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SEPT.
Conservatives will vote against Bill

Mixed rolls ‘prelude to full integration’

The logical consequence of the introduction of mixed voters' rolls and non-racial management bodies for free settlement areas was total integration of schools up to the highest level of government, Dr Willie Snyman (CP Pietersburg) said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

He said in second-reading debate on the Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Bill that the CP would oppose the Bill as it affected the very root of the sovereignty and community life of "our people".

It was a sword hanging over the head of every white residential area.

Every such area faced the threat of being thrown open to all races and its residents of being included on a mixed voters' roll, being subjected to the authority of a mixed joint committee.

What was being encountered here in microcosm was the principle of power-sharing in its naked reality, he said.

All race groups in free settlement areas would compete for control of the processes of government, as happened at central government level — a fact illustrated by last week's events in Parliament.

The overriding question was who was going to govern.

This situation could work only if other groups were ready to accept the authority of one group — in Parliament this group was the NP — and then reach consensus.

If this did not occur, there was a breakdown.

No self-respecting population group would allow itself to be forced into situations that it found unacceptable.

That was the basic drawback of the Constitution and this fact was now breaking out like measles.

Dr Snyman said education was unavoidably part of the problem surrounding free settlement areas. There was no way establishment of these areas could not lead to integration of schools.

If there was a majority of coloured children in such an area and there was an under-used white school there, did anyone think for a moment that the majority of children would be bused out to another school in another area?

The establishment of mixed or grey areas was anything but an orderly process and he foresaw great disorder surrounding the Bill.

The trilogy of Group Areas Bills, of which this was one, would supply the soap that would make the NP slip downhill faster, Dr Snyman said.

The importance of the Bill could not be over-emphasised.

"We will ask voters on October 26 to take a stand on this. If they vote for the NP they are voting for the establishment of the first mixed voters' rolls in South African politics and for the logical consequences of that move," — Sapa.
Constitutional crisis deepens, system jams

Political Staff

GOVERNMENT has effectively suspended the workings of the triameral system placing the country into a deepening constitutional crisis that sees no resolution during the current short session of Parliament.

This is how constitutional experts read the latest scramblings by the NP-dominated House of Assembly to manipulate the Parliamentary Standing Rules and Orders in such a fashion as to handle issues of a General Affairs nature according to procedures established for Own Affairs in order to bulldoze the trilogy of Group Areas legislation onto the statute books.

These latest manipulations have enabled Government to avoid having to submit any amendments to the proposed legislation to the Joint Parliamentary Standing Committee.

Having passed through this House, the President can then request the other two Houses to deal with the Bills. Should they decline to do so within a stipulated 14 days the President can then refer them to the NP-dominated President's Council (PC).

This process, initiated by Mr F W de Klerk, Leader of the House of Assembly and the NP's Transvaal leader, has opened up a legislative can of worms that threatens to demolish Government's attempts to build up a facade of consensus politics through the triameral system, contends Mr Nic Olivier, the PFF's constitutional specialist.

The precedent set within the House of Assembly as an instrument of expediency could now well be used by the other two Houses for their own political ends - potentially reducing the entire system to a chaotic state.

The House of Representatives has suspended its parliamentary activities until next year, conceding to sit in on the joint session scheduled tomorrow to debate the Constitution Second Amendment Bill, designed to bring a black person into the Cabinet and expand parliamentary representation in the three Houses.

The Indian House of Delegates has been operating on an ad hoc basis.

The House of Assembly finally passed the last in the trilogy of Group Areas Bills yesterday. This was the Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas Bill, concerned with the voting rights of people in mixed residential areas.

The scene is thus set to test whether the other two houses will stand firm in their rejection of the three Bills - in which case President Botha will be forced to send them to the PC.
Where to draw the line on municipal elections

I respect the right of the Church leaders to call on all Christians to refrain from voting in the municipal elections. I have the highest regard and respect for all the signatories to the statement. Nevertheless, I take a different view and feel compelled to say so.

I understand and share all the reservations expressed by the leaders regarding the restrictions placed on these elections for structures based on racial and ethnic discrimination. However, I join issue with them on their inability to participate in them.

The question of participation in the establishment is not easily resolved.

Everyone participates, whether they like it or not. They pay taxes, they accept passports and object when they are withheld. They pay TV licences.

The problem is not whether or not to participate but rather where to draw the line.

I am disturbed that the Church leaders have chosen to draw the line, or at least one line, at the municipal elections.

Panacea for all

I am not suggesting that participation in these elections will be a panacea for all South Africa's ills – far from it. But those white Christians who refrain from voting by and large will be those who would have voted for the PFP or one of the independents left of the Government.

The end result could well ensure that the NP or the CP will take control of all municipalities, even those where there might have been a chance of keeping them out.

While a PFP municipality will not be able to get the Government out or make any significant difference to the status quo, it would be able to make a great deal more endurable for all those coming under its jurisdiction. Its majority on a Regional Services Council could have wider repercussions, and might even begin to undermine all the carefully created structures of control, if it were supported by representatives of the other communities. It is the grassroots foundation on which the whole edifice is built.

If everyone, or all Christians, simply refrain from voting the door is left wide open for the Government to put the final parts of its jigsaw puzzle in place, and the structure it has designed to retain control and remain in power will be well and truly established.

Newspapers are not permitted to publish the arguments of those who are precluded by law from advocating a boycott of the October local authority elections. Nevertheless, the argument rages in private places. The Star regrets to say that it may be prevented from publishing some of the replies this article provokes. If this should happen, we will inform our readers of the fact.

BY JOYCE HARRIS
A personal viewpoint

Municipal Elections

The boycott is an accepted strategy in the black community and I understand that it is very difficult for them to participate in something in which they have had no say and which has gone out of its way to discriminate against them. I can accept that it might not be possible for them to vote, though I would plead for them to re-examine very carefully all the pros and cons.

But I simply cannot see what purpose a white boycott would serve except to prove to blacks that there are whites who identify with their problems. It is painful to make this colour differentiation, but in the prevailing circumstances it is forced on us. There can therefore be differing strategies for reaching the same goal.

I do not protest to be right, but I do think that the Church leaders have been too inflexible in their call, and that the whole subject is debatable. Perhaps, too, they are confusing strategy with principle.
A dramatic development last night, government backdown down on the controversial Group Areas legislation, agreeing to send all three bills back to the joint standing committee.

The Labour Party (LP) has agreed to back down on its controversial Group Areas legislation, following a series of meetings with government officials.

PM Mr Bonita addressed the National Assembly last night, announcing that the government had agreed to withdraw all three bills and send them back to the joint standing committee for reconsideration.

The LP walked out of the House of Representatives last week in protest against government moves to introduce new legislation to give the government more power over local government.

The move comes after weeks of negotiations between government and the opposition, with the LP demanding that the legislation be withdrawn and the joint standing committee be reconstituted.

In addition to the three Group Areas Bills, the government has also agreed to withdraw the National Building Control Amendment Bill and the Local Government Amendments Bill.

The Group Areas Bills withdrawn by the government will be the subject of a joint sitting of all three Houses. The LP is not expected to participate in today's joint sitting, and it remains to be seen whether the bill will be reintroduced in a revised form.

While the LP's acceptance that it would meet the House of Representatives to debate the five bills this afternoon does not mean its support for the legislation, it is likely to indicate that Parliament will continue to consider the proposals.
Caucuses debate Nat-LP 'deal'

Turmoil as Govt retreats on Bills

By David Braun, Political Correspondent
Cape Town

Parliamentary politics were in turmoil today following the Government's capitulation over controversial legislation it had tried to ram through Parliament.

Political parties were holding urgent caucus meetings early today to discuss the implications of last night's agreement between the National Party and the Labour Party on the processing of various draft laws and the future functioning of Parliament.

The Conservative Party is angry at the deal and is now threatening to boycott proceedings, while Indian parties are annoyed they were not party to the negotiations which led to the agreement.

In terms of the agreement the Government is to withdraw five Bills the Assembly processed in terms of rules it unilaterally amended last week to facilitate their passage through Parliament.

The Government amended rules to treat general affairs Bills as own affairs Bills to get them through, prompting the NNK and the National Democratic Movement to boycott further debate on the Bills.

The Bills are the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill, the Free Settlement Areas Bill, Local Government Affairs in Free Settlement Areas Bill, the Group Areas Amendment Bill and the Saints Bill.

They are to be reintroduced, with amendments for consideration by joint-committees and will be debated and disposed of at a joint sitting of the three Houses of Parliament at a new specially sitting between September 25 and 20.

The normal rules will now apply to the processing of the Bills.

In return, the Labour Party has agreed to dispose of other Bills in the afternoon.

The LP will not necessarily endorse the Bills.

Labour leader the Reverend Allan Hendrickse said today there had so far been no discussion on the amendments to the group affairs Bills.

Conservative Party leader Dr Andrew Treurnicht said: "The Government seems to be playing a cat and mouse game with the CP..."

"The Labour Party is leading the Government about by the nose and the Government has clearly capitulated!"

Several CP MPs said the party would almost certainly boycott the short sitting at the end of the month.

Parliamentary leader of the NNK Mr Colin Eglin said: "The fact is the group areas issue has gone over a barrel. As long as it is in that situation it will stifle us on all other political issues another"

NDM leader Mr Wynand Moni said the fact the Government had backed down demonstrated the power of protest within the system.

Joubert Park tenants not evicted yet

By Sally Sealy

At least 50 people, threatened with eviction yesterday, were able to spend the night in their homes after inconclusive talks between the head lessees of five Joubert Park buildings and the tenants.

The tenants of Argyle Court, Claremont Court, Protea Mansions, Margate Court and Barrington Towers have refused to pay a R6 increase. The increases, they say, is in breach of an agreement made by Dave Malan, head lessee of the five buildings and the tenant committee.

Lawyers for the tenants said last night they did not think the evictions would take place immediately because the tenants had not yet been served with
TerreBlanche says Afrikaner comes first

Vereeniging Bureau

Once the Afrikaner volk came into power again members of non-white race groups would no longer be accommodated and subsidised “to continue breeding babies at the price of a papaw”, so they should start thinking about establishing their own national states, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche said last night.

The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging (AWB) told a capacity audience in the Vereeniging Town Hall that if the Afrikaner wanted a volk state they would need every available rand for themselves in an attempt to restore the country’s shattered economy.

“We won’t have money left to buy the happiness of other race groups and if they want to continue living in our territory they will have to do so as guests with work permits.”
Call to report 'boycott organizers' to SADF

PRETORIA. — Boycott plans against the October 26 municipal elections should be reported to the security forces, the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Danie Bough, has said.

He made the call to councillors and candidates during a visit to Atteridgeville township outside Pretoria.

A provincial spokesman said it was found last week that street committees were organizing an election boycott.

"The Administrator said residents should be asked to help get boycott organizers' names, so we could inform the security forces," the spokesman said.

"The identity of people naming boycott organizers will not be made known." — Sapa
A former architect of government economic policy, Professor Sampie Terreblanche, declared yesterday that as long as the Nationalist government remained in power, "galloping poverty" was a very real danger.

Professor Terreblanche, an economist at the University of Stellenbosch, was a member of the government's economic advisory board for six years and a confidant of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, for almost 15 years.

Speaking at the Independent Party's national congress, where he received a standing ovation, Professor Terreblanche said: "As long as this government remains in power, creeping poverty will continue. "Indeed, the danger is rather that the situation will degenerate into galloping poverty."

Professor Terreblanche told delegates that as long as the NP remained the government, South Africans would in all probability never again see a rise in the real per capita income.

The only way this could come about, he submitted, was in the case of a "foreign windfall", such as the rise of the gold price to $1,000.

The reason why "creeping poverty" was continuing was because the government had never committed itself to real reform.
‘Ou Sappe’ and ‘Yuppies’
Lock horns on nationalism

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

STELLENBOSCH. — The “Ou Sappe” and “Yuppies” factions in the Independent Party locked horns yesterday during a fiery debate on Afrikaner Nationalism and the implications of an Afrikaner Boerestaat.

The resolution which sparked the lively clash between the old and younger generations at the IP’s first national congress, originally endorsed the right of “white” to self-determination, particularly “the right of Afrikaner nationalism to self-determination on a geographic basis.”

Some of the younger delegates, who eventually defiantly bunched together at the back of the hall to emphasize their solidarity, said the resolution “smacked of racism.”

They wanted to know why preservation of Afrikaner Nationalism — described by one as the “worst example of nationalism” — should be singled out and “placed on a pedestal.”

One angry young delegate called for the resolution to be scrapped, saying: “If Dr Treurnicht reads tomorrow that we have voted for a Boerestaat, then we (the IP) are really in trouble.”

Another argued that the resolution implied division and could lead to similar resolutions calling for special protection for other ethnic groups like Zulus.

However, other delegates, including IP co-chairman Mr Janine Momberg, countered that there was a great difference between Afrikaner nationalism and the National Party.

One elderly delegate dismissed the youth wing of the party as inexperienced and angrily demanded that they apologize for their intemperate language.

IP leader Dr Denis Worrall, who was called on in a bid to defuse the conflict, submitted that Afrikaner Nationalism was the “most advanced form of nationalism in South Africa” and that this reality needed to be taken into account.

He argued that there were certain strands of Afrikaner Nationalism devoid of a racist streak and that it was important that leaders like Professor Carl Bohsohn of the Afrikaner Volksweg be allowed to present their proposals at a negotiating table.

The stand-off was eventually resolved after a tea break during which Mr Momberg thrashed out a compromise resolution between the clashing factions.

The resolution, accepted by congress, eventually read: “Congress accepts the general principle that all language and cultural groups should have the right to negotiate its own self-determination.”

Constitutional ‘expert’ commissioned

STELLENBOSCH. — The IP has commissioned a leading South African constitutional expert to “draw together all the major constitutional choices before the country.”

Dr Worrall said people and political parties in South Africa committed to peaceful change could no longer wait for the government to act.

“It is for others to seize the initiative.”

Dr Worrall said the constitutional expert — not identified in remarks prepared for delivery — had been commissioned on a number of assumptions, among them:

- The tricameral parliament, which, was never more than a transitional system between white rule and a non-racial form of government including all South Africans, was in a “terminal crisis”;
- Most South Africans, as represented by organizations within the creative opposition, shared the same basic hopes and values for the future of SA. — Sapa
Parliament’s big bill for taxpayer

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

OUTRAGED opposition parties yesterday described the latest two-week session of Parliament as "a monstrous waste of money", which set the taxpayer back at least R3 million.

This follows a government decision effectively to nullify the outcome of much parliamentary work during the past fortnight and reconvene later this month to consider once again bills that had already been passed by the House of Assembly.

However, the tab for the session could well have been four times higher, had most departments not been operating on skeleton staffs.

Experts estimate that it costs about R1 million a day to keep the three Houses of Parliament and support staff functioning under normal circumstances.

But with just key personnel attending Parliament during the short session, experts estimated yesterday that costs could have been kept down to about R250,000 a day.

Additional travel costs during the period would add another R25,000 to the overall bill.

Commenting on the government’s decision to withdraw the trilogy of controversial Group Areas bills and return them to joint parliamentary committees, PFP spokesman on finance Mr Rupert Lorimer said: “This whole thing is a monstrous waste of money, due to the gross inefficiency on the part of the government, which insisted on going ahead with the session when it was quite apparent that no consensus on the measures was possible in the first place.”

The leader of the CP, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said the repeated convening of Parliament — already three times so far this year — was costing the taxpayer “many thousands of rands”.

NP ‘sold out’ to Labour Party—CP

Political Staff
THE National Party yesterday suffered a barrage of taunts from the Conservative Party in the wake of Thursday night’s “agreement” with the Labour Party during the debate on a government motion that Parliament resume in three weeks’ time, for a joint sitting on the group areas bills.

The motion was eventually passed, and Parliament will meet for a third session on September 25.

Yesterday morning’s joint sitting was devoted entirely to tributes to the retiring secretary of Parliament, Mr Attie de Villiers.

There was no mention of the Constitution Second Amendment Bill on the Order Paper and the Bill, providing for the appointment by the State President of a black to the cabinet and for the creation of extra seats, has apparently been dropped for the time being.

When it reconsiders, Parliament will debate the group areas trilogy of bills, plus the Slums Bill and Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill, which will come before the joint standing committees in the previous week.

The Labour Party is expected to reject all five bills, and they will then be referred to the President’s Council for a decision.

Effectively, this means that they will be on the Statute Book before the municipal elections on October 26.

During the debate in the House of Assembly yesterday, the CP contended that the NP had sold out to the Labour Party, while the government maintained that Thursday’s agreement was a triumph for consensus politics.

The CP’s Chief Whip, Mr Frank le Roux, said the government had "lost" to the Labour Party and that the Rev Allan Hendrickse was now ruling the country.

He said Mr F W de Klerk had suspended the rules of Parliament to get the group areas legislation through but then “Baas Hendrickse spoke” — he was ordered to withdraw the word “Baas”.

Mr Casper Uys (CP Barberton) said that power was "now in the brown skin" predicting that the voters would take their revenge on the government on October 26.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Hennis, said the National Party had not lost. The fact was that the Constitution had won.
Independent Party — home for the young

by TOS WENTZEL

The Independent Party went a step further this week with an enthusiastic congress in Stellenbosch, a follow-up to its first launch meeting in Somerset West a few months ago.

Within the next few weeks it is to spread its efforts throughout the country with a series of workshops and meetings at which further details of policy will be worked out.

Many gaps in this policy, especially in the economic one, still remain.

Meanwhile the party has committed itself to a free-market, democratic and non-racial system.

At the congress it was stressed throughout that the party intended operating on a non-racial basis and a smattering of delegates of colour attended.

One feature of the congress was a strong attendance and participation by young people, on one occasion to the irritation of one of the older delegates.

Among the young ones was a prominent former youth leader of the National Party at Stellenbosch.

Several university delegations attended.

Another feature was the easy mix of Afrikansans and English in both the delegates and in the use of both languages.

This was reminiscent of congresses of the old United Party and one of the other features was in fact the strong presence of former UP and New Republic Party supporters.

They clearly form a substantial part of the new party. At the congress there were three former UP and NRP MPs and many more other former office bearers.

While there were former Nationalists, notably Mr Janie Momberg, one of the party’s co-chairmen, this did not appear to be such a strong presence at this stage.

The IP will in future set its sights more on these people as Dr Denis Worrall, formally elected leader at the congress, said it was not only going for Opposition voters.

He was confident that it could draw unhappy Nationalist supporters.

There were sparkling performances by Dr Worrall, clearly the political hero of his followers, at the opening public meeting of the congress and in the debates later.

There were open discussions on contentious issues such as whether any groups should have the right of self-determination on a geographical basis and on security issues.

Mr Momberg remarked that these open expressions of differences in public was a refreshing change from National Party congresses.

The congress had a nearly “born again” enthusiasm about it, especially when Dr Worrall said that the time of Nationalist domination was ending and that it was the start of a new era.

The party has launched what is regards as a bold new initiative to identify all constitutional options open in negotiations on a new system.

Its leadership insists that all possibilities must be on the negotiation table.

It maintains that the Government has led the initiative and that the debate on constitutional change must be stimulated in other ways.

What it will do with all options after they have been formulated if the government does not cooperate in some is another matter.

The IP is also forging close links with Inkatha. For this purpose it adopted Inkatha’s “statement of belief” as part of its efforts to create a new non-racial power base.

After the congress euphoria the IP supporters now have to continue to try and spread their message outside.

Enthusiasm and idealism alone are clearly not enough.

Mr Momberg told the delegates that the only way now was to “get out and knock on doors”.

Dr Worrall said that the two biggest problems the country faced were black distrust and white insecurity.

He was optimistic about the development of chances for an alliance of the “creative opposition” growing.
CP fields scores of candidates in Cape

by MICHAEL MORRIS
Weekend Argus Reporter

THE Conservative Party is mounting an onslaught on the Cape, fielding scores of candidates in local election battles from Cape Town to East London and in most platteland constituencies.

Bruising contests are expected as racial issues are thrust to the fore. The CP has given notice that its chief concern is the Group Areas Act.

Four candidates are running for Cape Town City Council in two central city wards, including Mayor Mr Peter Moller's Ward 4.

As nominations for white, coloured and Indian council candidates closed yesterday, the scale of the CP effort became evident.

Grey areas

The party's Cape chairman, Mr Jan Hoorn, said: "We are mounting a challenge throughout the province. We have candidates in Cape Town, Bellville, Parow, Port Elizabeth, East London and most of the platteland constituencies.

"In the cities the Group Areas Act and the possible creation of grey areas are of utmost importance. We will fight these.

"I believe we will get good support. There will be a swing towards our party now that President Botha has given in to the Rev Allan Hendrickse on this issue."

He added: "It is very strange the National Party has not put up candidates. They made such a fuss about putting up candidates and political decision-making and now they are nowhere to be seen."

"It must mean they are quite satisfied that the City of Cape Town is dominated by the PPP."

The four CP candidates in Cape Town are Mrs Aletta la Grange and Mrs Lente Roux, who are standing in Ward 4 against Mr Peter Muller and attorney Mr Norman Osburn, and Mr Johannes Jacobs and Mr Theunis la Grange in Ward 5 against Mr Louis Kreiner and Mr Llewellyn van Wyk.

However, Cape Town City Council's liberalism is widely believed to be unthreatened. Prominent liberals are among the 12 councillors in six wards who have not been opposed.

The PPP said in a statement yesterday that the National Party's "much-vaunted challenge (in the city) has collapsed."

"Not only have the National Party not entered the hustings in party colours as they threatened to do, but more importantly they have fewer unoffi-
cial candidates than ever before."

The statement added: "The number and nature of unopposed candidates, taken together with the likely outcome of many contests, ensures that Cape Town will continue to be governed by those historic values that have made the city a bastion of sound human relationships."

Tough campaigns are expected in several city wards.

There are six candidates each in two wards: Ward 10 (Woodstock and Observatory) and Ward 13 (Athlone, Crawford and Rondebosch East) and the Group Areas Act may rear its head here, too.

Altogether, 45 councillors and nominated candidates will be canvassing votes in 11 wards on October 26 and, in most cases, local issues are likely to dominate.

Helping to shake up this election has been the resignation of six councillors in five wards, some of them long-standing city governors.

They are Mr David Bloomberg, Mrs Esmé Chait, Mr Kosie van Zyl, Mr Peter Parkin, Mr Jan van Eck MP and Mr Emil Riese.

97 nominations

Unopposed councillors are Mr Chris Joubert and Mr Jack Frost (Ward 1), Dr John Sonnenberg and Mr Joe Rabino-

witz (Ward 2), Mr Sol Kreiner and Mr Ken Penkin (Ward 6), Mrs Bronnie Harding and Mr Gordon Oliver (Ward 12), Mrs Eis Stott and Mrs Joan Kantey (Ward 14) and Mr Dick Friedlander and Mr Olve Koeppen (Ward 15).

Nominations and unopposed elections will be confirmed only on September 10.

Cape Town's seven management committees have produced a record number of candidates: 97 nominations to fill 33 seats.

Elections in coloured, Indian and black areas will also take place on October 26.
POLITICAL parties to the left of Government who participate in the October municipal elections are fighting a silent but hectic battle for active support among extra-parliamentary groups.

Because boycotts of the October 26 election have been declared illegal, organisations such as the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac), the National Union of SA Students (Nsusas) and the restricted United Democratic Front (UDF), cannot openly call for a boycott.

The Progressive Federal Party seems concerned about a poll stayaway similar to that in last year’s general election, by students in particular.

"PFP MP for Johannesburg North Mr Peter Soul told the Saturday Star informally that he had been held with student leaders about the forthcoming election.

"There is no doubt the stayaway factor in last year’s election has adversely affected us. As a result we lost in Hillbrow and Etonville. In my own constituency students and even people associated with students did not vote.

"We don’t deny people their right not to vote, but we doubt the wisdom of it," Mr Soul said.

He said indications were that student leaders were reconsidering this approach.

Jodac and Nusas were reluctant to reveal their strategies for the nationwide elections.

The Five Freedoms Forum (FFF), an umbrella organisation embodying both the Progressive Federal Party and organisations such as Jodac, had already declared its intention of canvassing for candidates subscribing to its manifesto.

PFP publicity secretary Mr Gael Neke said the organisation supported candidates on condition they campaigned for the total abolition of the Group Areas Act, the desegregation of amenities and the proper use of money to create equal facilities.

No confirmation had yet been received of candidates who would openly endorse these principles. The FFP "is in touch with," Mr Tony Leon, PFP leader in the Johannesburg City Council.

Although the latest proposals to group areas legislation empowered the responsible minister with the final decision-making right over evictions in terms of the stringent proposals, Mr Neke said a progressive council "will still have the initial say" and could contribute to the racial desegregation of public amenities.

She stressed the FFF had a "good understanding" of the viewpoint of other democratic organisations that black local authorities in particular were "Government puppets".

However, she said white progressive councillors "have a little more clout" and were not regarded as puppets in the white community.

Jodac spokesman Mr Wilhelm Liebenberg said the local government elections were for "structures which enjoy no credibility in the black community as they have no power to change apartheid laws".

Admitting that conditions in the white community were different, Mr Liebenberg said Jodac did not call for a boycott of the white elections but did not call for people to vote either.

"We call on all whites to join in anti-apartheid alliances in order to build a united opposition to the Nationalists and their allies."

While Nusas at this stage declined to comment, another youth organisation which has links with Inkatha’s Youth Brigade — Youth for South Africa — yesterday called for participation in the elections.

National chairman Mr Marthinus van Schalkwyk said moderates, particularly young people, should not underestimate the importance of the local government elections.

They were "an effort to democratisation" which could form a basis for "a process which inevitably has to follow on provincial and central government level," Mr van Schalkwyk said.
SACC fears for files in Khotso House

Workers barred from unsafe building

By KERRY CULLINAN

THE SA Council of Churches is concerned about the safety of files and documents contained in its head office that was wrecked by an explosion earlier this week.

This follows the refusal by police and Johannesburg city engineers to allow SACC officials into Khotso House, the headquarters for the SACC and offices of various other organisations, to ascertain the extent of the damage.

SACC life president Peter Storey, general secretary Frank Chikane and administrative secretary Francois Blom were told by city engineers that the building was unsafe, but were given the assurance that they could send in a delegation as soon as it was safe. Addressing a Press conference after being refused permission to enter the building, Chikane said that the SACC was "shocked but not completely surprised by the callous attack on Khotso House".

Chikane added that although "the darkest forces of evil are arranging themselves against the forces of God", the SACC was determined to continue telling the truth.

He likened the blast - possibly caused by a car bomb - which devastated the six storey building, to two similar blasts last year which severely damaged Cosatu House in Johannes burg and Community House in Cape Town.

Storey - who called the bombing a bestial act - said that those responsible had obviously wanted to immobilise the SACC.

He added his own church, the Central Methodist Church, had received a bomb threat a few hours after the Khotso House blast.

Meanwhile, Chikane added that member churches of the SACC had already offered the council alternative offices to ensure that its work continued.

Aside from the SACC, Khotso House also houses various other church and cultural organisations and a trade union.
Free State Nats seek to steal march on CP

BLOEMFONTEIN — The second of this year’s National Party provincial congresses, the Free State conference, is to focus on apartheid in residential areas, schools and other facilities.

The congress starts in Bloemfontein today with a public session tomorrow and Wednesday. President Botha is scheduled to close the gathering at midday on Wednesday.

The conference takes place against the backdrop of municipal elections next month.

The Conservative Party, which, with the Herstigte Na-

sionale Party, won 40 percent of the popular white vote in the Free State in last year’s parliamentary elections, has targeted the province for a complete take-over at local government level.

It should come as no surprise that the Free State Nats have placed such emphasis on the retention of segregation at almost every level of life.

A resolution proposed by two of the party’s local executive committees seeks to confirm the NP’s policy of

- Own residential areas.
- Own schools.
- Own community life.
- Own public amenities for each population group within the context of communities and in the light of the multi-cultural and multi-ethnic nature of the country.

A resolution proposed by three constituencies calls on the Government to spell out its new political initiatives on reform.

One constituency calls on the Government to proceed with reform purposefully.

A glance at the remainder of the congress agenda reveals other problems of concern to the Free State politicians.

The congress wants a progress report on regional services councils in the province.

It wants to discuss methods of collecting rents in black townships to eliminate arrears.

It wants tollgates on all the Free State’s main roads to ensure users from other provinces contribute towards the upkeep of the province’s thoroughfares.

Another is concerned at the role of heavy vehicles in road accidents and it wants to discuss this as well as what traffic police can do to promote road safety in the province.

A constituency is calling for steps to be taken to restore and protect the the image of authority of the SAP, while another wants SABC-TV to use more appropriate pictures of Cabinet Ministers when statements of sympathy with victims of disasters are broadcast.

One constituency wants the standard of farm schools to be raised to Std 6 to keep black children on the farms for longer periods.

Another wants to discuss the gap in remuneration between town and farm labourers.

Only once does the congress appear to take a look beyond the country’s borders — a resolution calls on the conference to discuss the role of the Soviet Union in southern Africa.
sensible goals
the Nats set
It's worse when

KEN OWEN

88-89

THE NATIONAL PARTY
"Unhappy and surprised" - the Archbishop's reaction to the Mayor's response

The Archbishop said he was "unhappy and surprised" by the Mayor's response to his call for a quieter and more respectful public response to the issue of the civic ceremony for the Archbishop's enthronement.

The Archbishop had previously expressed his concern about the level of public and media reaction to the event, and had called for a more dignified and respectful approach.

However, the Mayor's response was seen by many as a lack of respect and a disregard for the Archbishop's concerns.

The Archbishop went on to say that he had never before seen such a reaction to a civic ceremony, and that he was "unhappy and surprised" by the Mayor's response.

He continued: "I was not aware that the Mayor's response was so negative, and I am not sure what I can say about the situation."

The Archbishop's reaction was met with widespread support, with many calling for a more respectful approach to public events and the dignified treatment of civic ceremonies.

The Mayor's response was widely criticized, with many calling for a more respectful and dignified approach to public events.

The Archbishop ended his statement by saying: "I am not sure what I can say about the situation, but I am sure that the Mayor's response was not in line with the dignified treatment of civic ceremonies."
THE emergency regulations hung like a sword of Damocles over the Natal synod of the Anglican Church in Maritzburg at the weekend when the delegates abandoned a debate on the October 26 elections:

Also abandoned, on Saturday, was a motion concerning sanctions and disinvestment. On this issue, the delegates also took into consideration the danger to which churchmen would be exposed in the deeply divided black community whatever stand was taken.

The motion on the elections was introduced by Canon Rubin Phillip of St. Aidan's Parish, Durban, and it spoke of "a need to consider very carefully the consequences of voting in the October elections."

The preamble referred to "the continued repressive state of emergency, the continued detention of political prisoners, the continued detention without trial, continued media and information censorship, and the effective banning of popular, democratic, non-violent organisations and leaders, including church leaders."

**Proposed**

The motion proposed that Bishop Michael Nuttall, Bishop of Natal, be asked to issue a pastoral letter on the October elections, setting out the issues involved, and taking into account the response to them by church leaders at a meeting in June.
Govt waits for Tutu report

Political Correspondent

THE cabinet met yesterday but it is not yet known if the call on Sunday by Archbishop Desmond Tutu regarding the October municipal elections was discussed.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, said his department was still waiting for a full report of Archbishop Tutu's call.

However, it is known that the government is looking into an earlier call by 26 prominent church leaders relating to the elections.

They include: Dr A Boesak, the moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk; the Rt Rev M Buthelezi, president of the SA Council of Churches; the Rt Rev R S Taylor, honorary life president of the SACC; Dr C F B Naude, honorary vice-president of the SACC; the Rev F Chikane, the general secretary of the SACC; the Rev P Makhuba, president of the Baptist Church in Southern Africa; the Rev Dr K Mgojo, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa; Dr S Buti, moderator of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika; the Rev P M Botape, moderator of the Presbyterian Church in Africa; the Rev B C P Lottering, vice-president of the Moravian Church; and the Rt Rev D A Dire, bishop of Johannesburg African Catholic Church.
CP is fighting elections on racism, says Coetsee

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

BLOEMFONTEIN – Third-tier government will become an arena of suspicion and emotional political racism unless the Conservative Party is denied the opportunity to use it for such purposes, the Free State National Party leader, Mr Kobie Coetsee, says.

In a written message to the 75th Free State NP congress beginning in Bloemfontein today, Mr Coetsee appealed to Nationalists to ensure third-tier (municipal) government stayed in responsible hands on October 26.

He said the municipal elections had come under the constitutional spotlight because of the development of a direct link between the executive authority and third-tier government.

The elections were also in focus because local government was the clearest exponent of the concept of own affairs as an expression of group identity.

Mr Coetsee's message follows a year of intensive preparations by the Free State NP for next month's municipal polls.

The CP is mounting a fierce onslaught in the province in virtually every town and village, including the capital of Bloemfontein, where it is fielding 15 candidates in the city's 18 wards and supporting "independents" in the other three.

The municipal elections, about seven weeks away, were the subject of behind-closed-door meetings of the Free State NP's various executive formations yesterday and they will feature prominently in the public session of the congress today and tomorrow.

A special resolution on the agenda requests the congress to discuss the elections.

Another asks to discuss the way the CP casts suspicion on well-intentioned agricultural assistance schemes.

Today's congress will be used to send voters a message that the National Party continues to be the guardian of white interests.
No big changes in substance

Withdrawn bills back in Parliament

Political Staff

FOUR of the five bills — including the Group Areas trilogy — withdrawn by the government last week were tabled in Parliament yesterday, with a number of technical changes.

The fifth bill was tabled on Monday.

The bills were withdrawn, despite having been debated and passed by the House of Assembly, following an agreement with the Labour Party.

In terms of the Rules and Orders of Parliament, the bills could only be withdrawn if amendments were to be made.

There are no major changes in terms of the substance of the bills.

Commenting on the tabling of the Group Areas Act Amendment Bill, PFP spokesman Mr Tiaan van der Merwe said the bill had not been changed in any significant way, reflecting the insensitivity of the government to all the opposition, pressure and argument advanced over the past few weeks.

The government, he said, had been prepared to risk the collapse of its own constitutional system for "what are essentially some very ugly racist laws".

He said that judging by the contents of the new versions of the bills, there was no indication that the government was interested in change.

"Judging by their performance and the contents of the bill, their political positioning seems to be closer to the Conservative Party than it has ever been since the split in 1982, while the style of government leadership is spineless and without direction."

Mr Van der Merwe expressed the hope that all persons and institutions which had protested so vigorously in the past would redouble their efforts in the next few weeks.

The five bills will now be discussed at joint standing committee level in 12 days' time, after which they will be debated at a joint sitting of all the Houses, on September 25.

The Labour Party has made it clear that it will not support any change to the Group Areas Act, and is therefore virtually certain to reject all five bills, which means they will then be sent to the President's Council, which will decide on whether they should become law.
Paper to refuse election ads.

JOHANNESBURG. The daily Sowetan said yesterday that it would no longer publish advertisements promoting the coming municipal elections.

"It has become impossible to justify carrying them when the community is barred from expressing sentiments on the elections," it said in a front-page notice.

The paper said it would publish election news "on the basis of newsworthiness."
Variety is the spice of municipal election life
Search Warrant

Two high-ranking policemen arrested

Police seize

Tutu's Sermon

Mr. John Allen (Left), spokesman for Archbishop Desmond Tutu, with the search warrant served.

 AFP picture (Getty Images and State)
No ID numbers raise fears of corruption

From AIMEE AKHALWAYA
JOHANNESBURG - Extra-parliamentary activists fear large-scale corruption in voting for the forthcoming municipal elections on October 26.

Residents who went to check the voters roll this week found their names and addresses recorded, but no identity numbers.

"This means that anyone could go to vote in somebody else's name without the person being aware of it," said one activist.

The UDF-affiliated Transval Regional Indian Congress has warned that the new system of "proxy voting" opens up the way to even more abuse than the old "special votes" system.

Under the old system, the vote had to declare that he/she would be out of the constituency on voting day. No reason was required for having a proxy vote.

In the last House of Delegates by-elections in Lamontville, the ICU uncovered voting fraud and helped several people bring successful applications to the Supreme Court for their votes to be set aside.

The ICU's lawyers referred affidavits to the Attorney General's office, which in turn referred them to the police.

The Lamontville Management Committee, like the Grahamstown Management Committee, is effectively a sub-committee of an elected body which has no direct representation in the City Council.

The Lamontville committee has had no full elections for a decade.

From BEVERLEY GARNON
ALBANY NEWS AGENCY
GRAHAMSTOWN - Many activists in the Albany District in the Eastern Cape have recently been detained in what appears to be a crackdown on opponents of the October elections.

According to the Independent Conferences here, two people, Ntshikulwana and Mavusi, were detained on August 10 in Albany. A small town between Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown.

In Port Beaufort ten people were detained on August 16. They are Nkhosikazi Bhekuzi, Zabule Fani, Zola Gwadama, Thuthukile Ngqeku, Nqaki-Mfanzi, Nkosinathi Mafuna, Loyiso Terepa and a person known only as Memou.

Five people have also been detained twice in Albany. They are Mchani Jonas, Mvelo Mchani, Mzukuphele Mbonisa, Vuyo Xaba, and Mr Tshisa.

No reasons were given for their detentions, according to sources. Some those arrested are assumed to have been detained in the wake of some actions against the police in some parts of the country.

The anti-apartheid forces have placed ads in local newspapers in an attempt to popularise the elections.

Provisional dates for the local elections have been published in KwaZulu.

In Grahamstown, the action for the municipal elections have been closed on August 19 and on September 2.

Towns across the Eastern Cape and the Western Cape have been held on September 2.

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NDM will fight CP's city bid

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE NDM yesterday promised to help fight a bid by the CP to gain a foothold in Cape Town, in next month's municipal elections, by offering assistance to all candidates who stand for an open city.

The NDM stand aims to counter the CP's election platform which endorses the banning of people of colour from beaches and amenities, the reintroduction of a nightly curfew and influx control, and the strict enforcement of racial zoning for the CBD and residential areas.

A member of the NDM leadership committee, Dr Jannie Hofmeyr, said yesterday: "Cape Town has, for a long time, led SA in standing for an open society and it would be a tragedy if the CP gains a foothold in the city."

The Peninsula region of the NDM had accordingly decided to offer assistance to all anti-apartheid candidates, "in particular" to the four candidates in the City Bowl areas who are being opposed by the CP.

The CP candidates, Mrs Aletta la Grange and Mrs Lente Roux, are standing in Ward 4 against the Mayor, Mr Peter Muller, and Mr Norman Osburn, while Mr Johannes Jacobs and Mr Theunis la Grange are opposing Mr Louis Kreiner and Mr Llewellyn van Wyk in Ward 5.
THE history of Rhodesia — now Zimbabwe — may provide President P W Botha
with food for thought.

The rise to power of Ian Smith, last Prime
Minister of Rhodesia, and the downfall of his predecessor, Sir Edgar Whitehead, is a cautionary tale.

For Mr Smith and the Rhodesian Front (RF), substitute Dr Andries Treurnicht and the South African extreme right wing Conservative Party.

Put Mr Botha in the place of Sir Edgar Whitehead and the United Federal Party.

Sir Edgar tried to combat riots in black Rhodesian townships in the 1950s with a combination of a state of emergency, a new constitution and a promise to repeal the Land Apportionment Act, which divided the country into black and white areas.

He was trounced by the RF in the 1962 general election. His party had lost touch with white Rhodesian grass roots, and woefully underestimated the impact of the Rhodesian Front’s racist appeal.

Yet to many the UDF has seemed firmly in control. Its greatest challenge appeared to come from the rise of black nationalism.

The 1959 state of emergency, detention of nearly 500 black leaders and banning of the leading black party did not stop further widespread riots breaking out the following year.

Partnership

The UDF acknowledged that it was time to reassess its paternalistic vision of “partnership” between black and white (like horse and rider, said Sir Geoffrey Huggins, Whitehead’s predecessor, in a singularly unfortunate turn of phrase).

The new constitution, introduced in 1961, gave blacks 15 guaranteed seats in a 65 member Rhodesian parliament. A complex electoral system held out black rule as a distant possibility. But black politicians dismissed the reforms as too little, too late.

Most whites thought it was too much, too soon.

In early 1962 the right wing had regrouped as the Rhodesian Front and stunned the pundits a few months later. From an initial electoral base of white farmers and white blue-collar workers, the RF consolidated power.

