton yesterday acknowledged that "the question of jostling for position within the council" had been a factor in Mr Moss's decision and that there was a Young Turk faction among PFP councillors.

Mr Eglinton had tried to intervene late on Wednesday night in a telephone call to Mr Moss, who told him he regretted having to resign but it was irrevocable.

Mr Eglinton said he was not aware of any interference in council affairs by Cape Town's Mr Moss as leader. In the council had "never felt it sufficiently important to raise this with me". Mr Eglinton said.

PFP members said the jostling for party leadership in the council had started before last May's elections.
Govt will go says AWB chief

JOHANNESBURG — The people no longer wanted the government and would get rid of it, the Afrikaner Weerstandsbevewing's leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, said at a meeting in the Krugersdorp town hall last night.

2,000 people packed the hall following a ban on an open air AWB meeting under the Terrorism Act.

Mr Terre'Blanche fiercely attacked the government, particularly the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok. He said the police force was already understaffed while AWB members were being forced to resign.

The government was not strong enough to rout the ANC and because of this had turned the AWB into the enemy.

He condemned plans to ban the AWB's Nazi-like insignia, worn by many in his audience. — DDC
JOHN PATTEN looks at the future of centrist politics after

**The Founders**

**General Smuts**: great intellect and statesman.  
**General Botha**: style was close to the people.

**The Leaders**

**Sir De Villiers Graaff**: man of high integrity.  
**TheoGerden**: joined UP to form NRP.  
**Douglas Mitchell**: held Natal for UP.

**The Destoyer**

**Joel Mervis**: led assault on the Old Guard.  
**Harry Schwarz**: helped split the UP.

**The Exploit**

**Daniel Malan**: used "white guerillas."  
**Hans Strijdom**: bowed Malan's

**The Breakaways**

**Helen Suzman**: split in 1959.  
**Colin Eglin**: one of UP's ablest.  
**Dr Zac de Beer**: left in despair.

**Geography of Success**

**Important Statement**  
This afternoon  
The PEF's decision to scrap the UP-NRP pact may prove a blessing in disguise.  
**Pelican & Natal**  
*UP for today, 14 January 1982*

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The direct descendant of the great pay formed by General Louis Botha and General Jan Smuts at Union is on its death bed this weekend.  
Neither the remnants of the South African Party and its successor the United Party - which wielded power in the country for 28 years (from 1910 to 1924) and again from 1924 to 1919, into into dissolution at a special congress at Scottburgh today.  
were the direct descendants of the NRP, the last remnants of the South African Party and its successor the United Party - which held power in the country for 28 years (from 1910 to 1924) and again from 1924 to 1919 - is going into dissolution at a special con- 

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The SAP-UP-NRP coalition seems to have narrowed political tactics under the National Party leadership in the mid-1970s, but its changing relevance of white politics in South African affairs. The centre was a policy to white political spectrum did not hold, but gave way to a polarisation in white opinion.  

The polarisation was subsequently followed by an increasing isolation of majority white and black opinion as the values of moderation were beginning to be respected by some leaders in the National Party, or shamed by uspised policies by the UP.

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Still the question is much more whether the Nationalists can hold the centre in the country's poli- 

tics in the new crisis caused by the widening gulf between white and black. Thus whether a new moderate (but white) party can rebuild a future in itself, or a middle ground group that is divided, but can be united in politics can be desirable to hold.  

Already the PFP has launched into seeking another centre of force, and the middle ground groups that are divided, but can be united in politics can be desirable to hold.  

The SAP and United Party had some great men in their ranks, of whom General Jan Smuts was the greatest intellect and the most far-sighted statesman, or whom General Louis Botha was the leader whose style was closest to the people.

The cold war spirit of African-English good- 

The policy had a brief flowering after Fischer in the 1950s, but controversial ties with Britain again divided the enmity from the modern world. The party broke the reason of their split.  

On the breakaway front, the United Party was on its deathbed.  

UP's left wing, and the break of the Progressive front from the party in 1956 was a bitter blow that left the official Opposition some of its ablest spokesmen, including Mrs. Helen Suzman, Mr. Colin Eglin, Mr. Harry Lawrence and Dr. Zac de Beer.  

The big men of the party after that were Sir de Villiers Graaff, Theo Gerden and Douglas Mitchell.  

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**Smuts's downfall in 1948, but it was the influx of black workers into the urban areas in the post-war industrial depression that caused Africans to fear being overshadowed by black workers - fears exploited by Nationalist leaders Daniel Malan and Hans Strijdom.  

Apartheid was a creed that promised white survival by keeping blacks out of the larger, white UP-gradi- 
al integration policies were perceived as a road to doom. The UP's strong commitment to the British Commonwealth also became a liability as the outside world stepped up its criticism of white South Africa and the Commonwealth itself took on a darker complexion.  

Gradualism was also the cause of despair on the
of centrist politics after the demise of the NRP today.

Excerpt: From General Smuts' statement to the National Party: "I am naturally disappointed that for the moment the coalition negotiations have failed. But my steadfastness remains unshaken, and I shall continue to work for the formation of a national government on broad lines. I don't want to blame anyone, but the fact is that the present negotiations may have no fair chance and the result might have been almost anticipated. It was only after the public meeting of Mr. Boes that...

1970, suddenly gained new life when it won back nine seats in the 1970 elections. It was a gain that produced its own loss. The party began to self-destruct as rival factions argued the merits of gradualism in reform (to false white opinion with them) against the need to speed up reform to shock black extremists. The assault on the Old Guard, led by Sunday Times editor Mr. Neil Morris and Transvaal provincial council leader Mr. Harry Schwarz, had the party split irreversibly. But it was Nationalist Prime Minister Mr. John Vorster who delivered the final death blow.

He used the Schlesinger Report findings on certain organizations (which had also been signed by UP members) as justification for repressive action which shocked UP supporters' civil rights sensitivities. This had the effect of compromising certain UP MPs that they lost their seats to a revived Progressive Party.

The break had come.

Marais Steyn joined the Nationalists. John Wiley and Myburgh Streicher started a new SAP and later joined the Nationalists. Mr. Harry Schwarz and the Young Turks formed the Reform Party and later merged with the PPP after Mr. Vorster played his next masterstroke.

As the UP dissolved to form the NRP with the Democratic Party and the Nationalists, Mr. Vorster ruled that the PPP would form the NRP. Mr. Vorster caught them unprepared by calling the snap 1977 general election, and nullified them both.

A

At the NRP's inaugural congress, held at the Carlton Centre in Johannesburg, Mr. Vorster's leader of the Nationalist Party lifted his gaze from the path of acute tension to the podium as he acknowledged cheers from the crowd, missed his footing and fell on his back on the floor.