The Rhodesian establishment was purged within months: senior civil servants were replaced, radio and television brought under state control, the loyalty of police and army officers vetted, all in preparation for the Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) on November 11, 1965.

Parallels

It can be dangerous to draw parallels with present-day South Africa. But from the important common factor — a white minority determined to resist black rule — there may emerge insights into possible political developments there.

Of course Mr Botha’s cautious reforms fall a long way short of what the Rhodesian UDF attempted. But these reforms have none the less antagonised and galvanised his own right wing, raising the possibility that Mr Botha and his National Party will go the way of Sir Edgar Whitehead and the UDF.

Like the UDF, the National Party is embarking on reforms which alienate many white voters on the one hand, and on the other fall far short of satisfying black aspirations.

Like the UDF, the National Party introduced — in 1984 — a new constitution (based on a tricameral parliament), which broke new ground but offered no solution.

Like the UDF, the National Party is discovering that a crackdown on black opposition does not win right wing voters; once they have lost confidence in government’s general direction.
Crisis?

No, the paint's just peeled off the tricameral system

The parliamentary system is not in crisis. It never intended to be any more than an instrument of white control. This week, however, the facade was scraped bare.

In the cabinet demonstration, the ugly face of Nationalist "reform" was shown again. It would be logical for 318 MPs to vote jointly after they have jointly debated proposed legislation, but not to the reformists.

At first, they wanted the vote to be taken in the three Houses. Then, as a concession to Labour Party leader Allan Hendriks, the government agreed the MPs could vote together in the joint chamber—but they would only count as their separate Houses.

So the tricameral reform means joint debates and voting in the same chamber, but they are counted separately.

The system is structured in such a way that it is full of problems—"hiccups." Information Minister Snell van der Merwe called them—"it has facts recently.

It was never intended that there would be real power-sharing between the three Houses. This was done soon after the tricameral parliament started functioning; although a majority of MPs and two of the three Houses rejected two contentious security bills, they became law.

Perhaps the most cynical move came with the establishment of the Chamber of Parliament. The move towards joint sessions was seen by the CP as yet another step towards racially integrated government and, symbolically, it was a step away from all-white government.

When it came to voting procedures, the ugly face of Nationalist "reform" was shown again. It would be logical for 318 MPs to vote jointly after they have jointly debated proposed legislation, but not to the reformists.

At first, they wanted the vote to be taken in the three Houses. Then, as a concession to Labour Party leader Allan Hendriks, the government agreed the MPs could vote together in the joint chamber—but they would only count as their separate Houses.

Indeed, in June, when the two PFP MPs in the House of Delegates tried to vote with their fellow MPs, the Speaker ruled they had to take their place with the House of Delegates and they could only speak from those members.

So the tricameral reform means joint debates and voting in the same chamber, but they are counted separately.

This is the way the government has always intended the tricameral system to function and this is the way it has been working over the last week—albeit with somewhat less finesse.

The brief career of Hendriks as a member of the cabinet demonstrated what tricameral power-sharing is all about. After PFP national chairman Colin Eglin said the tricameral system means—for the government—"do-it-my-way or else I'll-will-do-it-my-way anyway.

The only exception to this process has been the joint committee of all three Houses.

Until recently, when the Labour Party had played an obstructionist role in the committees because of the government's determination to toughen up the Group Areas Act, these committees had little real content on proposed legislation.

Many of the government's hair-brained proposals, which have often come from civil servants, have collapsed in the committees.

For instance, when the National Party was presenting a proposal to scrap section 16 of the Immorality Act—the ban on sex across the colour line—the PFP proposed a parallel. This was backed by MPs in the House of Representatives and House of Delegates. In order to get consensus, the National Party MPs on the committee backed down.

And the controversial race law went sooner than the government had intended.

"The ‘hiccups’ has, to a degree, worked in the committees. But the MPs don't vote together. Or, if they do, they vote together but their votes are counted separately, depending on which House the MPs come from.

Even in the committees, National Party control, through its domination of the House of Assembly, remains. Until now it has had only too often to be powerful in the committees, except those dealing with constitutional matters, because a degree of consensus and compromise has usually been demanded before the voting. But the National Party control has never been under threat in parliament. Some may say the events are "a crisis"—and there are problems—but until the government is willing to share power, it is a "crisis".

With the rightwing claiming the government has surrendered power to Hendriks and Amcindah Ralibali, leader of the Majority Party in the House of Delegates, it may be convenient for them to have "a crisis" during the run-up to the municipal elections.

But before October 30, there will almost certainly be some conciliatory gestures to the other two Houses. And when parliament reunites in January, it will be a far bet that the system will be "working again.

There are no signs that the National Party is willing to relinquish any of its control on this system. That is the crisis, not the recent "hiccups."

An MP mentions the unmentionable

AN MP who did not boycott the parliamentary debates on the Group Areas Bills and the squatter/bastards measures, used his vote to convey the call of the "democratic movement" to be part of municipal elections in October.

Independent MP for Claremont, said the democratic movement must be represented throughout South Africa were, at this stage, "telling all voters not to participate in the apartheid regime's racist local government elections in October.

"The message being sent throughout the country by those people not represented in parlia-

"Because the government has not only banned and restricted most leaders and organisations of the suppressed, but has now also made it illegal to say anything in the October elections—it is now illegal to say outside this House that people should boycott the elections.

I take this opportunity, after being the necessary requisitions outside this House, to convey the call made by the democratic movement to the oppressed people of this country." The government is not allowing them to discuss the options of not voting. They are saying: 'You will vote or you will be faced with some person who does not want to vote that that person is committing a crime.'

Andre Fourie (NP, Florida) asked: 'Do you suggest participating?' Van Eck replied: 'Why should I have to be a criminal? I do not support them.'

Stalemate in Parliament
Craven expects bid to unseat him

LONDON. — The president of the SA Rugby Board, Dr Danie Craven, expects his leadership to be challenged at the board’s next executive meeting.

Dr Craven said it was “not unlikely” that a vote of no confidence in him would be proposed.

He has been president of the board since 1956.

In an interview with the Guardian, he said: “I will fight, and if the worst comes to the worst, I will walk.”

Dr Craven was speaking after disclosures that ANC officials were present at two secret meetings earlier this year between the president of the Transvaal Rugby Union, Dr Louis Luyt, and senior African sports officials. Dr Craven said he approved the meetings.

He insisted there would be further meetings with key figures “as soon as they set a date”.

Reacting to opposition to the meetings within the board, he said: “The outcry must be overcome. If people want to see the country go down the drain, that’s their choice. My choice is to live in friendship, not enmity, with our neighbours.”

IAN HOBBS reports from London that Dr Craven, Dr Luyt and other South African sports chiefs were due to fly to Lusaka this week for a further meeting with the ANC.

But there are fears that the meeting may have to be postponed because of premature publicity.

ANC headquarters in Lusaka declined to respond to requests yesterday to confirm or deny that the meeting was still being held.

Dr Luyt is said to have impressed the ANC in Frankfurt with his commitment to fight to remove the last vestiges of apartheid from South African sport.

Sources in South Africa say Dr Luyt specified that certain people in Northern Transvaal and Free State rugby would do their best to sabotage the initiative to end sports isolation and sports apartheid.

The correspondent was told that Dr Luyt said his group was prepared to cut relations with such people if they persisted in retreating racialism.

In Frankfurt, Dr Luyt was told future meetings would be a waste of time unless his supporters could guarantee that racialism in sport would be eliminated from school level upwards. — Sapa and Own Correspondent
As he spoke, the State President's eyes brimmed with tears and his jaw quivered with emotion.
He told a public meeting in the Bloemfontein City Hall during the Free State National Party Congress that, in his view, there were only two people who could play a decisive role in giving new meaning to Afrikaner unity.

The two people are Dr A P Treurnicht and myself. I extend a hand of goodwill to him."

He asked why, in this year of festivals, Afrikaners could not celebrate together.

"I am of the opinion that we must build bridges to help Afrikaners move closer together."

Mr Botha's statement to his party faithful comes against the background of burgeoning support for the right-wing Conservative Party.

Last night Dr Treurnicht said he would respond to Mr Botha at a public meeting in Germiston tonight.

Mr Botha's emotional appeal to Dr Treurnicht came after he had dealt with the anti-South African sanctions campaign and allegations of a troop and arms build-up in Angola.

Mr Botha said that while South Africa faced one of the greatest onslaughts in its history, there was division and disunity among Afrikaners.

This division was to be found at church, cultural and political levels. This year of festivals, including both the Dinaledi and "150th Anniversary of the Great Trek," would be less meaningful if it only reminded us of the past. It should also contain a message of greater national unity for the future, Mr Botha said.

He said there had been serious attacks from the ranks of Afrikaners on his person and his presidency.

"I have no other desire than to achieve the best for our country. I now wait for a response; my hand is outstretched to everyone wanting to cooperate," Mr Botha said.

On the issue of sanctions and boycotts, Mr Botha said these would affect the R5.5 billion earmarked for socio-economic upliftment programmes over the next five years.

To page 3

From page 1

"These programmes would have to be postponed for between 10 and 15 years or even scrapped if the sanctions campaign intensified.

Turning to recent allegations of large-scale build-up of Cuban troops and arms in Angola, Mr Botha said that one should confuse South Africa's willingness to negotiate for peace with weakness to defend itself if necessary.

"If the recent reports of a further large-scale build-up of Cuban troops and armaments in Angola are correct — we will have to make sure of that — then it is a breach of the principles agreed to in New York and of the provisions of the Geneva Protocol."

"This is the subject which will be placed on top of the agenda at today's negotiations by our delegation."

"The linkage between implementation of Resolution 435 and Cuban withdrawal has been formally recognized but there will have to be a fair and realistic balance between the timetable for Cuban withdrawal and the implementation of Resolution 435:

The leader of the Independent Party, Dr Denis Worrall, last night said: "A lot of Afrikaners and traditional NP supporters would have much preferred President Botha to be making overtures to a leader like Chief Buthelezi than Dr Andries Treurnicht."

Independent MP Mr Jan van Eck said: "Mr Botha's speech was that of a broken man making offers of peace from a position of weakness."

BLOEMFONTEIN — In a dramatic appeal to heal the growing rift in Afrikanerdom, President PW Botha yesterday held out the hand of friendship to the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht.
Reform policies would be the price

CP glee at PW’s unity call ‘blunder’

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The State President, Mr P.W Botha’s, Afrikaner unity offer to Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht may have been a huge political blunder on the eve of the municipal elections.

Politicians in various political parties were stunned by the offer, which has been immediately interpreted as a sign that the State President has lost his political nerve.

Senior Conservative Party members were excited at what they perceived to be a political windfall from the President.

One senior CP MP said today: “The first thought that came to mind was the man charged with the murder of his parents who pleaded for clemency because he was an orphan.

On knees

“The CP has nothing personal against Mr Botha so this is not about personalities holding hands.

“There will not be Afrikaner unity until P.W Botha abandons his ideas of power sharing and returns to a policy of white self-determination,” he said.

The CP source said Mr Botha’s speech yesterday was a sign of weakness and capitulation.

He is spinning those knees. It is an unbelievable humiliation. The end for P.W Botha is in sight,” he said.

Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht is said to be reacting tonight to the offer.

Dr Treurnicht said today he would make a full statement at a public meeting at the Esberg town hall near Germiston.

His initial reaction was that there did not seem to be anything new in Mr Botha’s offer because the State President had on previous occasions appealed for Afrikaner unity, Dr Treurnicht said.

Mr Botha made an emotional and personal invitation to the CP leader during his speech at the Free State National Party congress yesterday.

He said there were two people who could make a major contribution to Afrikaner unity, himself and Dr Treurnicht.

National Party sources say the President has been strongly moved in recent weeks by disunity in Afrikanerdem, particularly because he believes South Africa is entering its fiercest struggle for survival.

He has also been sensitive to attacks on both his person and his capacity as State President.

Weak

Mr Botha is particularly sensitive to criticism by the Conservative Party that he is the man responsible for tearing Afrikanerdem apart (by proceeding with the policy of power sharing).

Senior Nationalists were stunned at the latest development and several of them are concerned that Mr Botha might appear to be weak in the face of the Conservative onslaught.

Progressive Federal Party parliamentary leader Mr. Colin Eglin said he found Mr. Botha’s offer “amazing, to say the least”.

PPP MP for Johannesburg North, Mr. Peter Soal said: “I wonder if Mr. Botha has lost his grip on the country. It is all very well to plead for Afrikaner unity, but what about the rest of South Africa.”
Sowetan stops ads promoting elections

The Sowetan newspaper will no longer carry advertisements promoting the October 30 municipal elections.

It said in a front-page article: "It has become impossible to justify carrying these advertisements when the community we serve is barred from expressing its sentiments on the elections."

"We will, however, carry stories on the elections. These will be carried primarily on the basis of their newsworthiness."

Editor's note: The Star, faced with a similar dilemma, has decided on a different approach. Like the Sowetan, it believes the Government's restriction on calling for an election boycott makes it an unfair election. But The Star is against banning any view. Rather than deny its columns to pre-vote advertising, it has opted instead for recording that the advertisements are one-sided. (This election policy accords with The Star's normal editorial practice, which is to report all the political views it can.)

Restrictions

Once it was only the news that was censored. Now it's the advertising, too. The Government can urge people to vote in the local authority elections; the Government has made it an offence for anyone to invite them not to vote. So, there are some advertisements we are not allowed to accept.

Remember, too, that The Star is still restricted by emergency regulations in what it can publish editorially about some matters. This includes pictures and reports on current events.
Gesture to Treurnicht

(Continued from page 1).

Mr Jannie Momberg, co-chairman of the Independent Party, said the President was obviously under tremendous pressure from the CP, hence his gesture of conciliation.

It was, however, sad that this gesture was aimed only at the Afrikaner and not at the whole country.

Mr Botha should first of all be a South African and then an Afrikaner.

For the thousands of English-speaking voters who had turned to the National Party out of fear for the CP, his overture to Dr Treurnicht must be an alarming situation, Mr Momberg said.

Mr Wynand Malan, leader of the National Democratic Party, said Mr Botha’s plea had been based on a misunderstanding of Afrikaner unity.

There had never been Afrikaner unity in the sense of all having the same political convictions, but there had always been an underlying cultural affinity which remained.

Mr Malan did not see the gesture as a sign that Mr Botha’s will for reform was cracking. He said Mr Botha had never had a will for reform if this meant looking for a new order.

Mr Jan van Eck, Claremont independent MP, said today that President Botha’s reaching out to the CP and Dr Treurnicht could be the signal to a number of “new Nats” to leave the National Party.

Their mood was one of extreme impatience with the pace of reform and anger at the way in which issues such as group areas were handled.

“PW’s performance might be the thing that precipitates a new-Nat breakaway with the NP moving towards the right wing and individual MPs joining forces with Wynand Malan’s National Democratic Movement, with Denis Worrall and the Progs.”

Mr van Eck interpreted President Botha’s performance as his “swansong”.

“It was not the typical PW political trick but a real cry from the heart, almost a confession.

“I’ve never seen him so emotional. This is obviously his swansong. He doesn’t want to go down in history as the man who split the Afrikaners.”

● Fifth CP candidate for city — page 7.
De Beer blames poverty on NP

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICANS were growing steadily poorer each year as a direct result of National Party rule, PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer said last night.

It was "literally true" that a vote for President PW Botha was a vote for poverty, he told a meeting at Fish Hoek Civic Centre.

The average South African was, in terms of his buying power, becoming nearly 1% poorer every year.

Dr De Beer said this growing impoverishment was not simply due to the incompetence of the government — "though there is enough of that" — but because of apartheid.

"As long as we have apartheid, we shall have poverty."

If voters chose to stay with an apartheid government, either in its Nationalist or Conservative Party form, "you will have conflict, with no end in sight."

Dr De Beer said the National Party, which had been in power for 40 years, had to accept responsibility for the state of affairs in the country.

"However, the Nationalists were "past masters" at creating a mess and then blaming others for it."

While the country had for a long time managed to get away with an apartheid policy and prosperity along with it, after 1974 progress had been shaky and since 1981 things had become disastrous.

SA's high inflation rate had a lot to do with high, unproductive government spending and a lot of that spending had to do with apartheid.
Militant Alex to discuss October votes plan

THE Alexandra Civic Association (ACA) — which has always firmly boycotted official structures — is considering a plan for possible participation in the October 26 municipal elections.

The plan, written by ACA's chairman, Mike Beza, is to be discussed by the ACA executive and will probably be presented to residents at a mass meeting next weekend.

A smaller meeting this week resolved to allow the mass meeting to decide whether to participate. A magistrate has apparently given permission for the gathering, due to be held on September 10.

This week's preliminary meeting was attended by 32 people, including five executive members of the ACA and members of the Reverend Sam Buti's Save Alex Party, which participated in the last election.

Another meeting was attended by 20 people, and the names of six people to be fielded as candidates in the election were on the agenda.

A number of speakers warned against the folly of pre-empting the outcome of the elections by proposing names of candidates in the election.

Participants at the meeting listened attentively when a former councillor who served under Buti emotionally recounted the past. With hands raised and his eyes occasionally closed, he warned against the idea of fighting the system from within.

He said: "My council was rotten, accused of corruption ... we never consulted the people ... then we were forced to live in hiding in Sandton, afraid of the very people we claimed to have represented.

"I appeal that we carefully examine each step and not repeat the mistakes of the past," he said.

According to an ACA representative, "events" led them to assign Beza to study and prepare a plan for participation to be presented to residents. At least one member of the ACA, Thomas Ndonzola, confirmed this.

Beza is expected to present his plan.
By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

ACROSS South Africa's political spectrum today President Botha was deemed to have made a political blunder with his emotion-charged gesture of conciliation to Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht on the eve of the municipal elections.

Politicians of various parties expressed surprise that Mr Botha reached out a "hand of goodwill" to his arch-rival against the background of the Great Trek celebrations.

Although it was made in the name of Afrikaner unity they said it would almost certainly be interpreted as a sign of weakness.

And it seemed that Mr Botha may find the hand of friendship slapped away or only coolly or conditionally accepted.

President Botha made the goodwill gesture at the National Party's Free State congress yesterday.

Dr Treurnicht said from Pretoria today there was not much new in what Mr Botha had said — he had made calls for Afrikaner unity in the past.

One was during the 1983 referendum campaign.

Dr Treurnicht said he would make a fuller and "considered and calm" response when he spoke at a public meeting in Germiston tonight.

"He made it clear that he and his party would continue to support the Great Trek festival being organised by the Afrikanervolkswag in competition with the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuverenings (FAK).

He said the AV spoke the language of the CP, and its members had been "worked out" of the FAK some years ago.

The CP was not interested in a festival climate that would be created by the National Party and the FAK.

The FAK was interested only in the President speaking at the end of the festival, regardless of who held the post.

No reconciliation

Dr Treurnicht added that in the present controversy the government need not be concerned about the CP's support of the Defence Force. Party members would continue to serve.

He would not indicate firmly whether there could not be any reconciliation between him and Mr Botha but the tone of his remarks today made this seem unlikely.

In Bloemfontein, President Botha showed deep emotion when he referred to a disappointing division and parting between Afrikaners.

They were divided religiously, culturally and politically, he said.

This would have a negative effect on South Africa's defence capabilities and potential to ensure security.

"It must have a negative impact on the future of other minority groups who make our country their home."

For South Africa and for the Afrikaner 1988 was an important year of celebrations and gratitude.

The celebrations should not only recall the past but also have a message for the future.

"It must be a message of greater national unity and a greater renewal of Afrikaner unity."

There are two people in my opinion can make a significant contribution to Afrikaner unity...

Dr Treurnicht and myself.

"I put out a band of goodwill to him."

A senior member of the CP said today the President's offer was an "unbelievable humiliation."
House of Delegates confusion spills over to municipal poll

Pretoria Correspondent

The political confusion in the House of Delegates has spilled over into the municipal elections.

When nominations closed yesterday for the Laudium management committee election — representing Pretoria's Indian community — all 28 candidates indicated they were "independents" with no sign of candidates from the political parties.

The United Action Team Committee fielded one candidate in each of the five wards, but stressed in its manifesto that they would represent "the people of Laudium and not any political parties".

The Laudium Member of Parliament in the House of Delegates, Mr Boetie Abramjee (National People's Party), confirmed last night that there would be no party-political involvement in Indian municipal elections, "not in Pretoria nor anywhere else in the country".

The NPP and Solidarity formed a coalition which subsequently led to the formation of the breakaway Progressive Reform Party, later disbanded when its members joined the Progressive Federal Party.

Mr Abramjee said against this background it was seen as premature for political parties to become involved in Indian municipal elections, and although there were candidates with strong party ties they would not receive any assistance from the official party organisation.

Star n304A 8/4/88
Neither honour nor success

The presidential direction is unerringly towards poverty

The fruits of President PW Botha's constitutional and economic reforms have not been sweet. They have brought him neither honour nor success. What virtue he possessed has been led astray by fanaticism and profligacy.

The constitutional crisis that threatens the short and tragic life of the tripartite parliament is testimony to the profound poverty of his political endeavours. We are, in consequence, facing the possibility of what amounts to the suspension of parliamentary government.

Botha's mismanagement of the economy has set foreign capital to flight and debased the currency. One of the world's most richly endowed countries is now in the ridiculous position of being told that, under its president's guardianship, it cannot afford prosperity. The corollary, equally absurd, is that all it can afford is poverty.

Bureaucratic corruption is rife. There have been at least four inquiries in recent months into official irregularities. The authorities' grip on law and order must be tenuous to say the least; almost weekly, indiscriminate terrorist bombings kill and maim innocent bystanders and "unrest"—may well be rekindling in Natal.

If there be some fractification of foreign policy from the negotiations over Angola and Namibia, it would be the improbable crowning glory of 40 years which have progressively alienated our friends, strengthened our enemies and led us to the unerring scorn of ordinary, sensible folk in other lands.

South African society would not be the lesser if there were to be a change of leadership now — and almost any change would do. For Botha's volatile, even ambivalent disposition is now the greatest impediment to progress and prosperity. The National Party, which is by no means about to be unseated, should consider very carefully whether it can continue to afford him.

Macaulay once wrote of a capricious Highland chieftain: "His age was venerable; his aspect was majestic; and he possessed in large measure those intellectual qualities which, in rude societies, give men an ascendency over their fellows." Botha's ascendency, once the very instrument of reform, has instead become the means of its abrogation.

His autocratic style and imperious mien have alienated the coloured people and the Indians, whose gradual enfranchisement, via the tripartite system, could have kept the threatening Conservative Party in punitively parliaments, especially after the next general election, which could be in May — if not October this year.

We have no doubt that Nat consensus with the elected coloured and Indian representatives over reform was once promising. The price of its continuance, however, was made very clear when both communities agreed — in strictly limited number — to participate in a parliamentary arrangement that excluded blacks. It was that this less-than-perfect parliamentary structure become the means by which racial discrimination — especially as expressed in group areas and squatting laws — be progressively reduced.

Indeed, the Reverend Allan Hendrickske is on record as having said that if, within five years, he had not achieved the removal of those laws, he would review his participation. That period expires this year; we assume Hendrickske will keep his word and enhance his integrity.

It is the Nats who have reneged. Now that they cannot get agreement on regressive amendments to group areas and other discriminatory laws that will effectively reintroduce influx control, they are to rely on the autocratic powers vested in the President's Council, which they control — which, indeed, PW controls.

This will win them no brownie points with the CP and probably save them very few of their own members who have been beguiled by Andries Treurnicht's romantic bigotry. But it will alienate opinion abroad and polarize politics at home. It will render the Great Indaba (or National Council) a dead letter — if it ever was a constitutional option while genuine black leaders are incarcerated.

About the only group of voters left either to replenish the Nationalist ranks or with whom to form an alliance, are the English-speaking ones, who are perfunctory, to say the least. Twice in recent years they have supported the Nats in substantial measure: once over the new constitution and again at the last general election.

But they didn't then have a rejuvenating PFP and Denis Worrall's independents with which to flirt. Nor have they seen their support of the NP repay by any influence in its affairs, let alone the allocation of any plum jobs, which remain firmly in Afrikaner hands irrespective of — some would say, in spite of — relative competence.

In these circumstances, the temptation for Botha to forego parliament and rule via the President's Council, or for that matter some thinly veiled military tribunal, could become overwhelming. Regional administrative mechanisms enabling an instant switch to martial law have long been in place.

There remains a strong belief in the National Party — especially in its communications arm, the SABC — that this country's future depends almost entirely on political decisions. What happens to the economy — and the ability of people to provide the basic requirements of life — is considered secondary to the issue of Afrikaner survival.

That is a view, we fear, based not on insights denied the rest of us, but on ignorance. It is akin to the argument advanced for trade sanctions against us: that an economic wasteland is a price worth paying for an uncertain political goal.

The fact is that PW Botha's economic reforms — fiscal discipline, fairer and more efficient taxes, deregulation and privatization — like his political ones, lie more in the minds of Nat politicians than in reality. Where steps have been taken in their direction, they have been no more than tentative when, to have any effect, they should have been robust.

Important as they may be, the absence of these reforms in substantial measure is less immediately a restraint on economic growth than other policies which have been manifest failures — but with which the Nats, in their esoteric visions, will persist.

One of these is the refusal to address inflation in a way that will bring lasting price stability and sustainable growth. It has declined in recent months — as a
result of short-term stability in the exchange rate and monetary discipline last year — but there is not an economist who doesn't expect it to be back to about 16% next year.

Just to maintain export performance, the rand will have to depreciate against the main trading currencies by the difference between our inflation rate and that prevailing in the country of the relevant currency. At present, that suggests at least a 10% depreciation on average a year for the foreseeable future, while the economy is overwhelmed by the need to repay foreign debt.

If the capital flight is to find domestic compensation — let alone be reversed — the depreciation will have to be larger and, if the money supply is not under firm control (and it is not), that will aggravate inflation in the immediate future.

Even the celebrated Deluoms Bill, in all its sanctimonious ferocity, would have only a cumulative impact on growth here. It would be small beer compared to the blows that the capital flight and boycott are administering daily, and have been for three years.

It is not what is happening to the economy this year or what will happen next that is important, the trends over the past 10 or more years tell the depressing story of a mounting economic crisis and progressive slide towards impoverishment. White real wages have been declining for that period. No wonder the CP is in full cry in the industrial heartlands.

Domestic savings became negative over that period; fixed investment has not kept pace and capital formation is in relative decline. All this has been substantially aggravated since the capital boycott and flight began in mid-1985.

We're not just eating our seed corn — we're allowing it to blow away to nourish the booming economies of the West who don't need it.

For SA to export the capital it needs so badly to unlock our natural wealth and transport it to world markets is sheer economic folly.

But the folly does not end there. Over the past 10 years, SA's share of world gold production has fallen from 80% to just over 50%. Within another 10 years, it could be substantially lower, as low-cost production in Australia and Canada is rising fast. Costs at these major open-cast mines are a fraction of those of our deep-level mines in an economy where inflation is rife. Even if the gold price does not rise — and there is little to suggest that it is building anything like a head of steam — these new mining ventures have ample funds to spend on developing new and more efficient mining and extraction techniques — the exact position which SA mines enjoyed for so long and which kept us ahead of the game.

Without investment capital inflows, the only way our mines can keep abreast of technological change is by pouring it into their own capital. Yet no measures taken since our celebrated tax reform started have significantly encouraged domestic capital formation or wealth creation. The only reforms so far have been revenue generating for the Exchequer.

So we sit on an abundance of mineral riches, with available labour, management skills, a developed banking system and a sophisticated capital market and become progressively poorer.

For government tells us, to pay what by international standards are modest foreign debts, we cannot afford to grow at more than 2% or 3% a year for the foreseeable future — the so-called balance of payments constraint.

And the chances are we won't even meet those modest targets if our dominance as a gold producer is steadily undermined, inflation allowed to keep eroding our foreign trade and we do not continue to save and invest in our resources.

And as the urban black population is growing by 5% a year, our progressive impoverishment is bound to create social strains.

The Nats' dilemma, therefore, is whether to restrain domestic growth at the risk of fostering another bout of violence in the townships, or attempt to reschedule foreign debt repayments. The poorest of the poor would, to normal people, make the cost of rescheduling cheap at the price, which we can quantify: a statement of intent on political reform and a timetable for implementation.

But the Nats' reluctance to do so gets to the fulcrum of their fears — the awful spectre of electoral gains for the CP. Our rejoinder is that the way the Nats are going now, it makes little real difference whether they're in power or the CP has that dubious honour. 

The economic outcome will be the same — poverty.

Still more errors could compound government's own self-imposed one, that rather than control money supply and allow interest rates to find market levels, Pretoria will interfere with direct controls to shield the debt-ridden farmer and thus discourage his defection to the CP, which in the Transvaal could cost some Cabinet members their seats.

Another is that even Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock's modest forecast of 2.5% growth this year and a surplus on the current account of the balance of payments next year is based on the maintenance of adequate monetary and fiscal discipline.

Well, there hasn't been any over the past year and even he admits money supply won't be brought down to targeted growth this year.

For decades, this administration has been characterised by economic policies that applied too little restraint too late. Seldom, if ever, has it been responsible for overkill. That is why, in our view, De Kock's modest real growth projections are optimistic. It is not difficult for Pretoria to pump growth up to 5%, 7% or even 10% next year by simply printing more money and allowing the rand to plunge. But the cost thereafter of that shot in the arm will tear at our already fragile social fabric.

For inflation will, in a haphazard and uncomfortable way, adjust lifestyles to the austerity we cannot avoid.

There is a way out of this mess: tight money, no exchange control, rapid deregulation and privatisation. But those are policies that take political guts and require an understanding of economics. P W Botha manifestly has no stomach for the former and no head for the latter.

His inertia speaks volumes. What he and his party are telling us is that they are prepared to see this economy reduced to a wasteland if that is what maintaining the status quo entails. Is it that much different from the spirit of Tutu's or Deluoms' scorched-earth sanctions policy?

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For, government tells us, to pay what by international standards are modest foreign debts, we cannot afford to grow at more than 2% or 3% a year for the foreseeable future — the so-called balance of payments constraint.

And the chances are we won't even meet those modest targets if our dispensation as a gold producer is steadily undermined, inflation allowed to keep eroding our foreign trade and we do not continue to save and invest in our resources. And as the urban black population is growing by 8% a year, our progressive impoverishment is bound to create social strains.

The Nats' dilemma, therefore, is whether to restrain domestic growth at the risk of fostering another bout of violence in the townships, or to attempt to reschedule foreign debt repayments. The prospect of the former would give real people, make the cost of rescheduling cheap at the price, which we can quantify: a statement of intent on political reform and a timetable for implementation.

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Still more errors could compound government's economic folly. One, that rather than control interest rates to find market levels, Pretoria will interfere with direct controls to shield the debt-ridden farmer and thus discourage the sale of the CP, which in the Transvaal could cost some Cabinet members their seats.

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The outcome will be the same — impoverishment.
Amendment Bill (which deals with constituency delimitation and the appointment of blacks to the Cabinet), triggered the rumour. Political pundits immediately speculated that Botha might use the occasion to announce an early election.

Until now, Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party (LP) has steadfastly refused to cooperate on delimitation, a refusal which some National Party (NP) MPs secretly support.

It could be that Botha, irritated by the LP's stonewalling — and the prospect of Conservative Party (CP) gains in next month's municipal polls — has decided to go for a general election in October. If so, it will mean that parliament will reconvene for a third time this year, since the constitution states that parliament must reconvene within 30 days of a general election.

However, a general election will not save Botha from a real crisis should the LP persist in refusing to back Botha on delimitation, required every 10 years — meaning the next should be in 1989.

Once a new delimitation has been carried out (assuming that by this time some compromise can be reached with Hendrickse), it automatically implies another general election. There would obviously have to be one, especially as current proposals suggest that the Transvaal should gain 15 new constituencies, while the number in the Cape should shrink.

Another scenario is that Botha will use Friday's joint session to instruct the other two Houses to come to a decision on the GAA amendment Bills before he refers them to the President's Council within two weeks.

Whatever Botha decides in the solitude of his Tuynhuys office, there can be no doubt that the future of the constitution is in jeopardy. In their frantic efforts to ram the GAA amendments through parliament before the October elections, the Nats changed the rules by curving the debate from a "general" to an "own affairs" one in order to enable government to refer the Bills to a House Standing Committee instead of a joint committee. This caused CP chief whip Frank le Roux to remark joyously that the Nats are doing everything to get in line with CP policy: "The only consensus reaching SA at this stage, is that the new (political) deal is a hoax," he observed.

Before he led his walkout, PFP parliamentary leader Colin Eglin called the changes in the rules a "disgraceful way to perform a shabby and unworthy Nat trick." He said the debate "will ripple out from this House and have implications for all of us in SA. The government is opening the door for a constitutional crisis which they do not yet understand... The only good thing about it is that it is driving one of the first nails into the coffin of the tripartite system."

Rebel NP MP Albert Nothnagel, at least showed some of the compassion his fellow Nats lacked in dealing with the sensitive issue. If he ever had to consider a permit for someone under the GAA in his Inneville constituency, the colour of that person's skin will not play a part, said Nothnagel bravely.

He admitted that the GAA amendment Bills had plunged SA into a constitutional crisis — but "eventually democracy must get us through to the other side."

There are other dangerous options facing the country, Nothnagel continued. One was the possibility of a CP takeover, or a radical takeover by the ANC. He also warned against the option of a one-party State or military rule, which would "be the end of this country."

The NP may yet find that their juggling with the rules of the constitution may be ruled out of order by the courts. A firm of attorneys has offered free legal advice to the LP to explore the possibility of contesting the ruling. The PFP is also seeking legal advice on the matter.

In the background, high-ranking Nats, among them Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, are still courting Hendrickse for a way out.

A few months ago, when Hendrickse apologised to Botha during a Cabinet meeting for embarrassing the office of the State President by taking his famous swim, all the members of the Cabinet stood and clapped as the LP leader took Botha's hands as "a Christian and from one fellow believer to another." That was then, this is now.
CALLING FOR DISCIPLINE. Archbishop Desmond Tutu calls for discipline on campus during his speech yesterday at UWC. With him are vice-rector Professor Jaap Durand, left, and rector Prof Jakes Garies.

From: page 1

will join their black brothers and sisters not to vote'.

On Tuesday, two high-ranking policemen visited the archbishop's residence at Bishops Court and asked a video recording in which he defied a ban on calls for an election boycott.

Yesterday they referred to the police seizure of the videotape and joked about how the police would probably come to fetch a tape at UWC.

Our Political Staff reports that the police investigation into a statement over the weekend by the archbishop on the municipal elections has not yet been completed.

The Police officer, a Superintendent, said yesterday: "The police are still busy with the investigation."

He also said there was nothing further to add to previous police announcements on the matter.

Normally, dockets are referred to the Attorney-General for his decision on whether to institute a prosecution or not after the police investigation, and it is only then that a final decision is taken on whether to charge someone in court.

This is likely to be the procedure in this case, but it is possible that the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Viljoen, could give an indication of the government's intentions in a speech in the near future.

TuTu: You can't reform a fascist.
tion without revolutionary insurrection is the eco-
monic and the social. And the government is working toward giving them in these fields a bet-
ter life.

But the huge costs of this programme mean up-
grade projects are generally little more than do-
nothing band-aid in the self-same soup.

The strategy continues, therefore, to rely large-
ly on repression. Prospects of townspeople throw-
 ing up legitimate "moderate" representation are dim. Said one activist: "It's a bit like strangling a chicken and then expecting it to still lay eggs.

Accepting the October elections are designed to seal the expression of "bottom-up" reform, what are the chances of these policies succeeding?

Not good, if the CP has its way, in the general elections of May 1987, the CP won over 600,000 votes. It hopes to increase this to one million. If it does, the CP is set to win every white Transvaal municipality except Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton.

Exploiting the NP's constitutional paralysis and white fears, the CP is leading the fastest-growing non-white political party in white political history in white political history in white political history in white political history.

The Transvaal elections may well be remembered as the battle for the Transvaal. With the right wing poised to take most of the province and black communities threatening boycotts of the polls, the Transvaal — with 13 of the country's 16 RSCs and the largest black urban agglomera-
tions — may force the NP back into its Cape trenches and its black moderate allies into an ever-diminishing cold.

As far as the black communities are concerned, the government has three problems: resources, resistance and race.

Despite the massive increases in the amount spent on housing and capital on services, housing and land in recent years — in direct response to black resistance — this does not even begin to address the problem.

Whereon 4000 000 houses need to be built an-
ually, the building industry is only constructing 35 000 units per year. Only 33 percent of Afri-
cans can afford a housing loan of R2 000. But most of the houses built by private companies (those built by the state) cost on average be-
 tween R25 000 and R35 000.

Building costs are rising at 16 percent annually. The politically small amount being spent by the RSCs cannot remove the inadequacies in bas-
ic infrastructural services.

Where could more money come from? When a general in the State Security Council was asked this question, he responded that it was not his department's "affair."

A senior official in the Directorate of Urbanisation said the money will come from the proceeds of privatisation. But Jan Loubser, the state's former minister for the Reserve Bank, noted that a five to seven percent growth-rate is needed for upgrading to succeed. With sanc-
tions, this is impossible.

Limited resources coupled with extravagant methods of delivery, which inflate the true cost of upgrading lead to a discernible rise in unmet ex-
pectations in the black communities.

The budget will strengthen the already-high levels of political consciousmess, dramatically raising the fact that the two largest-ever upswings have taken place since the declaration of the Transvaal Emergency.

Rent and schools boycotts, strikes, marches and organisaional rebuilding are all testimony to the sur-
vival of black opposition. And, ironically, the in-
crease in housing and urban services is threatened by activists as a victory.

Further struggle, they argue, will yield more benefits. This process of bargaining through re-
pression and financial deaths of the winning-hend-and-minds campaign will really work only for as long as the government's cover-up holds.

The single most significant difference between 1983 and the last RLA elections was held in October 1988, is the existence of giant trade union federations which have in the past con-
sequently organised in support of election boycotts.

Thousands of shop stewards trained by the activists run in the local "united fronts". The persistence of the "national question" re-
mains the biggest obstacle to the way of any re-
form that ignores the need to negotiate with legiti-
mate representatives of the majority.

Thus, instead of sealing the success of the first stage of repression "bottom-up" reform, the Con-
servatives may well make use of this victory in its demise. Caught between a hungry right wing and an angry upsurge of black community, the NP government has in the meantime been weakened.

The election will hinge on the battle for the Transvaal. If the CP can take control of the RSCs then supplemented by low polls in the black areas, the NP reform programme will be as good as dead.

The authors are both researchers at the Centre for Policy Studies, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

Case study: All 1 percent is 1 percent, says Linda.

In the highly politicised Eastern Cape black communities have opted for different strategies in the municipal elections.

TAMANGA LINDA, the former mayor of the Ibhazhi Town Council, told a recent meeting: "If I get 1 percent of the population to vote for me I will still be defeated."

As nominations for the Eastern Cape's 50 towns are closed on October 20, a number of black communities in the area have adopted widely differing responses to the October municipal elections.

On the one hand, Port Elizabeth's Ibhazhi town council has 42 nominees for 21 seats. And, in effect, 22 Eastern Cape municipalities have already elected their councils — all the candidates are unopposed.

But on the other hand, the township of Motherwell 2km outside Port Elizabeth and Cradock's LingeGile township have no contenders for the municipal elections.

In Khuzulabini, Uitenhage, there were only eight nominations for the 16 vacan-
cies. In this town, which was once the heart of the Cape Administrative Gene Gone, he said it was possible a by-election would see the electorates be taken over by the elector other councils.

LingeGile and Khuzulabini have been run by administrators since 1984 after their councils resigned during scores. Ibhazhi mayor, Jimmy Nkosi, was clearly elected as 21 candidates under the banner of his Asika Ntsheni Party, or 'Party of the Black People's Organisation, rushed to register for nominations.

Linda, new special advisor to the Ibhazhi Administrator, also has 31 nominations, including his Zanamukalunguza Party.

But the extent of their support remains to be tested.

Residents of the Ibhazhi township say Linda is aiming his speeches at pensioners and impoverished people. He promises housing to the unemployed, to upgrade hostel facilities for the homeless and the aged, and claims to have opened soup kitchens in all the townships.

Johannesburg-telegraphist Linda said Linda campaigns in getting his rents lowered from R14 to R11.

"We have paid R15.20 for the last time we occupied the area in 1979," the pensioner insisted. "What he said was "I don't pay for votes for you who will give me the community."

Pensioners in Ibhazhi and Middelburg in the Cape have been told they only need their pensions if they do not vote, according to a Black South representative.

But the authorities have had little success with attempts to persuade residents of the small township of LingeGile to vote — even though it has been signed into law state upgrading, recently acquiring tarred roads and streetlghts.

Residents, interviewed, interpret the up-
grading as an attempt to "buy" them.

LingeGile's administrator recently called a meeting to discuss prospective councill-
ors. The meeting was attended by 20 people who soon realised they were in the wrong place and left to apologise to the community for attending.

Recent upgrading projects are also con-
spicuous in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage townships.

Uitenhage community leader and former Robben Island prisoner, Dlila Mayford Mafu, described the huge crowd of 3000 people showing up to vote in townships.

He said he had seen construction activity in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage everywhere there was expected to be election families.

"The way it is being handled makes me feel it is a ploy to win the confidence of the ignorant people," he said.

In Oxpeckers' Bluff, Ciskei, election violence broke out last month. Po-
lice claimed hundreds of candidates were beaten down by an unidentified group of "emraders" and a car was smashed and burnt.

Three students were detailed for cam-
aigning against the elections and in gradoe pupils from the local secondary school bay-
owed classes. — Peo
The unspoken word: b*yct**t

In the white ballot, the question pressing on the government is one of control; in the black, it is of appearance.

There will be no difficulty in getting white voters out. Democracy will be seen to be in action: the elections will decide which of the political parties will be in power for the next five years. But the white community will see their representatives elected on one day only, and the government will have to prove that they have the backing of the people.

An indicator of the government’s success is the number of people who choose to vote. If the government fails to win a majority, it will be seen as a failure of democracy.

Interest will centre on the possibility of a “coalition” of the three parties, as in Britain, the ruling party loses control of the northern reaches of its country. This is a straight, comprehensible, electoral fight.

Not to the black poll. Here, realpolitik renders it almost irrelevant which individuals get in. There is no serious prospect of popular extra-parliamentary figures making themselves available for the contest, and carrying their support with them. What matters for the government is that the polls are filled by people of the correct skin colour, that the polls are not too diverse, and that the circumstances of their election are not too shaky. If they are at least installed, the government can pursue its belief that economic upgrading will make communities forget about political aspirations.

The TIC has implied this, a United Democratic Front position paper made bold hints, and group of churchmen decried the restrictive legislation. It would be wise for observers to equate the disappearance of mass street politics, the discussions of resistance around the success of the two most recent national stayaways, with the long, inquiry.

Thus whether the word “b*yc**t” is removed from a debate around the elections or not, its embedment persists to be no less obvious. And in the black elections, the really important vote is as to whether to vote.
TOP government officials Len Dekker describes the October municipal elections as "the greatest exercise in democracy in Africa".

This black opposition also sees it in dramatic terms: "We have correctly identified bodies of minority rule as a weak link in the apartheid chain," commented a township newspaper, referring to local authorities.

And the Conservative Party says it will take part "intensively in order to protect the rights of the whites".

The municipal elections are critical for a state searching for popular legitimacy, a movement seeking to confirm its leadership in anti-apartheid struggle, and a muscular right wing that could take the Transvaal.

Why so much hinges on the elections can be explained in terms of the ambitions intentions of state policy.

These include a security operation to reestablish black local government through township upgrading, mass detentions and multi-million rand propaganda campaigns; and a complex constitutional process that will see local authorities as the "building blocks" of a new constitutional order. For blacks, a vote in October will be a vote for a constitutional formula. For whites, a vote against the National Party will bring about the reforms. The stakes could not be higher.

The 1983 constitution created the "own affairs"/"general affairs" framework. It created a central government structure for whites, coloureds and Indians — the tricameral parliament. African representation was seen as external to this "constitucional contract"; local rights were to be exercised through Black Local Authorities (BLA) and central rights through "independent homelands".

Once the tricameral structure was in place, the government reproduced the consociational arrangement at local level — hence the creation of Regional Services Councils (RSC) for whites, Indians and Africans. Because blacks weren't part of the deal, BLAs were excluded from RSCs.

This changed soon after the Vaal uprising and regional stayaway in 1984, Minister Chris Heunis announced in December that BLAs were to be included in the RSCs in the Bantu homelands because this would give them access to much-needed financial resources.

A top official at the time explicitly tied this change to resistance: "If we had given the BLAs resources of magnitude, we would not have had to make the current unrest.

By fully incorporating Africans into local government, Heunis was resolving a financial problem by violating the constitutional basis of the tricameral system — the exclusion of Africans.

It was when this dawned on the government that this new constitutional vista existed for them to resolve the "problem of black political rights".

In May 1985, Minister Gerrit Viljoen was the first to refer to the "bottom-up reform policy" when he said "our mistake in the past was to start at the top". Africans, he argued, must be incorporated into "all levels of decision-making up to the highest level". By the end of 1985 this had been accepted as NP policy.

By October 1986 these "building blocks of a new South African democracy" will have been set in place — "own affairs" local authorities to facilitate "self-determination" for all "groups" and "general affairs" RSCs to facilitate "co-determination".

The elections will be presented by government media as an opportunity for, in the words of a Nationalist MP, the "whole nation" to express its will. After this, the next round of constitutional re-ordering at regional and national level can take place. But behind the talk of "broadening democracy" is the more fundamental objective of restoring administrative stability in the urban townships. This is seen as the immediate aim of the largest "counter-revolutionary war".

A much-circulated state document said last year that all other objectives must be secondary to this until this objective has been achieved.

Soon after the 1986 State of Emergency was declared, Defence Minister Magnus Malan said: "I think for the masses in South Africa democracy is not a relevant factor." What is relevant in state security thinking is a network of local administrative bodies which can be used to "win hearts and minds" — of a key minority if not of the majority.

Thirty-four "oilspots" have been identified. These are high security risk. This is marked for special attention to demonstrate the benefits of co-operation with the state.

Presiding over this strategy is the repress-counterorganise-upgrade triumvirate of the National Security Management System and the Joint Management Coordination Units (JMCUs).

On the one hand, activists and the representative leadership thrown up in the "people's power" pentagon are "taken out" as organisation is suffocated.

On the other, "counter-organisations" such as conservative youth groups, gospel choirs and of course BLAs are promoted. In few much-publicised cases (Mamelodi, Alexandra, Crossroads and NewBrighton) large upgrading resources complement the process.

Justifying upgrading as a security strategy, a State Security Council general said: "What is more important to the masses in the natural situ-
INDEPENDENT PARTY

Off and running

The sudden rumble at the back of the Stellenbosch Town Hall as six or seven young men stormed towards the microphone did not signal another bust-up within the ranks of the Worrallites. It was a sign of growing pains at the first congress of Denis Worrall's Independent Party (IP).

The issue at stake was a resolution calling for the acceptance of "a general principle that linguistic and cultural groups should have the right to self-determination." But what really afronted the youthful delegates was the tail-end of the resolution: "That the congress accepts...in particular the right of Afrikaner nationalism to self-determination on a geographic basis."

To single out Afrikaner nationalism was

'Independents' Worrall...all options on the table

Boerestaat talk of the likes of Carol Boshoff and the AWB, argued the young Worrallites. A middle-aged delegate defended the resolution and got the reply, "We didn't make the mistakes, you did."

Worrall tried (unsuccessfully) to explain that the resolution meant only that all options should be on the negotiating table, that the party was not subscribing to the Boerestaat idea.

It was left to cricket administrator and congress chairman Jannie Memberg to defuse the situation over tea. The younger wing prevailed - in the sense that the bit about Afrikaner geographic self-determination was scrapped; and the IP prevailed in the sense that it resolved the disagreement.

The party, after the initial shock of the break between Worrall and Wynand Malan, has survived its first test. Here, in action, was the consensus politics so often preached by National Party (NP) leaders like Chris Heunis and F W de Klerk. The IP, it was clear, was not going to be merely a safe haven for former United Party and NRP supporters. Most IP members, like the young men at the microphone, are tired of the NP - an Omnirek poll published last weekend found that support for F W Botha among white voters aged between 18 and 24 has decreased considerably. His support among men in this group came down from 59% in May to 37% in July and among women from 32% in March to 27% in July.

It is this group, said Worrall, which yearns for the days when SA could still compete at the Olympics, and when South Africans did not need visas to travel to most Western countries. "There is a sense of expectation, of concern, of disenchantment among voters. They are looking for alternatives to a government that has run out of creative impulses.

Worrall's message was the first flickering of hope to many supporters since he and Malan parted ways. "We'll be tirelessly going across the country getting our message through to the people. We are the future party who can pull disenfranchised voters from the NP. The government had its chance. It has fiddled away its time," said the re-elected leader.

Labour Party leader in the House of Representatives, Allan Hendriks, likes Worrall's style. "It is a healthy approach to go for Nat supporters. The Nats still represent the majority of whites and I think Denis is correct in trying to win them over to the IP," Hendriks told the FT.

But still to be achieved is some kind of cooperation between Worrall and his former ally Malan. While political pundits cannot foresee any formal alliance between them at this stage, insiders say efforts are currently under way - at least to get the two leaders talking again.
Hard Labour

Last week’s disastrous one-sided parliamentary debate on the amended Group Areas Bills was only the beginning of heartaches for the ruling National Party (NP). After cold-shouldering Allan Hendricke and his Labour Party (LP) on June 15, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis can now forget about any more compromises from the LP leader.

Hendricke told the FM this week that he will not abide by his earlier offer of certain concessions to Heunis, made without the knowledge of his caucus. “He totally rejected the concessions I was willing to make,” says Hendricke. He would not elaborate on what his offer entailed.

He says he has not seen the new group area proposals government is expected to put before a parliamentary joint standing committee and which will be debated during a joint session when parliament reconvenes (for the third time this year) on September 26. “But I suppose we still have problems,” he says.

A month ago, after an invitation by P W Botha, Hendricke and the president met to discuss certain matters. Hendricke says he told Botha that the LP would support the proposed National Council and that “although no agreement was reached, we expected some kind of a quid pro quo — but there was nothing forthcoming from the NP.”

After that, Heunis, on numerous occasions, made overtures to the LP. Hendricke says, “But our attitude had hardened and we were not prepared to talk.”

He thinks government’s change in attitude — withdrawing the amendments which had already been debated in the white House without the participation of the PFP and Wynand Malan’s National Democratic Movement — took place when “their Afrikaner Calvinist morality came home to them. They must have realised the immorality of having laws passed by nomination (the President’s Council) people.”

The NP now faces a crucial choice over the next few weeks: it can strengthen apartheid in a vain attempt to stave off growth in the Conservative Party (whose supporters will never return to the NP); or bring together other South Africans by means of compromise and concessions.

The government-supporting SABC was quick this week to describe the developments in parliament as a triumph of consensus politics. Auckland Park’s Current Affairs intoned: “Negotiation and a readiness to acknowledge the legitimate concerns of other parties have averted a serious constitutional confrontation ...”

The SABC went on to say it was all a triumph for the tricameral parliamentary system as a democratic institution with the flexibility to accommodate diverse groups in joint decision-making, despite serious differences.

Critics believed, it continued, that the president would continually have to resort to strong-arm methods to overcome disputes between the white, coloured and Indian Houses. But, “so successful has the new constitution been, however, that the President’s Council has hardly ever had to meet for that purpose” (ramming into law NP Bills on which no consensus could be reached).

However, at a report-back meeting in her Houghton constituency this week, PFP stalwart Helen Suzman told supporters that government has already succeeded in passing seven Bills using this method. And, warns Suzman, both the coloured and Indian Houses are busy studying the possibility of altering the rules — as the Nats did a week ago — to suit themselves. “This could lead to a chaotic situation. It will be the opening of Pandora’s box, which will still be deeply regretted by government,” she says.

It is up to government then, once parliament reconvenes, to show proof of its willingness to participate in the “consensus politics,” so fawningly described by the SABC. If not, they may again find themselves in another constitutional crisis.

Former Nat academic and economist Sampie Terreblanche does not think government is able to overcome its credibility crisis. Speaking at Denis Worrall’s Independent Party congress, he said that, after 40 years of open and concealed forms of racism, government is still unable to identify problems facing the country.

“While on the threshold of the 21st Century, this government, with the continuation and reinforcement of racial groupism, tries to turn back the clock of history,” he charged.
Nats rally round PW on unity call

By David Braun and Esnare van der Merwe

Nationalist politicians are rallying around the State President, Mr P W Botha, following Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht's virtual rejection of his call to unite Africans.

Dr Treurnicht slapped away Mr Botha's "hand of goodwill" at a public meeting at Eisingburg last night, duplicating his own tough conditions for the unification of Afrikaners.

The CP leader's response was tantamount to telling Mr Botha to abandon political reform and take up the CP policy of partition if he wanted a united Afrikanerdemokraten.

Nationalists close to the President are emphatic that Mr Botha did not signal to Dr Treurnicht that he was turning his back on reform.

At least 30 activists arrested

At least 17 Pretoria activists and leaders, including Azania People's Organisation president Mr Pieter Malan, were arrested on Wednesday.

This brings to 23 the number of people believed to have been detained in the Pretorius and Johannesburg areas in the past week. Police neither confirmed nor denied the arrests.

A spokesman said: "Action was taken against people because they are affiliated to one or other organisation, but such steps are aimed at the actions of individuals, not organisations."

"We deny that the SAP harass people. Certain expectations are raised, false information is spread and people are arrested on the basis of information which is not true," he said.

Last Friday, 11 people were arrested at the Witpoortjie Thomas Residence in Soweto. The detained residents of Mr Eloff, Pretoria, are Mr Michael Selom, a former secretary of the Marxist Youth Organization (Mato), Mr Nkosi Selone, a student leader of the South African Youth Organization (SAYO), Mr J. Myeni, a student leader of the South African Union (SAU), Mr M. Molepo, a student leader of the Alliance of Students and Mr B. M. Maluleke, a student leader of the Students' Association of South Africa (SASA).

Other Pretoria residents detained include: Mr Boome, a member of the Allied African Workers' Federation; Mr S. S. Madu, a student leader of the South African Students' Organization; Mr T. M. Makhaza, a student leader of the South African Students' Organization; Mr P. M. Mloko, a student leader of the South African Students' Organization; and Mr T. M. Mokone, a student leader of the South African Students' Organization.

A spokesman for the Pretoria police said those arrested were members of the Alliance of Students and were "denied not only their freedom but their identity as students and members of the Alliance of Students'."

Separatism

Dr Treurnicht said cultural and political differences could only be resolved if Afrikaners and other whites extirpating themselves with Afrikaners were granted the right to be governed by their own people in their own homeland.

He told Mr Botha: "All South African Government bodies are run with the cooperation of the Afrikaner people. Stop making concessions to the white groups in Parliament, where we cannot be voted by other nations."

The Afrikaner Nationalist Party leader said the Afrikaner unity was threatened by the free survival of the Afrikaner nation. The Afrikaner nation must be granted self-determination.

Emirates could close older power stations

By Thabane Phepho

The Emirates has been set on the closing of some of its older power stations because of the oversupply of electricity-generating capacity in South Africa.

Chances are high that the power stations will be closed down in the near future. The company is expected to announce this week that the stations will be closed down in the near future.

The decision to close the power stations is based on the fact that the stations are not generating enough electricity to meet the needs of the country. The company is expected to announce this week that the stations will be closed down in the near future.

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Boiling water is a vision to solve Africa's growing problems

"I'm doing what I think is right."

The News Observer 9.1978
of goodwill slapped by CP leader

The decision was predictable, and it reflected the CP leadership's determination to maintain its influence over the political process. However, the reaction to the decision was not immediate or uniform. Dr. Treurnicht, the leader of the CP, had warned earlier that the government would be unable to reach a settlement due to the complexities of the political landscape. The CP's stance was based on its belief that a single party could not achieve the necessary cooperation among the various groups involved in the negotiations.

Meanwhile, some Nationalists remained hopeful that the CP's decision would not prevent a solution. They argued that a wider alliance, including the CP, was necessary to achieve a lasting peace. The Nationalists were particularly concerned about the impact of the CP's decision on their ability to represent the interests of their supporters.

The CP's decision was seen by some as a sign of the government's willingness to approach the problem with a more conciliatory attitude. However, others were concerned that the CP's influence had been reduced, which could affect future negotiations.

Dr. Treurnicht had been critical of the government's approach to the negotiations, arguing that it was not genuinely committed to finding a peaceful resolution. He had called for a broader and more inclusive approach, one that took into account the concerns of all parties involved.

The CP's stance was seen by some as a missed opportunity to advance the cause of peace. However, the decision was also seen as a sign of the CP's determination to maintain its influence and to ensure that its views were taken into account in the process of negotiations.
LOCAL ELECTIONS — 1

Trouble with candidates

As the municipal elections approach and the issues and ambitions of different groups rapidly surface, October 26 looks set to be a day of reckoning for the Nats. Never before has a local election attracted the heype of a general election.

From the diamond towns of Kimberley and Klerksdorp to the northern reaches of Pietersburg, city centres are plastered with Conservative Party (CP) posters promoting the Group Areas Act. Even Foreign Minister Pik Botha has had to reorganise priorities (tending to peace in Angola and so on) to find time to campaign — this week he addressed an audience in Yeoville, Johannesburg.

At stake is not only whether the Nats will lose the plateau land or maybe entrench their position in Johannesburg; equally important is whether enough coloureds, Indians and blacks will turn out to demonstrate support for what is essentially an extension of the tri-cameral parliament — plus blacks — to third-tier government.

In the longer term, a larger concern hinges around the Nats’ inability to gain support for their policies from Left or Right. While boycott polities remains firmly on the agenda, other parties like the CP are opting to “fight the system from within.” Government is already reeling from a parliamentary constitutional crisis. Will there come the day when there are so many cogs in the wheel that day-to-day administration suffers?

Transvaal Province MEC responsible for regional services councils (RSCs) Fanis Schoeman confirms that should the CP gain control of any RSC they could ‘rearret’ the decision-making process. At the moment decision-making is based on consensus; he says, and any disgruntled party can appeal to the Administrator.

Schoeman is of the opinion that the RSCs are functioning well and points to the fact that the current budgets for all 12 Transvaal ones were passed without a single appeal. “About 400 members of all racial groups were involved in allocating more than R360m to a few hundred projects,” he notes.

But CP policy aims at controlling the finances of the RSCs and blocking any redistribution of wealth. This is contrary to the spirit of the legislation which lays down that the less developed areas should be given first priority and CP tactics are likely to result in more appeals, says Schoeman.

But even before the voters can make it to the polls, the elections are turning chaotic.

Despite the State of Emergency making it illegal to call for a boycott, the “broad democratic movement” is making its known that voting is out (see page 54).

Calls for a boycott are not only coming from the church. Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough has disclosed that there is a grassroots campaign taking off in the Pretoria and Soweto, including leaders of the banned Azanian People’s Organisation and the SA Youth Congress, have been detained in an apparent attempt to break the growing anti-election campaign in the townships.

The question of participation reached a head in the Johannesberg township, Alexandr, this week where the issue has been the topic of heated debate.

The Johannesburg township has been run by a white administrator, Steve Burger, since the previous council led by Sam Buli resigned in 1986. Nominations for candidates for a new council closed on Friday. Although nine clergy men have registered, pressure being put on them by the Alexandra Civic Association (ACA), a United Democratic Front affiliate, could derail the whole election.

Before seeking nomination, the nine clergymen discussed participation with the ACA, who conditionally endorsed their candidate — provided they could demonstrate that they have the support of Alexandra residents.

The nine subsequently called a much-publicised meeting to discuss the election and their nomination. But less than 100 potential voters attended the meeting last Saturday. This, together with the fact that the candidates called the meeting for the day after they had registered as candidates, angered the ACA, which then placed further conditions on them participating with the civic’s blessing. ACA Chairman Mike Been says the nine can only participate in the elections if they endorse a plan adopted by the association last week.

There is a major catch: ACA’s plan is unlikely to be accepted by government because of its radical nature. For starters, the plan includes drawing up a new “community voters’ roll” and the recognition of extensive organisational structures involving “communes” which resemble street committees.

The nine have accepted the ACA plan on condition the ACA “oversees the process.” In effect, this means the ACA will be running the council from behind the scenes — an unlikely set-up. The alternative, at the moment, seems to be continuing with a white administrator and no council.

No elections are also on the cards for a number of eastern Cape townships which have yet to recover from being rendered ungovernable. Nominations close this week but indications are that in Tshayi (Port Elizabeth), Motherwell, Linglehill (Cradock), KwaNobuhle (Uitenhage), New Brighton and Zwede, nominations are so poor that there will probably not be enough candidates to form a council.

Minister of Information Stoffel van der Merwe said this week that in those areas where meaningful elections could not take place government would be forced to nominate administrators.

And a number of white authorities are also in disarray following the disqualification of candidates. Because of a technicality eight candidates in Pretoria and four in Vanderbijlpark have had their nominations rejected. They all omitted to fill in the name of the town or city where they lived. If the same rule applies the candidacy of 14 people in Johannesburg is similarly threatened. No ruling had been made by the Johannesburg City Council when the FM went to press.

Government’s initial optimism that the elections will demonstrate reform in action with all racial groups peacefully voting on the same day for their “own” institutions looks more like a mirage every day.

POLITICS

P W’s double game

In a frantic effort to minimise any damage that P W Botha’s extraordinary call for reconciliation to CP leader Andries Treurnicht may have caused, Nationalist political commentators were quick this week to extract political capital from a statement by industrialist Anton Rupert. However, the fine print of Rupert’s message was ignored.

It all started when Senator Paul Simon —
LOCAL ELECTIONS

Different trains

To vote or not to vote — the old issue crops up again as October 26 draws near. Although it is illegal to call for a boycott, the message is slowly seeping out that there will not be participation from the "democratic movement." Independent MP Jan van Eck said as much under parliamentary privilege and Archbishop Desmond Tutu has said people should be entitled not to vote if they so desire (the police are studying the transcript of Tutu's speech since it appears to flout the law against advocating an election boycott).

The reasoning underlying the boycott

Continued on page 57

strategy is outlined by Dullah Omar, head of the UDF in the western Cape, who speaks in his personal capacity. He notes that, all along, bedrock principle has been "the insistence upon consultation and decision-making by the people in the creation of whatever structures of government are to exist." According to this view, the tricameral constitution and its structures are an illegitimate imposition. Hence "non-participation is the only way through which people can express their feelings."

David Curry, Minister of Housing, Local Government and Agriculture in the House of Representatives, naturally takes the pragmatist view: "Abstention from local government is not going to solve your problems. I understand the reasons for wanting a stayaway, that this is a system the community doesn't want, myself included, but that doesn't absolve you from solving local issues. There must be someone for the people to go to when they have problems with their houses, or payments or whatever."

Omar also notes that to participate in group structures is not to participate on neutral terrain. "It would be driving our train on government railway lines. Apartheid and group practices reinforce apartheid and group ideology."

This sort of talk makes Curry unhappy. He wonders why he must be called a stooge when Helen Suzman is not considered one. "People must look at a political party's achievements. We don't have a morally correct society in SA, but we still have to live in this country." Curry also asks why it is considered acceptable to participate in government structures when one is providing an educational service, but not when one is dealing with, say, housing or roads.

One of the key issues effecting the outcome of the election is the concept of prior voting which, in Omar's view, makes October 26 an irrelevance as so many people will have voted before the day.

Curry contests this. "If people want to vote before the time, what is so undemocratic about that? What about subtle intimidation of voters? We've seen this." He refers to youths loitering on corners in a way so as to menace voters. He also cites the fact that many people live so far from polling stations and work such long hours that extended voting hours are a necessity.

They also differ over the size of the poll that can be expected. Omar says that at meetings with various community organisations he has not heard a single voice for participation. He notes that even the Muslim clergy have recently decided against participation.

Curry is more optimistic. "In the Peninsula, polls are going to be much higher than in 1984. You can see it by the number of people making themselves available for election." He cites the example of Athlone, where 37 people are contesting 18 seats and the fact that there is not a single management committee without candidates standing (and only one which is uncontested).
The Ford News, Festival Magazine for Fans, published in November 1967, contains an article discussing the company's marketing strategies and the impact of Ford's new models. The article highlights the importance of branding and the role of advertising in promoting Ford's new products. It also mentions the company's efforts to improve customer satisfaction and the role of research and development in shaping future models. The article concludes with a statement expressing the company's commitment to innovation and excellence in the automotive industry.
Attendance at the big Alex meeting on elections: 58

BY THAMI MKHWANAZI

ALEXANDRA residents apparently expelled attempts to discuss participa-
tion in the October municipal elections when only 58 people attended a
public meeting in the township last weekend.

Nine candidates of the newly formed Alexandra Representatives
Party asked the audience to endorse their candidacy — and were told to
reconsider immediately.

As the candidates promised to serve the community — and praised the
prevailing administrator, Steve Berger, urging that he continue in office —
they faced hecklers shouting, "Who
ensured the mandate? Who elected you?"

The meeting ended prematurely af-
after a speaker from the audience said
the turnout was not representative of
the town's 125,000 residents. A
representative of the nine conceded
that point and said his party would
consider a series of meetings until the
necessary mandate was obtained.

During the build-up to last week-
end's meeting, the Alexandra Civic
Association had adopted a plan for
possible participation to be presented
at the public meeting for consider-
aton in the event residents granted the
required mandate and elected democ-
ratically-representative candidates.

The plan was drawn up by ACA
chairman, Mike Beza, at the request of
the organisation.

It was decided the plan — which
envisioned a local organisational struc-
ture with a 225-person central com-
mittee — would only be presented to
people if they gave the green light to
the notion of participation.

The plan was not presented at Sat-
urday's meeting, but one of the can-
didates claimed this week it had been
adopted by the party at a meeting two
days earlier.

Beza said he had no objection to his
plan being used. But, he added, the
candidates should have heeded the
ACA's stand on democratic elections.

"They should not have registered un-
til residents decided to participate," he said. "They have created a mon-
ster that is going to destroy them.

Saturday's meeting was the culmi-
nation of a series of smaller gather-
ings in the township called by Con-
cerned Residents of Alex to discuss
the possibility of participating, ref-
lecting a raging debate in the town-
ship about participating.

The candidates — plus a teen who
did not attend Saturday's meeting —
were nominated at two meetings,
each attended by fewer than 32 peo-
ple. Among those who attended were
former executive members of the Re-
verend Sam Bull's disbanded Save
Alex Party, which took part in the
last elections in 1984; two of them
have registered as candidates in this
election.

The ACA sent observers to all the
meetings, including the meeting on
Saturday. The attitude expressed by
these observers was that candidates
should not stand — or even register
— unless they had a mandate.

The 10 candidates registered on Fri-
day, the last possible day for registra-
tion — and one day before the public
meeting.

At the meetings preceding the pub-
lic meeting, speakers were sharply
divided over the issue of possible
participation.
Botha’s plea ‘a lurch to right’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha’s tearful plea for conciliation with Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht was seen by political parties as heralding a “lurch to the right” in South African politics.

A number of politicians interpreted the gesture as an act of desperation delivered from a position of weakness and criticized Mr Botha for placing a higher priority on Afrikaner unity than the interest of the country as a whole.

The parliamentary leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglon, said he was “astonished by Mr Botha’s rightwards lurch” at the NP’s Free State congress.

“What South Africa needs is not a ganging up of right-wing forces but a new national unity of verligte South Africans that will reach out across the traditional barriers of language, colour and race.”

“I have no problem with cultural leaders seeking cultural unity on cultural matters, but I am appalled when political leaders shamelessly advocate political unity on a sectional basis,” said Mr Eglon.

PPP law and order spokesman, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said Mr Botha’s latest gesture was a bid to seek “new partners in repression”.

National Democratic Movement leader Mr Wynand Malan said: “If the State President wants to make a contribution to Afrikaner unity, he will have to hold out not only his right hand — but his left hand as well.”

Mr Malan said that to try to force all Afrikaners into one party was precisely what the State President should not do.
Dr T: How PW can heal Afrikaner rift

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG. — The government must end political and residential integration if it wished to find a hand of goodwill from the Conservative Party, said CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht last night.

Responding at a public meeting in Germiston to the emotional plea for Afrikaner unity made by President PW Botha in Bloemfontein on Tuesday, Dr Treurnicht said the CP rejected power sharing in a multi-racial state.

"Abolish multi-racial bodies governing Afrikaners, stop the campaign against separateness, stop making concessions to the other two Houses, and choose a path towards our own fully fledged sovereign white Parliament where we cannot be vetoed by other people," he said.

Dr Treurnicht said separate freedoms for whites and other groups was the only way in which Afrikaners had found unity in the past. This had also given security to many English speakers and was the only way Afrikaners would find unity in the future. He asked for the State President's renewed support for this cause.

"There is unity across party lines in our support for the security forces and in our resistance to threats, attacks by boycotters, blackmailers, underminers and terrorists."

*PW's lurch to right* — Page 3
Hillbrow 'shows way to future'  

A future non-racial South Africa is being decided in Hillbrow, says Mr James Dryja, PFP municipal candidate for the area.

Minutes before being interviewed by the Saturday Star Mr Dryja had defused a heated exchange between a black traffic officer and a rude motorist.

After the incident he shrugged, saying: 'That's Hillbrow. There are so many people living in this densely populated area it makes for lively interaction.'

As a personality he seems to embrace the image of the cosmopolitan yet strongly South African essence of Hillbrow.

PAT DEVEREAUX

He grew up in Cape Town's Woodstock and District Six in a working class family and now lives in Hillbrow.

Mr Dryja believes he is totally in touch with his constituency.

'Because of my background I understand whites' fears. They aren't worried about the colour of their neighbours. They are worried about standards of living,' he said.

Asked why he decided to get involved in the municipal elections, Mr Dryja said running an independent cinema in the area led to his involvement in the Hillbrow Traders' Association.

"It became obvious to me that the Government's policies hinder business and residential development so I entered politics."

He endorses the Five Freedoms Forum campaign for "One City, Open City" and believes an end to the Group Areas Act will be in everyone's interests.

There was an attempt to smear his campaign by the publishing of his two-year relationship with a "coloured woman" Miss Gertie du Plessis. But Mr Dryja retorted: "Gertie is more Afrikaans than those who have been condemning our relationship."
Has PFP been duped by clever manoeuvring?

Sandtonians accused of ‘power play’

THE “non-political” Sandtonians were yesterday accused of horse-trading with both the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party to gain power in the Sandton town council after the October municipal elections.

The National Party leader in Sandton, Mr Kosta Babich, said after negotiating with the Sandtonians since July last year — that was even before the group of independents officially formed an organisation — the NP became aware of the Sandtonians’ effort to reach a pact with the PFP “behind our backs” about six weeks ago.

“The Sandtonians have all along claimed to be opposed to party politics in local government. I regret that was not the object of the exercise. It was sheer powerplay,” Mr Babich said.

While the PFP admitted it was aware of the simultaneous negotiations, the Sandtonians denied that concrete negotiations had taken place with the NP.

The PFP leader in Sandton, Mr Peter Jardine, said the PFP and the Sandtonians were still meeting and trying to work out terms of a possible arrangement.

Mr Jardine said: “Mr Babich’s comments are a reflection of the bitter and intense competition between the NP and the PFP to gain control of the town council.

ESMARÉ VAN DER MERWE
Political Reporter

Sandtonians pact was reached at a very late stage “because of the influence of the Nats”.

The PFP had accepted the Sandtonians’ bona fides as a “like-minded” body which shared the PFP’s national philosophy.

Sandtonians’ leader Mr Perry Oertel said his organisation did not have “fights with any political party”. He did not specifically deny that talks had occurred, and said: “I was only present at one meeting.”

“We don’t talk about party political powerbases. We have acted in the best interest of the community,” Mr Oertel said.

After nominations had closed this week, the PFP and the Sandtonians jointly announced they had reached a “working agreement”.

As a result, only nine of Sandton’s 20 wards will be contested.

However, PFP ranks appear to be upset over the arrangement, the Sandtonians and the PFP will oppose each other in four of the nine contested wards.

Both the Sandtonians and the PFP were pleased with the pact, saying they had acted in the interests of the town and had ensured an “effective and enlightened” town council.

Mr Jardine and Mr Oertel said at least 18 wards would be represented by “effective and enlightened” councillors after October 26.

However, Mr Babich claimed that at least six of the 11 independent candidates are NP supporters in addition to one official candidate, Mr Bluth Thompson, who will contest Ward 16.

Asked why the stable-mates had decided to oppose each other in four wards, Mr Oertel said he believed the Sandtonians’ candidates in those wards were “potentially better”.

Mr Jardine commented: “We were not able to come to an agreement in all the wards. Because the agreement was reached shortly before nomination day, the PFP was not prepared to withdraw candidates who were already appointed and who we believe are very competent candidates.”

Asked why the PFP opted for an election pact in Sandton, the only PFP-controlled town council in South Africa, Mr Jardine said the agreement was reached in the spirit of PFP leader Dr Zac de Beer’s call for greater unity among the creative opposition.
Police swoops viewed as pre-poll crackdown

IN WHAT is believed to be the start of a nationwide crackdown on possible opposition to next month's local elections, security police this week raided homes and detained several activists linked to various organisations.

late on Thursday evening the homes of a number of Yeoville residents linked to the United Democratic Front-affiliated Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee (Jodac) and Johannesburg Youth Congress were raided.

The home of Mr Colin Purkey and Ms Rita Sherman was searched by at least 10 plainclothes policemen, said Mr Purkey, a member of Jodac. Tenants at Ms Colleen Taylor's house in Yeoville said they were visited by police at about 12 pm.

Photographer Ms Sandy Smith told the Saturday Star that after her return home on Thursday she found her Hunter Street flat had been teargassed.

A spokesman for the SAP public relations division said: "We consider the visiting of premises to be routine duties. We do not comment on routine police duties. We would also like to point out that for obvious reasons we do not identify persons who have been visited or questioned by the police."

The raids follow the recent round-up of black activists throughout the country in what observers see as a pre-October municipal elections crackdown.

Black organisations in the townships seem to have been hit hardest by the swoop. At least 30 people, including Transvaal UDF executive member Mr Arthur Mkhwanazi and Azapo president Mr Nkosinathi Molala, have reportedly been detained.

But a police spokesman said: "Action is not taken against people because they are affiliated to one or other organisation, but such steps are aimed at the actions of individuals. We deny that the SAP harasses people. Certain organisations feign all innocence and raise a hue and cry when certain of their members are detained and aspersions are cast on the bona fides of the police," the spokesman said.
Africa Tour

By Barry Storey

President Eliaa

Freedom Dream

Freedom Claims

The Big Clean
Afrikaners to meet ANC, senior Soviets

By ANTHONY JOHNSON and CHRIS STEYN

A GROUP of 18 top Afrikaner politicians and academics will hold a six-day conference in Germany next month with senior Soviet policy-makers and key ANC members.

The initiative is expected to come as a major embarrassment to the government, particularly as the SA delegation includes Dr Wimpy de Klerk, the brother of the National Party's Transvaal leader and former editor of Rapport, Professor Willie Estehuyse of Stellenbosch and Professor Willie Breytenbach, the government's former constitutional guru.

News of the mission comes just days after Mr F W de Klerk voiced his strong opposition to talks with the ANC in response to plans by Dr Danie Craven's SA Rugby Board to forge ahead with contacts with the banned organization.

The conference, which will be held under the auspices of the Friedrich Nauman Foundation in Munich from October 23 to 29, comes at a time of important changes in both Soviet and ANC policy towards SA.

Sources in SA and London yesterday indicated that topics would include how the Soviet Union and SA view each other and the problems of national unity in the two countries.

To page 3

From page 1

Papers would also be given on Soviet policy towards SA, perestroika, state policy and strategies for opposition groupings in SA.

The Soviet delegation will include Professor Gleb Starushenko and Professor Victor Goncharov, two of the five deputy directors of the African Institute of Soviet Academy of Sciences, and possibly the Soviet Envoy in Lesotho, Mr Boris Asovat.

Included in the SA delegation are Idasa director and former PFP leader Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan and Dr Beyers Naude.

Academics on the trip are: Professors Andre de Toit and Herman Gilliomee of UCT; Professors Willie Breytenbach, Willie Estehuyse, Sample Terreblyanche, Hennie Kotsa, Jannie Gagiano and Gerhard Erasmus of Stellenbosch; Professors Laurie Schlemmer, John Barrett and Mark Swilling of Wits; Professors Wimpy de Klerk and Deon Geldenhuys of RAU; and Professor Susan Boyson of Unisa.

The Cape Times learnt yesterday that the Stellenbosch academic and Director of the Institute for Soviet Studies, Professor Philip Nel, was in Europe to finalize the arrangements for the meeting.

It is believed that the ANC's publicity secretary, Mr Thabo Mbeki, will lead his team.

In July last year, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert led more than 60 prominent academics, clerics, artists, politicians and journalists on a three-nation West African indaba with the ANC and other African leaders.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport last night before flying to Geneva, Idasa executive director Dr Alex Boraine said: "It is better to talk frankly and honestly than to make sabre-rattling noises about Red armies on the border."

Dr Boraine, who recently visited Moscow and the ANC headquarters in Lusaka, said Soviet policy was currently undergoing "radical changes" and it was "just as well South Africans understand these".
84 to stand for black seats in polls

YESTERDAY was the final day for the acceptance of candidates for election to black councils in the Western Cape and at the last count 84 people had made themselves available to stand in the October polls.

A Provincial Administration spokesman said that final details of the candidates would be available on Monday.

The 84 candidates are standing for election to the Ikapa town council and to councils in Langa, Crossroads, Lingelethu (Khayelitsha), Mfuleni (Kuils River), Kayamandi (Stellenbosch) and Mbekweni (Paarl).

The Western Cape candidates are among 780 people competing for 629 seats on 92 councils in the Cape Province.
In countries' history.
Facing up to

Afrikaner

Leon Marshall, Editor of Weekend Argus

This is the week in which Art-

Intolerance of the 'Africander'
Pope tells bishops to spur violence

Emotional Pope John Paul II told hundreds of bishops Tuesday to spur the world to an end to the conflict in the troubled Middle East.

Unity call from Israel to South Africa

The prayer was an emotional beginning to the four-day meeting of the Synod of Bishops, the assembly of cardinals, religious superiors and bishops from every part of the Catholic Church.

New Nats. May have triggered attack

The meeting was expected to begin with a message to the bishops of the world, calling for unity in the face of the crisis in the Middle East.

By Press Assistant and Lester Veintre
PW's gamble may have troubled 'New Nats' - Unity call implicated in October's crucial municipal elections.

By DRIES VAN HEERDEN and LESTER VENTER

President PW Botha's gamble to re-unite Afrikaners may have backfired in the run-up to October's crucial municipal elections.

The Conservative Party immediately rebuffed the "hand of goodwill" extended at the NPF Free State congress, and the move is sure to aggravate the growing feelings of uneasiness in the party's right wing.

NP colleagues this week rallied around Mr Botha in an effort to prevent the damage resulting from the Bloemfontein speech and the CP reaction.

The view in the National Party is that Mr Botha expressed a worthy sentiment and clearly meant it to apply to social, religious and cultural affairs. The aim of the National Party is to establish an improved region for the Afrikaner, who is the real "jukelsbraker" standing in the way of Afrikaner cultural unity.

But Mr Botha's remarks have also alarmed the small group of liberal "New Nats" in the party, who have kept a low profile since the defection of Mr Wynand Malan from the NP last year.

They are already very uncomfortable with the Government's actions around the new Group Areas Bills and the rumpus caused by the effort to push it through Parliament.

Now many of them are also worried at the image of Mr Botha's deep concern with the breakaway of right-wing Afrikaners.

This may have further shaken national confidence in the President's resolve to lead meaningful reform.

All those close to the President confirm that he has been deeply troubled by the role his style of government and policies have played in splitting Afrikaners along very low profile lines.

He does not want to be judged by the history of Afrikanerdom as the man responsible for the split, they say.

Yet, in this very respect, Mr Botha's move has revealed a generation gap between himself and the large ethnic group of younger members of the NP caucus.

While the Afrikaners play a vital role in the country, their unity is no longer a priority of the NP, its younger MPs say.

They concede the CP has taken over that function.

One MP said it would be regarded as "betraying" the right wing that the man regards as responsible for the split, and would not respond positively to the appeal.