It was a stall that symbolized the NRP's tactics of misreading the situation, in which the change of name was the last straw. After that the party suffered one humiliation after another at the polls.

It's death has come as a merciful release. For a time its continued control of the National Party has acted as a life support system, but when that control was wrested from it at the elections last year, the last plug had been pulled.

Its best policies have been stolen by the Nationalists, it has only one MP in Parliament, its viability has evaporated, and last year's elections showed that most of its supporters had already deserted to the Nationalists, leaving an empty shell.

At its death, the NRP will hardly be missed. Political attention is already heavily concentrated in two other areas - the Government's confrontation with radical black forces seeking to take power from it (by force or by forceful capitulation), and the Nationalists' struggle to keep power out of reactionary hands by turning back the Conservative Party tide.

The centre of white politics did not hold, and therefore the UP could not survive.

Graaff's lieutenant, Senator Bill Morak, privately confessed long before the party's demise that the UP could not be saved. He later joined the Nationalists and, sadly, eventually committed suicide.

At the day of the centre will not always be dead. The extremes of politics eventually prove so unacceptable that the electorate is pulled back from the edges.

What will have to be accepted is that the centre has moved into multi-racial politics. When the centre eventually revives, it will gain its strength across the colour lines, just as Botha and Smuts built their strength across the Afrikaner-English divide.

Perhaps, nostalgically, but not in any belief that the clock should be turned back, South Africans could pay a final tribute to the SAP/UP colourism as it corrosively to the end of the line. Perhaps this is the logic of the identity's words in the mouth of Mark Antony on the death of Caesar.

O mighty Caesar, dost thou lie so low? Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils? Shrink to this little measure? Fare thee well.
2,000 attend AWF meeting

JOHANNESBURG.—The "people" no longer wanted the government and would get rid of it, the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, told an audience of 2,000 at a meeting in the Krugersdorp town hall last night. The town hall and adjacent function rooms were packed following a ban under a section of the Terrorism Act on an outdoor meeting due to be held in Randfontein last night. The new venue was acquired at short notice. — Sapa
The government may face a challenge in implementing the new PP policies if the opposition continues to resist. This is especially true in areas where the PP has a strong presence. The opposition has already expressed its intention to challenge the PP policies in court. The PP, on the other hand, is confident that it will be able to implement its policies despite the opposition. However, the political landscape is rapidly changing, and it remains to be seen how this will impact the PP's plans.
NRP takes the final count with a laugh

THE NRP yesterday dissolved itself after 11 years of declining political fortunes.

And, although nobody actually wept into their lasagne, there were several people close to tears when the successor to the old UP was laid to rest.

When national leader Bill Sutton addressed the 200-odd crowd at the closing congress at Scottburgh on the Natal South Coast, he urged members to look to Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Party (IP) for a new political "home" and not the NP, which he labelled "the greatest political failure in history".

Proud

He said the NRP had a lot to be proud of during its years in Parliament.

He jokingly said he had the rare distinction of taking over a wobbling party and driving into the ground — in spite of his efforts to keep it alive.

Mr Sutton said: "If I were Japanese I would be doing my thing here on the stage, but we're unfortunately too pragmatic for that." The audience gasped and then laughed.

The congress resolved at a closed session earlier to dissolve the party and to appoint trustees to deal with the mechanics of dissolution.

And, now begins the drive for the membership of the old party.

Efforts

The NP and the IP are making all-out efforts to net the destitute party's former supporters.

It was an open question today who would eventually land the biggest catch.

The NP this week paraded prominent former NRP members who had already joined it — and called on their former compatriots to do likewise.

Earlier in the week, the NP sold three former NRP provincial council members, Mr Lew Phillips, Mr Bob Oll-
The Littlest Rightist

By DE WET POTGIETER

Awb leader Eugene Terre Blanche has warned the Government not to dare lay a finger on his organisation. At a meeting in the Krugersdorp City Hall on Friday night, he also promised a rowdy crowd of more than 1,000 that the AWB wouldoust the Government.

"The AWB will take over the Government and establish its own Volkstaat," Mr Terre Blanche said in an emotive speech.

During the meeting, several of the AWB's hakhilad Aquila guards assaulted a Sunday Times photographer outside the city hall. Mr Potgieter was taking pictures when a bearded Aquila official guarding Mr Terre Blanche's private car told him to leave.

Said Mr Edgcombe: "When I asked the guard why, he grabbed me and threw me into the street.

Several other Aquila guards then surrounded him, threatening to break his camera and confiscate his film.

Threats

"They told me that they had had enough of the Press," he said. In the hall, Mr Terre Blanche said the Government did not want him to deliver his speech - a reference to the ban earlier on Friday on an open-air meeting scheduled in Randfontein.

Awb Press secretary Mr P W Bingle said that the organisation’s leaders had been unaware that official permission had to be given for open-air meetings in terms of the emergency regulations.

Mr Terre Blanche also alleged the Government’s threats to ban the AWB emblem.

Such a ban can't stop an idea," he said. "If such an idea is locked away in a jail it only becomes stronger and stronger.

Insults

He said the Government had "taken their God and brought it down to the level of Neece in the tricameral Parliament.

Mr Terre Blanche briskly dismissed suggestions that the Government would ban the AWB.

"How can you ban a nation? How do you ban the dynamite inside the Afrikaner," he said.

"You can't ban power. The nation is the power."
R'fontein
by-election
a mere
formality
says CP

JOHANNESBURG

The by-election battle between the National Party and Conservative Party in the West Rand constituency of Randfontein will be decided tomorrow.

This is the third time in less than a month that the two parties come face to face in by-election contests in the Transvaal.

Only the NP and CP are contesting the snap poll, called after the death of former Minister of Information and CP MP, Mr Connie Mulder, last year.

The National Party candidate, Dr Boy Geldenhuys, will make his second attempt to retain the seat he held from 1979 until his defeat last year. Although a party spokesman said they “expected favourable result” a NP organizer this week said the NP “didn’t stand a chance”.

A CP spokesman at the weekend said they regarded the poll as a “mere formality”.

They were confident that 29-year-old Mr Corné Mulder, would retain the seat his father claimed from the NP with a 1702 majority in a three-way contest between the NP, CP and Herstigte Nasionale Party during last year’s May 6 general election.

—DDC
JOIN WORRALL URGE NRP LEADERS

SCOTTBURGH — The New Republic Party officially disbanded in Scottburgh at the weekend — amid definite signs that some of its leadership would align itself with Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Party (IP).

There were influential calls for members, including the last NRP leader, Mr Bill Sutton, and Mr Pat Rogers, to join Dr Worrall.