Mr Botha, who himself had an emotional break from the NP last year when he left to form the National Democratic Movement, said: "Few people realize how painful it is for Mr Botha to go down in history as the man who split the Afrikaners.

"What he does not understand is that Afrikaner history will honour him for his part in making it possible for us to regain our self-respect among other South Africans."

Significant

Mr Malan said Mr Botha would lose support to his left, rather than gain from his right.

Mr Peter Seal, a Progressive Federal Party MP, said Mr Botha's call was a blow to non-Nationalists who voted for the Government in last year's election.

"They will no longer be beguiled by Nat talk of reform."

He said it was significant that Mr Pik Botha, regarded as an ardent reformist, supported the President's appeal.

A CP MP, Prof Panie Jacobs, said: "Mr Botha tried to present himself as the person most concerned about Afrikaner unity, when it is he who must carry the greatest responsibility for the split."

"He tried to give the NP a boost for the coming elections. In reality, they fear the result."
ELECTIONS:

POLICE HIT ACTIVISTS

By KERRY GULLINAH, SELLO SERIPE, LULAMA LISHI AND VASANTI ANGAMUTHU

SECURITY police have been rounding up activists throughout the country in what observers see as a pre-October election crackdown.

An especially high concentration of detentions has been reported in the Pretoria area.

This week alone, police swooped on Mamelodi and Atteridgeville townships, detaining a number of activists, including Thosane, UDF executive member Arthur Mhlahlo and Atteridgeville president Pinky Molefi.

Meanwhile, the government may be forced to postpone the October elections in Natal townships due to mounting interference in Maritzburg, constabularies are without candidates. There are no candidates in Hambantshe either.

On the campaign, those believed to have been detained include Bhokazi Mokoena, Michael Sibiya, Michael Mbare; Oupa Makwe, Steve Makwe, and Khumalo Dube.

Arrests, Mabola, 35, was detained from his home on Monday evening. Another arrest was made in Phuthaditjhaba, 40, who was taken from his Atteridgeville home. Vuyo Ngubane, the manager of National Hotels, Limpopo, Restaurant Workers Union and also a member of the ANC, was arrested at the IFM, WU offices in Pretoria.

Nkosi, a Community Resource and Information Centre worker and Mamelodi Civic Association executive member, was released from detention six weeks ago following an inquiry into the death of his colleague Noluseng Ponge, who was detained with him at the time and who police alleged escaped custody.

Cruel was deeply concerned about his family's detention, saying he was suffering from severe post-traumatic syndrome.

Mandela Youth Congress activist Sebulane has been detained for four times in the past, and has spent three months in detention this year. He was served with arrest warrants on his release, which banned him from political activities and restricted him to the Pretoria area.

Mandela and Makwe are executive members of the Atteridgeville-Soshanguve Residents Association, while Mabola is president of the Atteridgeville-Soshanguve Youth Organisation.

Police are also believed to have raided the homes of UDF executive members Titus Mofok and Atteridgeville-Soshanguve Youth Organisation activist Rumele Manana.

The SAP Public Relations Department said none of the arrested members were being held under the Internal Security Act. Police do not confirm detentions under the emergency regulations.

Also from Atteridgeville, police swooped on the home of the president of the restricted ANC Youth Organisation, Thabo Makwana, and detained him on August 30.

The general secretary of the SA Youth Congress, Rapa Mokate and three other executive members were also visited Thursday when police raided Witwatersrand University's Nelson Mandela students residence near Soweto.

It is believed Mokate, of Jabulani West, is being held under the Internal Security Act.

Mokate, 27, is also the president of the restricted South Africa Youth Congress.

Police have also detained the detention of Joe Nkosi, an executive member of the ANC Youth Organisation.

Others reportedly held from the Soweto residence are Sipho Ntshengile, Sipho Mokake, psychologist Young Flack, of Rethorim and Bernard Ntshingila, of Bophuthatswana, Paul Stegberg, Philiso Phebe and Logan Wambe from the Cape.

Mokate's, Mutu and Ntshengile have joined other Soweto members who are also in detention.

They are president Peter Mashaba, who is held under section 29 of the Third Amendment Act.
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CP predicts it will win 60 TVL councils

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. — The Conservative Party will control at least 60 of the 84 white Transvaal municipalities after the local government elections next month, CP chief secretary Mr Kobus Beyers predicted at the weekend.

The CP has put up 1,200 candidates in municipalities, local area committees and health committees, most of them in the Transvaal, at a cost of at least R4.5 million.

Apart from Sandton, Edenvale and Midrand, the CP is fighting all white local authorities in the Transvaal. It has also put up candidates throughout the Free State, and is flexing its muscles for the first time in the Cape and Natal.

The NP has backed out of confronting the CP onslaught in most councils, acknowledging widespread opposition to party politics in local government.

Mr Beyers said the CP's decision to put up official party candidates had received unprecedented support. "People know where they stand with the CP." He predicted the CP would force the government's reform programme to grind to a halt by taking control of councils throughout the country.

The CP, he said, was confident of taking control of Pietersburg, Roodepoort, Krugersdorp, Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp, Randfontein and Rustenburg.

The CP was also optimistic about its chances of winning Pretoria, where it has put up candidates in all 42 wards.

In the Free State the CP was in a strong position, having put up candidates throughout the province. Mr Beyers said the party was cautiously optimistic about winning Bloemfontein where, he said, the NP was too scared to put up candidates under its official banner.
Coloured residents may vote in elections

By Staff Reporter

HUNDREDS of coloured residents in the Lansdowne-Wetton area are eligible to vote for the Cape Town City Council, but a survey in the area yesterday showed that most people either did not know their voting status or did not intend voting.

A resident of 20 years, who asked not to be named, said he would not exercise his vote for the council, while other residents surveyed did not know if they were on the roll, or said they did not vote.

Meanwhile, the Conservative Party said it would make the strongest possible representations to the government to have the Lansdowne residents removed from the roll.

City Council public relations officer Mr Ted Doman said yesterday that residents in the triangular area bounded by the Cape Flats railway line, Landsdowne Road, Wetton Road and the Wetton Circle were eligible to vote for the council, but only if they had lived there since 1972.

**Exception made**

After the government scrapped the Common Voters' Roll and then introduced coloured management committees in 1972, it was decided to make an exception for people living outside management committee areas. "They would be allowed to vote for council," Mr Doman said.

There were possibly a few other small areas where this would apply in Cape Town, but the Lansdowne community was the largest.

While Mr Doman could not say how many people were still on the voters' roll, estimates by residents in the area and by canvassing candidates put the figure in the region of 600.

Mr Doman said attempts were made by the Athlone and District Management Committee to have the area included in its jurisdiction but that this had been opposed by the City Council.

The area falls in Ward 13 (Athlone, Crawford, Rondebosch East, Lansdowne, Wetton, part of Claremont and Kenwyn) where sitting councilor for John Muir is fighting against non-aligned candidates Mr Aubrey Cox, Mrs Ruth Orlepp, Mr Raymond Roux and Mr Alexander Pappas.

CIVIC LEADERS... Chairman of the Lansdowne Civic Association Mr Cecil Walker (right) and executive committee member Dr Norman Maharaj.

"These people are all voters and will get the same attention as other voters."

Lansdowne Civic Association yesterday said it had not been aware of the voters' eligibility for the council elections. "But we would be opposed to anything not based on universal franchise," said its chairman, Mr Cecil Walker.

Mr Harold Holmes, a resident in the area and son of former coloured councillor Mr Henry Holmes, said yesterday that in the days of the common municipal voters' roll, he had been involved in the "hurly-burly of politics. But there is such tremendous apathy now," he said.

Bid for white administrator

By Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — A new black political grouping was formed in Alexandra township here at the weekend with a view to participation in the coming municipal elections.

The Alexandra Representatives Party was established at a meeting called by a group called the Concerned Residents of Alexandra.

The chairman of the meeting, the Rev Michael Motsoel, said yesterday that the meeting had agreed in principle to support candidates, and perhaps even to field some, in the elections.

The meeting had also agreed to send a delegation to Pretoria, according to Mr Motsoel, to request that the current white administrator of Alexandra, Mr Steve Berger, be retained.

"We think that Mr Berger is doing a wonderful job in Alexandra," Mr Motsoel said, "but he won't be available after the elections.

"We see the retention of Mr Berger as one of our most important issues."

Alexandra resident Mr Linda Thwala, who attended the start of the meeting, said it was a failure.

The ball was "not very full and the meeting was not successful," Mr Thwala said.
More may be disqualified from election

By Shirley Woodgate
Municipal Reporter

Last week's disqualification of at least 11 municipal election candidates in Pretoria and Vanderbijlpark for failing to complete their nomination forms properly, has sent shock waves through the electoral scene in the Transvaal.

All 11 omitted the name of the town or city where they lived—despite the fact that this appeared on the top of the nomination forms.

If the same ruling is applied in Johannesburg, it is believed 14 white candidates could be disqualified.

Lenasia management committee chairman Mrs Rashida Ebrahim said probably all but four of the 23 Indian candidates would be wiped out even before the election got off the ground.

On Friday, a Rand Supreme Court judge dismissed three urgent applications brought by the unsuccessful Vanderbijlpark CP candidates.

In Pretoria, eight candidates were rejected by the electoral officer in terms of Section 37 of the Electoral Act relating to the completion of nomination forms.

They included the chairman of the National Party's election committee.

At least nine of Johannesburg's threatened candidates are members of the Progressive Federal Party. Four candidates are independents, one from the Conservative Party and one from the National Party.
Coloured voters to tip balance for mayor?

A SMALL group of coloured voters could hold the key to the mayor of Cape Town retaining his seat and sending off the Conservative Party in the October municipal elections.

The group of voters, estimated to number between 20 and 40, are entitled to vote in the city council Ward 4 elections as they do not fall under the management committee for the area.

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Coloured voters to tip balance for mayor?

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THREE of the country's top clerics this week continued their defiant stand on the October 26 municipal elections in the face of government threats to act against those calling for a boycott.

At separate meetings this week, Nobel Peace Prize winner Archbishop Desmond Tutu, World Alliance of Reformed Churches president Dr Allan Boesak and South African Council of Churches general-secretary the Rev Frank Chikane again took tough stands on participation in the elections.

Their stand — in clear contravention of the State of Emergency regulations banning any boycott calls — was first made in a statement to SACC-member churches recently.

Earlier, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok had threatened to "clip the wings" of outspoken clergymen irrespective of an international outcry.

On Wednesday, Tutu appeared unperturbed about possible police action, celebrating the second anniversary of his enthronement as Cape Town's archbishop with his staff at Bishopscourt.

Many held in swoop — Page 3

Police visited Bishopscourt for a second time on Wednesday to collect a transcript of Tutu's sermon at the installation ceremony of the Anglican Dean of Cape Town, the Very Rev Colin Jones.

Allen said it was "business as usual" at Bishopscourt after the police visit.

At Sunday's service at St George's Cathedral, Tutu said he was not defying the government, but obeying God.

Unionist's dog shot, roasted

HAPPIES, a Transkei contract worker's faithful brak, became the hapless victim of a bitter labour dispute at a quiet Boland town.

As his master fled, fearing for his life after he and about 50 fellow workers were dismissed, Happies bore the brunt of unbridled anger.

He was shot dead, then roasted on a bonfire fueled by some of the belongings of the workers — this after the hostel they had occupied near Wellington were cleared.

The workers claimed "killer" slurs were made against them, and their union, the S A Allied Workers Union (Sawu). They say they were threatened with axes and guns and had to take refuge in an open veld for five days.

Full story pages 4 and 5
Tutu, Boesak in defiant stand

"There is an alternative, a better way," he said.

"This is the way of mutual respect, the way of mutual acceptance, the way of justice, of love. There is an alternative to this repressive and unhappy, polarised dispensation; one where people can participate democratically in the decision-making process.

"You don't have to do it by proscribing certain organisations and political leaders, denying them the right to decide whether to participate in the October elections or not.

"It is unjust, it is ridiculous to say that it is only candidates who stand in that election precisely because they want to be voted for, to say that they alone can call for a boycott of the elections. In a normal society people can advocate participation or non-participation. These elections in an unjust dispensation cannot therefore be fair.

"I call on all Anglicans in this Diocese to consider prayerfully what God demands of them in this matter.

"I pray that no intimidation either by those who wish to participate or by those who do not want to participate will mar these elections.

"I am aware of the penalties attaching to this call. I am not defying the government. I am obeying God."

At a meeting in his Bellville South church on Sunday, Boesak made a similar call in defiance of the emergency regulations.

In Johannesburg, SACC general-secretary, the Rev Frank Chikane questioned the basis of the October 26 elections.

Speaking at the launch of Professor Fatima Meer's book on Nelson Mandela, Chikane said the Government wanted to be free to tell the lie that the coming municipal elections were "the most democratic ever."
black boxing plane

INTERVIEWING

THE AND

IN THIS CORNER

Racing up

to the black
side of TV

unedited
Sacos three face the axe

THREE officials of Sacos-affiliated sports bodies have put their non-racial sporting future on the line by standing as candidates in the October municipal elections.

They are former Natal cricket captain Mr Jugoo Govender, athletic official Mr Prem Mooruth and soccer administrator Mr Dorrie Rungasamy.

Cut all ties.

Govender will contest a ward in Stanger, Mooruth in Phoenix and Rungasamy in Verulam.

In terms of Sacos' double-standards resolution, any person taking part in elections in government-created bodies will be barred.

Senior Sacos official Mr Krish Mackerdhuj said Sacos supporters had to abide by the resolution. "If these people choose to take part in the elections then there's no place for them in Sacos. They will have to relinquish all ties with clubs and associations on which they serve."
They're off and the fraud charges start

LESS than 36 hours after nominations for the October municipal elections closed, serious allegations of fraud were already being investigated in a Durban ward.

The allegations came to light the day after nominations closed, and concern a candidate for the North Durban Indian Local Affairs Committee.

Progressive Federal Party regional director Roy Ainslie took affidavits from the alleged proposer and seconder of the candidate and these have been handed over to the electoral officer, Durban town clerk Wilf Stone.

In their affidavits the brother and sister whose names appear on the forms as proposer and seconder claim they did not sign the forms although signatures purporting to be theirs were on the nomination papers.

It is understood they were visited by the candidate on the evening after nominations closed and that he told them what had happened.

It is further understood that during the morning in the nomination hall the candidate was much in the company of House of Delegates leader Amichand Rajbansi — himself at the centre of an inquiry into allegations of irregularities — and therefore drew some public attention to his actions.

It is believed the candidate changed his mind belatedly — in the nomination hall — about which ward to contest but was faced with the problem of finding a proposer and seconder.

It is claimed the candidate found suitable names in the voters roll, and filled in the forms accordingly.

He allegedly visited his "proposer and seconder" subsequently to inform them.

Stone confirmed he was investigating allegations of irregularities which had been drawn to his attention and that the matter would also be handed over to the police.

At least 15 candidates standing in the Durban Indian LAC elections and a number of the coloured LAC election candidates are PFPP members or supporters standing in their individual capacity.
No investment without peace — Rupert

From TOM HOOD, Business Editor

STELLENBOSCH. — No significant foreign investments would be attracted to Southern Africa as long as it was regarded a region of war and unrest, leading industrialist Dr Anton Rupert said today.

At the annual meeting of the Rembrandt Group, of which he is chairman, Dr Rupert suggested that Southern Africa follow the example of the 12 countries of the European Economic Community and establish a more solid economic union.

Southern Africa, with 11 states and 13 parliaments, should organise itself into an economic confederation on the Swiss pattern.

He added: "The many states are in fact a partial cause of our untenable high rate of inflation, which is so out of step with that of our trading partners."

"With a population as big as that of Britain and Northern Ireland in an area 20 times the size, the Southern African economic region undoubtedly has at its disposal the world's richest natural resources and the greatest potential."

South Africa had already paid dearly for the illusion that it had a first-world economy.

"The sooner we realise that our economy has elements of both the first and the third worlds, the sooner economic planning and decisions will come into line with the real needs of our society."

"The creative energies in our various communities must be given the opportunity to be liberated so they may flow with vitality through the economy and banish the fear that South Africa is heading inevitably towards becoming a violence-ridden society."

What was often not realised or appreciated was that South Africa was probably one of the most peaceful multiracial societies in the world.

"As opposed to many other parts of the world, our history is not one of violence and bloodshed," he said.

CLASHES

In Europe about 50 million people died in two wars before differences could be set aside and economic cooperation achieved.

Compared to this, in more than 300 years 18 000 blacks died in armed clashes with whites in South Africa.

"Let us go forward without fear on the road to the future where every form of discrimination will make way for mutual respect, co-existence, trust and free participation in the creation of prosperity for all."

Dr Rupert added that the country's young people, especially young black people, would have to receive more technical training to meet demands which continued economic growth inevitably placed on them.
Church-state relations hit new low as priests repeat calls for action

Archbishop Tutu repeats his call. Allan Boesak and others make similar statements.

The government hits back sharply, attacking "wolves in sheep's clothing"

Vlok (the Minister of Police) - that's his area.

Law and Order Minister Adri van Vlokh: Churches "hiding behind liberation theology"

Vlokh, who heads the National Assembly's Committee on Justice, said that his committee would look into the matter.

Tutu, who heads the South African Council of Churches, said that the government's response was "an attempt to silence criticism and suppress freedom of speech." He also accused the government of "targeting" the church for its criticism of its policies.

Boesak, who heads the Southern African Christian Council, said that the government's response was "an attempt to silence criticism and suppress freedom of speech." He also accused the government of "targeting" the church for its criticism of its policies.

The tension between the government and the church has increased in recent months, with the government accusing the church of "infiltrating" its ranks and "influencing" its decision-making.

The government has also threatened to withdraw funding from the church, and has called for the church to "clarify" its stance on various issues.

The church has responded by insisting that its actions are motivated by a desire to promote human rights and social justice, and that it will continue to speak out against government policies it believes to be unjust.

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Fierce debate in Alexandra over October election

A WEEK of sharp debate in Alexandra about participation in the October municipal elections comes to a head at a crucial public meeting tomorrow.

Two key association members this week publicly criticised each other's stand on the sensitive issue of the Alexandra Civic Association's (ACA) possible participation in the October 26 elections.

The association's vice chairman, Mack Lekota, reportedly labelled chairman Mike Beea — who had drawn up a special plan for possible participation in the elections — an "opportunist", saying "the ACA will not take part" in the elections.

However, a number of ACA members, including Beea, said this week Lekota last attended an ACA meeting in April. Beea claimed Lekota had thus ceased to be an ACA executive member.

Similarly, Lekota considered Beea's executive membership to have ceased. Beea, who was acting chairman while Beea was detained for a year, told the Weekly Mail Beea had rarely attended ACA meetings after his release from detention, thereby flouting the constitution.

The Reverend Michael Motshelle, an Alexandra community leader who has chaired a series of residents' meetings to discuss the October elections, said Lekota's claim was ridiculous.

He pointed out Beea was released from detention with a restriction order which, inter alia, prevented him addressing political gatherings or being with more than 10 people.

A number of ACA executive members confirmed Beea did not act independently of his executive.

Beea and Lekota said they had decided, for political reasons, to bury the hatchet and refrain from public mud-slinging.

These developments — and heated debates for and against participation at residents' meetings — may have influenced a crucial resolution at an ACA meeting on Tuesday.

It lays down conditions for participation that are so radical they could scupper the whole idea.

The resolution's conditions include the drawing up of a new "community voters role" and the recognition of extensive organizational structures, involving "communes" (which resemble block committees).

The ACA decided it would only participate in the election if the government accepted this elaborate plan, drawn up by Beea.

Adopting Beea's plan, the ACA described it as "step one" to "democratic" elections — provided the plan was approved by the people of Alexandra at Saturday's meeting.

It is significant that the decisive meeting comes a day after the closing date for the registration of election candidates.

There is speculation, therefore, that the timing of the meeting could be an attempt to sabotage participation — unless the government extends the closing date for registration.

The ACA is adamant residents should decide tomorrow whether they will participate in the elections. They argue if the government is serious about the elections it will extend the closing date for registration.

One representative said the move was not an attempt to hoodwink the people into contesting the elections, but to "guide" them if they chose to participate.

There had been indications that people might opt for participation, the representative said. The plan, therefore, should not be seen as a sign of weakness or a shift in policy, "but an attempt to prevent residents being herded like lambs to the slaughter".
To vote or not to vote — that is the question.

A fair debate is impossible
FSI answers its critics handsomely

AVI lifts dividend 33 percent

What is God asking us?
No widespread rejections for form errors

Eight disqualified from Jo’burg poll

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

Eight candidates — three whites, one Indian and four coloureds — were yesterday rejected for Johannesburg’s October municipal elections.

There had been widespread fears that nearly 50 candidates would be rejected for not completing their nomination forms properly.

The anxiety was based on disqualifications in Vanderbijlpark and Pretoria, where 11 candidates were thrown out because they failed to enter the name of their town on their nomination forms.

In Johannesburg, 14 white candidates, all 23 Lenasia candidates and 10 of the 41 coloured South-Western Management Committee candidates did not enter “Johannesburg” on their nomination forms.

But the Johannesburg city secretary, Mr Howard Veale, said yesterday that he was satisfied with the information on the forms “substantially complies with the ordinance”.

There is a total of 124 white nominees for the 51 wards: 46 National Party, 37 Progressive Federal Party, 26 Conservative Party, 13 Independents, Ratepayers Association candidates and 12 independents.

There are 37 candidates for the 13-person S/W Management Committee and 22 Indian candidates for the seven Lenasia Management Committee wards.

The disqualified whites candidates are Mr F Meaker (Ind), Ward 37; Mr J A Taljaard (CP), Ward 37; Mr F Dumme (Ind), Ward 38; and Mr G Annadale of Ward 41 has withdrawn, which makes Mrs P Lion-Cachet (NP) the second councillor elected unopposed.

S/W Management Committee candidates are Mr S van Heerden, Ward 1; Mr A Pieters, Ward 4; Mr G Morgan, Ward 7;

and Mr G Fortuin, Ward 10 were disqualified.

Mr A Mohamed (Ward 5) was rejected for the Lenasia elections.

Nine Azaadville candidates

Nine candidates were nominated for five seats for Azaadville in next month’s municipal elections. There are no wards in Azaadville.

They are: Mr Mohamed Ebrah, Mr Abdul Danka, Mr Ahmed Essack, Mr Bassan Lorgat, Mr Krishnasamy Moodley, Mr Abdoel Samad Nanabhai, Mr Yannali Naitha, Mr Yumus Saleh, Mr Mohamed Farouk Valiullah and Mr Hasim Varachia. — West Rand Bureau.

Minister visits bomb sites

Mr Raman Bhana, Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Delegates, inspecting the house of Mr Miley Ebrahim yesterday.

By Jovial Rantao

The recent spate of bomb attacks on premises in Lenasia was an effort to intimidate municipal election candidates and the community, the Minister of Health Services and Welfare in the House of Delegates, Mr Raman Bhana, said yesterday.

Amid tight security, Mr Bhana, Ministerial representative for the House of Delegates, Mr Perry Cheety and Mr Dennis Pillay, MP for Lenasia West, inspected sites that were recently bombed.

“We intend tightening the security at these centres because we are worried about the safety of our employees and the public,” Mr Bhana said.

However, Mr Bhana said city councillors could only get protection from the House of Delegates at their own request.

Mr Bhana encouraged the community to take part in the October municipal elections because “this is the only chance the public has to democratically elect their own leaders”.

The Minister declined to speculate as to who could have planted the bombs.

The Ministerial entourage also visited the home of management committee chairman Mr Miley Ebrahim, which was bombed on Saturday.
Turn round PW, says Andries

The CP scoffs at the hand of peace

By SHAUN JOHNSON

ANDRIES TREURNICHT has spurned PW Botha's hand of Afrikaner friendship — until the state president "turns around, away from mixed residential areas and mixed political bodies", and returns to the apartheid path mapped out by Dr DF Malan.

Speaking at a political rally in Bloemfontein last night, the Conservative Party leader said only when these conditions had been fulfilled would Botha find the CP's hands outstretched in welcome.

"We say reject power-sharing in a multi-racial, unitary state," said Treurnicht. "Remove multi-racial structures of government that have power over the Afrikaner... Stop making concessions to the other two (parliamentary) houses. Choose again a path to our own absolutely sovereign white parliament, where we can't be vetoed by other means."

Treurnicht was responding to Botha's emotional call for Afrikaner unity at the National Party's Free State congress this week. In a plea to Treurnicht, Botha said only two men could rescue Afrikaner unity — himself and his arch-rival in the House of Assembly.

He called on the volk to shelve their differences in the year of Afrikaner festivities. In the process, he released a wave of speculation that he had betrayed great weakness on the eve of the municipal elections — in which the buoyant right-wing party is expected to make huge gains.

The incident is also taken to indicate that the president's consuming interest lies in intra-Afrikaner relations, and this will be sure to infuriate his coloured and Indian partners in the tripartite parliament.

Gleeful CP representatives described Botha's statement as a revealing blunder. "He is creeping on his knees," a senior CP source reportedly said, "it is an unbelievable humiliation."

In his response, Treurnicht used more temperate language — but the message was just as blunt.

"In Bloemfontein, the state president extended a hand of goodwill to me personally and to everyone who wishes to work toward Afrikaner unity in the year of festivities," Treurnicht told the Elburg meeting.

"I share the longing for true Afrikaner unity and regret its lack, a lack that is threatening the survival of our volk."

But, he said, although "we (Afrikaners) enjoy great unity — beyond party boundaries — in our support for our security forces and in our resistance against threats and attacks from boycotters, blackmailers, subversives and terrorists," the only real unity stemmed from conviction based on fundamental principles.

The contents of this newspaper have been restricted in terms of the Emergency regulations.
Truth and justice in SA?

LET us take a hard look at what I have called the crisis of confidence in the "moral" tradition of liberal politics in South Africa, a generalized failing of moral will that has made it increasingly difficult for us to even talk about truth and justice in South Africa at all . . .

As good an example as any may be found in what is currently no doubt the most influential and incisive political commentary to appear in our liberal press, that by Ken Owen.

In lucid and entertaining prose Mr Owen has sustained a powerful liberal critique of the many excesses and irrationalities of an increasingly authoritarian government.

In Van Zyl Slabbert's words, he is "the most eloquent English-language press chronicler of the sustained and massive assault of those who govern on what has remained of the values and institutions which could make up a liberal democracy in South Africa".

A worthy representative, then, of the traditional discourse about justice and truth. That would be a serious misunderstanding. The dominant tone of Mr Owen's coruscating wit and of his devastating polemical shifts is not that of serious moral commitment but of a comprehensive cynical disillusion.

His is not a discourse about truth and justice. It would not be unfair to say that Mr Owen will not let any overriding concern for nuanced and uncomfortable truth spoil a good polemical saly.

And when human rights spokesmen and others mount a campaign against the execution of the Sharpeville Six, Owen will typically raise questions about the ulterior motives of any such moral crusade, insist that their reprise or not must basically be a political decision, and argue that the best ground for eloquence is the cynical one that it is not in the government's interest to create political martyrs (Cap Times, 24 September 4).

This is a long way indeed from a stand simply on the grounds of justice and truth.

The same distrust of moral discourse has become a pervasive feature of many academics at our liberal universities as well . . .

Academics contribute in a variety of ways to the making of public policy as well as to devising strategies of opposition. But they also take increasing pains not to do so in any explicit moral basis.

Consider a representative example in a recent publication by one of South Africa's most respected social scientists, with a distinguished career in liberal circles, most recently as president of the Institute of Race Relations, Lawrence Schlemer. Professor Schlemer has recently assumed the position of director of the important new Centre for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, which has just published, almost as a manifesto, a paper called Beyond Protest: Thoughts on Change Strategies in South Africa.

As we are wont to expect from him, Schlemer's paper gives much sober food for thought. Precisely for that reason, we should take quite seriously what he has to say about moral discourse and public policy. For Schlemer's position paper amounts to an outright rejection of the different varieties of what he calls the "moralists".

Apart from revolutionary confrontation, Schlemer distinguishes three main forms of committed and sustained opposition to the racial order in South Africa:

There are (1) protest and the expression of moral outrage; (2) strategies of pragmatic moral pressures; and (3) strategic analysis.

Like Peter Berger and Bobby Godsell in their new book, A Future South Africa: Visions, Strategies and Realities, Schlemer is primarily concerned with arguing for the need for strategic analysis, and warns against the dangers and confusions inherent in either version of the "moralist" approach.

Schlemer is prepared to grant that the moral pressure approach may have some strategic ability if it is used with careful discipline . . .

Perhaps, if we are still even residually concerned with truth and justice in South Africa, we need to take the social significance and political functions of "moral outrage" rather more seriously. Schlemer is right that, both internally and internationally, moral outrage is a major component of the committed and sustained opposition to the apartheid order. But it would be wrong to dismiss that simply as moral posturing, or as irrational emotional gratification.

Part of the problem is that we tend to think of moral protest in terms of actual organized demonstrations or petitions, typically by students or other marginal groupings.

But this is to look at some of the atten-
dap symptoms, not at the underlying social forces and experiences.

In its most basic forms the experience of moral outrage as the sustained opposition to apartheid is to be found at quite a different level.

It is to be found in the struggles through which in grant land, and their families refused to remain separated by the pass laws and influx control; it is to be found in the experiences of individuals and families who fell victim to the Race Classification and Immorality Acts; it is to be found in the traumatic experiences of individuals and families who fell victim to the Race Classification and Immorality Acts; it is to be found in the outrage of public opinion here and abroad at what was revealed at the inquest following the death of Steve Biko; it is to be found in the moral protest which enables a solitary Black Sash member to stand in silent protest in the midst of unceasing suburban bussle; it is to be found in the young black and white conscripts who declare in public that they cannot fight an unjust war or go with the troops to the townships, knowing that this would cost them six years of their lives.

I could go on, but the point should be clear. Moral outrage and protest is not an irrational encumbrance of strategies to change; it is a major source for the social and political processes which give rise to and sustain resistance against the injustice of the apartheid order . . .

Ken Owen comments: Professor du Toit has quoted me selectively to suit his purpose. What I actually wrote was (Cap Times, July 4):

"There are, fortunately, more valid arguments. The first is cynical - that a government under revolutionary pressure should not create martyrs. The second is that the death sentence brutalizes the society which imposes it, and this blood-spattered continent deserves occasional models of civilized magnanimity. The third is that, on the facts as found by the court, not all six were equally culpable, and that the less culpable, as a matter of plain common sense - lesser sentences. The fourth is that President Botha, as a Christian whose faith I do not doubt, owes it to himself to show mercy . . ."

Editor, Cape Times.

What PW's trip means

A British view

Smile, iron fist both serve

Richard Dowden on why South Africa is exerting itself at the moment by both withdrawing its armed forces and pushing for peace with its neighbouring states.

The Krugerrand said so much. When President Botha met President Chissano at Cahora Bassa on Monday he presented the Mozambican president with one of the gold coins.

Gold is the base of South Africa's wealth and power. It symbolises the relationship between South Africa and Mozambique.

South Africa is rich; Mozambique is poor. But it is Mozambican miners who dig up much of the gold and the government of Mozambique which is paid for supplying them. Since it is banned by all but a few countries the Krugerrand also represents South Africa's isolation.

There have always been two opinions in Pretoria about how to deal with South Africa's northern neighbours. On one hand, there is the dream of a constellation of states - a South African economic and political hegemony over the black governments of southern Africa.

On the other hand is the view, roughly represented by South Africa's military leaders, that the only way to stop a guerrilla invasion of South Africa from the Frontline states is to destroy their infrastructure. It is called destabilisation.

Not contradictory

The two policies are not necessarily contradictory. There have been plenty of instances of the South African Foreign Ministry professing eternal friendship with its neighbours while its commandos quietly cut their arteries with a few well-placed explosives.

One might be tempted to hail President Botha's meetings with President Chissano and President Banda as a diplomatic break-out by Pretoria heralding an era of peace - if it had not all happened before.

In February 1984, Pretoria signed an agreement with the Angolan government promising to withdraw its troops and in March it signed the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique by which both countries agreed to end support for each others' rebels.

In May South African government officials met Swafo representatives in Lusaka to discuss Namibian independence. Later that year President Botha came to Europe and met Mrs Thatcher.

Those international peace moves also coincided with domestic peace moves. In late 1983 the new constitution had just come into effect, with Indian and coloured parliaments demonstrating the unity of South Africa. This time there are municipal elections in October and the Government cannot be seen to be at war with its neighbours if the black population is to go to the polls.

Is it also a coincidence that, as in 1984, Pretoria is talking peace during the run-up to an American election? Pretoria is deeply worried about a Dukakis presidency and the Deltams Bill which is working its way through Congress and would, if passed, impose almost total sanctions on South Africa.

The differences are that this time there is a change in the military balance. For the first time Cuba has deployed its troops to the Frontline and there are good reasons for South Africa wanting to bank its military gains now.

In Mozambique the Renamo rebels have failed to cut the oil and rail links from the port of Beira to landlocked Zimbabwe. Instead they are taking the Limpopo railway to connect Bulawayo and Maputo. With these links open, Zimbabwe may survive and reduce its transport dependency on the Republic.

And Malawi, South Africa's long-standing ally in the region and conduit for Renamo supporters and supplies, has recently begun to take some measures against the Mozambican rebels.

If South Africa were to agree to Namibian independence in exchange for a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, south-western Africa could be settled to Pretoria's satisfaction. Namibia would be nominally independent under a Swapo government but economically dependent on South Africa. Swapo has recently indicated its willingness to be pragmatic and flexible and do nothing to frighten off Namibia's white population or its capital.

A Swapo government in Windhoek neither could nor would be a threat to South Africa. It would not allow ANC guerrillas to operate from its territory and if they did Namibia would be vulnerable to South African retaliation.

Poor terrain

Also, Namibian independence would make South Africa's north-west border the Orange River where it runs through open arid country. It is just about the worst terrain in Africa for guerrillas.

Meanwhile Pretoria can either hope that in Angola its Unita allies will become part of the government or continue, perhaps with a little covert help, to tie up the MPLA government.

At the US-sponsored talks Pretoria is insisting that African National Congress bases in Angola are closed and the ANC has let it be known privately that it would move out of Angola if that would help secure Namibian independence.

With the closure of ANC bases in Angola, Pretoria could claim that it had driven the enemy's bases more than 100 kms north, to Tanzania.

So if Mr Botha can demonstrate that the Cubans have gone and that South Africa has a cordon sanitaire along its borders, he might just feel strong enough to baulk down the South African flag in Windhoek.
Exploratory steps to open continent

BY GERARD LANCE, The Star's Africa News Source

301
people

of its

quality

is the

hope

SA's hope

1

COLVIN ERLIN, national chairman of the PFP, said in a speech he made yesterday to the Congress of Liberal International in Pisa, Italy:

"...with citizenship and the right to travel..."

In his address, Erlin elaborated on the importance of freedom and democracy in maintaining a healthy society. He emphasized the need for individuals to have the opportunity to express their opinions and to participate in the democratic process. Erlin's speech was met with enthusiastic applause from the audience, who appreciated his clear and concise delivery.

The PFP, under the leadership of Erlin, has been a strong advocate for liberal values and democratic principles. They have worked tirelessly to ensure that these values are upheld and that the rights of all citizens are protected.

Erlin's speech, which is widely regarded as one of the most influential in recent years, has inspired countless people around the world to stand up for what they believe in and to work towards a better future for all.

In conclusion, Colvin Erlin's speech to the Congress of Liberal International in Pisa was a powerful call to action for those who believe in the importance of freedom and democracy. His words serve as a reminder of the importance of our fundamental rights and freedoms and urge us all to work towards creating a more just and equitable world for all.
Fate of reform, perhaps of the NP itself, is on the line.

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, rates the pending municipal elections on October 26 as among the most important in South Africa's history.

The elections come at a time when the country is still recovering from the shock of the Sharpeville Massacre, and the immediate issue will be the question of apartheid and its impact on the lives of ordinary South Africans.

Malan, in a speech to the National Party conference, said that the elections are a test of the country's commitment to democracy and the rule of law.

He warned that any disruption or violence would have serious consequences for the country and the region.

The elections will be held under the new constitution, which guarantees citizens the right to vote and be candidates for election.

Malan said that the elections will be a test of the government's ability to maintain law and order and to ensure that the voting process runs smoothly.

He also said that the elections will be a test of the country's ability to move forward, to address the challenges of poverty, inequality, and unemployment.

Malan urged all South Africans to participate in the elections and to vote for candidates who will work for the betterment of the country.

The elections are set to be held on October 26, and the results are expected to be announced on November 16.

But, at the least, there will have to be a substantial improvement in the voting process, particularly in rural areas, where the turnout has been historically low.

In a bid to ensure a good turnout, the authorities have taken a number of steps to improve the voting process.

These include the use of electronic voting machines, the provision of ballots in multiple languages, and the establishment of mobile voting units in areas where traditional voting methods are not feasible.

The elections will also serve as a test of the country's ability to handle large-scale events, as the voting process is likely to be complicated by the fact that many South Africans are working or studying abroad.

Malan said that the elections are a crucial moment in the country's history and that they will determine the country's future trajectory.

He urged all South Africans to participate in the elections and to vote for candidates who will work for the betterment of the country.

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Going for the good

Sanctimonies:

The PFP pact is a sell-out.

Mark Gibson

THE LEADER OF THE SAND-

non-political” spin.

Party is a sell-out of their
electoral responsibilities.
Best to enjoy the “good years”
while they last.

As far as I’m concerned, it’s
just plain stupid.

People will be disappointed
if this is the best we can offer.

The council is making the cut.

The council was asked to
take a decision but the council’s
councillors have voted against
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At present the council is
doing nothing about the

A few years will be good

Council is under pressure
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Volksfeeds under the AVB banner

Those people are Artisans! We help them with their daily needs! We do with politics, but with Christianity! And while the Philippines was nothing to brag about, they don't seem to be afraid of anything.

376947
the schools), the salaries of teachers and civil servants will be doubled and special family allowances will be introduced to boost population growth.

The BSP is not at full ass
by minor details like the
to other groups. It smacks of
racism," says Mr Van
Tonder.

"Isn't it sad that all politi-
cians are only interested in
votes and the next election.
We are looking at the next

While seething about Dr
Treurnicht's rejection of the
Boerestaat concept, Mr
Jacobz is presently sup-
porting his common-law
wife, actress Ina Potgieter,
in her bid to become a
DP member on the Johan-
nesburg city council.

Miss Potgieter, best
known as "Tannie" or the
former Wielie-Wielie tannie,
is taking on NP and FFF can-
didates in the NP stronghold
of Westdene.

She is also billed as a
"spokesman" at Friday's party
launch, but, says Mr
Jacobz, she will only recite
patrician poetry.

BY DRIES VAN HEERDEN

"These Cope Leather in the shadow of
Table Mountain may be as
united as they are out in the
Table Mountain to the
Leather of their country and land.

Robert van
Tonder, ... a
lifelong ambition

"There are still opportunities for
"the old Whites" and "the old
Blacks" to seize their country and land.

Robert van Tonder, the lifel
congress of Nationalists, is

But the firm believes that it is
worth fighting for.

And the firm will fight,
with every ounce of its
will.

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Councils' credibility problem

Despite massive advertising campaign, people lack faith

By ELIAS MALULEKE

DESPITE the more than R7.5-million spent by the government to promote the October municipal elections, black local authorities are still faced with a credibility problem.

Sources close to the government claim nothing short of a 70 percent turnout at the polls would satisfy the authorities.

"The government wants to market the success of the elections as a swing to moderation after the sporadic township unrest," said a senior official of the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Olaas van Zyl.

"The problem," he said, "is that in the past, black councillors used their positions for personal gain by allocating themselves business sites and accepting bribes.

"Added to this was their failure to solve issues that affected their constituencies. This made people perceive community councils as powerless," he said.

Another big problem is the rent boycott and evictions.

Local elections vital to future of RSCs – claim

By SOL MORATHI

THE October municipal elections were of vital importance to the plans of the government as they would determine the control of the Regional Services Councils, according to the Institute for Race Relations publication Countdown.

According to Countdown, the government was worried that threats from the Conservative Party — which opposed the multiracial RSCs — to render the RSC ineffective in areas where it gained control.

Countdown says the elections in townships are equally crucial to the government's plans because the local government system may be impaired if polls are low. This might happen despite security action against boycott campaigns.