Yet it was not a deponent audience that hoisted Mr Sutton, Sir De Villiers Graaff, and Mr Raw, two party veterans. Mr Gary Hughes and Mr Willem Barnard, as well as the NRP's sitting member, Mr Ralph Hardingham, pay their own individual tribute to the party.

These ranged from the 1902 days of Het Volk of Generals Botha and Smuts through to the South African party, the UP and ultimately the NRP days.

An implacable mistrust and dislike of the "old enemy", the National Party, showed throughout the meeting.

The NRP faithful were still talking at a cocktail party afterwards of how South Africa had missed "good government" by not retaining the IP in 1946 or voting it back afterwards.

Mr Hardingham is not likely to join Dr Worrall, who does not have parliamentary representation.

He could have achieved this if Mr Hardingham decided to join the IP launched in Somerset West two weeks ago.

It is understood that Mr Hardingham will sit as an independent.

He stressed that he would not be "hurried" into seeking a new political home.

Should he stand as an independent there will be three independents in the Assembly.

The MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, broke away from the PFP last year while the MP for Hillbrow, Mr Leon de Beer, was expelled by the National Party — Sapa

MR ROGERS

Rogers to join IP, Whitaker uncertain

EAST LONDON — The chairman of the New Republic Party's (NRP) Federal Council, Mr Pat Rogers, former MP for King William's Town, announced at the NRP's final Congress that he was joining up with Dr Denis Worrall's Independent party and called on "bloedsap" to follow him.

The future lay with Dr Worrall, he said.

The East London divisional chairman of the NRP for the last seven years, Mr Eric Whitaker, said he was proud to have been a part of the positive contribution that the NRP had made to politics in South Africa.

"I am certain that all voters who find themselves, as I do, with no home will look closely at all alternatives and reject the National Party, which can only lead South Africa to disaster."

"The Conservative Party is beyond description for its lack of foresight," he said.

He said the PFP would come to a quicker death than the NRP.

The only remaining alternative was to follow Dr Worrall, but "I personally will be studying what he has to offer before joining".
THE wire and the light are the greatest inventions of man. They have brought us closer together and made the world smaller. Without them, the world would be a much different place. Today, we take them for granted. But did you know that these two simple inventions have been around for over 100 years? The telephone and the electric light were both invented in the late 19th century. They have changed the way we live and work.
Indian policeman at centre of political row

DURBAN — An Indian police officer’s position as second in command at a police station in a white Natal seaside resort has upset a Conservative Party member.

This has landed Lieutenant Venketras Guriah Naidoo, 31, at the centre of a political row between the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adrian Vlok, and a Scottburgh housewife, Mrs Anna Clark, the Tribune Herald newspaper reported on its front page yesterday.

Lietut Naidoo, who has been stationed at Scottburgh on the Natal South Coast, for about 10 years, is to be moved to an “Indian” town.

He was recently promoted to his present rank.

Mrs Clark, who confirmed that she was a member of the CP, questioned his position as second in command at the Scottburgh police station in a letter to Mr Vlok on January 14.

She said there was no reason for the appointment as Scottburgh had no Indian residents, Indian-owned businesses, or black townships.

He said he doubted whether there was a link between Lieut Naidoo’s transfer and Mrs Clark’s letter.

However, the CP’s Natal vice chairman, Mr. F. Mohr, said the minister had created a situation that had caused the reaction to Lieut Naidoo’s position at the Scottburgh police station.

“How would Indians react if an Afrikaner Weerstands beweging member was appointed to Chatsworth (Durban’s Indian township)?” he asked.

In a letter to Mrs Clark, dated February 9, Mr. Vlok said that since December 1, Lieut Naidoo’s posting at Scottburgh had been temporary, as he had served there as a Warrant Officer.

“To the meantime, a posting has been identified for him as station commander at Umzinto, where he will be transferred in due course.” — Sapa

"Promote the man by all means — but why to one of the few all-white towns in this country,” she said in her letter.

The Press secretary for the Minister of Law and Order, Brigadier Leon Meintjes, said that policemen were placed wherever they were needed and race was not a criterion in appointments.
NRP is buried, but ‘the struggle continues’

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN.—The New Republic Party was finally cremated at the weekend — although its leaders believe its ashes will one day arise in a new South Africa.

And this will be done, some say, by Dr Denis Worrall’s Independent Party.

NRP national chairman Pat Rogers said he would urge all NRP supporters to fight the government tooth and nail through the IP.

In a poignant requiem which saw many moist eyes among the battle-scarred “Nerp” stalwarts who arrived for the last rites on Saturday, NRP leader Bill Sutton said there would be “no heirs” for the longest serving political institution in the country’s history.

Defiance

It was a day of dignity. Few would dispute that the NRP who took on the mantle of the United Party and formerly the “Sappe” (South African Party), were the gentlemen of South African politics, ill-equipped to handle the brutal rabbit-punches of the National Party.

A final feisty show of defiance came from Mr Sutton who said although the NRP had failed to capture the public imagination, moderates knew deep-down that the NRP message of “saamheid” (togetherness) rather than apartheid was the only way this country could survive.

“This Government is the greatest propaganda machine for the ANC. If we had a decent government there would be no need for terrorism...”

“Let there be no mistake. The greatest threat to the white man is the present Government. They have destroyed morale with their bogeyman and scare antics during the last election that the future looks bleak.

“History will show every true reform move the govern-
NPR folds as party

The New Republic Party, one of the original parties in the South African political landscape, has announced it is folding due to lack of support and financial struggles. "Reform today is stalled and not getting anywhere," said Mr. Sutton. "It's time to consider new approaches to bring about meaningful change."
Pat Rogers urges NRP to back Worrall's IP

Daily Dispatch
STAFF REPORTER

EAST LONDON — The former New Republic Party (NRP) MP for King William's Town, Mr Pat Rogers, has called on "the traditional opposition and disenchanted National Party voters" to join Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Party (IP).

In an interview yesterday, he said he was "quite convinced" that a large percentage of former NRP members would follow his example and back Dr Worrall after the NRP final congress at the weekend.

"I sincerely hope that the call of talented South Africans of all language and cultural groups within the IP will be heard. The Border region has a particular opportunity to make this a reality.

"The only non-positive attitude I picked up at the congress was one of caution, rather than rejection," he said.

Mr Rogers added that the NRP federal council had decided to make contact with the independent movement after the last election, to find out where they stood politically.

"Our contact group recommended that NRP members would feel most at home within the IP, as their aims, principles and goals are so much like our own. I see the IP as the only possible alternative for a former NRP supporter."

He said he had "great regard for some of the input of the Progressive Federal Party", although he did not support the concept of a national convention, as put forward by the PFP.