Countdown says a high municipal poll is also necessary to increase the legitimacy of the proposed National Council, which is dependent for its urban representation on an elected college composed of local councillors.

The publication also quotes government sources as saying that a high municipal poll in the townships is a precondition for ending the state of emergency, which has been in existence for two years.

Countdown says the introduction of prior or special votes, hitherto unheard of in municipal elections in South Africa, underlines the government's determination to secure a high poll in the townships.

The publication further says it is certain that black extra-parliamentary organisations will not take part in the elections.

Election candidates admit that evictions are going to cost them votes because they are carried out even on pensioners — people who normally make up a high percentage of voters.

"They (councillors) have the tendency to bite the fingers that feed them," said Ouma Maiza, a pensioner.

"They show their best side when they tout votes, but afterwards we are nothing.

"They turn into big shots when they are elected and never spare a minute to speak to old people."

But the biggest disadvantage yet could be the going-on behind closed doors.

In Atteridgeville recently, the chairman of the management committee was unseated because he had failed to attend a brasilica function on behalf of the council.

Van Zyl is nonetheless optimistic that the elections will be successful.
History will depend on a boycott of the municipal election but was not applying the decision.
The Star Monday September 19 1988

4 stand again in Sasolburg

Vereniging Bureaus

Only four of the nine councillors who are presently serving on the Sasolburg town council have made themselves available for re-election in next month's municipal elections.

A total of 18 candidates will be contesting the nine seats. No nominations were rejected.

The four councillors hoping to represent their wards for a further term are: Mr Dawie Malherbe (Ward 3), Mr Johan Combrinck (Ward 5), the town's present mayor, Mr George van Nierkerk (Ward 6) and Mr Koos Olivier (Ward 7).

CP claims poster war victory

Political Reporter

The Krugersdorp Town Council has rejected a management committee proposal that the R4 fee for putting up election posters be increased to R7 per poster - and this has prompted the Conservative Party to claim victory in the poster war.

Conservative Party nominated MP Mr Olve Derby-Lewis, who has accused the National Party-dominated town council of trying to handicap candidates "who are not rich but still want to serve their country", said the withdrawal signalled "an example of the CP agitation for justice".

He said that not only had the R4 fee been retained, but the number of posters which might be put up had been increased from 50 to 100.

A council spokesman said the proposal had been referred back to the management committee "because the increase would have been too much". The management committee was requested to investigate tariffs in other council areas.

Asked whether the CP-led row had influenced the decision, the spokesman said: "I don't want to comment. Draw your own conclusions."

Municipal elections are 'madness'

DURBAN - The municipal elections next month will effectively boycott themselves, says Dr Fanie van der Merwe.

"The elections will take place under the most unrealistic circumstances possible. There is a state of emergency, organisations are critical of the 'government', and among the working class there is no hope for a normal election. It makes it impossible for us to expect a normal government to do anything constructive, a total strategy to deal with the total onslaught," he said.

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He said the October 28 elections were "the last chance of the people of South Africa, and among the working class there is no hope for a normal election. It makes it impossible for us to expect a normal government to do anything constructive, a total strategy to deal with the total onslaught," he said.

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HNP congress shows divisions in the Right

Pretoria Correspondent

The 19th Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) congress held in Pretoria at the weekend again proved that right-wing politics in South Africa is still very much divided and gave no indication of possible reconciliation.

No matter how much the congress wanted to avoid the "sore point" — the issue over the Conservative Party — it was brought up again.

Discussions over Namibia were side-stepped as delegates called for a total freeze on all publicity on the CP — even in the HNP's mouthpiece Die Afrikaner.

Delegates agreed that no further attention should be given to the CP or its leaders. The CP's actions should rather be kept on file and attention be focused on the HNP's battle against the NP.

One delegate said that HNP members who had walked across to the CP should be seen as "unformed people who had chosen the wrong path."

The animosity between the HNP and CP was further illustrated when Mr Jaap Marais replied in answer to a question that should the CP ever take over power it would be the most "incompetent government" South Africa had yet seen.

The CP would do everything the National Party had done, but at a slower pace, he said.

Mr Marais told delegates that former HNP members would never return to the party because they suffered from guilt complexes.

Mr Marais said it was the highest form of deception when CP candidates in the municipal election claimed they stood for the truth.
CP outlines plans for coloureds

CAPE TOWN — There was no reason why coloureds could not be governed as a nation from a central point even though they did not all live in a single heartland, the leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said on Saturday.

He told the party's Cape congress that the CP had no intention of abolishing the House of Representatives "but we would rather expand it into a full parliament so that the coloureds do not have to remain a minority group in a multiracial set-up".

The coloureds were already established in four large metropolitan areas — Atlantis, the Cape Flats, and near Kimberley and Port Elizabeth.

About 60 percent of coloureds lived in these areas, which formed a very suitable basis on which a coloured parliament could begin to function.

It was claimed that a people could only attain independence on the basis of one consolidated area of land, but even the National Party did not adhere to this proposition.

Bophuthatswana had been given independence even though it consisted of seven separate pieces of land, one of them in the heart of the Free State.

If Bophuthatswana could govern over Thaba 'Nchu, coloureds not living in their heartland could be governed from a central point.

When the CP attained political power it would be able to negotiate with much greater authority with other races on a geographical dispensation that would bring about a viable and decent existence for them as well as for the white man in his own area.

The CP had no plan to hand over districts in the Western Cape to the coloureds.

"That which is our own will be our point of departure, and the basis on which we will negotiate with other peoples."

The CP was a democratic party and would work in a democratic way to change the constitution, which at present was not democratic but "a non-white veto and non-white domination."

"People should not expect the CP to remain permanently subject to and inferior to the veto of the non-white," he said. — Sapa.
Money spent ‘corruptly’ on elections

Political Staff

THE government was “corruptly” spending taxpayers’ money to promote a National Party-devised municipal structure, Mr Peter Soal MP, Progressive Federal Party, information spokesman said today.

Mr Soal was responding to a strong attack made on him by Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe. Dr van der Merwe challenged Mr Soal to provide “one shred of evidence” that the bureau’s campaign was aimed at getting people to support National Party by “throwing money at them.”

Mr Soal said the bureau’s R5-million publicity campaign for the forthcoming municipal elections had to be seen as promoting National Party policy.

A system of racially exclusive local authorities was the policy of the National Party.

“It is not the policy of the PPP, of the Labour Party, of Solidarity, of the National Democratic Movement.

“For Dr van Merwe to suggest that I am out of step with my party is a cheap trick.

“This campaign supports National Party policy and to spend taxpayer’s money to promote its policy is corrupt.

“[The] most scandalous is that those who oppose the system are in many cases stopped from doing so by the emergency regulations.”

Mr Soal asked why, if the campaign was so successful, the bureau was considering stopping its present campaign and why the government was struggling to get people nominated in some black areas.

In his statement Dr van der Merwe said the bureau was satisfied the main objectives of its municipal campaign had been met.

“During the past four months awareness of the elections, particularly among black South Africans, has risen dramatically by 58 percent to 74 percent in the PWV-area and by 58 percent to 86 percent in the Western Cape area.

“I wish to emphasise that the objective of the campaign is to promote participation in democratic elections at the municipal level and not to promote the interests of any particular political party.”
Homelands are
‘a success story’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

HOMELELANDS for blacks had been a “great success story” and this could also be the case for coloureds and Indians, Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said at the weekend.

Speaking at the CP’s congress in Cape Town at the weekend, Dr Treurnicht said his party’s “categoric point of departure” was that it would not allow whites to be governed by a racially mixed government.

“If you share power, you lose power — if you share power, you are no longer in control.”

Progress with homelands

Dr Treurnicht said that “much progress” had already been made with black homelands, with seven independent states already having been established.

Great Britain had created three of these — Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — and the National Party had created the other four.

In addition, there were six self-governing states — confirmation that partition was not only practicable but workable.

Dr Treurnicht said he saw “no problem” with the ideal of geographic self-government for coloureds and Indians as well.

Much progress had already been made towards this end with 76% of Indians already living in three or four areas in Natal. The majority of coloureds lived in four “hearthland” regions: the Cape Flats, Atlantis, Kimberley and Port Elizabeth.

Despite the fact that these areas were not consolidated, they formed “a very acceptable geographic basis for a coloured parliament”.

Dr Treurnicht pointed out that the fragmentation of homelands like Bophuthatswana and KwaZulu had not prevented the government offering them independence.

In apparent anticipation of opposition to plans for coloured and Indian homelands, Dr Treurnicht said: “If we have political power, we can negotiate with much greater influence with these groups.”

He said the government had already capitulated on the issue of a multi-racial government and could accordingly be written off as a force in the future.

Dr Treurnicht said he would rather have a smaller SA that was white than a large SA that was dependent on a multi-racial government.

The CP would be prepared to negotiate about more land for coloureds and Indians but this did not mean the CP would, for example, “give away the Western Cape”.

Dr Treurnicht warned: “We will not be satisfied with a small province or kibbutz.”

School system in US attacked

AN American observer at the Conservative Party’s Cape Congress was given two standing ovations by 400 delegates, after she told them that integration had caused the collapse of the whole school system in the US.

Speaking with a pronounced Southern twang, a Mrs Sharon Golden of Alabama told spellbound delegates that “America has become a nation of illiterates” because of integration and pressures from the civil rights movement.

School integration had resulted in a lowering of standards and the passing of black students to the next grade even when they failed.
It’s ‘victory’ for the Constitution

By DAVID BRAUN of The Argus Political Staff

THE extraordinary sitting of Parliament later this month is, in the words of the Constitutional Development Minister, Mr Chris Heunis, a “victory for the Constitution”.

This is not the way the white official Opposition Conservative Party sees it, of course. It says the sitting is a waste of time and is undermining the relevance of Parliament.

But it is a victory for the Constitution and for the voices of reason in the government.

The special sitting is necessary because the government wasted everyone’s time last month by forcing the House of Assembly to process legislation that had been rejected by the two other Houses.

The upshot is that it had to get the Assembly to amend rules of procedure which had previously been agreed to by all three Houses.

In so doing, the government unilaterally changed agreed rules of Parliament so that it could pass controversial group areas and other legislation without the consent of the two other Houses. If it had not changed the rules, it would not have been able to deal with the legislation (for a variety of technical reasons).

The Labour Party, Progressive Federal Party and others had outmanoeuvred the government within the rules of its own creation — so the National Party simply changed the rules.

Government spokesmen argued that the spirit of the Constitution was being violated by the opposition parties. These parties had found technicalities to thwart the will of the House of Assembly, so the Assembly would quite legitimately use its own authority to amend rules which it had made in the first place to overcome this.

The government was fairly certain that it had acted legally, although the opposition parties were taking expert advice on this. What was less clear, however, was the moral aspect of one House simply changing rules that all three Houses had agreed to jointly.

There was also a danger that what was good for the goose was good for the gander: if the Assembly could make up its own rules as it went along, then why could not the two other Houses? The potential for chaos was enormous.

It was with this in mind that the National Party bargained with the Labour Party and decided it had been wrong.

All the legislation which had been processed by the Assembly in terms of the amended rules would have to be reintroduced to Parliament and debated again — this time within the rules. This is why there is to be a special sitting at the end of the month.

Why has it been a victory for the Constitution?

Mr Heunis meant that consensus had after all saved the day. Ten hours of tough negotiations with the Labour leadership had resulted in a compromise, and the tricameral Parliament was working again.

The House of Representatives will take part in the debate on legislation and, of course, it will vote against Bills to which it objects. The President’s Council will still be called in to ram the legislation through so that the government gets its controversial laws on to the statute book.

The entire exercise may seem ridiculous, but look at these advantages:

- The Labour leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, has emerged with greatly enhanced stature and is a real force to be reckoned with.
- The government had to sit down and make a deal with him if it was not to destroy the tricameral Parliament.
- Parliament has been strengthened, not only because its rules have held up against an onslaught from the government but because the government, as part of its deal with Labour, has had to agree to allow a joint debate on controversial group areas legislation.

Labour has said the House of Representatives is tired of talking to itself when it comes to controversial issues. It wants to confront the National Party and the Conservative Party in direct debate — people of colour argue with the white politicians on the implications and effects of apartheid legislation.

- Mr Heunis and the other government leaders, including the Leader of the Assembly, Mr F W de Klerk, have demonstrated that they are serious about consensus and that they are prepared to pay the price of political humiliation (in the eyes of the CP) to uphold the principle of co-operation.

The government has also demonstrated that consensus comes with concessions made by all, including itself.

- Labour and the National Party are, for the first time since Mr Hendrickse was dropped from the Cabinet, really talking to each other again.

The talking has been tough and both sides have been bruised, but if genuine co-operation is to be expanded among all the South African communities it is going to have to start in the tricameral Parliament.

It is no wonder then that the Conservatives are so outraged. Just when they had been goading the government into taking a dictatorial line against the coloured and Indian politicians, the Nationalists went and did a deal.

All the CP could think of saying was that “Baas Allun” had won the day. Mr Hendrickse, however, has not won the day. The government will still get its group areas legislation in spite of his vigorous opposition to it.

The Constitution, which allows the government to get its way in spite of opposition from the coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament, has won the day.

A logical next step for the government is to expand the consensus it saved at the last minute and make the Constitution a more genuine instrument of power sharing.
New vehemence in CP's attack on Nat policies

By FRANS ESTERHUYSSE of The Argus Political Staff

A woman delegate from the Worcester constituency said teachers were being silenced by the authorities while children were subjected to the "power-sharing policy" of the government. This policy, she said, makes a mockery of Christian National Education by forcing white children to mix with children of other races, she said.

Professor Gert Duvenage of Bellville called for "organised action" against the government's stratagems that had the effect of stripping the Afrikaner people of their values.

It would not help to put requests to the government — "the time has come for us to take action".

He added: "If your church leaders and political leaders become alienated from the people, then you lose any moral or political position. If the biggest disasters and tragedies will hit the people, many nations have been destroyed in this way."

The congress adopted a motion declaring Christian National Education a "non-negotiable principle" and calling on the government to scrap its policy of power sharing "in the interest of white education".

It was decided to urge the CP executive to help CP teachers and parents to launch "organised action" against moves to enforce mixed sport and rituals such as the compulsory reading of the preamble to the South African Constitution at school gatherings.

It was suggested that children be withdrawn from schools where mixed sport was encouraged.

The congress took advantage of the crisis in education to whip up further opposition to government policy. Calls were made for a better pay deal for teachers to prevent the departure of thousands of teachers from the profession.

On teachers' pay one delegate said: "We refuse to accept third World standards for our teachers and demand a salary packet for them which is consistent with the standards they are maintaining."

There was enthusiastic applause when an American, Mrs Sharon Golden of Alabama, was invited to address the congress in support of racial segregation in schools.

Claiming that "the Lord has brought me here", Mrs Golden said that racial integration had turned the United States into "a nation of illiterates" by lowering standards.

The American school system had lowered its standards to such an extent that it was collapsing.

Other issues that were heavily debated in the congress included residential apartheid and the government's plans for "open facilities" and "open areas".

Frequent references were made to the coming local government elections and the CP's plan for an all-out effort to gain control of as many local authorities as possible.

A pamphlet setting out the CP's policy for local government was distributed among delegates. It says that where control cannot be gained, the CP aims to set up "a strong and significant CP opposition to fight the NPF's leftist policy directions at municipal level".

The party's policy document includes a promise that the CP will reintroduce influx control.

PW explains 'hand of goodwill' gesture

PRESIDENT Botha has tried to explain the meaning of his "hand of goodwill" gesture to Dr Andre Venter.

He said he was not asking for Afrikaner unity at the cost of sound group relations.

Speaking at Potchefstroom, where he received the freedom of the town, he referred to the recent controversy.

Mr Botha said he was not asking for sterile uniformity in Afrikaner ranks or for artificial unity. Cultural unity and co-operation should not depend on political unanimity.

Repeating his call for greater Afrikaner unity, he said that when he had stretchet out a hand to Dr Treurnicht he had said that Afrikaners should commemorate festivals together. He felt that bridges should be built to bring Afrikaners nearer to each other.

If this call was a blunder, as was alleged in some circles, he was surprised. His call should also be seen in the broader context.

National unity should be built on sound group relations on the basis of genuine goodwill among all population communities and the acceptance of the principle of South Africa first. This also applied to security and economic interests.

If it was believed that the answer to South Africa's population problems lay in a group approach, it had become time for groups and communities to dedicate themselves more to unity, also within their own ranks.

Those who did not understand the idea of greater Afrikaner cultural unity and love for spiritual values should rather "leave the matter to us".

He was not asking for Afrikaner unity at the cost of national unity or at the cost of sound group relations. He was asking for united action to prevent the light of Christian civilization burning in the country.

This unity was high on the agenda of the terrorist onslaught. Petty squabbles played into terrorists' hands.
TALKING AGAIN THE GOVERNMENT AND LABOUR

South African Correspondent

Progressive Federal Party and others had outmanoeuvred the Government within the rules of its own creation, so the National Party simply changed the rules. Government spokesmen argued that the spirit of the constitution was being violated by the opposition parties. Those parties had found themselves in the null of the House of Assembly, so the Assembly would quite legitimately use its own authority to amend rules which it had made in the first place to overcome this.

The Government was fairly certain that it had acted legally, although the opposition parties were in the process of taking expert advice on this.

What was less clear, however, was the moral aspect of one House simply changing rules that all three Houses had agreed to jointly consolidate.

There was also a danger that what was good for the goose was not necessarily good for the gander. Indeed, the Assembly could make up its own rules as it went along, then why could not the other two Houses?

The potential for chaos was enormous. It was well to have in mind that the National Party bargained with the Labour Party and decided it had been wrong.

Debated

All the legislation which had been processed by the Assembly in terms of the amended rules would have to be reintroduced to Parliament and debated again - this time under the rules.

This was why there was a special sitting at the end of month.

Why has it been a victory for the constitution?

Mr Hendricks meant that concessions had after all saved the day.

Ten hours of tough negotiations with the Labour leader had resulted in a compromise, and the tricameral parliament was working again.

The House of Representatives will not break in the debate on legislation, and, of course, it will vote against Bills it objects to.

The President's Council will not be called in to ram the legislation through so that the Government gets its controversial laws on the statute book.

Advantages

The entire exercise may seem ridiculous, but look at these advantages:

- Labour and the National Party are, for the first time since Mr Hendricks was dropped from the Cabinet, really talking to each other.

The talking has been tough and both sides have been bruised, but if genuine cooperation is to be expanded between all the South African communities, it is going to have to start in the tricameral parliament.

It is no wonder then that the Conservatives put up a special session. Just when they had been getting the Government into taking a decision line against the coloured and Indian communities, Labour and the Nats did a deal.

All the CP could think of saying was that "Blass Allan" had won the day.

Mr Hendricks has not won the day. The Government will still get its Group Areas legislation in spite of his vigorous opposition to it.

The constitution, which provides for the Government to get its way in spite of opposition from the coloured and Indian Houses of parliament, has won the day.

A logical next step for the Government would be to expand the consensus which is saved at the last minute and make the constitution a more genuine instrument of power sharing.
CP will not oppose West Rand three

By Glen Elsas

Three independents are standing in different wards in Krugersdorp with the full backing of the Conservative Party for the forthcoming municipal election, according to Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, nominated MP and CP spokesman on economic affairs and technology.

He announced this at a meeting in the Krugersdorp Town Hall at which he introduced the party's candidates to an audience of about 200. He explained that three candidates could not stand officially for the CP because of the type of work they did.

"In fact," Mr Derby-Lewis said of Mr Francois Joubert, Mr Robus Meiring and Mr Tommie Steenkamp, "we will just say of these three candidates that we will not oppose them in their wards."

Three of the candidates were nominated unopposed to council. They are Mr Sakkie Nel, Mr Thys Steenkamp and Mr Braam du Plessis. All are members of the CP.

He said although teachers and lecturers were not allowed to stand officially for the CP, he knew that 90 percent of the teaching corps was behind the party and they had lost their trust in the National Party.

Mr Derby-Lewis said the recent two-week sitting of parliament cost the taxpayer R6 million a week. This figure did not include the travelling costs of the 308 members of parliament.
NP in legal bid to disqualify 11 poll candidates

By Shirley Woodgate

The National Party in Johannesburg has taken legal steps in a bid to disqualify 11 of the 120—odd white municipal election candidates: nine from the Progressive Federal Party, two from the Conservative Party and one independent.

Mr Danie van Zyl, leader of the NP in the city council, said last night the application would be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court on Thursday.

Disqualification has been applied for on grounds that nomination forms were not filled in properly.

He added: "This disqualification is not a democratic way of getting rid of people but the fact is, if a candidate is legally disqualified he is out. If I'd been guilty of any error or omission the PFP would have come down on me like a ton of bricks."

CP Johannesburg leader Mr Fred Rundle, who warned last week that the election could be turned into a farce after the Supreme Court disqualification of candidates in Pretoria and Vanderbijl Park, said:

"If the court rules in favour of the NP in Johannesburg then every Indian and most coloured candidates are also threatened. In fact the entire Transvaal would be in trouble. I believe if the PFP contested the NP application it would have strong grounds for having the whole election declared null and void."

"This is going to be Standerton all over again where the NP disqualified the CP man on a technicality and he received so much sympathy that he doubled his majority the next time round."

The leader of the PFP in the city council, Mr Tony Leon, said the NP was trying to use undermining tactics because it was "terrified of facing the electorate on a fair and free basis."

"We resent the sheer intimidation used in this court action. They served the legal process on several PFP candidates at 6 am this morning. This smacks of security police methods. Voters should be aware that this is the lowest form of political life."

The candidates whose nominations are being contested are: Ward 2, H Strydom, PFP; Ward 13, D van Greunen, PFP; Ward 19, P van Pietten, PFP; Ward 24, Miss Kim Heller, PFP; Ward 25, Mrs Gene Gumbar, PFP; Ward 29, J Dryja, PFP; Ward 34, J Bloom, PFP; Ward 35, T Bernhardt, PFP; Ward 38, M Steyn, CP; Ward 39, Alboll Green, CP; Ward 41, K Giese, Ind.
And the winner is — S African Constitution

The extraordinary sitting of Parliament later this month is, in the words of the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Hounis, a "victory for the Constitution".

But this is not the way the Official Opposition Conservative Party sees it. It says the sitting is a waste of everyone’s time, and an undermining of the relevance of Parliament.

But it is a victory for the Constitution and for the voices of reason in the Government.

The special sitting is necessary because the Government wasted everyone's time last month by forcing the House of Assembly to proceed with legislation that had been rejected by the other two Houses.

In order to do that, it had to get the Assembly to amend rules of procedure which had previously been agreed to by all three Houses.

Dilemma

In so doing, in the words of Progressive Federal Party parliamentary leader Mr Colin Eglin, the National Party converted a constitutional dilemma into the worst constitutional crisis in the history of South African Parliament.

To many outsiders, the structure and rules of the tricameral system are complex and very difficult to understand, so it is not easy to comprehend what the crisis has been about.

In a nutshell, however, the Government unilaterally changed agreed rules of Parliament so that it could pass controversial legislation in the other two Houses. The Labour Party, Progressive Federal Party and others opposed the Government within the rules of its own creation, so the National Party simply changed the rules.

Government spokesmen argued that the spirit of the Constitution was being violated by the opposition parties. Those parties had found technicalities to curtail the will of the House of Assembly, so the Assembly would quite legitimately use its own authority to amend rules which it had made in the first place.

BY DAVID BRAUN

This month's extraordinary sitting of Parliament is necessary because the Government wasted everyone’s time last month by forcing the House of Assembly to proceed with legislation that had been rejected by the other two Houses.

Mr Hounis ... victory for the Constitution.

Mr Eglin ... dilemma converted into crisis.

Mr Hounis meant that consensus had, after all, saved the day.

Ten hours of tough negotiations with the Labour leadership had resulted in a compromise that the tri-cameral Parliament was working again.

The House of Representatives will take part in the debate on legislation, and, of course, it will vote against Bills to which it objects.

The President's Council will still be called in to ram the legislation through so that the Government gets its controversial laws on the statute book.

The entire exercise may seem ridiculous, but look at these advantages:

- Labour leader the Rev Allan Hendriks has emerged with greatly enhanced stature and as a real force to be reckoned with. The Government had to sit down and make a deal with him if it was not to destroy the tricameral Parliament.
- Parliament has been strengthened, not only because its rules have held up against an onslaught from the Government, but because the Government, as part of its deal with Labour, has had to agree to allow a joint debate on controversial areas legislation.

Labour has said the House of Representatives is tired of talking to itself when it comes to controversial issues. It wants to confront the National Party and the Conservative Party in direct debate — people of colour arguing with the white politicians on the implications and effects of apartheid legislation.

- Mr Hounis and the other Government leaders, including Assembly leader Mr F W de Klerk, have demonstrated they are serious about consensus.

Brused

The Government has also demonstrated that consensus comes with concessions made by all, including itself.

- Labour and the National Party are, for the first time since Mr Hendriks was dropped from the Cabinet, really talking to each other again.

The talking has been tough and both sides have been bruised, but if genuine co-operation is to be expanded between all the South African communities, it is going to have to start in Parliament.

It is no wonder then that the Conservatives are so outraged. Just when they had been goading the Government into taking a dictatorial line against the coloured and Indian politicians, Labour and the Nats did a deal.

All the CP could think of saying was that "Baas Allan" had won the day.

But Mr Hendriks has not won the day. The Government will still get its group areas legislation in spite of his vigorous opposition to it.

The Constitution, which provides for the Government to get its way in spite of opposition from the coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament, has won the day.
Botha’s policies have less than 50-50 chance

US report gloomy over prospects for reform in SA

By Neil Lunnson, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Significant political reform is most unlikely in South Africa over the next five years, according to a new report here designed to help banks, international businesses and government agencies with their forward planning.

"Mounting pressure on the Right and growing black opposition give President Botha's pragmatic policies less than a 50-50 chance of survival, regardless of whether Botha is replaced," it says.

"Over the next five years the National Party government might regain support from domestic conservatives by shifting to reactionary policies," it adds.

Retain support

The 50-page report was compiled by Political Risk Services (PRS), an international market research division of the respected New York-based company, Prost and Sullivan.

Its latest report on South Africa, just released, predicts that the National Party will retain much of its support among Afrikaners, but it predicts a struggle for the party to retain its parliamentary majority at the next elections, which must be held by 1992.

Offering three possible political scenarios for South Africa over the next five years, it says: "At 40 percent, the odds for the South African Government to abandon even the pretence of reform are more than adequate for the odds for the National Party to remain on its present policy course.

"Even if the NP loses the vote of traditional white supporters, it could still stay in power by forming a coalition with the military, which already plays a major role in government.

"The most likely scenario for the next five years is the remote chance, with a 15 percent probability, for the formation of a multi-racial government to lead the country." The report predicts a period of stagnation in economic growth, depending on international demand for raw materials.

"The government will introduce slightly more expansionary fiscal measures, partly for political and social reasons and partly to keep the rate of black unemployment down.

"Nevertheless, the high rate of inflation along with sanctions and stagnating gold prices will push real gross domestic product growth back down to an average rate of about 2 percent through 1994, after peaking at 3.5 percent this year."

The PBS report, compiled by a five-member team, expects the present government to remain in power over the short term, making "modest" reforms to accommodate the urbanisation of blacks.

Two members of the team believe more strongly than other colleagues that economic deterioration and growing violence will lead to reactionary retrenchment by the government over the next five years.

All five see the possibility of significant political reform in South Africa as most unlikely.

Among other points made in the report are that:

- South Africa will be careful to avoid antagonising its major trading partners, and its regional dominance will temper the policies of neighbouring countries.

Evade sanctions

- By mid-1988 nearly 200 foreign companies had withdrawn, but South Africa and its customers and suppliers skillfully evade many sanctions, and more than 1,500 companies from 20 countries continue to operate there.

- The military and the police do not yet dominate the country, but the power structure has become a fusion of civilian and security forces. The military’s role in day-to-day decisions will continue to grow.

- Black groups lack sufficient unity and military clout to threaten the Government seriously.
Defiant CP is on the warpath

By FRANS ESTERHUYSE

The Conservative Party was in an aggressive military mood at its recent Cape congress and, if this attitude persists, the forthcoming municipal elections could be marked by bitter racial strife.

Government strategies that had the effect of stripping the Afrikaner people of their values. He said it would not help to put requests to the Government and the time for action had come.

“The political leaders and political authorities have come to terms with the people, then you face destruction. One of the biggest disasters and tragedies will hit the people. Many nations have been destroyed in this way,” Professor Duvenage said.

The congress adopted a motion declaring that the Christian national education a “non-negotiable principle” and calling on the Government to scrap its policy of power-sharing “in the interest of white education”.

It was also decided to urge the CP executive to help CP teachers and parents to launch an organised action against moves to enforce mixed sport and rituals such as the compulsory reading of the preamble to the South African constitution at school functions. It was suggested that children be withdrawn from schools where mixed sport was encouraged.

Teachers’ pay

The congress took advantage of the crisis in education to whip up further opposition to government policy. Calls were made for a better pay deal for teachers to prevent thousands of them leaving the profession.

One delegate said, “We refuse to accept Third World standards for our teachers and demand a salary packet for them which is consistent with the standards they are maintaining.”

Other issues heavily emphasised at the congress included residential apartheid and the Government’s plans for “open facilities” and “open areas”.

Frequent references were made to the coming local government elections and the CP’s plan for an all-out bid to gain control of as many local authorities as possible.

A pamphlet setting out the CP’s policy for local government was distributed to delegates. It says that where control could not be gained, the CP aimed to set up “a strong and significant CP opposition to fight the NP’s leftist policy direction at municipal level”.

The party’s policy document includes a promise that the CP will reintroduce influx control and separate amenities for whites and non-whites.

The document also states that the CP rejects the system of regional services councils on the grounds that it is an expensive system which promotes multi-racial local government and aims to use white tax money to pay for amenities to be established for other race groups.

Blast of hot air

Speakers such as CP deputy leader Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg and Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP for Overvaal, both fresh from the fierce election campaign in the Transvaal, introduced a blast of hot air into the discussions.

Dr Hartzenberg went as far as to denounce any moves towards granting property rights for people of other race groups in white areas.

Under CP policy it would not be possible for blacks, coloured people or Indians to own land in “white” South Africa, he said during a debate on agricultural issues.

On a proposal from Dr Hartzenberg, the congress amended a motion seeking to exclude blacks from land ownership to exclude coloured people and Indians also.

Another speaker, Mr Janie Marais, of Beaufort West, referred to statements by Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendricks that coloured farm workers should be enabled to buy land from their farmer employers so that the coloured people could have their own farms.

“These demands will increase under National Party rule,” Mr Marais said.

Complaints were also made that valuable farmland was falling into the hands of foreigners as a result of the “rotten” state of the rand.

Mr Jack Engelbrecht (Hunsersdorf) said South Africa was losing a valuable part of its heritage as a result of western Cape wine farms falling into the hands of foreigners.

Some of the most defiant statements against government policy came during debate on education policy. The Government was accused of undermining Christian national education and thereby causing a threat to the existence of the Afrikaner people.

A woman delegate from Worcester constituency said teachers were being silenced by the authorities while children were subjected to the power-sharing policy of the Government. This policy made a mockery of Christian national education by forcing white children to mix with children of other races.

Professor Gert Duvenage, of Bellville, called for “organised action” against
29 miss Soweto election deadline

By Stan Hlophe

Twenty-seven Soweto municipal election candidates — the majority belonging to the Sofasonke Party — and two councillors were disqualified last night from standing for election for failing to meet a deadline to settle their rent arrears.

They were disqualified for owing rent and service charges, or for being nominated by people who were not living in the same area as themselves or could not submit their identity numbers.

CASUALTIES

Among the casualties was Sofasonke Party public relations officer Mr Isah Nkumalo.

A total of 36 candidates, including chairman of the executive committee, Mr L. Radebe, housing chairman Mr S Manthata, Mr J. Mhlanga, Mr R. Gaba, Nculele and Mrs V. Petja, will fight it out in 17 wards.

Eighteen candidates were elected unopposed. They include eight councillors, the outgoing mayor and nine Sofasonke Party members.

Those elected are:

Ward 1 — Mr Nelson Nkosi; Ward 4 — Mr Gcina Konza; Ward 8 — Mr Mike Khumalo; Ward 10 — Mr Joseph Khumalo; Ward 12 — Mrs Fatima Botha; Ward 13 — Mr Slatman Mhlanga; Ward 17 — Mr S. K. Kiveng; Ward 19 — Mr G. Leong; Ward 21 — Mr R. Mthethwa; Ward 23 — Mr V. Nkosi; Ward 24 — Mr V. Khumalo; Ward 25 — Mr A. M. Khumalo; Ward 26 — Mr S. Mthunzi; Ward 27 — Mr S. Nkosi; Ward 29 — Mr S. Mthunzi; Ward 31 — Mr S. Nkosi; Ward 33 — Mr S. Mthunzi.

Ward 24 — Mr S. Mthunzi.
Johannesburg — Mr Mike Smuts, general manager and co-founder of the Small Business Development Corporation, is leaving South Africa to settle in Australia.

On his departure he delivered a broadside at the government.

Champion of small business, Mr Smuts, a third cousin of General Jan Smuts, said he finally gave up hope for South Africa in the face of the "general incompetence of the government in running the economy and finding political solutions".

"We have a love affair with white-elephant projects. Take Eskom, now embalming a plant of R6bn, the equivalent of three years of foreign exchange earnings. There are many more examples. We can no longer afford a bloated bureaucracy."

A political head of state would continue to antagonize rather than unify the divergent cultures in SA.

The white leaders were weak-willed, sacrificing for short-term gains the future of the country.

"On the other hand I am not enthralled at the level of black leadership who call for the destruction of the economy. It is going to be difficult to build up again."
PFP condemns NP election tactic

Row over Nats' open area threat

By David Braun and Esmaré van der Merwe

A huge election row is erupting over the National Party's 'atttempts to intimidate voters' by threatening that municipal wards which elect Progressive Federal Party representatives will be opened to residence by people of all race groups.

The row began in Johannesburg, but the NP is now saying the threat could be applied to all PFP areas throughout the country.

The row started with a threat by NP Johannesburg leader, Mr. Danie van Zyl, who said that the local NP would lobby for all areas represented by the PFP on the city council after October 26 to be declared free settlement or official open areas.

The PFP in Johannesburg hit back angrily, saying that the party did not stand for selected areas to be opened but that the whole of South Africa should be opened.

Apology

Mr. Tony Leon, PFP leader in the Johannesburg City Council, threatened to 'slap another summons on Mr. Van Zyl if he persists in spreading falsehoods among the voters'.

Yesterday, three members of the PFP caucus threatened to sue Mr. Van Zyl for R150,000 if he did not apologise for allegedly defamatory remarks he had made to the press about PFP leadership.

Mr. Leon said it was an 'infamous lie' to imply that the PFP favoured opening certain suburbs to all races.

While the NP plans to open only Hillbrow, the PFP has made it clear it wants the scrapping of the Group Areas Act for all areas, with the emphasis on maintenance of acceptable community standards throughout.

The NP has since taken up Mr. Van Zyl's theme and implied that a vote for the PFP anywhere in South Africa was a vote for that particular area to be opened to all race groups.

The PFP MP for Johannesburg North, Mr. Peter Spal, also rejected the proposal, saying it was a 'racist threat' which would not scare off PFP support.

'I have news for Mr. Van Zyl. One day, the whole of Johannesburg and South Africa will be open to all races, including the suburb he ran away from (Newlands) and the one in which he is now standing (Linden).

'PFP voters are not as dumb as Mr. Van Zyl. They realise it is an inevitability that the Group Areas Act will one day be abolished.'

Prediction

Mr. Spal said to open selected areas was a recipe for slum creation which would lead to unnatural concentrations of people and would hamper the free flow of people.

National Party information director Mr. Con Botha said today it was a fair assumption that if someone voted for the PFP, it would mean that person accepted open residential areas.

He said it was not for the PFP to say it did not want selected areas opened but that it wanted all areas to be opened to all races.

'If they want their areas opened, that is fine. However, they cannot speak for other areas,' he said.

Mr. Botha predicted that if the voters realised that a vote for the PFP was a vote for opening their residential areas, not a single member of the PFP would be elected.

'There is an underlying principle involved here. A vote for the PFP will of course be an indication of what sort of area one prefers to live in,' he said.

Mr. Botha, however, said it would not be easy to open all PFP wards to all race groups. Some wards straddled suburbs or comprised only parts of suburbs.

Mr. Botha said voters who elected PFP representatives in this election might not do so in future polls.
27 candidates for Soweto disqualified

THE number of disqualified Soweto candidates for the October municipal elections increased to 27 yesterday as six more were rejected by council for being in arrears with their rent and services payments, town clerk Nico Malan said.

But some councillors expressed disbelief when informed that Payne Tshabalala, whose hardware business owes the council R80,000 in rent arrears, had not been disqualified. Tshabalala is the son of Soweto millionaire and Sofasonke Party president Ephraim "ET" Tshabalala.

Malan told councillors that Tshabalala was in no personal arrears with the council but that it was his hardware store which owed the council money.

"The fact that Tshabalala's business is a limited company leaves him unaffected by the money his business owes the council," explained Malan.

Malan said the full list of candidates and those who had been disqualified would be available today.

He announced 16 unopposed candidates, including mayor Nelson Bolile and former mayor Edward Kunene.
Independents’ true colours are exposed

Scores of civil servants, including many teachers, are contesting the highly politicised October municipal elections as “independents”, but have secret party political links.

This party political penetration into the civil service and other government institutions comes mainly from the Conservative Party, which has vowed to take control of white local authorities in the Transvaal on October 28.

CP chief secretary Mr Kobus Beyers confirmed yesterday that most of its almost 200 “independent” candidates in the Transvaal were civil servants who, in terms of government regulations, were prohibited from standing as party-political candidates.

The National Party said it could not estimate how many official and “unofficial” candidates it was fielding.

However, the NP’s Transvaal director of information, Mr Piet Coetzee, told The Star the CP’s “unofficial” candidates were asked to sign a document which committed them to CP policies.

Mr Coetzee, the MP for Springs, said the document stated that “independent” CP candidates who were elected should join the CP caucus in a town council.

Although the NP also supported “independent” candidates, the party did not commit candidates in such a way, he said.

Mr Beyers said yesterday the CP “used specific methods” to determine “independent” candidates’ political sentiments before deciding whether to oppose them with official CP candidates.

In terms of Commission for Administration regulations, civil servants standing for public office may do so only after obtaining personal Ministerial permission and on condition, that they do not stand as party-political candidates, said a senior spokesman, Dr Rassie du Plessis.

At the time of going to press, no government reaction could be obtained.

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

● See Page 4M.
The puzzling arrest of the Ciskei generals

THE Eastern Cape is notorious for unsolved murders of anti-apartheid activists, but this week saw the arrest of two Ciskei generals following the assassination of Eric Mntonga, a former United Democratic Front leader and Idasa co-director.

The arrest of Major-General Zandisile Ngwanyana, deputy chief of the Ciskei Elite Unit, and Major-General Phakamile Ngcango, chief of the Ciskei security police, Major Mpekiseli Potwana of the Mdantsane security branch, Colonel Mbandla Mbejeni and Warrant Officers Thamsanga Hlulani and Khayalethu Ncadana has sent shock waves through the region.

Mntonga, the last victim on the list of many missing Eastern Cape activists, was found dead on a lonely road near King William's Town in June last year — a day after he had been summoned to the Tamara police station in Ciskei.

A secret inquest into his death in June this year, held without the knowledge of his next-of-kin and the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), found that he had died from manual strangulation and head and abdominal injuries.

Dr Basil Wingreen, who conducted the autopsy, said Mntonga's body had rope marks on the legs and that he had been stabbed in the chest after he was dead.

No oral evidence was led during the inquest and the Zwelitsha Magistrate's Court made its findings on affidavits submitted by the Ciskei police. His death was found to have been caused by unknown people.

The outcome of the inquest enraged the Mntonga family and Idasa. Steve Fourie, a Border Idasa co-director, dismissed the court findings as "irregular and a cover-up" as the family was not consulted.

Idasa director, Alex Boraine, also sent a letter to President Lenox Sebe urging him to intervene personally in the matter but the organisation never received a reply.

Despite serious concern about the death, it seemed to be becoming another on the list of unsolved murders.

However, it appears that rumours that senior policemen were implicated in the incident became so rife that other senior Ciskei policemen were forced to act.

A Ciskei police representative said new information had recently been received and a senior team of security officers — possibly including Lieutenant-General Kwame Sebe, Lenox Sebe's eldest son — were working around the clock to unravel the mystery of Mntonga's death.

The furor over the hasty inquest and the letter from Boraine probably added to the pressure to act.

Local UDP and Idasa supporters, the security police and families of the policemen packed the tiny Zwelitsha court room on Monday to hear a bail application brought on behalf of Ngwanyana.

Ngwanyana, who rose from constable to general in just 11 years, said he had to look after his business and family. He told the court he would not jump bail as he had a house valued at R100,000 and a bottle store worth R250,000 in Ciskei.

Ngwanyana's application was turned down by the magistrate, Ayanda Ngxela, pending the decision of the attorney-general.

Most of the accused have featured in trials involving activists who were, in one way or another, connected to Mntonga. The recent case was the terrorism trial of the former University of Fort Hare lecturer, the Reverend Makhenkazi Stoffie.

Yvonne Meyer appeared as a state witness in the Stoffie case and said she was assaulted and tortured by Hlulani. She was allegedly choked with a tire tube.

Milton Møde, an advice office worker, and journalist Phila Gqumba were also allegedly assaulted and tortured by Hlulani and other security policemen at the instruction of one of the Ciskei generals. The two were acquitted of charges of terrorism.

The policemen taken into custody this week would have known Mntonga from his days as branch chairman of the South African Allied Workers' Union, a position he held until 1983 when Ciskei banned Saawu.

The state is likely to call as witnesses people who were allegedly arrested and tortured by the accused.

The policemen, who have not yet pleaded, will appear in the Zwelitsha Magistrate's Court on September 26.
Clamp on activists 'to protect elections'

Political Staff 22/9/86

PRETORIA. — The government is to swoop on a number of organisations and individuals following the recent spate of bombings and what the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, has described as a campaign to make next month's municipal elections fail.

Security sources today confirmed that a nationwide clampdown on activists had started and would be continued.

A number of individuals around the country were yesterday detained or served with restriction orders.

With this latest security action, the government apparently intends ensuring there will be little opposition in the run-up to the municipal elections on October 26.

INTIMIDATION

The government is looking for a high percentage poll because local authorities are considered to be a vital foundation for the extension of power-sharing structures to central level.

The spate of bombings in recent weeks, including five blasts after 5pm yesterday, are being seen as part of a campaign aimed at intimidating candidates and voters.

Mr Vlok said last night in Verwoerdburg that the police had reliable information that certain radical organisations and people were engaged in activities of such a nature that the police would be compelled to act against them.

Mr Vlok said the police had information that the ANC/South African Communist Party alliance would do everything in its power to make the elections fail, particularly among blacks, coloured people and Indians.
LOCAL ELECTIONS

Not cricket

Transvaal cricket may be on a collision course with the Conservative Party (CP).

The Transvaal Cricket Council (TCC) is preparing to allocate about 100 black children to its clubs in the latest stage of a campaign to encourage cricket in the townships. The intention is that the children will be followed into these (almost exclusively) white clubs by hundreds — perhaps thousands — more in the next few years.

However, many Transvaal clubs play on council-owned grounds, while others enjoy financial assistance from their local authorities. With the CP expected to gain control of many Transvaal local councils in the October 26 municipal elections, it is unlikely to take kindly to the idea of mixed sport on its turf.

The TCC move is part of its Springboard programme to attract young blacks to cricket.

et. Starting next month, clubs will each be allocated a handful of black schoolchildren to take part in an under-14 multiracial cricket competition.

The TCC will provide prizes, food, playing kit, transport and, if necessary, even the membership fees for these black children to play for their adopted clubs. The hope is that they will become lifelong members and work their way up to senior cricket. The long-term aim, says the TCC, is to bring blacks up to Currie Cup and even Springbok level.

The more immediate hurdle isn’t cricket but politics. On the strongly pro-CP West Rand, for example, nearly every major cricket club has its headquarters and pitches on council land. To varying degrees, the same problem exists elsewhere.

It’s hard to see CP-controlled councils refusing to renew clubs’ leases over the issue, unless the party is prepared to close down most of the region’s sporting activities. It would find it difficult running its own clubs, since national bodies of nearly every sport insist their member clubs be nonracial.

What the CP could do, however, is make life uncomfortable for clubs by reducing or withdrawing services and financial assistance — whether it be grants, soft loans or the use of council staff and equipment.

As can be expected, CP spokesman Clive Derby-Lewis takes a strong stand: “It is obvious to us that this is another way for the TCC to siphon white money into facilities for other groups. If they do this, we’d have to consider the interests of our white ratepayers.

“If the TCC has this sort of money to use then they should have enough to pay the normal tariffs for these facilities. It looks as if the TCC is trying to break down the norms in SA and doing so to kowtow to the real racists, the Indians and Pakistanis.”

Derby-Lewis says the CP will take a serious look at the situation when they control the local authorities. “The TCC would be looking for trouble if they think they can confront the CP in this manner,” he says.

It may not be as easy as that. Cricket reigns supreme in the Transvaal and the TCC enjoys great support in the province.

SA cricket boss Joe Pamensky says the matter will be studied should it arise. But already he warns: “If necessary we will move our clubs away. The CP will then have to explain that to the ratepayers.”

INFORMAL SECTOR

Scouting for talent

SA cannot underestimate the importance of the informal sector as a potential provider of jobs. One obstacle to the growth of this unrecorded economy is the difficulty in raising small sums of capital to get started. In an attempt to fill the gap, a credit guarantee scheme to provide financing to the informal business sector is to be launched.

Details of the Black Enterprises Trust (BET) project were released when the magazine Black Enterprise celebrated its first birthday recently.

BET is an independent trust which oversees the publishing and marketing of Black Enterprise. It now intends to embark on a number of other projects.

The creation of a credit guarantee fund is aimed at establishing “a central fund which will be used as collateral for viable, new businesses the trustees nominate,” says BET trustee Sam Alexander.

Other development projects are aimed at linking small and big business in a number of schemes including a plan to join forces with the Urban Foundation (UF) to expand the foundation’s directory of black business sup-
Potential to converge seen after PFP-NDM talks

The Argus Correspondent

DURBAN. — A top-level meeting in Johannesburg between the Progressive Federal Party and the National Democratic Movement found that potential existed for a convergence of the two groups as part of South Africans getting together.

"Two Durban members of Parliament, Mr Ray Swart, PFP MP for Berea and Mr Peter Gastrow, NDM MP for Durban Central, attended the daylong talks.

Dr Zac de Beer led the PFP team, accompanied by Mr Tian van der Merwe MP, Mr Ken Andrew MP and Mr Douglas Gibson. NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan was accompanied by Mr Harold Pakendorf and Mr Jannie Hofmeyer.

A brief joint statement was issued after the talks and the parties agreed not to say anything beyond that.

But a political source said that although the parties did not want to build up expectations there was room for optimism and hope because they were at least talking to each other.

Common future

The statement said the political situation had been thoroughly analysed at the talks and a broad measure of agreement on the nature of the country's problems had been found.

"The experiences of both parties is that there exists a basic desire among most South Africans to work for a common future based on a new national pride.

"The delegations agreed to contribute to the development of conditions for the emergence of that common future. In this respect potential was found for the convergence between the two groups as part of the whole process of South Africans getting together."

The PFP and NDM also discussed electoral matters and methods of acting effectively in that area."
Student Spotlight
Municipal polls recipe for conflict
on Gov't Repression

On Gov't Repression

[Image: Pictorial illustration of a protest scene]
A woman in a leadership role in the peace movement, Teré Blanche says:

"This country is in a peace deal, but it is a deal where the solution for Afrikaners is exclusive land."

PPP leader of Parliament says:

"South Africa, an integrated, democratic nation. The opposition is nullified."

The cut and thrust of two Africaners politically poles apart.
Confusion reigns over disputed figures

Information black-out on municipal election

By Esmare van der Merwe, Political Reporter

No central information point exists in the Transvaal for the collection of information on the October municipal election.

Although nominations for the Transvaal closed last Friday, the number of accepted and un-opposed candidates are not yet available — with most political parties, the Transvaal administration and the Bureau of Information (which has spent about R1 million promoting the elections) referring inquiries to local authorities.

In terms of regulations, local authorities have to announce the number of accepted candidates within two weeks after nomination day.

This means the picture should begin clearing after September 30, according to spokesmen for various political parties.

However, contradictory information is provided by various sources about even basic details. About two weeks ago, the Transvaal administration said there were 268 local authorities in the province. Last week, the independent newsletter Southern African Special Dispatch, in an article researched by two top political journalists, said the number was 392. And today, another Transvaal administration spokesman gave the figure as 223.

As a result of this, one effect is that the Transvaal administration will open a central information office on October 26 to which election results could be sent for further distribution, the administration’s liaison officer, Mr. Fanie Terblanche, said today.

This offer had been extended to white, coloured and Indian local authorities, but no official reply had been received from the umbrella organisations for these local authorities.

Mr. Terblanche said the administration only handled black local authorities information.

 Asked why it did not co-ordinate white, coloured and Indian election information too, he said it was because these elections had been politicised.

Teacher defies call to quit election

By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau

A Belfast teacher has put his career on the line by openly standing for the Conservative Party in the coming municipal elections.

Maths teacher Mr. Gabriel Joubert (42) of Hoërskool Belfast says he believes in “playing honest”.

A widower with three teenage children to support, Mr. Joubert claims he has already been instructed by the Transvaal Education Department to withdraw his candidacy immediately.

“But I’m not going to. They will now see that as inco-ordination and I stand a big chance of losing my job.”

He said he knew that other teachers, both CP and National Party members, were standing as so-called independents, but they were only doing that to get around the TED’s ruling that no teachers could stand for a political party.

“But nobody is kidded, they’re all standing for their own political party.”

“If I stood as an independent I would be accepting party funds for posters and things, and I would then not be a true independent.”

“I believe in being honest with the public. The CP have asked me to stand for them, and that is what I’m doing.”

He did not want to withdraw as directed by the TED because then his National Party opponent would win by default.

Asked what he would do if the TED dismissed him, Mr. Joubert said he did not have any definite answer.

“But teachers’ salaries are not good anyway, so it won’t kill me.”
Two visions for the future. Even the gor is talking to Redes.
Marching to Pretoria takes on new meaning

The municipal elections to be held countrywide on October 26 have become a test of the vulnerability of the trienomral system of parliament and could be a turning point in the struggle for black majority rule. The Star's Special Correspondent GRAHAM UNSCOTT has been travelling the country picking up the mood.

"The CP will take the whole Transvaal, you can be sure about that," said the young army officer. He was not to express any personal preference and he politely borrowed a lighter from a black man sitting close by.

We were in one of Pretoria's larger hotels and the place was packed, the clientele at least 50 percent black. It seemed an odd setting for discussion of a Conservative Party victory.

"But his perception is one that is conveyed time again during a week in the strategical-

Blyvoor/ Witwatersrand region of the Transvaal where a desperate struggle is being fought for control of the Afrikaner heartland.

The terrain is the municipal elections, but both the National Party and the CP know it is future control of the government that is at stake.

The CP will not take the whole Transvaal, of course. The army officer's perception is prob-

ably explained by the fact he is stationed in the remote north, the undisputed CP territory, as is most of the Transvaal platteland. But the CP could take a huge and possibly decisive chunk.

The struggle is in Pretoria itself — where the Nats admit they are desperately worried — and Johannesburg's satellite mining towns, sev-

eral of which are expected to fall to the CP, while others are critically in the balance.

If the CP is able to take control of the mining towns of the East Rand and the West Rand, its capture of the white urban blue-collar vote in the Transvaal would be confirmed. If it is able to break through in Pretoria, it would have entered

Will they step back in time?

What will happen if the Conservative Party gains control of a large number of munic-
ipalities in the Transvaal in next month's polls — and attempts to go back to the
days of Jim Crow by-law?

Nobody in the Transvaal seems to argue these days about the likelihood of the Conservative Party taking control over a large number of munici-
palities. The only question is how many.

But the question which immediately follows is what the effect will be, especially as the CP has sworn to paralyse the system of regional ser-
service councils wherever it can.

If widespread CP success is likely to be a reversal of the Government's programme of devolving power to local authorities — instead of devolving, Pretoria will clutch powers closer to its chest.

There could also be acrimonious confrontation between CP-controlled councils and the provin-
cial and central levels of government if the councils attempt to introduce Jim Crow by-laws for such things as curfews or resegregation of facilities which are already shared.

It seems likely, however, that talk of para-
yzing and wrecking the BSC system could be exag-
gerated. Well-placed National Party sources point out that the CP is already deeply involved in the running of three Transvaal BSCs, where two of its members are deputy chairmen. It has made no attempt at all to frustrate the system.

On the other hand, widespread CP success could in itself set up the momentum for a change in strategy to deliberate confrontation with the provincial and central authorities

The citadel of elite Afrikaner orthodoxy.

On paper it should not have a chance in Pre-
toria. The CP does not hold a single parlia-
mentary seat in the city. Its success so far has been among relatively unsophisticated rural and blue-collar folk.

But this time the rightwing vote is not being split by the NP. Nationalist Party; an elect-

toral core has begun to emerge within the CP, which could appeal to the more sophisticated Afrikaner voter, and many public servants, especially teachers are reportedly dissatisfied with their financial position.

The Nationalists are worried and will tell you so in private. The loss of Pretoria would be a psychological as well as a political event with incalculable consequences countrywide.

"Truth triumphs — Think — Vote Nat!", the poster, with its ditsy appeal to the reason-

ing process rather than gut emotion, seems to capture the CP's predicament in Pretoria today.

"The CP will put it RIGHT!" No such prob-

lems for Dr Treurnicht's men.

The NP's uncharacteristic hesitancy also seems to be expressed in the fact that only in the Johannesburg/Pretoria region will its candi-
dates fight on the official party ticket. The NP says this allows a congress decision two years ago that national parties be free to decide for themselves whether they should fight munici-
pal elections as individuals or as a party. The CP decries it as hongioekrogery.

Psychological capital

Meanwhile CP general secretary Mr Andries Beyers (formerly Nationalist MPC for Lichten-
burg) is a man who positively brims with confi-
der. A stocky, genial figure, he reels off the
towns that he says the CP is certain to win: Krugersdorp, Randfontein, Roodepoort, Carle-
tonville, Witbank, Beithal, Middelburg, Ermelo ... Others are being hard fought, Springs, Ben-
oni, Germiston, Boksburg ... Things could be better at Potchefstroom, Nelspruit, White River.

"The Nats are going to fall, there's no doubt about it," he says. "We will win a majority of councils and a majority of wards overall. Best of all, we are going to win Pretoria — the psy-

chological capital of Afrikaner nationalism."

It is impossible to determine exactly how much of this is election hype, but if the CP should make significant inroads in Pretoria and all places such as Springs, Benoni, Boksburg it would indicate a shift in the balance of power in the Transvaal. And a shift in the Transvaal means a national shift because of the province's numerical preponderance among white voters.

It would also mean that the Government no longer has the option of reloading the rural vote in a real and it is a test of constituencies as a counter to the CP. If the CP has indeed entered the urban area is strong for the CP to create more urban seats at the expense of the platteland would solve nothing at all.

But the CP has no chance at all of winning more than a few seats in Johannesburg, the country's largest urban concentration by far.

"We want to make the point that there is a need for the CP in South Africa's biggest city," says Mr Johan Fick, local deputy chairman of the NP and himself a candidate.

A fair point. And one cannot help reflecting that the United Party used to make exactly the same point about the Nats two decades ago.
The sirens of yesterday resurface

There is talk in the Transvaal that the curfew banning blacks from towns will be reintroduced in areas which fall into CP hands after the October elections. But racial mixing in South Africa won't easily be stopped by the sirens of bygone days.

Johannesburg's Carlton Centre is surely a symbol of the new South Africa. Sophisticated blacks throng its glass and steel shopping malls and pack its restaurants and bars. It is the sort of racial mixing which the Progressive Federal Party knew all along was inevitable, the Nationalists have come to terms with — but the Conservative Party finds anathema.

There is talk in the Transvaal these days of the curfew being restored in towns where the CP gains control — blacks being barred from the urban areas after dark. Much of it is probably only election talk, but it worries people.

The Carlton Centre is safe enough. It seems certain that the National Party will take firm control of Johannesburg, possibly winning as many as 30 of the city's 51 wards.

The PFP will be content with winning 18 or so, which would be an advance on the party's drubbing in the national poll last May.

PFP workers believe the appointment of Dr Zach de Beer as national leader has revived flagging enthusiasm, while the activities of youthful Wits academic Mr Tony Leon are expected to bring back to the fold droves of young PFP voters who abstained last year in solidarity with black South Africa.

The tendency is likely to be given impetus by public appeals (in her private capacity) by Mrs Joyce Harris of the Black Sash executive, for whites at least to go to the polls.

The CP is unlikely to capture more than six...
PRETORIA. — The Angolan war and Wednesday night's terror blitz came up in a lively public debate between Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche at the University of Pretoria yesterday.

Dr Slabbert, former leader of the Progressive Federal Party, is now a co-director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa). Mr Terre'Blanche leads the far-right Afrikaner Weerstands Beweging (AWB).

Tukkies students packed the university hall and the over-spill of students listened to the debate broadcast by loudspeakers outside the hall.

Mr Terre'Blanche maintained that communists were not interested in negotiations while Dr Slabbert said negotiation was the only solution to the country's problems.

Mr Terre'Blanche said the AWB would not negotiate with communists: "It blast them level with the ground."

The AWB was demanding the land and power to which the Afrikaners were entitled. The AWB wanted the Transvaal, the Free State, Northern Natal and a part of the Cape.

Dr Slabbert said the Afrikaner could exist only by living among, and being a part of, the other people in the country.

He said that both the partitionists, such as the Conservative Party and AWB, and those who favoured integration, such as the National Party and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, had to devise a way of avoiding domination.

Partitionists might face a future of strife from people who might lay historic claim to the same land.

Therefore, in both instances, democratic negotiation was the only way to achieve a peaceful solution.

Mr Terre'Blanche said South Africa had lost the war in Angola because it had started negotiat-
AWB and Idasa leaders clash on stage

THE options of partition in the form of a volkstaat or negotiation between blacks and whites were passionately presented yesterday when AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche took part in a boisterous debate with Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa) leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert.

The hour-long debate, in front of an appreciative 2 000-strong crowd at Pretoria University, was opened by Terre'Blanche, who said the difference between his organisation and Slabbert's was that the AWB "does not speak to communists, it does not negotiate with communists — we blast them level with the ground".

There was only one possibility of bringing peace to SA and preventing conflict, said Terre'Blanche, and that was in the creation of a volkstaat.

Slabbert said there were two choices for white SA. One was partition, the other was a constitutional system of integration.

"I demand, in the same way Mr Terre'Blanche demands, a democratic future for SA."

Slabbert praised the recent withdrawal from Angola by SA: "Must we continue to sacrifice our lives there — for what?"

Terre'Blanche argued for a continuing SA presence in Angola. Asked if he intended "making peace by starting a war", Terre'Blanche replied: "If the price of peace is war — then you must begin war."
Outrage at conference ban

Apartheid ‘cannot be reformed’

CAPE TOWN — One of the organisers of the planned weekend conference on apartheid yesterday criticised the decision to ban it as a demonstration of the Government’s inability to lead the country out of its present crisis.

Possible legal action against the banning was being considered yesterday, but the situation was complicated by the lateness of the police announcement.

Cosatu general secretary Mr Jay Naidoo said the banning extinguished one of the few rays of hope in SA.

It removed the fundamental right to organise, meet, discuss and decide on issues of importance that faced the majority of people in South Africa.

By its actions the Government had declared there could be no peaceful solution to the country’s problems.

The conference had been intended to build ‘unity and national direction for a peaceful solution to a situation of heightened political confrontation and economic disintegration’.

The conference was not intended, as police statement had alleged, to fill a vacuum created by restrictions placed on some organisations.

Mr Naidoo said Cosatu also rejected the notion that the conference had been designed to launch a campaign of violence.

SATURDAY STAR CORRESPONDENT

It had now again been shown that apartheid could not be reformed.

Mr Dullah Omar, president of the western Cape branch of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, said one problem was not only the legality or illegality of the banning order, but the timing of this action. This gave the impression it had been intended deliberately to thwart legal action of a meaningful kind.

The ‘emergency’ regulations were being used to suppress legal and legitimate political activities, and the courts were being made virtually useless.

The authorities were signalling to people that if they wanted change, they could not do so through the legal and constitutional framework.

The prohibitions itself gave no reason for the ban. A separate press release gave reasons that were ‘news’ to conference organisers, Mr Omar said.

The National Council of Trade Unions said the banning had stifled the voice of the black community. Nactu general secretary Mr Pirosaw Camay said the conference had been an attempt to articulate opposition to increased repression.

We cannot believe that any person elected in this atmosphere of repression can claim to be truly representative of the people,” he added.
Two men speak of

M R STEVE KGAMOE carries the marks of his office: bullet scars. They serve to remind him that he has enemies.

When he gets dressed to go about his daily business, he straps a pistol to his waist. It rests on his hip, barely centimetres away from the two of the scars.

"All councillors carry pistols," he says.

Mr Kgamoe is a black town councillor, a political species which has been condemned by black radicals. He, and other councillors, are charged with "collaboration", an accusation which invites ostracism and can excite murderous attacks, often launched by anonymous, nocturnal killers.

It is the heavy price black councillors pay for being "different", for persevering in something they believe in even though it endangers other political movements.

Mr Kgamae’s house in Dobsonville, near Soweto, has been petrol-bombed three times in the past three years.

Aged 61, Mr Kgamoe is no ordinary councillor. He is chairman of the Dobsonville management committee and, more important, president of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasas).

He is one of the few black men to openly declare his willingness to serve on President Botha’s proposed national statutory council. It is a stand which takes him out on the proverbial limb.

The proposed National Council has been rejected by most black leaders, from Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to Mr Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress.

Even Mr Kgamae’s erstwhile deputy in Ucasas, Mr Tom Boya, has refused to serve on the council. Mr Boya broke with Mr Kgamae in February last year to found the rival United Municipalities of South Africa (Umasa).

"Today people call me a sell-out," Mr Kgamae says. "I don’t mind them saying so because I know I am not."

He goes on to list what he believes he has achieved for black people, often referring to them as "my people".

As a Government-recognised organisation, Ucasas serves on a special Government committee for co-ordinating local government. It guarantees easy access to Cabinet Ministers, particularly the Minister of Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chris Hani, someone who has impressed Mr Kgamae as a sincere reformer.

U casas status as a recognised organisation gave greater weight, Mr Kgamoe believes, to the memorandum which Ucasas submitted to the special Cabinet committee on institutional affairs.

Among the reforms which hebelieves Ucasas has helped secure in the abolition of influx control, that network of laws which denied freedom of movement to blacks and which the ANC once declared to be "Enemy No 1".

"When I called for the abolition of influx control people thought I was mad," Mr Kgamae recalls. He is, he says, just as determined to fight a tough new law to combat squattings, a law which, some observers say, is another form of influx control.

He lives homeless black people in his township to a swarm of bees. If you don’t plan for them and make lives, they will sting you.

Justifying his decision to serve on the National Council – after last month’s local government elections, black town councillors will meet as an electoral college to elect nine representatives to the National Council – he claims that it will give him greater leverage to press for further reform.

High on his agenda, he says, is the release of the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela.

He recalls that when the present Government came to power in 1948, one of its first actions was to "call for the keys to free imprisoned Africaner nationalists.

Envisaging taking his seat at the National Council, he says, “I even went so far as to tell the Minister that when we come to the table we are going to demand the keys to release political prisoners.”

He denies that Ucasas plans to usurp the role of the imprisoned or restricted black leadership. Its task will be one of "bridging", he says, noting, "It has happened throughout Africa. When Jomo Kenyatta was in jail, Tom Mboya was hoarding the bridge."

Mr Kgamae’s exhibition of his role invites the question: if he has contributed so much to the advancement of black people, why isn’t he more famous, some of whom have tried to kill him? "Leaders will always be attacked," he replies, citing the crucifixion of Christ, the assassination of Martin Luther King and the killing of Shaka.
NG TO DIFFER

on participation in the elections in defiance of radical opposition

Mr Steve Kgame:
Pointing to one mark of his office, a bullet scar, Mr Kgame is out on the proverbial limb as one of the few blacks openly to declare his willingness to serve on the national statutory council. He believes he is achieving for blacks, whom he refers to as "his people", and says serving on the National Council would give him leverage for further reform.

Umsa, in a memorandum submitted to Mr Heunis in June, set three conditions to his participation in the National Council: the release of all political prisoners and the return of exiles; the unbanning of outlawed organisations; and the repeal of all discriminatory legislation.

We don't want to be accused of negotiating with the Government while leaders are restricted," he says.

Of attempts by Mr Heunis and even President Botha to woo black leaders into joining the National Council, he says: "The more we refuse the more we will get." Mr Boya has failed to try to co-ordinate a boycott of the National Council with the leaders of three of South Africa's main black states: Chief Buthelezi of the Inkatha, Mr Hlatshwayo of Azanian People's Organisation, and Mr Ntsaile of the Independent.

The trio of leaders agreed not to take their seats in the National Council under present conditions. Mr Boya insists that the Chief, Ntsaile and the other two have the right to stand, but predicts that it will be "politically suicide" for any leader to serve on the council.

He is, however, determined to defy pressure to quit the councillors. He sees no contradiction between his role as a councillor in a Government-created body and his refusal to serve on the National Council.

Mr Boya, who like Mr Kgame has been a victim of petrol bombers, justifies his position: a town councillor is a "profession of the development and growth" of Daveyton since he was elected in 1976. A prosperous businessman, he owns a garage in Daveyton and freely offers stickers promoting it: "Mr Boya confirms that he was once a radical."

He was a member of the Tswelela Young Men's Club and, as an elected member of the Daveyton Town Council, to destroy it from within.

He says it and will presumably resist any attempt to wreck it, whether from within or without.

Suspicions that councillors are enriching themselves at the expense of the people they are meant to serve were fuelled last year when no less than five Dobsonville councillors — among them Mr Kgama and the Mayor, Mr Steve Nkati — were charged with theft and corruption.

Mr Kgama, however, insists that they were framed. His explanation is: that they were the victims of aggrieved township residents who did not get one of 400 houses built by the council. He charges that the resentful residents were assisted in their alleged plot to bankrupt the council by an interfering clergyman.

What is certain, as Mr Kgama points out, is that the charges were withdrawn against four of the councillors. The fifth, Mr Alex Jaca, the deputy mayor, was acquitted on appeal.

At about the same time City Press published a report claiming that Mr Kgama had acquired 11 residential stands, registering eight in his name, one in his son's name and two in his daughters' names. The report gave the stand numbers.

Mr Kgama does not deny that his family acquired more than one stand. But he puts the number at six, not 11, saying: "They were not allocated by me. They were allocated by the administration board. My children have a right to a stand. Why must they be denied the right to own a stand when they can afford it?"

Mr Kgama's former deputy and now rival, Mr Boya, is a much younger man. But at 38 he is South Africa's longest serving mayor, black or white.
10 years of PW Botha

JOHANNESBURG. — President P W Botha completes 10 years in power on Wednesday, pressing ahead with policies that have disenchanted many whites and blacks across the political spectrum.

Not interested in charming his way to popularity, Mr Botha has presented himself as a stern, dedicated patriot leading his country on a precarious path between outright racism and black majority rule.

Lately, his balancing act has won little praise. Growing numbers of right-wing whites feel he has gone too far in extending power to blacks, while white liberals and a solid core of blacks believe he has fallen woefully short.

The criticisms, and increasingly frequent calls for new leadership, sometimes rattle Mr Botha, but he is unapologetic.

'Total onslaught' rhetoric

"My attitude is that I am doing what I believe to be right and in the interests of the country," he recently told a television interviewer who sought an assessment of 10 turbulent years.

Mr Botha, 72, became prime minister on September 28, 1978, when the National Party caucus elected him over more moderate and more conservative rivals.

He had been in the cabinet since 1961 and became Minister of Defence in 1966. His first speech as prime minister stressed a theme that remains dear to him: the paramount importance of national security in the face of what he called a communist-led "total onslaught".

A year later, however, in one of his most quoted remarks, he sounded a different theme when he told whites: "We must adapt, otherwise we will die."

In his early years in power, Mr Botha had a broad mandate from whites for his twin goals of maintaining stability while moving away from rigid apartheid.

In 1984, he helped push through a new constitution that brought Indians and coloured people into the previously all-white parliament, but continued to exclude blacks. One result was black anger that ignited nationwide political violence.

The constitution abolished the post of prime minister and Mr Botha became state president. His critics say he has steadily increased the power of the executive branch since then, while weakening Parliament.

Since 1984, he has been credited with the repeal of several of apartheid's most hurtful laws, including the Immorality Act and the hated pass laws.

These reforms, along with promises of limited power-sharing with blacks, triggered a wave of defections by fellow Afrikaners from the National Party to the extreme-right wing Conservative Party.

Mr Botha's anniversary this month comes as the National Party verges on losing the support of a majority of whites for the first time since it gained power 40 years ago.

The party won 55% of the vote in general elections in May 1987, while 26% went to the Conservative Party and 19% to liberal candidates.

The Conservatives are believed to have gained strength since then, and could outvote the National Party in nationwide local elections on October 26. Anticipating setbacks, National Party officials question whether municipal balloting is a proper barometer of general election results.

This month Mr Botha made an emotional plea for Afrikaner unity. Foes on both flanks described the appeal as humiliating, and the Conservatives said unity could come only if Mr Botha reaffirmed his support for undiluted white sovereignty.

"Few people realize how difficult it is for Mr Botha to go down in history as the man who split the Afrikaners," said Mr Wynand Malan, former Nationalist MP and now leader of the National Democratic Movement.

"He belongs to an older generation and indeed went way beyond what could be expected of him," Mr Malan said. "It is now time for the torch to be handed to the new generation of Afrikaners."

Many liberals believe Mr Botha has gone as far as he is willing to go toward substantive reform. The president has declared some aspects of apartheid non-negotiable. He rejects equal voting rights for blacks and insists that whites retain segregated schools and residential areas.

"We are forever told that President Botha's government has chosen the path to reform and should be given a chance," wrote the editor of a black newspaper, Mr Khulu Sibiya. "What chance, when they move one step forward and three backwards?"

Locally and overseas, one of the most vivid images of Mr Botha is that of a finger-wagging, defiant speakmaker, telling the world to stay out of South Africa's affairs.

His temper is renowned. Last year, he forced the lone coloured member of his cabinet, Mr Allan Hendrickse, to resign, then telephoned SABC during the TV news broadcast and demanded an immediate revision of a report which he deemed too favourable to Mr Hendrickse.

Mr Botha, whose government has detained thousands of black activists during a 27-month-old state of emergency, claims most blacks view him favourably. Opinion polls suggest otherwise, but the president — unlike his predecessors — has visited several black communities and cites approval through subsequent news footage showing him cheered by flag-waving schoolchildren.

This month Mr Botha held his first summit meetings in neighbouring African states. He visited Malawi and Mozambique.

Some critics say he is more willing to take chances in the international arena than at home. "One has to say that PW Botha lacks imagination," said a Progressive Federal Party MP, Mr Peter Soal. "He has failed to deal creatively with black political aspirations." — Sapa-AP
THE tragedy of Pieter Willem Botha is that he will be remembered for the things he didn't do. He didn't go far enough and he didn't give the country a unifying vision for a new tomorrow.

History's epitaph of the man who this week marks his 10th year in power will be that he started a job which others will have to finish. It is also likely to say that he was not the right person to take new democracy to its logical conclusion.

In short, he has been around too long.

The epitaph is unlikely to mark the stupendous changes he has wrought, other than to note he split the volk and party and brought a new fluidity to politics.

President Botha came in as a compromise candidate on a second ballot as the NP allowed in the worst government scandal of our history.

He said at the time he was not wedded to power and it is known he was bitter because John Vorster had hung on for so long.

But in staying at the helm for a decade, President Botha only follows the pattern set by every one of his predecessors. Vorster was in office for 13 years before being forced out. Malan retired in his eighties. Strydom and Verwoerd died in harness.

It is difficult to provide a fair assessment of the man and his achievements. By the standards of his party and his people he has brought about near miracles of change.

But he has been rejected by the people who were supposed to benefit from his new deal and it is fair to say he nears the end of the road as a tragic figure. He has not been able to take many of his own people with and he is angry and hurt because he feels betrayed by those he has tried to help.

Next week, it will be 10 years since Mr P W Botha rose to power. JOHN MacLENNAN of Weekend Argus Political Staff assesses his achievements and failures.

Now there is speculation that he might pick his anniversary this week to call it quits and announce he will stand down soon. This would enable his successor to put his own stamp on a campaign for a general election next year.

Whatever his critics may say, he will go down as a leader who made tremendous impact. The years since he took over have been more eventful than any other period since the Nats came in. A spinoff of that is that he presided over the worst political turbulence to hit the country in decades.

On the credit side:
His greatest contribution is that he accepted the reality that many of apartheid's goals were just not attainable.

He also accepted the "South Africanism" of blacks and set about reducing inequities in housing, education, opportunities and salaries.

He expounded what must have sounded like mere ideology to people attuned to traditional Nat messages when he said blacks must have representation at the highest level in government.

He destroyed many of the myths which justified special treatment for whites, rid the country of much of the burden of discriminatory legislation which it inherited, kept the country secure even though it meant bringing in harsh and undemocratic measures and placed it on the road to an eventual participatory democracy.

Instead of invoking the Almighty in the Nat crusade against the ungodly — and I mean people who don't agree with their policies — he made a new and Christian sound for an Afrikaner leader, saying you could not claim for yourself that which you were not prepared to grant to others.

He was courageous in making his adapt or die speech and in labelling apartheid an outdated concept.

In his first five years he in effect destroyed much of what Nationalist Afrikaners have always believed in. But his greatest failure is that he could not articulate an alternative future acceptable to all.

He has stupendous reserves of energy, his capacity for work is legendary. But the country needed a leader and a visionary and not a super manager.

He remained trapped in statutory group membership, failed to recognise how profound apartheid really is and never considered genuine accommodation with blacks in a new racial South Africa. This is still anathema to most Afrikaners and whites in general.

Instead he decided key elements of apartheid were unattainable and set out to find new mechanisms for securing white interests.

He never meant to weaken white rule. When he rejected apartheid he meant that he intended to end some policies, modify others and keep control in white hands.

Worried by the conservative cause, he moved to the right while the future of the country lies to the left of the NP. He has lost contact with the leftwing accents in the party and his dwindling support base now consists of older English-speaking UP-types and Afrikaners who have outgrown his thinking.

He was hampered in his search for a new society by the very strategies he used to achieve it. In warning that people must adapt or die and developing a total strategy to meet the "total onslaught" he made white voters fearful, created a climate which enabled Mr Pretorius's party to flourish and raised black expectations... which he has been unable to satisfy.

To be fair, he came in under the most insupportable circumstances possible. He had to preside over the Infop scandal, he had to deal with an entrenched and obstructive civil service and he had to contend with disinvestment and sanctions.

Nor was his cause helped by his style. President Botha may now have mellowed, but he was wellknown for a short fuse as well as an abrasive manner. He has a powerful personality, but his public image lacks charisma, humour or charm.

He seems, however, to have learned from his mistakes. He no longer shakes his finger at the world.

In order to get things done he centralised control under his executive presidency and gave the military greater influence in decision-making than ever before. Critics call it the "shadow government."

They also claim that with his increased powers he has developed an imperial style. He has an own flag and there were irritating questions when he became known as a trumpeter played a presidential salute when he left home to drive to his office at Tyynhuys.

His goals right at the start of his term were:
- To maintain law and order. (He has done so at the cost of individual freedom.)
- To improve race relations. (Here it is surprising that they are still as good as they are after 40 years of divisive Nat rule. He personally claims to have black support and Nats point to the success of his township visits and to the Moria Church.)
- To build up friendly relations with neighbouring states. (His policy is: SA will prove a friend if you mind your business and don't assist our enemies. We reserve the right to beat you up if you don't.)
- To trim down government. (Today we have a bigger bureaucracy than ever.)

His biggest triumph was probably the 1984 constitutional referendum, when he obtained overwhelming white backing for limited power sharing. But the exclusion of blacks led to political violence and the tricameral system — instead of getting people of all colours to work together — staggered from one crisis to the next.

His conservative critics also lambast him for allegedly selling out the white man by his offers to talk about a new set-up with blacks in his National Council. Here again, he has received a political hammering without deriving any benefit. No real black leaders are talking to the government in public.

In the end he will be remembered for putting up a monumental struggle in coping with a thankless and gargantuan task. He opened the door for blacks, but unless he achieves a breakthrough, he will go down in history as a leader who could not go far enough.
By Lester Venter

Political Correspondent

The body almost paramount Authority of Security

Mamelodi mayor at crossroads
Ndlaazi fights for his political future in October polls

By ELIAS MALULEKE

MAMELODI mayor Bennett Zikhali Ndlaazi goes into the October polls to fight for his political life, a month before the third anniversary of the incident in which at least 11 Mamelodi residents were shot dead, on November 11, 1985.

The former “golden boy” of Mamelodi civic politics was then branded a villain by the people who blamed him for the massacre.

A similar march in Atteridgeville earlier in 1985 ended amicably when the mayor joined the marchers to present their grievances against the SADF presence at the local police station.

Ndlaazi was subsequently accused of siding with the government and his house was stoned.

He then briefly quit the township to live in Waterkloof.

He was later welcomed by the State for a supportive statement on television.

Ndlaazi praised the presence of troops in the township, a statement that angered many of the residents and which led to the march.

Among their grievances, residents complained about rents, police brutality and the right to bury their dead without restrictions.

The shooting incidents led directly to rent boycotts in the township which have still to be resolved, despite council claims that rents were being paid and that legal offices in Pretoria were dealing with thousands of rents queries from Mamelodi residents.

Ndlaazi claims he is not worried about the publicity he received from his links with the government and scoffs at any suggestion that the November shooting would cost him votes.

“Mamelodi residents, particularly in my ward, where I am held in high esteem by the young and the old alike, have accepted me in because they know I was not responsible for the shootings,” he said.

“I am a free man in the township and walk the streets without any fears for my life because the people will not harm me.

“One thing I know is that I am going to win by a wide margin,” he said.

However, there could be very little interest in the elections because his opponents appear to have little or no support in the ward.

A meeting called by unknown candidate Piet Gomba attracted only 15 people.

OK. Mbalati, ex-mayor and another of Ndlaazi’s opponents, has not spelt out his position yet and Ndlaazi has also not called a public meeting this year.

“I will do so shortly and there is no doubt that I will pull in the crowds,” he said.

In all, 23 candidates had their nominations accepted and they will contest 11 of the 14 wards.

Two candidates are unopposed and there was one rejection in Ward 14.
ARRIVING at the Tukkies campus on Thursday, Eugene Terre Blanche and Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert had only one thing in common — they both spoke Afrikaans, a ringing, vivid Afrikaans at that.

They left an hour later, still worlds apart, but concurring they had inched somewhat closer together.

Former Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Slabbert acknowledged that the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging strongman represented a certain strand of thinking in white politics — that of separation and Afrikaner exclusivity.

And firebrand Mr Terre Blanche somewhat relented on his earlier hardline stance towards the “Dekarite”, grudgingly accepting the Pietermaritzburg-born politician’s Afrikaner credentials.

In a sense that was what the Big Debate — before the standing-room-only student audience, spilling over on to the steps and the grass in front of the 1 500-seat hall — was all about, a battle for the hearts and minds of young Afrikaners.

Mr Terre Blanche tried to project himself as the quintessential Afrikaner. Dressed in a safari suit and surrounded by a bevy of AWB heavies, he had no compunction in labelling himself “the most right-wing figure in rightwing politics”.

He talked, he cajoled, he conjured up stirring imagery, but in the end he underestimated his audience.

Those moving phrases, which had so often in the past whipped the AWB faithful into a frenzy, sounded somewhat archaic to most of the students.

They were more than slightly amused by his rhetoric and his bombast. The grim-faced bodyguards lined up behind him on the stage and the AWB agent peeping from behind the stage curtain every now and then looked more like a Leber Schuster comedy than a serious political movement.

And Dr Slabbert tried his utmost to “out-Boer” the man from Ventersdorp. Calling himself a “boerewors-em-pap Afrikaner”, he delivered an impassioned plea for negotiated solutions to SA’s problems.