"There is absolutely nothing wrong with the federal system, but in my view, the PFP have failed to sell the idea of a geographical federation as they have not been pragmatic in their approach and have allowed themselves to be labelled as weak on security. This has left people with serious doubts about the party," he said.

Commenting on a statement by the former divisional chairman of the NRP here, Mr Eric Whitaker, who said the PFP would suffer a similar fate as the NRP, Mr Rogers said he agreed that the party would have a "rough ride" in the future.

"There is a strong feeling that the differences between the traditional opposition parties will only be resolved around the negotiating table, so it is likely that the PFP will continue to lose members," he added.
ELECTION ON THE WAY, SAYS PFP MP

THE Government's current major advertising campaign probably foreshadows a general election, Mr Harry Schwarz MP (PFP Yeoville) predicted yesterday.

Mr Schwarz was reacting to the latest full-page advertisements, in the name of President P W Botha, published at the weekend.

Mr Schwarz said if the advertisements were a prelude to an election it was very wrong to be using taxpayers' money on an advertising campaign.

HARRY Schwarz: taxpayers' money.

"It is difficult to understand why an advertisement is needed on the Budget if there is not going to be an election.

"If the Budget was good it would speak for itself. If it was bad it was wrong to use advertisements to sell it."

Mr Schwarz said if there was no election in the offing the Government should be looking at different actions to make the Budget acceptable to the public.

He backed the general economic package but the package needed some real action from the Government.

Real action was required on education, consumer protection legislation, taxation and negotiations with all affected groups was required to ensure that everyone followed the same goals and did not look to selfish interests.
Deputy leader: NP will not oppose defectors from PFP

CAPE TOWN — The National Party will not oppose the Progressive Federal Party defectors, Mr Sam Moss and Mr Harold Rudolph, in the October 26 elections.

The deputy leader of the NP in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Johan Fick, said yesterday there was no reason to oppose Mr Moss and Mr Rudolph due to their defections from the PFP.

Mr Moss, the former PFP leader in the Johannesburg City Council and fellow former mayor, Mr Rudolph, resigned from the PFP last week.

They will contest the municipal election as non-aligned independent candidates.

Mr Fick said the NP, which in May announced that they would contest each of the city's 51 wards, still intended contesting every PFP and CP nomination.

"There is no such thing as a safe PFP seat anymore," he said.

He said the defections had aided the NP's chances, "especially in the northern suburbs".

The NP hopes to increase its seats from 18 to 35 to attain a right majority in council.

The resignations of Mr Moss and Mr Rudolph have left the PFP with 18 seats in council. Until October they will join Mr Geoff Stark and Mr Pieter Schoeman who left the party last year.
Kwazulu to consider building out of Indaba

DID 29/3/85

Durban — The Kwa...
Death of a great SA experiment

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE death of the New Republic Party brings to an end a great political experiment of half a century ago.

That was when, after a coalition in 1933, the National Party and the South African Party came together to form the United Party in 1894. As the last remnant of that once great party, the NRP was dissolved at the weekend.

The UP became known as the moderate party which believed in South Africanism and which offered a home to both the Afrikaans- and English-speaking. For years it served as a successful example of this.

In 1939 it split on the issue of the war, but the bigger section of the party continued to rule under the leadership of General J C Smuts until the National Party and its election partner, the Afrikaner Party, beat it in 1948.

The UP went steadily downhill, splitting several times, most notably in 1959 when its more liberal members went off to form the Progressive Party. It lost support at every general election except in 1970 when its fortunes soared briefly and it won eight seats from the Nationalists.

It was further undermined, not only by the constant Nationalist onslaught but by the curious way in which the National Party gradually took over policies and many causes the UP had propagated. The opening up of restaurants, entertainment, hotel facilities, sport and trade union rights were among them.

It was in 1976 that the party, troubled by interminable squabbles and defections to a new Reform Party, which later joined the Progressive Party, appeared to be coming to the end of the road.

In an effort to revive its fortunes, Sir de Villiers Graaff announced what he called a "Save South Africa" campaign at that year's Cape congress in East London.

He said he was willing to merge the party with other political groups willing to form a new, broadly based party.

A former judge, Mr Kowie Marais, was approached to act as a go-between negotiator. The political farce, which the attempts to form a new party was becoming, was illustrated when Mr Marais went over to the Progressive side, later becoming a PFP MP.

Eventually only Mr Theo Gordener and his Democratic Party, a movement which for all practical purposes did not exist, agreed to join in a new party. At congresses in Johannesburg in June, 1977, the two parties disbanded and the New Republic Party was formed.

Its main principles were:
- A thrust away from discrimination;
- Consultation and negotiation among groups;
- A multiracial central structure in which all groups could be represented; and
- Maximum practical self-rule for all.

The NRP was born on an ice rink in Johannesburg - some would say on very thin ice - and the audience sat around the rink and the platform was on the ice.

Slowly freezing political journalists and party leaders were positioned on platforms on the ice for the all-day congress.

The party was doomed to failure from the start.

The Prime Minister, Mr B J Vorster, dealt it the first severe blow when he called an election for November 30, 1977. By then, through defections to the PFP and to a new South African Party (SAP), the NRP had only 24 seats.

But its new leader, Mr Radcliffe Cadman, became leaders of the Opposition. He never performed any of his duties in this role in Parliament as the party had a severe setback in that election when it won only nine seats and the PFP became the Opposition.

In the 1981 election the party won eight seats but a few years later three of its MPs defected to the National Party. In last year's election its number of MPs came down from five to only one.

The main reason for the NRP's death is that many of the supporters of the old UP did not identify with it. It became clear that, when the NRP was formed, it lost the major asset of the UP - its name.

Many supporters of the old UP felt themselves free to join other parties. In last year's election it became clear that many of them had gone over to the National Party.

One thing that hastened this process was the NRP's stand in the 1983 referendum on the new constitutional system when it fought against a "yes" vote on the side of the National Party.

After the party had identified itself so closely with the NP it became easier for many of its members to become Nationalists.

Now that the party is officially dead, other political parties from all sides are wooing its supporters.

Mr Bill Sutton, the last NRP leader, has suggested that members of the party should consider Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Party as an alternative political home.

The National Party is claiming that most of the NRP's supporters are coming to it and the Progressive Federal Party is also hoping to draw some of them.
PFP will write its own rules, says Eglin

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — The Progressive Federal Party refused to be restricted by the "apartheid rules" prescribed by the Government and would operate in areas where the National Party did not control, PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin said in Durban last night.

Addressing about 200 people at the first PFP meeting with "non-white" members of its new parliamentary caucus, Mr Eglin said that in the important informal areas which concerned most people, the PFP was "going to write their own rules". It was only in the formal areas of the tricameral Parliament that they were bound by racist provisions.