Rejecting Mr Terre Blanche’s claim that “you don’t talk to communists, you beat them with a broom” as a “foolie” (con), he countered with his own dictum: “If you want peace, you will have to talk to the enemy.”

Surprise

And, perhaps even to his own surprise, he found fertile ground for his views among the Tukkie students, usually regarded as the most conservative in the country.

Their loudest cheers were reserved for his stinging rejection of the Angolan war: “What have we been doing in that country in the first place? Should we continue losing valuable young lives in a futile war?”

Equally popular was his reply to a question on why he left Parliament. He said: “It is not a democratic institution.”

Mr Terre Blanche had his moments too. Bolstered by a strong contingent of AWB groupies from as far afield as Standerton, he was at his bellissimo best.

He said: “If war is the price to be paid for peace, then you should be prepared to start the war.”

Like Martin Luther King 20 years ago, both professed to have “a dream” for their country.

Treated

Mr Terre Blanche’s vision was that of the resurrection of the old Boer republics, the Transvaal, the Free State and Northern Natal, with parts of the Cape if the people so wished. Only AWB-approved Afrikaners would live there and everybody else would be treated as “guests.”

Dr Slabbert dreamt of the day when Afrikaners would be accepted as indigenous to Africa and not as an extension of Europe. “I long for the day when the word of the Afrikaner can be honoured again and he will not manipulate the state to benefit himself.”
AFRIKANERS POLES APART . . . Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert and Eugene Terre Blanche
FOR 10 years he has dominated public life in South Africa — at various times inspiring, shrewd, arrogant and stubborn.

He has not merely ruled the country, but to a considerable extent moulded it. His form, but another way, has not been that of a caretaker...

Yet, when President Botha quietly observes his 10th anniversary as Head of Government on Wednesday this week, the champagne is unlikely to be running other than in Toynhuis.

Botha set out 10 years ago to unite his people from the habits and prejudices of the past — something which required no little courage. But whereas he began with a six-point pledge on the steps of Parliament to create a better country, he will most likely be leaving office with a poorer, more cynical and divided one.

The reason lies in three qualities which have come to characterise our politics in recent years: Insularity, intolerance and impetuosity.

Can one fairly accuse the President of being insular? Here, after all, was the first National Party leader to force his supporters to face the realities of a changing economy and society.

He challenged them at Upington when he told them to "adapt or die", and again at his first Transvaal National Party congress when he attacked a delegate for complaining about mixed post office queues.

Later he took on Dr Andries Treurnicht for treating coloured like "epers", Arrie Paulus for opposing the extension of trade union rights to blacks, and Japie Marais for denying black people basic dignity.

He made no bones of his willingness to work with English-speaking business in the pursuit of national self-sufficiency (he had been doing it for years in any case in building up Armscor, or his desire to bring coloureds and Indians into a limited form of power-sharing with whites. English-speaking South Africans flocked to his colours.

In May 1984, riding largely on his domestic triumphs, he embarked on the most ambitious foreign tour since the days of Jan Smuts, and returned to pronounce himself pleasantly surprised at the courtesy he had been received — something he no longer thought possible.

All this is true, and yet Mr Botha's sinuosity is more elemental.

**Defeated**

It is the unshakable belief that individuals should not only be politically represented by the racial group into which they are delivered, but that they must as a unit... be.

There is enough evidence that large numbers of South Africans do not adhere to their ethical views, but insufficiently to accept being herded into racial corral when it comes to participating in the running of the country.

This insularity — what has been called "the group covenant" — is what has defeated Mr Botha's best attempts to achieve what he rather disingenuously calls the broadening of democracy.

Because of this he cannot invoke the support of the coloured and Indian MPs to oppose the Conservative Party which, although it holds only seven percent of all the seats in the tricameral Parliament, exerts a preponderant influence on the country's policies.

Also, he cannot reach agreement with Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi on the KwaZulu-Natal issue, and most certainly cannot even begin to start talking to the United Democratic Front and other "popular" organisations.

He, and thus the country, are victims of this group covenant.

This raises the question of intolerance.

During his famous (or infamous) Rubicon speech in Durban on August 15, 1985, Mr Botha posed this rhetorical question: "How do we build a better future... by letting the people speak... by letting the people speak through their leaders?"

The sentiment sounded fine, but its application turned out somewhat different. Because the truth is that Mr Botha is pretty intolerant of other people's views — both personally and politically.

Only a comparatively narrow band of people ended up speaking. And then only through selected leaders in his term of office more than 20,000 people have been detained without trial for various periods. The Press, as it were, has been muzzled and, most recently, people threatened with prison if they call for a boycott of the municipal elections.

Some argue that any or all of these steps are necessary to nip a pending revolution in the bud (although this raises doubts about how serious Mr Botha is about saving democracy if he can blithely destroy some of its basic elements), but it is folly to suggest this is anything other than an awesome display of intolerance.

**Reforms**

This would not be so serious if it were merely the folly of a head of government — after all, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is known to run a tight ship in Cabinet — but it becomes dangerous when it is institutionalised in the running of a country.

People denied the right to express their views do not just relinquish their ability to identify with problems, but they become divided, and are thus more likely to be divided.

This was Mr Botha's choice and in 1988, South Africa had a government more intent on power than on the people's welfare. Thus arose what can best be called the politics of expediency — a central feature of his later administration.

If opposition grows too strong, lock it up and ban its organisations. If the courts find a reason to release them, change the law. If the courts remain persistent, claim their actions are above the law. If the Press reports critically on your actions, shut them up.

If the clergy or other luminaries protest, threaten them or, if necessary, smear them. If the prosecution receives money from abroad, cut off the funding. If the foreign governments demonstrate, tell them to do their damned.

**Danger**

If the economic costs of your failures become too high, tax more. If you cannot find genuine leaders to join you, create weird constitutional structures and fill them with anybody prepared to take the king's shilling. The process is endless.

The danger, of course, is that after a time the very idea of open and responsive constitutional government becomes anachronistic, almost laughable. Other people, if they are not already thinking along the same lines, quickly take the cue set by the Government — those on the ultra right, the radical left, the vigilantes, the death squads, the fascist fighters and other disruptive political elements...

The last 10 years have been unkind to Mr Botha and the country. The man who once inspired many people by his ability to identify with the problems now distrusted many others by his lack of wisdom in resolving them.

Wednesday could easily have been an occasion for champagne. Sadly, it is not.
Why SA may need a black president

AT THE beginning of the 1986 parliamentry session, Mr Fik Botha said a black President of South Africa was acceptable to him. He was promptly slapped down by President Botha.

This week Parliament will debate an amendment to the constitution which allows for the appointment of blacks as Cabinet Ministers.

**Duty**

While reservations (which I share) have been expressed about the effectiveness of return to this kind, the question does arise: If black Cabinet Ministers, why not a possible black President?

In terms of the present constitution, a coloured or an Indian can be President.

Why not a black?

There are several compelling reasons why Parliament this week should make this possible, and why the Labour Party, Solidarity and the PFP would be failing in their duty if they did not insist on such an amendment.

Having admitted that blacks will in principle serve in central government, there can in principle be no reason why a black should not be President.

Negatively expressed, it is an insult to black leaders that they are constitutionally ineligible for this position.

The principle aside, there are good practical reasons why this provision should be implemented now.

One of the realities which South Africans in general, and white South Africans in particular, need to face is that we have a population which is growing at the rate of 2.3 percent a year.

This means that in the year 2000 (only 15 years away) South Africa will have around 50-million people, of whom 35 million will be white.

It will reach 50-million in the year 2020, when there will be a little over 6 million whites.

This means that the South Africans of tomorrow will be non-racial. It means also that black consumer power, already an important factor, will be the dominant factor in our economy, and the advancement of white economic interests will depend on the advancement of black interests.

Perhaps most disturbing to many white South Africans, facing reality means we are likely to have a government, certainly over the greater part of this country, in which there will be more black faces than white faces.

In fact, there is a very good chance that most people, the age of 60, will live under such a government.

While the quality of the people in government, expressed in terms of integrity, intelligence and philosophical commitment, is not as important as their colour, the fact is that this is a reality which whites must face. And it clearly would be desirable to give a black President the opportunity of pursuing the politics of reconciliation before the onset of a debilitating civil war situation which Rhodesia/Zimbabwe experienced.

Related to this is the paradox that black leaders are best able to give white South Africans the reassurance and peace of mind which security they need if they are to feel they have a future in South Africa.

**Opposition**

It comes as no surprise to me that surveys have consistently shown that a very large number of white South Africans would like to see Dr Buthelezi in government.

One survey showed that no fewer than 70 percent of whites in Natal want to see him in a leadership position. The same survey showed that 62 percent of National Party supporters in that province would similarly like to see him in government.

SWA/Namibia and Zimbabwe illustrate the crucial reconciling role of black leadership.

(President Mugabe has reconciled white and black Zimbabweans in a less successful in reconciling black and black), but this has happened only after the traumatic experience of a war — a war which many white Zimbabweans now say was unnecessary.

And Dirk Mudge, although deserving much credit, will tell you that the fact that whites are prepared for the fundamental changes which will take place in SWA/Namibia is because of the creative contribution of black leadership.

A second practical reason for making it possible for a black to be elected President is what could happen in the general election constitutionally scheduled for late next year or early 1990.

**Forces**

The next election could produce an Assembly in which no party has a majority. This would happen if the CP won between 45 and 50 seats. For it to win 50 seats would be very difficult and for it to win the magic 84 is impossible. It would have to win virtually all Afrikaner votes for that to happen.

But were it to win 50 seats or so, and the Independent Party, PFP and NDM, in association with the Labour Party, Solidarity and other parties in the triamical system, to do equally well, the creative opposition could determine who the next President is going to be.

The great challenge in South Africa is to get ahead of events. We need, to realise that we are not hostages of blind historical forces, or, for that matter, of the tired leadership of a played-out National Party. Amending the constitution so that a black could be President is not only the logical and morally right thing to do.

It is, in fact, wise politics.
State wields big stick before poll

By MOKGADI PELA

The Govt targeted activists of the Black Consciousness Movement and the Freedom Charter group

AZAPO president Nthuleni Molisa detained.

"Crackdown started before the Steve Biko Week commemoration services between September 6 to 12 when a number of Pretoria-based activists were detained...The family of Azanian Youth Organisation president, Mr Thabo Mathiba, said he was taken by men believed to be security police."

Pikumbu and Thembekile Damane (19). They were all released after spending about two days in detention. Other prominent activists who have also been arrested include the chairman of the Release Movement Committee, Mr Aubrey Makeba. Mr Phillip Matthews, a long-time member of the African National Congress and Mr Jacob Motjewa of the United Democratic Front. And on the eve of the Congress of South African Trade Union's "Anti-Apartheid Conference" in Cape Town, three senior Congress officials were served with restriction orders that prohibit them from leaving their municipal districts for 10 days from September 22 to October 2. They are, Mr Chris Dlamini, Congress's vice-president, Mr Sydney Motlanthe, assistance general secretary and the Federation's northern Transvaal regional secretary, Mr George Khumalo.

"Thirteen members of the Black Consciousness Movement in Bekkersdal township alone were served with restriction orders prohibiting them from taking part in activities of Azapo, Azasm and Azayo."

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Sam Marks. Submissions should be sent to the Editor at PO Box 1010, Johannesburg. Reproductions or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978. Wrote to the Editor at PO Box 1665, Johannesburg 2000. Non-returnable copies can be used, but all names and addresses should be supplied to the Editor and the letter will not be published.
Look, no gun, says Soweto mayor

By Patrick Laurence

The Mayor of Soweto, Mr. Nelson Bottle, stood up, opened his jacket, lifted it up and turned around, saying: "There is no gun here, gentlemen.

His impromptu action had been prompted by the question of whether he carried a gun.

The question had not been asked idly. Town councillors have been attacked as "collaborators." Mr. Bottle's three predecessors — Mr. Edward Kunene, Mr. Ephraim Tshabalala and Mr. David Tshethali — were the targets of bombers and assassins.

The controversy over the pending October 26 municipal elections has added to the danger of serving as a councillor, the African National Congress having vowed to wreck the elections.

Mr. Bottle (61) had earlier related how his house in Orlando East had been burnt down in 1985 and how he decided to remain in Soweto rather than live in the fortified complex at Power Park on the edge of the huge township.

"I believe in God," he said. "Even if you have guns, even AK-47s, if your day has come, it has come. That is my belief."

But, he conceded, some of his fellow councillors thought differently. "They feel they should have a gun so that if it comes to a shoot-out, they must be able to shoot back."

A businessman — he owns a garage and a shopping centre — Mr. Bottle succeeded Mr. Kunene as mayor.

Mr. Kunene took over from Mr. Tshabalala, the leader of the Sosanoke Party which was victorious in the 1983 election. Shortly before Mr. Kunene became mayor, Mr. Edward Manyosi emerged as a challenger to Mr. Tshabalala. But, in December 1984, having won the support of 14 councillors, Mr. Manyosi was shot dead.

Mr. Bottle is one of 15 candidates who are unopposed in next month's election in Soweto, a factor which he attributed to his use of his position to advance the cause of his constituents.

He recalled that he had made representations for the repeal of the pass laws, for the granting of freedom rights to urban blacks and for the restoration of South African citizenship to those who had lost it.

Young radicals sometimes attend his meetings in Soweto; he said, "I always tell them that there is no way you can win your battle by fighting from outside."

Elaborating, he said: "If you are shouting from afar, you will not be heard (by the white man). But, if you come nearer, he will hear you at the end of the day."

Mr. Bottle was a member of the African National Congress before it was banned and, from 1958 to 1960 of the Pan Africanist Congress.

In apparent contradiction of his own advice about "getting nearer," Mr. Bottle is opposed to participation in the National Council which President Botha hopes to use as a forum in which to forge a new constitutional dispensation for all South Africans.

"We have long passed the situation where the black man can only make recommendations. "We want to be in Parliament."

Later, in another interview, the Soweto town clerk, Mr. Nico Malan, gave further details about the pending election on October 26.

The Soweto Council has been enlarged from 30 to 35 members. Of the 35 seats 15 are unopposed; 43 candidates are contesting the remaining 20 wards.

Altogether 24 candidates were disqualified, a figure which Mr. Malan described as "alarmingly high."

At least 15 of the 24, were candidates for the Sosanoke Party.

Mr. Malan disagreed that the high number of disqualified candidates was an indication that liaison between the authorities and aspirant candidates was weak. His door had been open.

The disqualifications had been due to "silly mistakes" or "unforced errors" by the candidates in not meeting the conditions to stand.

He declined to speculate on what percentage poll would be attained on October 26, except to say: "We are hoping for a higher poll than last time." The percentage poll in Soweto in 1983 was 10.7 percent.
Focus on Black Elections

Correspondent: Sowell

WHILE THE CONSTITUTIONAL PLAN...

The decision which has been made by the Supreme Court...
Some critics say President Botha is more willing to take chances in international arena than here at home

10 YEARS ON

PRESIDENT Botha ... adept or gia.

While moving away from rigid apartheid.

The Sunday Times, a voice of the Government, commented this month, "Mr Botha’s place in history is assured. It required courage to lead his people out of the cold war of apartheid, even if the final destination of their course remains uncertain."

In 1984, Botha helped push through a new constitution that brought Asians and people of mixed race into the previously all-white Parliament, but continued to exclude blacks.

One result was black anger that ignited two years of nationwide political violence.

The constitution abolished the post of Prime Minister and Botha became State President. His critics say he has steadily increased the power of the executive branch since then, while weakening Parliament.

Since 1984, the country has been credited with the repudiation of the apartheid’s most burdensome laws, including those that banned inter-racial marriage and required blacks to have a permit to be in whites-only areas.

These reforms along with promises of limited power-sharing with blacks, triggered a wave of defections by Botha’s fellow Afrikaners from the National Party to the extreme-right Conservative Party.

POWER

Botha’s anniversary this month comes as the National Party verges on losing support of a majority of whites for the first time since it gained power 40 years ago.

The party won 55 percent of the vote in whites-only general elections in May 1987, while 26 percent went to the Conservative Party and 19 percent to Liberal candidates.

The Conservatives are believed to have gained strength since then, and could oust the National Party in nationwide local elections on October 25.

Anticipating setbacks, National Party officials question whether municipal ballots are a proper barometer of general election results.

This month, Botha made an emotional plea for Afrikaners away from both flanks described the appeal as "timely and necessary," and the Conservatives said unity could come only if Botha reaffirmed his support for undivided white sovereignty.

"Few people realize how difficult it is for Mr Botha to go down in history as the man who split the Afrikaners," said Wynand Malan, an anti-apartheid Afrikaner politician.

"He belongs to an older generation and indeed went away from what could be expected of him," Malan said. "It is now time for the torch to be handed over to the new generation of Afrikaners."

Many liberals believe Botha has gone as far as he is willing to go toward substantive reform. The President has declared that some aspects of apartheid are non-negotiable. He rejects equal voting rights for blacks and asserts that whites remain segregated neighbourhoods and schools.

The month, Botha held its first summit meetings in black Africa. He visited Malawi, a long-time friend of South Africa, and Mozambique, a long-time adversary.

Some critics say Botha is more willing to take chances in the international arena than at home.

"One has to say that P W Botha lacks imagination," said Peter Smit, parliament member for the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party. "He has failed to deal creatively with black political aspirations." — Sapo-AP.
Bishops urge 'conscience' in decision to vote

Johannesburg. — The forthcoming municipal elections present a situation in which people must decide "in conscience whether to vote or not," the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference said in a pastoral letter to Catholics.

The letter was read in some parishes at the weekend and will be read in others this Sunday.

The letter was signed by the president of the conference, the Rev Khosa Mogojo, and the president-elect, the Rev Stanley Magoba, and supported by the chairmen of 11 Methodist districts.

While the letter leaves it up to individuals whether they should vote or not it sets out in detail how the municipal councils and other local authorities will operate, and says "it is possible to boycott the elections."

"Though representatives of all population groups will meet in regional services councils, local councils will be segregated by race," the letter points out, adding that "white control will persist."

"Apartheid with a slightly altered face, or perhaps we should say with two faces, will be unashamedly entrenched."

"The present elections represent one of the weaknesses of the policy called total strategy in that it requires our collaboration."

"This in fact can be withheld. It is possible to boycott the municipal elections as a matter of conscience."

"Those who choose this option must exercise it in a peaceful, non-violent way."

"In our role as leaders of a Christian community we plead that the elections should not be an occasion of violence either on the part of the State or on the part of those who oppose the present State."

The letter stated that only municipal election candidates who are openly and sincerely committed to the abolition of apartheid are worthy of Christian support at the polls on October 26.

"These elections are being presented as an opportunity for all South Africans to vote for the candidate of their choice."

"This is far from the truth because they will take place under the drastic restrictions of the state of emergency, with many major organizations banned and their leaders in detention, thus denying the freedom of debate and the liberty of choice essential to the democratic process."

It is also noted that there is an "atmosphere of fear and threat in which people have been subject to one-sided propaganda supported by severe penalties for anyone who express a dissenting voice or advocate non-participation."

Sapa
43 to fight Soweto elections

By SOPHIE TEME

The nominations of 24 candidates for the October municipal elections have been rejected by the Soweto City Council for irregularities ranging from being in arrears with rents to entering nominees outside their wards.

Six of the candidates were rejected because they had not paid their rent by Monday.

Last week the council withheld the names of 61 candidates until Monday to allow them time to produce proof that they had paid their rent and service charges.

All the Soweto councillors will stand for the elections except deputy-mayor Patrick Thamala Nkana, who is in custody facing a charge of murder.

Ndaba was arrested last week in connection with the alleged murder of Sosanle Party candidate David Nkomo who was shot dead at his Chiawelo home last month.

Eight candidates were rejected because their names did not appear on the voters' roll.

Five were nominated who resided outside the wards.

Four were not applicable and one had no nominations who supported him.

Soweto town clerk Nico Malan said the area has 35 wards of which 20 will be contested. Fifteen candidates are unopposed.
Intimidation in platteland

Van Eck

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

MANY of the platteland towns were being subjected to a "shocking system of intimidation" in a bid to make residents vote in the October 26 elections, the independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, said yesterday.

Mr Van Eck said that as part of "a massive intimidation campaign to make people vote", black residents of the new section of Bongolethu township in Oudshoorn who showed opposition to participation "have had their newly installed electricity meter boxes ripped out of the walls of their homes by the municipality".

Speaking during the debate on the Local Government in Free Settlement Areas Bill in Parliament, Mr Van Eck said that residents were also told that if they failed to register or vote they would "cease to exist".

Residents were also told that they would not receive any further services, repairs "or anything", he said.
The events in 1984 at the University of the Western Cape had a great effect on Forbes, the court heard.

The students could no longer take the actions of the police. They countered by throwing stones and petrol bombs at them.

During 1985 the presence of the ANC was being felt by the people.

The Freedom Charter was discussed and the ANC became dominant.

"People started wearing the colours of the ANC and the ANC flag was hoisted."

The declaration of the State of Emergency meant war by the State.

It became difficult for people to express themselves and people started defending themselves.

"I became a member of the ANC in 1985. The ANC stood for the same things I stood for. A united non-racial democratic South Africa." He saw a man being assaulted in 1985 during the Pollsmoor march.

"I can't explain how I felt seeing a member of the clergy being assaulted."
The Minister of Education and Training

To the Right Honourable

The Ministers of the Crown in Council,

Pursuant to the 1995-96 Education and Training Act, I am pleased to present the report of the

[Redacted]

This report is available for public inspection at the Ministry of Education and Training, 123 Main Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 1B2, and at the Ministry of Education and Training, 123 Main Street, Toronto, Ontario, M6A 2B7.

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Intimidation
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PW tells of his hopes

By TOS WENTZEL

Success in some important areas, but also frustrations and disappointments in others are some of the State President, Mr P W Botha’s impressions of his 10 years in office, first as Prime Minister from September 1976 until he became President six years later.

‘Much achieved — and more reforms on way’

Regional development took place on a large scale. "We launched socio-economic development programmes and we are responsible for big housing schemes, together with the private sector. I am proud of what we have achieved in this field. "Unemployment in South Africa has been capable of taking a successful stand against the threat of sanctions."

In the security field it was any Government's primary task to try to guarantee the security of the State.

The effective way in which our Defence Force and the police have been organised and the co-operation between the different security departments have delivered the goods.

"It is true that bombs explode in South Africa now and again, but they also explode in Britain and France and in many other countries. "But we are dealing with unruly and revolutionary elements effectively."

When it was pointed out to Mr Botha that it was said that a great price in civil liberties had been paid for the comparatively stable security situation, he replied:

"Most people in South Africa are free. Only people who transgress and break the law are not free."

"This is a country where papers say what they like about the President and Government. There’s a vast difference between freedom of the individual and the irresponsibility of an individual."

When reminded of the restrictions on newspaper reporting, Mr Botha said there were restrictions on newspaper reporting in many countries, and especially in Africa.

"Our intention is not to destroy criticism, but we cannot allow the State to be overthrown by people who want to create chaos."

As the third field in which there had been success in the past 10 years, Mr Botha pointed to the vast number of reforms that had taken place since he became President.

"Every year Parliament had dealt with many a measure to bring about these reforms, and we are still busy with future plans."

Fourthly, Mr Botha said, South Africa was an "outstanding" country in the sub-continent as far as stability, growth and development was concerned.

"Why do people seek refuge in South Africa where they look for work and food if we are so bad?"

Foreigners flood in

At least a million foreign workers from neighbouring countries are with us, because things are bad in their countries, but they find improved conditions in South Africa.

In fact we find that the more we try to send them back to other countries, the more they continue to come for better facilities.

"People from Zimbabwe and from Mozambique and Zambia make daily visits to South Africa to come and buy ordinary essentials and commodities such as salt, sugar and soap, because they do not get it in their own countries."

The fifth example he gave was of the opportunities for co-operation between southern African states.

South Africa today was taking the lead in providing health and transport services to neighbouring countries and technological know-how.

There was a growing desire in many an African country to seek closer co-operation with South Africa.

The sixth example of success was the fact that, over a number of years and through the action of South Africa, opportunities had been created for South West Africa to seek independence constitutionally and in a peaceful way.

Constitution

Asked about further constitutionality development he said: "The plans are on the books. "There is the National Council, which has been created with the invitation to leaders to come and cooperate and deliberate."

"There is the bicameral Parliament, which can be improved as it has already been improved in the past eighteen months through changes of the rules."

Dealing with black political rights, Mr Botha said these already existed in third-tier government. On the second level, black leaders served on the executive committees of the provinces, and plans had already been made known to broaden democracy with regard to black communities outside the national states.

Just as America or Switzerland had not developed their constitutions in a decade or two, South Africa could not perfect its constitution within a few years.

"Some people who are critical want one to decide on something today with the structure being created the next day."

"A country which wants to develop safely constitutionally cannot overnight perform miracles. We have to do with people and with the prejudices and fears of people."

"South Africa is a diverse country which has to be led with care, otherwise everything could break down in chaos."

"We have a First World and a Third World to be reconciled with each other. There is a big gap between the abilities of the two and to breach that gap is a major task."

Looking at disappointments and frustration, he said there were mainly three:

First there was the lack of real, honest appreciation on the part of some Western countries for South Africa’s problems.

Secondly there was the negative approach by a minority of people in South Africa who were prepared to harm their own country in spite of what had been done to improve the conditions of the population.

Thirdly there was the lack of a real desire on the part of some South Africans to put their own country’s interests before that of others.

"I reject the attempt by some people to call in support from outside South Africa to help them with their political aims here."

He laughed when asked how long he wanted to stay on.

"As long as my health is good and as long as the country wants me I will continue."
Gold set to turn with new Emperor

Woolooware trading ahead of budget

By TONI KOD, Business Editor

GDP grew at an annual rate of 5 per cent at Woolooware during the last quarter of 1988, according to the Australian Bureau of Statistics. This is the highest growth rate for the state in recent years. The growth is expected to continue in the current quarter as well.

The wool industry is expected to benefit from the higher wool prices. The Australian Wool Corporation has announced that it will increase its wool prices by 10 per cent for the current season.

The manufacturing sector is also expected to benefit from the higher demand for Australian goods. The Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has recently announced that it will increase its membership by 20 per cent.

Economists are predicting that the Australian economy will continue to grow at a steady pace in the coming quarters.

No need for panic over gold — Barend

In an interview yesterday, Finance Minister Barend said that the recent rise in gold prices was not a cause for concern. He said that the Australian economy was strong and that the central bank had the means to maintain stability.

"The rise in gold prices is a reflection of the strong demand for Australian goods," he said. "We are confident that the central bank has the tools to maintain stability."
Ten years of Bothanomics...

brought slow growth

Taxes went up...

especially personal tax
... so savings went down

Direct personal tax: Current income ratio
(Trend)

The rand fell...

Dollar/Rand exchange rate
... so prices went up

Consumer price index
Average for year

Farmers borrowed madly

Farmers' debt
R billion

We consumed more...

Consumption and investment
1978 = 100

Defence spending went up

Defence spending
R million per month

IT ALSO BROUGHT...

Job advertisements
1000 column cm

Overtime worked in industry
% of ordinary hours

Business confidence
Number of companies registered
Companies registered

R million Judgments for debt

Fewer jobs...

Less work...

Falling confidence...

Fewer companies...

More insolvencies

... and invested less

WE HAD LESS
TO SPEND ON...

Luxuries...

Sport & entertainment requirements
1985 prices

Jewellery
1985 prices

Television sets
1985 prices

Inedible groceries
1985 prices

Food
1985 prices

Beverages
1985 prices

Furniture
1985 prices

(except liquor)

Hotel revenues
Bar takings

8 million

50 60 70 80 90

50 60 70 80 90
Milestone on road to unity

A YEAR ago, a conference bringing together UDF affiliates and Cosatu with Black Consciousness groups and Necta was unimaginable.

Yet, this weekend's Anti-apartheid Conference (AAC) goes further — from the New Unity Movement on the left to Wyndham Malan's National Democratic Movement on the right.

Major political actors will be joined by a wide range of interest groups ranging from taxi-owners and taverners to sports federations and religious bodies.

And parties may switch to invitations to bastion opposition groups and ENCO's National People's Movement which now Kalkbantus.

Yet it is precisely this breadth of organisations which give the conference its significance — the attempt to draw in organisations outside the traditionally defined "democratic movement" around a joint programme of action.

Champion tiring

The AAC is a response to the continued State of Emergency, and its effects on mass organisations.

The champion tiring, but the challenger has failed to eliminate them. Activists in many parts of the country have organised, and are looking for new ways forward.

The three-day strategy in June, the beggars in South African history, showed that up to this moment, resistance movements are still willing to respond to calls for action.

The UDF's affiliates and Cosatu believe, however, that it is now time for the UDF to widen the base of the movement, and extend its reach beyond the traditional political boundaries of the National Party.

At this weekend's conference, the AAC will be launched, a new political forum that seeks to bring together the various groups and movements that have emerged in response to the crisis of the apartheid regime.

October poll

If this process can generate a programme of action that is acceptable to the majority of South Africans, the AAC will have achieved its objective.

Acceptance by government and the ANC will be crucial to the success of the AAC, and the future of the struggle for a democratic South Africa.

October will be a key month for the AAC, as it seeks to build momentum and support for its programme of action.

The AAC's objectives are clear: to build a broad-based movement that can challenge the apartheid regime and pave the way for a democratic future.

Wyndham Malan...his party has also been invited.

Although repression minimised the impact of the drive, it laid the basis for the UDF-Cosatu "united front" during 1987. UDF-Cosatu unity was seen as the key to building a broad-based alliance of organisations to defend black communities.

Futhermore, the "united front" would serve as the base from which the democratic movement could give more open, direct attention to isolating South Africa from the world-wide anti-apartheid sentiment among the world community.

Barastan groups, black business and sports bodies, online community and other "independent" groups in contact with the conference are key targets of state co-option strategies.

This doubles the importance of their being brought into the circle of the democratic movement, even though they may not endorse all of its aims.

"We want to create a community of all those groups, make them continue to approach them in a constructive way.""
Some Voters Draw a Blank
Poll beatings: Security cop ordered aged dad to stamp on son.
Churches call day of fasting

By THANDEKA GQUBULE

The South African Council of Churches has declared today a day of fasting and prayer for the church in South Africa.

"It is clear the church in South Africa is entering the most difficult time in its life and we expect this might become worse in the near future... we call upon Christians to fast and pray," Chikane said this week.

As examples of the church's "difficult time" he cited the recent bombing of Khotso House — and the fact that no-one had been apprehended — and the recent "persecution" of Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

"We are extremely concerned... at the way the government and the SABC are manipulating the pastoral visit of the Pope for their own political ends; we believe these attempts are doing a disservice to the Pope's mission in Southern Africa," he said.

Chikane said the government and SABC had tried to drive a wedge between the views of the local church and those of the Pope.

Church leaders trace the government's recent attacks on them to their "Standing for Truth Campaign" when 29 church leaders defied emergency regulations in issuing a call about the
MOZAMBICAN president Joaquim Chissano has not softened his stand on apartheid or backed down on his support for the struggle in South Africa.

Dr Allan Boesak says this confidently and convincingly after spending a week in Mozambique as part of a South African Council of Churches delegation which met Chissano last week.

"I am convinced, after speaking to President Chissano, that his talks with (SA president PW) Botha have nothing to do with his accommodating Botha," says Boesak.

"He is still as firm in his condemnation of apartheid and his support for the struggle in South Africa.

"It is part of the peculiarities of politics in the Southern African region that Chissano has to deal with Botha.

"Some people tried to create the impression that Chissano is selling out to Botha." Chissano was not, "by any stretch of the imagination", like Malawian president Dr Kamuzu Banda. Kaunda spoke to Vorster. No-one accused him of being like Banda.

"Banda has been a sellout ever since he came into power. He has never cared about South Africa's blacks."

Chissano had been invited by Botha to visit South Africa but he had not accepted the invitation.

"Even if he does, it should be judged against the background of the peculiarities of the Southern African region," says Boesak.

"Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda spoke to Vorster. No-one accused him of being like Banda.

"We must remain cool. We must not let the liberal press tell us what our true friends are."

"I have been received almost like a head of state in Mozambique, both by the late President Samora Machel and Chissano. The same honour was not given to Botha."

"Botha has never met the Mozambican president at the presidential quarters in Maputo. He met Machel at Nkomati and Chissano at Chongolo."

"This says something of Mozambique's stand. We must watch these diplomatic signs."

"In the same way, I have never been invited by Botha," says Boesak."

Botha's visit to Mozambique took place in a week the SA government and while South Africans in general saw as a week of diplomatic victories, says Boesak.

"These included the Peps's landing in South Africa, even though it was unannounced and the silence on apartheid, Botha's failure to bring Mozambique and Malawi and what they said as Jesse Jackson's softening on apartheid.

I have never been invited by Reagan or Thatcher but Botha's has."

"Botha's trip should also be seen against a background where South Africa has used Mozambique as a practice ground for military and political destabilisation," says Boesak.

"No other country in Southern Africa has suffered so much."

"After 15 years of war against Portugal, South Africa stepped in to take over where white Rhodesia had left off, by supporting Renamo, which was headed by Ian Smith."

"At the end of the Smith regime, South Africa became Renamo's chief backer."

"Mozambique, has to a certain extent, been able to stamp the Renamo bands, but they want Renamo to get no outside backing whatsoever."

"Over the past few months, major Western countries have begun to realise that Renamo has no political base in the country."

"People who say Renamo is a people's organisation fighting a Marxist-Leninist regime, have been exposed, and Renamo has been exposed as merciless murderers."

"One can't believe what Renamo gets up to. It's only when one sees the people whose ears have been cut off and whose tongues have been cut out, that one realises what Renamo is."

"Fortunately, Western countries are beginning to see what Mozambique is facing.

"In the United States, there is no more official support for Renamo, and Britain is giving some military aid to Renamo, but not enough."

"South Africa has emerged as Renamo's most important outside backer. It is not in South Africa's interest to be seen as backing

Renamo, and to be seen talking to Mozambique."

"Chissano, in the interest of his country and the region, has to talk to South Africa."

"Boesak believes Botha is trying to buy time and to take advantage of the space created through the peace talks in Angola."

"The central point of his agenda, albeit a hidden agenda, is how to buy more time for white rule in South Africa."

"The white press has portrayed the situation in Angola as a kind gesture by the South Africa government, a change of heart."

"I would be the happiest person if Namibia is free, but the military is too quiet."

"I am more hopeful now, not because I have more faith in the South African government, but because of three other factors."

"Ten years ago, South Africa took the Namibian issue out of the hands of the United Nations and over to the Western Five, who are friends of South Africa.

"What is happening in Angola and Namibia today is a vindication of our stand, that one must put enough pressure on South Africa if you want them to do anything."

"The two superpowers are putting pressure on South Africa. This has never happened before."

"The Angolan issue is important to President Gorbachev because he wants to show that what happened in Afghanistan can happen in Africa."

"He wants to show the Soviets are serious about their policy of peace throughout the world."

Mozambique is facing not only one enemy, but an array of enemies.

"For the United States, it is important because it will be their only foreign policy victory. They have failed in the Middle East, in Central America and in South Africa with their policy of constructive engagement.

"It is hoping to save some face in Angola."

"Secondly, the South African army has suffered substantial losses in Angola. The Cubans called their bluff and won.

"Thirdly, sanctions, even limited, have begun to have effect. The South African government does not have enough money to continue with the war in Namibia. About five years ago, they spent R1,3 billion on the war in Namibia."

"Today it must be more than double. If one considers that they are in Namibia and Angola, and their support for Unita, it must be a staggering figure."

"These are the factors in play now, which were not in play 10 years ago."

"If one takes these factors into consideration, one can see that South Africa has no choice but to be at the negotiation table."

"If enough pressure is put on South Africa, it will negotiate with the African National Congress as it is doing now with the MPLA."

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"If we can get the major Western countries and maybe Japan to say to South Africa: 'We've had enough, we want you to negotiate with the ANC and the people of South Africa,' it will happen."

"What is happening in Namibia is not a wonderful gesture by the South African government. They are responding because they have no choice."

"That is why I am holding my breath. We must not get too excited. We must be vigilant."

"I am glad the UN is taking an active role and that general secretary Perez De Cuellar is making it a priority. But he should also be wise and not get misled."

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"I am glad the UN is taking an active role and that general secretary Perez De Cuellar is making it a priority. But he should also be wise and not get misled."
ALL police leave has been cancelled for the run-up to next month’s municipal elections.

This was confirmed today by a spokesman for the ministry of Law and Order who said the African National Congress was attempting to disrupt the elections.

An example of these attempts were the five bomb attacks in Cape Town in the past three days, he said.

"The ANC does not want the elections to succeed," he said.

"All police leave has been cancelled and we have taken a host of other steps, some of which are visible and some of which we cannot disclose," the spokesman said.

"This is being done to prevent disruptions."

Among measures being taken was placing more policemen in the field.

**Planned to disrupt**

"Policemen who are normally desk-bound now have to do outside policing as well."

"We have identified a number of people who planned to disrupt the elections and they have been arrested. A number of people have been killed," he said.

"But we would be naive to believe the ANC will not continue their attempts and we appeal to anyone with information about intimidation to come forward."

"This information can be given anonymously," he said.

A man is in police guard in hospital after three blasts in Bonteheuwel and the Strand last night.

Police declined to name the man, who is in his early 30s.

Lieutenant Attie Laubscher, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said the man was injured when a bomb exploded near the Bonteheuwel rent office in Kinnaird Road last night.

He is in a serious condition with leg and arm injuries.

Police said he was being guarded but was not under arrest. Possible charges were being investigated against him.

**Debris**

Lieutenant Laubscher said the bomb caused slight damage to the rent office.

While explosive experts were sifting through the debris at the blast site, a second bomb exploded, at the Magistrate's Court in the Strand.

Captain Gys Boonzaier, police liaison officer for the Boland, said it was not known what kind of bomb was used in the explosion at 8.46pm.

Damage was estimated at R1 000.

Soon after 10pm there was an explosion at the Strand municipal buildings, about 500m from the Magistrate's Court.

Damage was estimated at R2 000.

He said no arrests had been made in connection with these explosions, thought to have been caused by mini-limpet mines.

**Press curbs**

In terms of the emergency regulations reports, comment and pictures may be restricted. Among others, restrictions apply specifically to reports and comment on the October 26 municipal elections.
AN UNLIKELY PAIN BATTLE OVER THE SOUL OF THE VICK: WHICH ONE'S BETTER?

Which one's better?

"And which one's pap?"

Right and let on one platform: Eugene Tenenbaum and Fredrick can stipple at the extraordinary debate...
Boerewors debates with pap

We demand a volkstaat, with borders that are respected. We won't share power, we will have power in our own area.

Slabbert responded by saying only two choices faced the Afrikaner people: integration or partition. Democracy could only be achieved through the former, and in pursuit of that goal he made no apologies for meeting anyone who has a role to play.

He called on the young Afrikaners gathered to throw their weight behind this option.

In a breathless session where Slabbert and Terreblanche traded questions and answers, the AWB leader said South Africa had “totally lost” the war in Angola.

“What were we doing there in the first place?” Slabbert interjected. “It is not our country but we were trying to influence which government they would have. Now we’re out.”

“There is nothing wrong with going into another country if you are threatened by communism,” answered Terreblanche, “but then you must do the job properly.”

“If you really believe we must escalate the war?” Slabbert asked the audience. “We must take over,” came the reply from an AWB group.

Terreblanche said he had never doubted the sincerity of Slabbert’s motives but that he had to be “woken from a deep sleep”. Slabbert was making “a big mistake” in his commitment to negotiation, he said.

“You think that the bombers will give you as much love as you give them. I don’t see the love — I just hear explosions. They are killing our people, and you think you can get the thing right by talking.”

He committed the AWB to “fight for our land with the same commitment as our forefathers. If the price for peace is war, so be it”.

Slabbert said only negotiation could prevent war. The conflict in Angola had become unpopular with right and left-wing whites, he said, and a settlement would save many lives.

The atmosphere of the packed meeting was civil but tense. AWB members were in evidence, sporting their khaki outfits adorned with the three-bronged insignia of the movement.

Whenever Slabbert said something they found particularly odious, they held up small orange placards bearing, in large black letters, the word “TWAK”. They were prolific hecklers: when Slabbert mentioned the Angolan negotiations and the role of the Cubans, he was answered with the shout “Hulle het Aids!”