Sharing the platform with Mr Eglin were former Progressive Reform Party members in the Indian House of Delegates, Mr Pat Poovalingam and Mr Mahnoud Rajab, who joined the PFP this week giving the party a foothold in the tricameral system, and author Dr Alan Paton.

WHOLEHEARTED

Dr Pajon said he was breaking a 20-year-old "tradition" by speaking at a partisan political gathering. He had not done so since his Liberal Party was disbanded in the '60s.

"I am here because I wholeheartedly support this move. There is no room left for white-only opposition parties to the left of the Government."

A minor uproar occurred when the secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, Dr Farouk Meer, asked Mr Eglin how the PFP could align themselves with politicians from the "totally discredited" House of Democrats.

Mr Eglin replied that he knew both Mr Poovalingam and Mr Rajab as "true South Africans".
Former AWB secretary on BB executive

A Pretoria city councillor and former general secretary of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbevordering, Mr Piet Rudolph, was elected to the executive committee of the right-wing Boerestaat Beweging (BB) at a meeting held recently.

The leadership of Mr Robert van Tonder was also confirmed at the BB meeting. Recent reports said Mr van Tonder was no longer the leader. However, a statement issued by the BB said Mr van Tonder's leadership was undisputed.

Mr van Tonder was a founder member of the Blanke Volkstaat Party.
Von Schirnding cautions SA on America-bashing

By Frank Jesus

Telling the world to "do its damndest" as far South Africa is concerned is a dangerous and short-sighted policy, says Mr Kurt von Schirnding, formerly South Africa's ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr von Schirnding referred to the recent address by Mr Les Manley, his successor at the United Nations, when he addressed a lunch meeting of the South African-German Chamber of Trade and Industry in Johannesburg yesterday.

"The present America-bashing is not being very clever and we should not try to play off the US against Russia."

Mr von Schirnding told German business leaders that South Africa could not expect to hide behind American and British vettors forever and said the warning signals were already evident about international sentiment towards this country.

"Italy has changed its stance and voted for sanctions against us and while Germany and Japan have abstained, our planners should take a serious view of recent events," he said.

Welcoming the advances being made in the reform process and the State President's initiative in unshackling the economy, Mr von Schirnding, in his role as Director-General of the South Africa Foundation, said: "Give credit where credit is due in the field of social and political reform."

Referring to the recent clamp on 18 organisations, Mr von Schirnding said this had caused world attitudes to change again.

"Our Achilles heel is the lack of perception of what marketing is all about," he said.

"Certainly, we haven't got many more feet through which to shoot ourselves."

"While the restrictions might have been necessary from a security point of view, foreign relations have been put in jeopardy, "The decision for the restrictions, too, should have been explained to the foreign press and there might well have been greater understanding abroad."
EAST LONDON — A man was removed from the Afrikaanse Weerstands beweging meeting at the Orient Theatre last night after he had shouted that everybody who had come to “see a circus” could leave.

The man, later identified as Mr Gus Goble, was jeered by the crowd of about 600.

The leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, asked Mr Goble to “get out” and he was taken outside by seven men in khaki uniforms and armed with revolvers.

Mr Goble said later he had gone to the meeting to try to break it up. “Creeping nazism should not be allowed to continue in South Africa,” he said.

Mr Terre'Blanche arrived 90 minutes late for the meeting. An organiser, Mr Nic Slabber, said he had been deliberately delayed at Jan Smuts airport to prevent him from speaking in East London.

Mr Terre'Blanche had eventually flown to East London in a four-seater plane. — DDR
Meeting told politicians giving SA away

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — South Africa had the best army and police force in the world, but the politicians were giving the country away bit by bit, the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, said at a meeting here last night.

Mr Terre'Blanche said the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, was giving away power.

"It has taken the white man's intellect and hard work to build up industries like Nicor and Sasol, and now Botha just gives them away."

Mr Terre'Blanche said the whites of South Africa said "the majority of the blacks, yet only got 34 seats out of 270 for themselves."

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, had said that members of the AWB could not be policemen.

"If this is so, then there will be a time when we won't have any policemen."

Mr Terre'Blanche said the AWB would support the Conservative Party's attempt to get into power in the next general election — and that there was no place for moderates in South Africa.

The main aim of the AWB was to bring all white people in South Africa together, regardless of their background.

He said the AWB would fight and outside the political arena; and he was willing "to put a profitable career on the line, that the Nationalist Government would capitulate".

Only about 17 per cent of coloureds and Indians had voted in the elections, while the rest were all shouting for the UDF.

The AWB wanted nothing to do with the ANC.

Mr Terre'Blanche was asked by a member of the audience, what the AWB would do to get rid of the present East London city councillors.

He replied that every election, from school committees to city councils, should be used to "sniff hierdie smurfies".

Mr Terre'Blanche likened the whites of South Africa's "volk" to a ship.

"No matter how good the captain is, if the ship is overloaded then it will sink when the storm comes."

"When I look for the captain of the ship in South Africa, I don't see one, but three captains."

Mr Terre'Blanche said there were 28 million blacks sitting doing nothing for the ship and the whites had to try to save it.

"If you think the blacks could steer the ship so well, then just take a look at the parts of Africa where there are no boere," he said.

The AWB regional secretary, Mr Nic Slabber, told the meeting that the Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, would be invited to attend a meeting in East London on April 11 to discuss the closing of beaches to blacks.

He said a decision was needed on the issue.

"Either the beaches must be opened or they must be closed,"

Mr Slabber said that he would also invite the mayors of East London, Gonubie and Beacon Bay to attend the meeting.
Wednesday, March 30

CP stretches majority in Randfontein

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Corne Mulder of the Conservative Party last night won the Randfontein parliamentary by-election with an increased majority of 371.

He received 8,437 votes against the 4,726 of his National Party opponent, Dr Boy Geldenhuys. The polling percentage was 61.34 per cent.

It was the party’s third victory in a month.

On March 2, the CP won the Schweizer-Reneke and Standerton by-elections. All three seats were won by the CP in last year’s May general election.

The CP majority yesterday was less than both the NP and CP had predicted shortly after the closing of the poll at 9 pm.

The NP had predicted a 4,000 CP majority and the CP a majority in excess of 45,000. The CP won the seat with a majority of 732 in the general election.

In his victory speech before hundreds of jubilant CP supporters, Dr Mulder said the result was an “absolute rejection of the NP and its policy”.

On stage with Dr Mulder, son of the late Dr Connie Mulder, was his mother Mrs Susan Mulder and his brother Piet who won the March poll in Schweizer-Reneke for the CP.

“If my father had been here tonight, he would have been very proud,” an emotional DR Mulder said.

Randfontein proved that the CP has entrenched its stronghold in urban constituencies.”

A disappointed Dr Geldenhuys, who was defeated by Dr Connie Mulder in last year’s general election after he had represented the constituency in Parliament for eight years — said he interpreted yesterday’s low percentage poll as a protest vote against the NP.

He added that the result was an example for other predominantly working class constituencies.

Dr Geldenhuys said although the poll reaffirmed a swing to the right, “the NP had only one strategy to follow and that was to publicise and promote its reformation policy.”

Randfontein CP supporters who predicted a “landslide victory” started celebrating early with boere orks and braaivleis. Hundreds of supporters gathered at the main polling booth in anticipation of a favourable result.

Hepatitis kills 600 in China

PEKING — More than 600 people have died in a hepatitis epidemic in north-west China.

The virus, which spread because of poor sanitation, had infected 22,000 people since it broke out 16 months ago in Xinjiang province. Chinese health authorities reported that 119,000 of the people infected had recovered.

SAPA-RNS
Apartheid laws changing when no longer work, initiative of apartheid on the ground.

see page 3

The following text was previously extracted:

"... apartheid laws changing when no longer work, initiative of..."
Broeder talks foul of law

CAPE TOWN — The secret Broederbond and the National Party have been allowed to hold meetings in government schools without the proper regulations being met.

The Minister of Education and Culture in the House of Assembly, Mr Piet Clase, conceded yesterday that the meetings had not always been handled strictly in accordance with the law.

However, he told Mr Andrew Gerber, Conservative Party MP for Brits, that no action was being taken against the principals of the schools involved. — DDC
PIETERMARITZBURG

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, was stopped by police in Ashdown while on a fact-finding tour through the townships yesterday.

When the party was stopped, a senior officer who was called to the scene told Mr Eglin that he would not be able to continue the visit except under police escort.

Mr Eglin declined and was told to take the shortest route out of Edendale Valley and report to the police station.

The officer received a radio call and the party was allowed to continue the tour provided it did not stop anywhere.

The police liaison officer later said the reason Mr Eglin was not allowed to continue the visit was because a photographer and reporter were among the party.

Mr Eglin said last night he regarded the incident as "a sign of the times."

He said effective police action was called for but half-trained "kitskonstabels" were not the answer. — Sapa
Routed! Nats lose election by a landslide

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE National Party has suffered its biggest defeat so far at the hands of the Conservative Party by losing the Randfontein parliamentary by-election by 3,711 votes.

The CP more than doubled its majority from last year when the late Dr Connie Mulder won the seat. The victor this year was his son, Dr Corné Mulder.

This follows two other by-election defeats at the beginning of the month. While CP leader Dr A P Treurnicht maintained that a rejection of Nationalist reform policies by white voters, Transvaal Nationalist leader Mr F W de Klerk said reform would continue and the party would not be put off by temporary setbacks.

The National Party had been resigned to losing, but the CP majority was bigger than had been expected.

There was a swing of 7 percent away from the National Party. This was larger than the swing in the recent Standerton and Schweizer-Reneke by-elections.

The percentage vote was fairly high for a by-election — 61.34 percent compared to 65.7 percent in last year’s general election.

Dr. Treurnicht said the result was a serious rejection of the National Party’s reform aims. It confirmed the swing from the NP to the CP, and was a signal that whites wanted their own country and government.

The Transvaal Nationalist leader, Mr F W de Klerk, conceded that the result was a disappointment but said the party would not be put off by it.

It was clear there was great deal of uncertainty among white voters and this was being abused by the CP.

TEMPORARY

The National Party would give immediate attention to the factors which led to this, and would spell out policy more clearly. The CP was using emotion and slogans which could not be implemented.

"Temporary setbacks will not let us flinch from our task," Mr de Klerk said.

Election analyst Dr Dirk Laurie said today the results indicated the Conservative Party would take at least 62 parliamentary seats if a general election were to be held now.

This would make it the largest opposition party in the House of Assembly since 1953, he said.

Dr Laurie said the Randfontein result indicated the National Party had lost 17 percent of the votes it polled in the 1987 general election.

JUBILATION: Conservative Party supporters carry a triumphant Dr Corné Mulder.

ONLY IS MORE

IF this was representative, the CP would win 62 seats and possibly five or six more in a new general election, he said.

If it did win 62 seats, it would require only 16 more to win control of the government.

Among the seats Dr Laurie believes could now be lost to the National Party are those of Transvaal NP leader Mr F W de Klerk (Vereeniging: tipped as the likely successor to Mr Botha), and Cabinet Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen (Vanderbijlpark: also tipped as a possible successor).

Dr Laurie did temper his analysis by saying the three recent by-elections might not give the complete picture as they had taken place in CP territory.

FULL RESULT

Dr Corné Mulder (CP): 8,437
Dr B L Goldenhuyse (NP): 4,726
CP majority: 3,711
Percentage vote: 61.34.
1987 RESULT

Dr C P Mulder (CP): 7,999
Dr B L Goldenhuyse (NP): 6,267
CP majority: 1,732
Percentage vote: 65.7

see page 2
MP: loans linked to racism

CAPE TOWN — The fact that almost all loans advanced by the Land Bank went to whites was a comment on the “inherent racism” in South African society, the PFP MP for Port Elizabeth Central, Mr John Malcomess, said yesterday.

He was commenting on a written reply given by the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, that R446 059 520 had been lent to whites according to the latest figures — and only R217 400 for coloureds, and R537 400 for Indians.

No money had been lent to blacks, the minister said.

Mr Malcomess said that in view of the latest amendments to the Land Bank Act passed by the House of Assembly on Tuesday — to lend money to blacks in homelands considered to be no longer part of South Africa — the figures were “beyond belief”.

He said the amount lent was directly in proportion to the amount of power each race group had.

Mr Malcomess said what was even more amazing was that the Land Bank had recently disclosed that it had lent one official 50 per cent of the total it had given to coloured farmers. — DDC
NP branch undecided over election

Daily Dispatch Reporter
QUEENSTOWN - The National Party branch here has not yet decided if it will become involved in the October municipal elections.

This was revealed at a council meeting this week when Mr M. H. "Johnny" Johnson put the question to the chairman of the local NP branch, Mr H. A. "Tokie" Deyzel, during debate on the vacancy on the council following Mr Maurice Shadiack's sudden resignation.

Responding to a press statement by Mr Deyzel denying allegations that the NP was involved, or had assisted Mr Shadiack, in the recent municipal by-election, Mr Johnson asked if the party would involve itself in the October election.

Mr Deyzel replied that the matter had not been raised at the executive meeting of the party's district council.

Dr Teunis Schlebusch objected as he said Mr Johnson was questioning Mr Deyzel on the use of NP placards for Mr Shadiack's posters during the by-election campaign.

Dr Schlebusch said the matter was not on the agenda and could therefore not be discussed.

"Dr Schlebusch is a National Party supporter now but he changes his mind every two weeks so one never knows what he is," Mr Johnson said.

Dr Schlebusch replied that he supported rules of order.

The deputy mayor, Mr Stan Pohlman, who chaired the meeting, ruled Mr Johnson out of order and the meeting continued.
Call to halt AWB in EL

Daily Dispatch Reporter
EAST LONDON — The man who defied the Afrikaanse Weerstands beweging (AWB) here, Mr Gus Goble, says he wants to muster moderate support and stop the AWB from ever holding another meeting in East London.

"This is a form of creeping Nazism which must be stamped out."

"I estimate that 5000 moderates would support me in a passive resistance campaign to abort another meeting.

"We would simply line up outside the venue and prevent party members from entering. Tuesday's meeting should never have been allowed to take place.

"Of the 800 people in the audience, half were obviously there as observers, and a steady stream of about 100 people walked out."

"I was disturbed to see others being stimulated to adopt his views. The AWB is dangerous — it could take over the Conservative Party and exert considerable influence in years to come if it goes unchecked."

"The public's reaction to Terre'Blanche's observations about low pay for policemen was particularly disturbing."

Mr Terre'Blanche's macho image might appeal to younger policemen, but 99 per cent of South Africans appreciate the work they do."

Mr Goble said about 20 people had telephoned him after reading yesterday's newspaper report on his removal from the meeting at the Orient Theatre.

"Many people congratulated me on my stand, and none of the callers were abusive."

Mr Goble was escorted out of the meeting by seven men in khaki uniforms and armed with revolvers after he invited everyone "who had come to see a circus" to leave the meeting with him.
SA designed aero engine — Jane's

China 'invites Armorscor to show'

LONDON — Armorscor has accepted an invitation to exhibit its military hardware in China, Jane's Defence Weekly (JDW) reports in its latest edition.

Officials have revealed that Armorscor has developed an embryo of an engine design for the development of high-speed aircraft. They have also hinted strongly that reports that engineers from Israel's ill-fated Lavi project are working in SA are true.

JDW says an Armorscor official confirmed it had received an invitation to exhibit in Beijing.

The official said SA had accepted, but was told later SA and Israel could exhibit only after the show ended — and then only to the People's Republic Army.

An Armorscor spokesman in Pretoria said he had no comment on the report.

Armorscor is SA's largest exporter of manufactured goods. Despite political constraints it has sold military equipment to 23 countries with a total value approaching $1bn.

Armorscor CEO Johan van Vuuren told JDW Armorscor was trying to identify future defence requirements 15-20 years in advance.

The philosophy was to develop systems with high mobility, rapid effective fire-power and stand-off capability.

"It's clear to me that conventional warfare is going to be the main thing for the future — not the fancy stuff. People are just too scared to use it.

What we need is medium-range rockets, long-distance artillery.

"You need to strike across the border before the international political situation comes down on you too hard," he told JDW.

Van Vuuren predicted SA would display "two or three very exciting new products in the area of high mobility warfare" at the Fida exhibition in Chile in 1990.

SA, he said, aimed to be self-sufficient in weapons manufacture. While it could not compete with the US and USSR on high-speed aircraft, "we will have to do something about it."

While the Fida exhibition is the only place where SA can exhibit its military products without political constraints, Van Vuuren said Armorscor took hotel rooms at other shows to talk to potential customers privately.

Home-loan

HOME loan rates, which slashed in the bond war between banks and building societies, made a sharp about-turn and are edging across the board.

The Allied yesterday announced an increase in its building society for new loans from 13% to 15% from April 1. The Trust Bank increase, from 12.5% to 13.5%, comes into effect tomorrow.

First National and the U Building Society were the first to up their rates and other building societies are expected to follow.

A WB's 'false expectations'

CAPE TOWN — Eugene Terre-Blanche was creating a set of false expectations for his followers and was building up emotion around nebulous dreams which had little relation to the practical circumstances and demands of SA, President PW Botha said in a letter sent recently to the AWB leader.

The letter was written as a reply to the AWB petition handed in at the Union Buildings last month.

The petition called for the establishment of an Afrikaner Christian Democratic Party "Bourestaat", and said the government was engaged in acts of betrayal towards Afrikaners.

Botha said Terre-Blanche would help the Afrikaner and SA much more if he tried to approach the questions of the country in a more responsible manner instead of con-
AWB creates false expectations — PW

CAPE TOWN — Mr Eugene Terre Blanche was creating a set of false expectations for his followers, and building up emotion around nebulous dreams which had little relation to the practical circumstances of South Africa, the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, said in a letter to the AWB leader.

The letter was written as a reply to the AWB petition handed in at the Union Buildings last month, and was released to the media here yesterday "in the interest of a complete record".

The petition called for the establishment of an Afrikaner Christian Republican "Boerestaat", and said the government was engaged in acts of betrayal towards Afrikaners.

Mr Botha said Mr Terre Blanche would help the Afrikaner and South Africa much more if he tried to approach the questions of the country in a more responsible manner instead of conducting his politics in a way that could bring about division.

He said there was enough undeserved hate worldwide towards the Afrikaners who could not afford to become objects of hate and ridicule through their own conduct.

The NP had been re-elected to power last year with a convincing majority and had received a mandate to carry out its programme of principles.

There were thus real problems with Mr Terre Blanche's demand that the government carry out the policy of the AWB.

The organisation had its own political party, the Blanke Volkstaatparty, through which it could seek a mandate for the execution of its policy.

According to Mr Terre Blanche, five members of the AWB were in Parliament under the colours of the Conservative Party.

The AWB, in one of its policy statements, said whites had to be bought. The CP wanted a state for whites.

The Afrikaner Volkswag found itself between a white state and an Afrikaner one, and the Vereeniging Van Oranjewerkers wanted a land for the white Afrikaner nation.

The Boerestaatbeweging wanted a Boerestaat and the Transvaalse Republiek wanted restoration of the Transvaal republic. The AWS wanted the three Boer republics restored.

"Against this background, my question to you is: Who speaks for whom, and what is it that must be brought about?"

"Before he again approached the government, Mr Terre Blanche should look at the basis of his demands, Mr Botha said. — Sapa

Plot to delay leader — claim

Daily Dispatch Reporter

EAST LONDON — The Afrikaner Weerstandsbe- wegung (AWB) claims that Mr Eugene Terre' Blanche was deliberately delayed at Jan Smuts airport in Johannesburg, and because of this had to charter a flight that cost about R300 to speak at a meeting here on Tuesday night.

The regional secretary of the AWB, Mr Nic Slabber, said yesterday that when Mr Terre' Blanche and his party arrived at Jan Smuts airport, they were stopped and their luggage was searched by airport officials.

"One of the people in the group, Mr A. Smith, had a card with the AWB's emblem on it."

"One of the airport officials saw it and that's when they decided to search our luggage."

Mr Slabber said that when the group went to board their plane, they found their seats had been taken.

"They then tried to board a later plane, but this one was delayed for an hour-and-a-half, so Mr Terre' Blanche had to get a four-seater plane and fly down to East London in that," Mr Slabber said.

The vice-president of the local branch of the AWB, Mr Johann du Toit, said that this was the third meeting to be addressed by Mr Terre' Blanche, that the "government had attempted to restrain him from attending".

Mr Du Toit said that Mr Terre' Blanche wanted to arrange another meeting in East London.

"He felt that he didn't have time to get accustomed to problems facing East Londoners."

"He really wanted to speak about the beach problem here, but did not have the time."

The meeting on Tuesday night was attended by over 800 people, who gave Mr Terre' Blanche a standing ovation at the end of his speech.
EAST LONDON. — National Party MP Mr Peet de Pontes confirmed yesterday that he would resign from the legal firm I C Clark. Mr I C Clark said Mr De Pontes was "no longer a member of the firm."

The East London MP said his decision was "not directly connected" to his past association with Vito Roberto Palazzolo, who is in jail in Switzerland after being convicted on drug-smuggling charges.

"I am finding the pressure of work, especially the chairmanship of the standing committee on trade and industry and membership of the commission for co-operation and development, is such that it makes practice relating to day-to-day matters on behalf of clients very difficult," he said.
Standerton was a shock to the NP. Randfontein is a disaster

IN the mucko world of white South African politics, the Conservative Party proved once more this week that no one succeeds better than a winner.

While the Nationalist press agonised over the divided soul of the Afrikaner and the Progressive Federal Party continued its rapid disintegration, the CP scored a landslide by-election victory in Randfontein.

Dr Conra Malherbe increased the majority of his father, Dr Conra Mulder, over the National Party candidate in both contests, Dr Boy Geldenhuys, from 1 332 to 3 711.

The extent of the swing — 9.06 percent to the CP and 7.22 percent away from the National Party — was even larger than the swings in the predominantly rural seats of Schweizer-Reneke and Standerton earlier in the month.

All three results have occurred within a year of the CP's gains in the general election when it achieved official opposition status — and showed its record not only equal but improve on its by-election showings in a general election.

"It is an ill-omen for the National Party," commented political scientist Willem Kleynhans, who pointed out that not only had the NP lost its share of the vote, but that 1 541 fewer voters had supported it than last time.

Randfontein is an urban seat, and the NP's showing there is a danger signal to a number of Nat MP's in more rural blue-collar and lower middle-class constituencies on the East and West Rand, in Pretoria and in the Vaal Triangle.

Not least of these is Vereeniging, the seat of FW de Klerk, Transvaal party leader and the reputed heir apparent to President PW Botha.

To lose his seat by only needs a six percent swing away from the NP — thirty percent less than in Randfontein, in a neighbourhood with a very similar socio-economic profile.

The number of ministers and deputy ministers who stand to lose their seats if an election were held now must be a cause of great consternation for the ruling party.

It would require a swing of less than one percent to dislodge Leon Wessels, the deputy minister of law and order, in Krugersdorp. Less than three percent is all the CP needs to get rid of Pietie du Plessis, the minister of agriculture, in Lydenburg, and Dantwyna, the minister of economic affairs and technology, in Wonderboom.

Apart from De Klerk, a six percent swing would dispose of Sam de Beer, the deputy minister of education, in Germiston.

**After the Randfontein by-election, many a minister must be thinking long and hard about his own prospects in the next election.**

Including party clique-favoritism: WERNER KRIG \* PHILOM VYKERK reports

Vereeniging's neighboring blue-collar constituency of Vanderbijlpark is now also extremely marginal. It would take a 10 percent swing — one percent more than UP achieved in Randfontein — to oust Dr Gerhard Viljoen, the minister of education and development aid.

The minimal coverage given to the by-election in the NP press (compared to coverage of the Randfontein and Schweizer-Reneke campaigns) and the difficulty in recruiting party helpers is a sign that the NP is starting to write off some seats as unwinnable.

This was further emphasised this week by the reprise granted to the

**Double reshuffle in the white house**

**BY CARMEL HICKARD, DURBAN**

break his 20-year-old rule, because he wanted to show how wholeheartedly and successfully he approved the move by the former PRP members of parliament to disbanding and joining the PFP and making that party "truly non-racial".

Commenting on their move, Rajab said his former party had similar objectives to the PFP. They had decided to disband as it was thought the "progressive black" would be better served through united opposition in all three chambers.

His colleagues from the PRP, Poovalingham and Mahmood said the PFP would now be seen to be a party of parliamentarians, its policy of non-racialism.

The other dissociations — that of the NNP last week-end marked the end of a long period of decline in party fortunes, and clear the way for its members to move to a new political home.

The National Party and the Independent Party have been actively lobbying for the support of NNP voters and their sole MP, Ralph Hardingham.

At the last NNP congress in Scottburgh last Saturday, the former leader of the party, Bill Souto, urged that members join the Independent Party, and not move to the NP, whom he said, were responsible for the problems of the country.
PW turns sights on Terre'Blanche

Political Staff

PRESIDENT P W Botha, having challenged the churches to take him to court, turned his sights on the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging yesterday and said its leader would do more good for South Africa by being more responsible.

Mr Botha was replying to the militant organisation's petition to the government on Majuba Day demanding the return of Boer land and rejecting the government's policy as little else but treason.

In a letter to the AWB leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, Mr Botha said the government had received petitions from a variety of people. It was however the National Party that had been elected last year with an overwhelming majority to carry out its policies.

Mr Terre'Blanche's problem was that he wanted the government to carry out AWB policy.

The AWB had its own political party, the Volkstaatparty, through which it could seek a mandate from the electorate.

There were also five members of the AWB sitting in Parliament under the Conservative Party banner.

"You are creating a set of false expectations among your supporters and are building up emotions around misty dreams which have little connection with the practical situations and demands of South Africa," Mr Botha told Mr Terre'Blanche.

Mr Botha said there was enough undeserved hate against the Afrikaners worldwide without Afrikaners, through their own doing, turning themselves into an object of hate and ridicule.

● Mr Terre'Blanche told 700 to 800 people in a packed Pretoria town hall last night that the government was moderate and cowardly.

● AWB 'not nazis' — Page 3
AWB not racists, leader says.