The import of the meeting was far more symbolic than practical. It brought together the representatives of two important trends in Afrikaner politics — both shut out of the corridors of power. But it demonstrated the polarisation of Afrikanerdom.

It also contrasted polarised styles of politics — one emotional, almost demagogic, the other relying on dogged, logical persuasion. In this respect Slabbert had the last word.

Summing up his argument after listening to Terreblanche, and no doubt recalling previous AWB “bully boy” tactics, he commented: “You’ve now had a taste of what a decent (ordentlike) political debate can be like in South Africa.”
‘Silent revolution changing society’

A SILENT revolution was transforming the country, the executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, Mr John Kane-Berman, said today.

He was speaking at the annual conference of the South African Institute for Librarianship and Information Science at the Cape Town Civic Centre on the theme Towards the 21st Century.

“A silent revolution is transforming our society. It will be slower and less bloody than either the French or the Russian revolutions, but like the industrial revolution in England, will be more profound,” he said.

One of the major components of the revolution was urbanisation.

“Swart gevaar”

Whites could either look at the phenomenon of black urbanisation as a “swart gevaar” threat or they could see it as an opportunity providing a huge concentrated consumer market which would bring jobs and prosperity.

Another component of the silent revolution, Mr Kane-Berman said, was the “Zola Budd phenomenon”, so described because combi-taxis were often called Zola Budds (because of their speed).

Apart from their importance as providers of jobs and incomes, and consumers of petrol and spares, black combi-taxis are now exercising “the power of the grocery circuit”. Shopping centres are competing to be included on these circuits.

“Recently the Pietersburg City Council refused to establish a black taxi rank in the town, but supermarkets are providing taxi ranks because they won’t otherwise get the black custom on which their survival depends.”

In the legislation currently causing such controversy in Parliament the government is trying to prevent the further erosion of the Group Areas Act. The chances are that its attempts will fail,” Mr Kane-Berman said. — Sapa.
Backfiring on Heunis

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis two weeks ago tried to woo Allan Hendriekse's Labour Party (LP) into accepting part of the controversial amendments to the Group Areas Act (GAA). This week, his secret rendezvous with two Labour members backfired when Hendriekse led his party out of a joint session before voting started.

In his proposed deal with the two MPs, Heunis suggested that the LP reject the amendment to the GAA, which was scheduled to have been debated on Monday, but, in return, support the Free Settlement Areas Bill, which was originally on the order paper for Wednesday. The two MPs, understood to be Peter Hendriekse, son of the LP leader, and Deputy Leader Miley Richards, told Heunis that they were not authorised to make such a deal.

According to sources, Heunis met with the two MPs in his Union Buildings office while they were in Pretoria to attend a meeting of the select committee dealing with foreign funding of political and other groups. Heunis's deputy Roelf Meyer was also present when the discussions took place.

This week, there was a sudden change in the programme for the joint session and the Free Settlement Bill was placed on the order paper for Monday. Labour Party chief whip Willie Diederichs was apparently only informed — not consulted — by parliamentary whip Alex van Breda of this change on Thursday.

However, government and Heunis must have expected the LP to reject their request. According to a source, the President's Council has already been instructed to convene on October 11 — no doubt to ram these Bills through.

In the latest breakdown in parliamentary procedures, once again put the life of the tricameral system in danger and has put a question mark on Heunis's ability to negotiate any settlement with political adversaries.

As the FM went to press, Heunis was frantically trying to save face for the NP.

Hendriekse, however, remains stubborn. He regards the change in the order papers as a breach of honour and vowed not to vote on any of the remaining amendments. "We are using the platform now which was not available before. For the first time we get wider publicity," says Hendriekse.

In a stormy debate which followed Monday's fiasco, Heunis, at times losing his cool in the chamber, sharply attacked Hendriekse. "The dishonouring of agreements will not only disrupt the parliamentary proceedings. It will also be a flagrant breach of agreements which had been reached by sup-
aposedly honourable people," he said portentously.

This week's debate during the joint session again underlines the wide gap between the ruling Nats and the LP, once seen as partners of the NP in the tricameral system and co-guarantors of its success.

As was forecast last week (Current Affairs September 23 1988), members of the LP used the session to point out to their NP colleagues the hardship and unfairness which the GAA has wreaked down the years. In this they were supported by Indian members of the House of Delegates (HoD).

House of Representatives' opposition member Peter Mopp accused the government of basing the GAA on their and white people's fear. "Emanating from that fear and greed is a mass of laws to protect that fear and that greed," said Mopp, stressing that the Free Settlement Bill is but an offshoot of the GAA. "The NP's fancy-dressing and sidestepping in order to cling to power will not be supported by us," he declared.

HoD member Yunus Moolla appealed to members of the white chamber not to become totally insensitive to the emotions and feelings of people of colour. "They have suffered tremendously under the yoke of the Group Areas Act," he said.

Hendriekse was more severe in casting Heunis. "I can now see why the honourable minister almost lost an election. He needs to do a special course in human relations . . . I believe this was an attempt in character assassination."

Hendriekse said his party takes part in the system in order to dismantle apartheid. "Any Act of Bill based on the perpetuation of discrimination and racism, people of colour will never support. You have no right to talk of morality. While God make me a man, the NP made me a coloured man."

As for so-called Free Settlement Areas, Hendriekse said it was a perpetuation of discrimination. "You insult me by having me accept your classification to live in prescribed (open) areas."

Hendriekse also denied that he had a vendetta against P W Botha (as charged by his axed former Education Minister Carter Ebrahim). "We have had five meetings this year, one this morning, and the atmosphere was cordial. We spoke man to man."

The debate also accentuated the quandary some virile Nats find themselves in. In his speech, National Democratic Movement leader Wynand Malan, once a front-bencher of the NP, challenged his erstwhile colleagues (he mentioned Innesdale's Albert Nothnagel by name) — to stand up and be counted when the GAA is debated. Nothnagel's position must become untenable in the party. It is known that the maverick Nat, in his heart, opposes the Act.

"I can fully understand that no person belonging to the coloured community . . . could ever speak in favour of the Group Areas Act. In fact, I can see and I can sense the hatred among many of our colleagues and among many people in SA towards this legislation," Nothnagel said bravely during Monday's debate.

In Monday's debate it was clear that government was attempting to salvage the controversial Bill. In a briefing to the press, Roelf Meyer elaborated on the areas earlier named by Heunis as "free." But when questioned about the possibility of open government schools in these areas if so requested by the majority of residents, Meyer said the question should be directed to National Education Minister F W de Klerk (rather in the way P W referred questions as to the source of the R4bn for civil servants' salaries to Barend du Pisiers). Meyer could only reiterate his government's policy that government schools will remain closed to multiracial schooling.

As the FM went to press, the debates raged on. In the end, the Nats will get their way — via the President's Council. The LP's threats will ensure that the Bills will be delayed by at least 14 days.

The week's session demonstrated just how wobbly are the wheels on which the tricameral train runs. Whether this government is able to reach reconciliation with Hendriekse looks highly unlikely indeed.

PARLIAMENTARY PAY

Who do we thank?

Unsurprisingly, politicians may also benefit — though at a later stage — from President P W Botha's surprise announcement this week of a R4bn pay package for disgruntled civil servants. Botha left the door open for himself, Cabinet ministers and MPs when he said that the increases would apply to every-
LOCAL ELECTIONS

Trouble developed

If the Conservative Party (CP) gains control of a large number of municipalities at the October polls, government might well reconsider its devolution policy. This is one of the conclusions reached by Centre for Policy Studies researcher Richard Humphries in a paper on the forthcoming local elections.

In his study entitled On the Beaches . . . Humphries notes that “not many governments comfortably tolerate competing centres of power when these are controlled by an opposition political party, which uses them for political purposes at variance with the goals of the governing party.”

When the old United Party-controlled municipalities were once accused of obstructing the direction of Nat race policies, government simply removed influx control from municipalities and established the administration boards to “limit possible deviation from central policy.”

Humphries concludes that government’s devolution programme has been based on an unstated assumption that the National Party (NP) would retain control of the local authorities — an assumption that looks more tenuous by the day.

In terms of devolution policy, municipalities have been granted the power to make independent decisions on an important range of issues, including the opening of public facilities to all races. Local government has been restructured and regional services councils (RSCs) introduced. It also involved the abolition of elected provincial councils.

Initially it was planned that only whites, coloureds and Indians would participate in the RSCs, but following the township upheavals which flared in 1984, government accepted the need to include the black local authorities.

The abolition of the elected provincial councils and the introduction of the RSCs encouraged the trend towards politicized local government structures, says Humphries.

The CP is enthusiastically contesting the October municipal elections along party lines, and regards the exercise as a test-run for the next general election. By controlling enough local authorities it hopes to gain control of a number of RSCs as a possible way to disrupt their operation. Should the CP be successful, says Humphries, the “smooth functioning of the RSCs in the Transvaal will be disrupted.” They could, for example, veto budgets and so force the Administrator to take financial decisions on behalf of the councils.

The local elections will demonstrate the strength of the white Right. They will also be a test of whether the Nats can hold on to the English-speaking voters, the ruling party gained during the general election last year.

The results in English-dominated areas of Natal and the Cape will be of major significance to the NP. Johannesburg and the northern suburbs will also be vital to the party’s attempts to consolidate and retain its English support. The CP also aims to attract English voters and is fielding candidates in areas it has never tested before, like Maritzburg.

Bolstered by a number of local by-election successes over the past year — not only in the Transvaal but also in the Free State and Natal — the CP is entering the final stages of the campaign supremely confident. It is using the election to mobilise support for the party’s policies and successfully strengthen its grassroots structures. CP branches in the Transvaal have increased 55% since the general election; in Klerksdorp 14 new branches were established in June this year, and 28 in Witbank during March. Party membership grew during May, June and July by a figure equal to the total membership enrolled during the first six years of the CP’s existence.

Faced with the CP’s aggressive strategy to turn the municipal elections into a de facto national poll, the NP is very much on the defensive. The Nats are relying on thinly enfranchised, “independent” candidates to fight the battle in the Transvaal and Free State.
CP could come into power — professor

Political Staff
CAPE TOWN — The Conservative Party has the strongest base's support of any white political party and could soon become the largest white party, political analyst Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, has predicted.

The claim has been made in an article in the latest publication of Indicator South Africa, journal of the Centre for Social and Development Studies at the University of Natal.

Professor Schlemmer drew his conclusions from by-election and opinion poll surveys.

He said the National Party, positioned in the centre of the white political spectrum, could still maintain an impressive general election provided it could retain the support of most of the floating vote.

The NP could face major problems however if "an image of the NP takes hold of the imagination of the voters in which it is seen as unable to manage the situation of stress in the country and the floaters drift away to the Right and to the Left."

HUNG PARLIAMENT

Professor Schlemmer said the NP, within a short space of political time, could end up as no larger than the liberal opposition parties to its left in a hung Parliament with the Conservative Party as the largest party.

"Under these circumstances, the sheer uncertainty factor in the minds of whites as well as inevitable disagreements among the centre-left parties will quite possibly enable the CP to force an emergency election and come to power."

Firm right-wing opposition now stood between 32 and 38 percent while the bottom line of the NP started at 28 percent, going up to 51 percent at the top, with a floating vote on the Right of between two and six percent and between six and 16 percent on the Left.

Professor Schlemmer said the October municipal elections would be "a dress rehearsal" for national political developments.
A new prognosis: the CP won't do as well as it thinks

Two newly published studies suggest that while the National Party will indeed be hurt in the elections, it won't be the knock-out the Conservative Party is boasting of. By SHAUN JOHNSON

WITH less than a month to go before the nationwide municipal elections, two studies have just urged the NP to expect more than a punch in the nose. The conservative party's leadership, which has been bracing for a shock ever since it became clear that the elections might prove to be a major test of its strength, is expected to respond to the studies with a combination of skepticism and anger.

The first study, conducted by the Institute of Social Sciences at the University of Natal, is a comprehensive analysis of the political landscape in South Africa. The institute's director, Dr. Sydney Schleumer, says that the CP will face a tough battle in the elections, but that it is not out of the question.

"The CP's prospects are not as bleak as some are predicting," Schleumer says. "There are still some areas where the CP can make inroads, particularly in rural areas." He predicts that the CP will struggle to maintain its current level of support, but that it could eke out a slight gain in certain areas.

The second study, conducted by the independent research organization, The Future, is more pessimistic. The report concludes that the CP will suffer a significant loss of support, particularly in the urban areas.

"The CP has been battered by a series of setbacks in recent months," says The Future's chief researcher, Dr. Peter Huemer. "It has lost key elections, suffered a series of internal disputes, and its leader, D. F. Malan, has been embroiled in controversy." Huemer predicts that the CP will lose several seats in the elections, and that its support will fall below 40% for the first time.

Both studies agree that the CP's prospects are not as dire as some have suggested. However, both also warn that the party must take steps to address its problems if it wants to avoid a significant loss of support.

"The CP must face up to its problems and take action," says Schleumer. "It cannot afford to ignore the challenges it faces if it wants to survive." He predicts that the CP will struggle to maintain its current level of support, but that it could eke out a slight gain in certain areas.

The CP's leadership has not yet responded to the studies, but it is expected to do so in the coming days. The party is expected to release a statement on the issues raised in the studies, and to outline its plans for addressing them.

The elections will be held on 27 April, and the results will be announced on 3 May. The CP is expected to face a tough battle, but it is not out of the question that it could emerge from the elections with a slight improvement in its support.
MAKE-OR-BREAK FOR NAT GOVT

BY EMARSH VAN EE, MERWE, POLITICAL REPORTER

The main issue at stake in the

struggle

are respected as legitimate and that their political parties are entitled to representation in the government. The NP’s strength in the provincial election, however, has left little room for the DP to negotiate an equal partnership within the government.

The DP, which has consistently opposed the NP’s policies, may face a difficult decision on whether to accept an unequal partnership or to go it alone. The DP’s stance will be crucial in determining the outcome of this crucial political battle.

The pressure on the DP will be compounded by the growing public discontent with the NP’s performance. The NP’s recent policy failures, such as the implementation of the controversial new education system, have resulted in widespread protests and a loss of public confidence.

To avoid being sidelined, the DP will need to find a way to balance its political principles with the need for electoral survival. This will require a careful negotiation of power-sharing arrangements and a clear understanding of the expectations of the DP’s supporters.

In conclusion, the battle for power between the NP and the DP is far from over. It remains to be seen how this political struggle will unfold, and whether a stable and effective government can be formed out of the current political landscape.

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An excerpt from an article highlighting the key issues at stake in the political battle. The DP’s decision on whether to accept an unequal partnership with the NP will be crucial in determining the outcome of this crucial political battle.
ANC plans known — Wessels

Police prepare for municipal polls violence

By Joe Ogenshaw

The Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Leon Wessels, warned in Johannesburg yesterday that violence at the polling booths by the ANC and the radical Left in an attempt to disrupt the October 25 municipal elections would not be tolerated.

Speaking at a conference on urban terrorism at the Rand Afrikaans University, Wessels said acts of terror could be expected to escalate as the October 25 municipal election drew closer.

"Since 1974 there have been 1 006 acts of terrorism in which 178 people have been killed and 1 976 wounded," Wessels said.

"Since 1985 there were 177 acts of terror, last year 197, and so far this year 188. The ANC has to take responsibility for the situation which is changing and there is increased instability."

"The ANC has no permanent logistic infrastructure in the country and they have to operate from outside South Africa."

The highest incidence of acts of terror has been in Soweto.

"Now their attention is aimed at civilian targets and the whites are their soft targets," he said.

Brigadier Stadler, head of intelligence in the Security Police, said in Johannesburg yesterday that violence at the polling booths by the ANC and the radical Left in an attempt to disrupt the October 25 municipal elections would not be tolerated.

"I can assure the public that we will not tolerate illegal interference in the elections."

"It is not police policy to kill and maim people, but we will not stand by and see defenceless people murdered and maimed by those who haven't the interests of the people and the country at heart."

"We have already taken action and detained and curtailed the free movement of radicals and instigators."

"I give candidates the assurance that everything possible will be done to ensure their safety and that of their families so they can take part in the election without fear."

He said it would be foolhardy for him to reveal precisely what plans and precautions the police have to protect candidates, voters and the polling stations, but he gave the assurance he police will be present and visible everywhere.

"Measures were already being taken to protect central business areas by searching people and by roadblocks."

Social norms ‘contribute to incest’

By Janet Heard

The social mores and norms of society encouraged many of the characteristics found to contribute towards incest, Mr Clive Willows of the Maritzburg Child Welfare Society said this week.

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Research had shown that 34 percent of women experienced some form of sexual abuse, where they had not consented, before the age of 18. About 90 percent of the victims were girls and around 85 percent of the perpetrators were men.

Mr Williams said most children's socialisation was based on gender, where boys were encouraged to be dominant, that the man was the head of the family and that power was in his hands, thus increasing the potential for abuse.

"Thousands vote with their feet"

Political Reporter

One of the most significant characteristics of the "silent revolution" which was transforming South African society was that it was brought about by the man in the street, Mr John Kane-Berman, executive director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, said yesterday.

"While the Government and political activists were reinforced through the mass media and advertising where the man was portrayed as being independent, powerful and
Accused general names ‘15 killers’

A CISKEI police general charged with the murder of an Eastern Cape activist claimed this week he was framed and pointed out a member of the investigating team sitting in the Zwelitsha Magistrate’s Court as one of the killers.

The mystery of the murder of Eric Mntonga began to unravel with the surprise arrest of Ciskei’s top security men. The second in command of the Ciskei Police Elite Unit, Major-General Zandisile Ngwanya, is facing murder charges along with head of Ciskei security police Major-General Mxolisi Potwana, Colonel Mabanda Mbejeni and warrant officers Thamsanqa Hulani and Khayaletu Ncandana, of Mdantsane police station.

Mntonga, former Border co-director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, was found dead last year on a lonely dirt road near King William’s Town a day after he had been summoned to Ciskei’s police station. His ankles bore rope marks and he had been repeatedly stabbed through the heart after he was already dead.

Pandemonium broke out in court when Ngwanya named “the real killers” during a bail application on Monday.

Seized with emotion, he called out some of the names of the 15 who allegedly killed Mntonga — Warrant Officer Siqi, Colonel Nonoro, Colonel Bojana, Sergeant Hlela. He suddenly pointed to a man at the back of the gallery and shouted, “There is one of them. (Sergeant) Goila is the killer. He is now one of the members of the investigating team.”

Ngwanya said the leader of the investigating team, Brigadier Fikile Zibi, was trying to cover up the tracks of the killers. Zibi was from the same town as Bojana and was protecting him. He said Hlela was also being protected as he was the younger brother of Major Hlela, of Mdantsane security branch, who is on the investigating team.

Ngwanya said that co-accused Potwana had told him that he had seen Mntonga being interrogated by about 15 policemen from Mdantsane and Zwelitsha.

Potwana said he saw Mntonga, who was handcuffed, being suffocated by Bojana with a piece of plastic.

Potwana told Ngwanya that he had left the office but returned later and had removed the plastic. Mntonga allegedly said to him, “It is me, Bra Pot, calling him by the shortened form of his name.

Potwana told Ngwanya that he had left the office but was later phoned by Bojana, who told him that Mntonga was dying. Ngwanya said Potwana went back to the office to find Bojana trying to resuscitate Mntonga.

Ngwanya said that Brigadier Nhloho, who was worried about whether Mntonga was booked in at the police station or not, ordered that the office door where the body was lying be closed until it was dark.

Ngwanya said Potwana suppressed important information by not reporting what he had seen. Ngwanya added that the investigating officers were suppressing information as they knew the killers.

A letter written by Idasa founder member Dr Alex Boraine to Ciskei President LL Sebe and the Ciskei commissioner of police featured in the hearing. Ngwanya said Boraine had mentioned the killers in his letter.
Controversial Alex Civic ends

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

THE Alexandra Civic Association, which endorsed a plan for participation in the October 26 municipal elections, was this week disbanded by a committee representing organisations supporting the Freedom Charter.

At a closed meeting in Alexandra on Wednesday night, the Alexandra Joint Working Committee said "recent events" — which amounted to a lack of direction in the ACA — had compelled it to disband the association and suspend its constitution.

The ACA's dissolution follows its recent approval of a plan to be put to residents should they opt to participate in the elections.

At Wednesday's meeting, attended by some members of the disbanded ACA, the JWC elected four of its members to serve on an interim committee whose task was to restructure the ACA and evaluate its constitution.
PRESIDENT P W Botha leaves tonight for his historic weekend jungle summit with Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko.

The summit will be held deep in Zaire's northwestern jungle at President Mobutu's ancestral home at Gbadolite.

President Botha is expected to arrive at the luxury lodge tomorrow morning and leave by early evening, although a Foreign Affairs spokesman said last night that Mr Botha had yet to confirm that the visit was on.

However, a Zairean official was quoted on the national radio yesterday as saying the meeting would go ahead.

The summit will be the culmination of months of top-secret diplomatic activity and comes after a week of intense negotiations in the Congolese capital of Brazzaville. The negotiations are aimed at reaching a peace accord for southwestern Africa between Angola, Cuba and South Africa.

Although the US-mediated talks, which began on Monday amid high expectations, ended yesterday without agreement, all parties involved said they would meet again in Brazzaville to break the deadlock on the timetable for a withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

South Africa's director-general of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, said that progress made yesterday had exceeded expectations.

Sources at the talks, who declined to be identified, said the South African and Angolan delegations appeared to have accepted a compromise proposal for a phased withdrawal over 24 months. Cuban diplomats had, however, demanded more time, the sources said.

The talks almost broke down at one point when the Cuban delegation accused the South Africans of delaying tactics, but the crisis passed with all sides recommitting themselves to a peace accord.

As the negotiations drew to a close, Pretoria's diplomatic foray into Africa reached the Central African Republic with two South African Foreign Affairs officials meeting President Andre Kolding to brief him on progress made in Brazzaville.

It was the first official visit by South Africans to the central African state since the fall of Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa in 1980. Ties between that country and South Africa were good under Bokassa.

The Botha-Mobutu summit will be...
S.A. Govt & Politics

1988

OCT.
PW Botha's 10 years of lost opportunity

There was so much to do, and so little time in which to do it. This could quite easily have been said by President PW Botha this week when he celebrated 10 years of being the boorman in this country.

Except, of course, very few people would have believed him. You, there was so much to do, and no, there was ample time for him to have done it. He did not do it and, for this, history will judge him.

A friend observed this week that it is amazing how the failures of Botha and his government have gone by, raising only a shrug of the shoulders. He was referring specifically to the economic disaster that Mr Botha's tenure has brought upon us.

Take gold production: this has plummeted by almost 40 percent. South Africa, which produced about 80 percent of the world's gold, now produces only about half of that. Taxes have gone up, especially personal tax. With less money to take home, savings have plunged to their lowest level in years. The rand has fallen to low levels against other currencies, particularly the currencies of countries from which we import heavily. This has led to increased prices.

Cars, for instance, are now only within the reach of the affluent. There are fewer jobs, and this has nothing to do with disinvestment. The flight of capital from this country is the result of Government policies. At the same time, defence spending has shot up.

Is it not strange that, while this country often boasts that it is the biggest consumer — and producer — of electricity on the continent (a sure sign of well-being), Eskom happily announces the closure or mothballing of power-stations without even a whimper? Considering that black townships in this country which have electricity can be tested up without much effort, it is curious, is it not?

And yet, business people still hail our President Botha for his contribution to the country.

Politically, it seems that Mr Botha had thought that Mr John Vorster's Six Months would be enough to sort out the problems of the country. He came up with adopt or die, and when he did adopt and did not die, he decided that it was not worth adapting after all.

Only this week, Justice Minister Koos Coetzee said that more than 100 people had been sentenced to death for "terror-related" incidents in the past four years. This, surely, must be a serious indictment of this country and its people. What this says is that there must be something stirring in people.

It must be the desire for full participation in the political affairs of this country, and with the Government having failed to address the problem in its early days, it is not possible to make

Reconciliation concessions now.

The Great Tricameral Parliament, which Mr Botha could have boasted was his great leap out of the laager, has proved to be a great failure. It is not working and has, in fact, turned out to be the circus that the Government was warned it would be.

But is the white population ready for fundamental change? It seems that if people can still use the threat of opening up areas to all races against their election opponents, there is something wrong.

One would have thought that the State President would at least prepared something to pay on his 100th anniversary, but the interview with Johan Pretorius of SABC TV was as lacklustre as anything else Mr Botha has said in the past 10 years.

He has managed to split Afrikanerdom, something, I guess, for which the Afrikaner will probably never forgive him. But, having done that, he failed to build.

Ten years gone, 10 years wasted. What a pity.
NP becomes punchbag in Free State contest

The battle for Bloemfontein is on in earnest, but it is rather a matter of who is the punchbag, than who is the puncher. The Free State provincial elections are being fought on a heavy punching bag, and the provincial party is not the only one to be hit.

The lack of a clear leader in the provincial party makes it difficult to predict who will emerge as the victor. The provincial leader, Mr. Choolen, is not well known or respected, and his campaign has been lackluster at best.

The campaign in the Free State is not at all the same high-pitched, showy affair that it was in the National Party's strategy. The campaign in the Free State is a restrained Free State strategy, designed to win the provincial capital in the Free State, and to win the central vote.

The strategy in the Free State is to use the provincial capital to win the central vote. The provincial capital is the key to winning the central vote, and the Free State party is not going to let its capital go to waste.

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Adverts urge blacks to vote

By Clare Harper

The Federal Independent Democratic Alliance (Fida) has budgeted R17 500 for the placement of five advertisements in The Star encouraging blacks to vote in the municipal elections.

Fida, which has offices in Braamfontein, Johannesburg, is a “peace-loving and Christian” organisation, according to co-ordinator, Mr Sidwell Mofokeng.

It has already placed two adverts in The Star at a cost of R3 500 each and intends running three more.

Mr Mofokeng says Fida has community councillors and youth and church groups among its members.

Its resources come from the low-cost housing projects funded by the organisation. The projects are sponsored by financial institutions and anonymous donors.

Fida has also produced a video, explaining what the elections are all about, which has the support of community councillors, Mr Mofokeng says.

The organisation has a youth, women’s, political, community affairs and theological wings as well as a cultural wing which runs advancement programmes.

Fida’s interest in the municipal elections is through its support for community councillors, for whom Fida runs training and other seminars, he says.
Voters may cast special ballots

Vanderbijlpark voters unable to cast their ballots on the day of the municipal elections on October 26 can do so by means of a special vote between October 10 and 22 at the following polling stations: Wards 1 and 2 - Health Department on the ground floor of the local municipal offices. Wards 7 and 8 - Department of the Town Electrical Engineer in the eastern block of the municipal offices. Wards 10 and 11 - Public Library auditorium.

These votes can be cast between 8 am and 9 pm from Monday to Friday, and 8 am to 5 pm on Saturdays and the public holiday October 10.

Voters are reminded that they must identify themselves by means of an ID book, passport or travel document.
Some Nats rethinking race labels

By David Braun
Political Correspondent

Individual members of the National Party are toying with the idea of moving away from the traditional definitions of race groups.

This was confirmed today by the NP's director of Information, Mr Con Botha.

He was asked to comment on recent speeches by Parow MP Mr Herman Kriel and Information Minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe to the effect that the definition of groups ought to be looked at and made more flexible.

A report in an Afrikaans newspaper yesterday said more and more Nationalists were talking of an "open group" which people who did not want to be classified by race could join.

The idea is not a new one, as various Nationalist MPs, including Ministers, have in the past said the question of freedom of association ought to be looked at anew.

There has been a feeling in some Nationalist circles that if race classification was "deregalated", in the sense that it was made voluntary, most people would still want to associate themselves with their particular groups.

Mr Botha said in an interview today the Government encouraged fresh thinking within its ranks.

He said it appeared there were people within the party who were thinking along the lines of an open group.

"At present, it is still very much individual thinking," he said.

Dr Van der Merwe could not be reached for comment early today.
Election candidates may lose jobs

Govt officials must tread warily

By Esme R van der Merwe, Political Reporter

Hundreds of government officials standing as "independents" in the October municipal elections risk losing their jobs.

They may not, in terms of various regulations, become publicly involved in party politics. In fact, they may not make any political statement in public.

Senior government and party political sources this week said because third-tier government had become highly politicised, it would be virtually impossible for any candidate to contest seats on a non-political basis.

Row erupts

A row erupted over the candidacies of civil servants and other governmental employees — including scores of teachers — after a Conservative Party admission last week that it had fielded about 200 "independents" in the white Transvaal elections.

In addition, it has come to light that these "independents" were asked to sign documents stating their support and also promising that they would side with CP caucuses in white local authorities after October 26.

Other political parties declined to give the number of their "independents", but both the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party admitted fielding such candidates.

It is also known that many candidates in the black, coloured and Indian elections are in government employment and therefore violating the rules.

White opposition parties this week said the Government was blaming for creating this "ridiculous" situation because it had politicised third-tier government.

Referring to the participation of government officials in the elections as "the thin edge of the wedge", PFP spokesman Mr Peter Soal said the Government had abandoned the golden rule of an impartial and non-political civil service.

"The Government has politicised the municipal elections but has not changed long-standing rules prohibiting them from participating in party politics. This policy is now rebounding to the detriment of government officials," Mr Soal said.

The CP's spokesman on national education, Mr Andrew Gerber, said his party did not agree with legislation prohibiting government officials from participating in politics.

"How can they participate in elections which have politics so high on the agenda if they are not allowed to express their political viewpoints? The Government has created this ridiculous situation; not the political parties. All our independents have received official permission to stand," Mr Gerber said.

The Public Service Act, the Transvaal provincial ordinances on teachers' political rights and regulations governing the rights of other government officials (for example the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications) stipulate that employees may be members of political parties and may stand for parliamentary or local government election.

However, they may not express themselves on party-political matters in public — neither in writing, nor verbally.

If found guilty of a contravention, these regulations, officials may, among other things, be fined R2 000 or be discharged.

The Star directed inquiries to the Commission for Administration, the Transvaal Education Department (TED) and various ministries. From those replies received, it was clear that various officials had received permission to participate in the elections.

Action expected

Some ministries indicated that departmental action would be taken against employees contravening the regulations, while one ministry said the information was confidential. The Commission for Administration said it would not respond to hypothetical questions.

However, highly placed government sources conceded it would be impossible to stand in these politicised elections without contravening the regulations.

The white Department of Education and Culture said no formal complaints against teachers standing as "independents" had been received.

Teachers standing as candidates were aware of the ordinances and the consequences of disregarding them, a spokesman said.
SA’s diplomacy starts paying off

PW: Regional peace summit a step nearer

The State President, Mr PW Botha’s outward thrust into Africa is set to start paying handsome dividends for years of patient behind-the-scenes work.

The glittering prize which Mr Botha now believes is within reach, following several meetings with his regional counterparts, is a summit of all southern Africa’s leaders to discuss the region’s problems and potential for development.

However, such a summit, repeatedly mooted by Mr Botha in recent years, is not considered an imminent possibility.

Several other bilateral meetings are likely to precede it, including visits to South Africa in coming months by President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

Mr Botha believes the African climate is slowly changing in favour of a top level meeting of regional leaders, which would include him.

A lot now depends on the successful conclusion of the peace talks between South Africa and Angola-Cuba, as well as the granting of independence to Namibia.

Mr Botha was in a triumphant mood following a successful day-long meeting on Saturday with President Mobutu at the Zairean leader’s jungle palace.

Dream

As asked by The Star, on board his aircraft returning from Zaire, if his meeting with President Mobutu would contribute to his long cherished dream of a meeting of southern African leaders, Mr Botha said: “That is the next step.”

Mr Botha said he would talk to any southern African leader any time in the interests of regional peace.

He said he had not been invit-

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Zaire, Zambia, Angola, Congo and Gabon;
Nigeria, Ivory Coast and Mali will send observers.

The African leaders will be discussing ways of ending the civil war in Angola, something which is also of great interest to South Africa.

Mr Botha said he had always said South Africa had something to convey to Africa, especially southern Africa.

His meeting with President Mobutu and others recently indicated that southern African leaders were coming to grips with this idea.

Mr Botha said South Africa’s Africa initiative would continue this year and next year.

Other countries would be visited.

The South African delegation to Zaire was elated with the apparent sympathy President Mobutu had for South Africa’s current domestic situation.

Senior South African diplomats said it was highly significant that President Chissano of Mozambique and President Mobutu had taken cognisance of changes in South Africa in recent years.

Mr Botha said his recent visits to African leaders must take the wind out of the sails of those who favoured sanctions.

Southern African countries realised they had to talk to and trade with South Africa if there

Miners th
over fatal

Miners throughout the country considering stopping work every minor dies in an accident, the Union of Mineworkers (NUM) secretary, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, Johannesburg at the weekend.

Addressing a memorial service to commemorate the death of 177 mine Kinross disaster of September Ramaphosa said “the time has come to show management
regional counterparts, is a summit of Southern Africa's leaders to discuss the region's problems and potential for development.

However, such a summit, repeatedly mooted by Mr. Botha in recent years, is not considered an imminent possibility.

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Mr. Botha said he would talk to any southern African leader any time in the interests of regional peace.

He said he had not been invited to the summit meeting of southern African leaders to be held in Lusaka later this week. South Africa would be watching the meeting with interest, he said.

The summit, which has nothing to do with South Africa's own African initiative, will be a meeting of the presidents of

Frost wins at last

COLUMBUS (Georgia) - South African golfer David Frost edged out Bob Tway in a sudden-death play-off to capture the US Tour's $400,000 (about R1 million) Southern Open championship yesterday.

Frost earned the equivalent of R130,000 for his win, boosting his earnings in America this year to nearly R1.25 million.

A perennial runner-up, the South African joined the US Tour four years ago and had been runner-up in nine tournaments. Until yesterday victory had always eluded him.

See Page 24.

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

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Southern African countries realised they had to talk to and trade with South Africa if there was to be joint development of the region.

One spin-off of the Botha-Mobutu summit for South Africa is the possible exchange of trade representatives.

Exchange

Trade representatives have become a euphemism for ambassadors in South Africa's formal relations with Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho.

Mr. Botha was cautious when asked for comment on the possible exchange of trade representatives, however, saying such a decision required careful consideration, but that eventually he believed it would come.

A more certain spin-off is a return visit by President Mobutu to South Africa.

President Mobutu has accepted the invitation in principle.

Mr. Botha was claiming a diplomatic triumph yesterday after President Mobutu's summit with Mr. Botha.

Zaire Radio described the meeting as a further step in President Mobutu's efforts to bring peace to southern Africa.

See Page 11.
Fedhasa raps CP MP over knuckles

EAST LONDON. — Conservative Party MP Mr Clive Derby-Lewis was severely reprimanded by the president of the Federated Hotel, Liquor and Catering Association (Fedhasa) after opening the association's Eastern Cape and Border congress yesterday.

Mr Derby-Lewis, who had been invited to open the congress in his capacity as a member of the parliamentary standing committee on trade and industry, said the CP was often misunderstood but was growing rapidly and would soon take power.

Both Fedhasa president Mr David Wigley and regional chairman Mr Bryan Robinson openly condemned Mr Derby-Lewis for assuming a political stance.

Mr Wigley said Mr Derby-Lewis had abused his privilege. He said the association had invited Mr Derby-Lewis to address the congress on aspects which concerned the hotel and liquor industry, and not on politics.

"You have offended your welcome and the trust we placed in you," he said to Mr Derby-Lewis. "We find it an affront to be addressed on a purely political theme which has nothing to do with our industry."

Mr Robinson said he regretted that Mr Derby-Lewis had taken a political stance.
Next step southern African summit

PW makes plea for peace, development

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

GEORGE — The State President, Mr P W Botha, last night appealed to the leaders of southern Africa to come together to bring about peace and development in a region racked by conflict and poverty.

"South Africa has an important role to play in the region. Ideological differences cannot be allowed to thwart attempts at peace and co-operation," he said.

Mr Botha made his latest call for a summit of southern African leaders during his speech at the opening of the Cape National Party congress in George.

The two-day congress, starting today, is likely to focus sharply on President Botha's vigorous diplomatic thrust into Africa of recent months.

Mr Botha said after his weekend meeting with the President of Zaire, Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, that a conference of all the leaders of southern Africa would be the next step in his Africa initiative.

The State President devoted most of his speech to this theme last night, underlining the high priority he has given it.

He said the perception for years had been that South Africa was a belligerent power in a region of conflict. Events of recent months had, however, placed a serious question mark over this notion.

Made call

Mr Botha said he called for closer co-operation in southern Africa throughout the 10 years he had been South Africa's leader.

In 1979, at the Carlton Conference with business leaders, he had called for a constellation of southern African states.

At the signing of the Nkomati Accord he had again called for regional co-operation.

Since then, the Government had taken a number of concrete steps, such as establishing the Development Bank of Southern Africa.

Two years ago, Mr Botha said, he had at the Free State NP congress called for co-operation in southern Africa in the following areas: military security and stability; economic development, support and mutual co-operation; agricultural and industrial development and the creation of jobs; and the conservation and supply of water.

Mr Botha said: "Allegations that South Africa is a destabilising and disruptive force in southern Africa are therefore not true. South Africa is the single most important stabilising factor in the region."

Mr Botha said there were encouraging signs of greater co-operation and understanding in the region. However, the leaders of southern Africa still had to take the big step of coming together.

"Our attempts at peace are based on principles we strive for. These include:

- That countries do not interfere in the domestic affairs of others.
- That alien forces are not utilised in southern Africa for military purposes.
- That countries do not accommodate international terror organisations which act against other countries."
Nominated Conservative Party MP Mr Clive Derby-Lewis told the Krugersdorp Civil Court yesterday that an untrue statement in a National Party advertisement in the Natal Daily News in May last year had damaged his type of Nazi lunatic

Derby-Lewis is demanding R100,000 in damages for defamation against Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Leon Wessels; the National Party and Mr L van Ruyjen.

The advertisement alleged that Mr Derby-Lewis had advocated compulsory sterilisation of other races to stop their rapid population growth.

Mr Derby-Lewis claimed that this was defamation as it harmed his good name and reputation and caused him to suffer damages.

Mr Derby-Lewis told the court that he lost the General Election on May 6 last year by only 55 votes. He felt that the advertisement had influenced the result as the false quotation had encouraged many PFP supporters, who would not have voted, to vote against him because he had been portrayed as an aggressive Nazi-type character.

The hearing continues.
CP man sues Law and Order boss

By Glen Elsen
West Rand Bureau

Nominated Conservative Party MP Mr Clive Derby-Lewis told the Krugersdorp Civil Court yesterday that an untrue statement in a National Party advertisement in the Kloof Indo-Western News in May last year portrayed him as a Nazi lunatic. Mr Derby-Lewis is suing Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Leon Wessels; the National Party and Mr L van Rooyen.

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The hearing continues.
Boerestaat Party meets in Pretoria

The first South African political party to have as its main aim the establishment of a white homeland, the Boerestaat Party, was launched in Pretoria at the weekend.

About 85 mainly Afrikaans-speakers attended.

According to leader Mr Robert van Tonder, a wealthy Randburg businessman, the new party was formed two months ago but had not officially been registered.

This could only be done at a meeting attended by no fewer than 500 people, Mr van Tonder said.

He said the launch of the party was organised especially for 1988— the 150th anniversary of the Great Trek. — Sapa.
Cape Nats call for brave changes and leadership

Govt not to have final say on privatisation

Political Staff

GEORGE — The Government would not reserve a final say over projects which were privatised, Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister in charge of privatisation, said yesterday.

Dr De Villiers told the National Party's Cape congress that if the Government retained a final say on projects, people would be loath to invest.

The privatisation campaign was going slowly, but the public could be drawn into the process soon.

He expected that South Africa would deal with the inclusion of the public in much the same way as in Britain, with shares being marketed "like a soap powder".

He also hoped that employees, as in Britain, would gain a major share in companies, but because of the special circumstances, the issue had to be handled carefully.

Proper use had to be made of scarce capital resources.

Earlier, a number of delegates had raised doubts about the privatisation programme, particularly a programme of the Government's intentions and a timetable.

Dr De Villiers said that by subjecting enterprises to the rigours of the open market, efficiency within a particular enterprise would be improved, which, in turn, would contribute to improving the economy generally.

Replying to criticisms that there was an increased tendency towards monopolies, Dr De Villiers said there was also a need for large companies, because only they had the capital needed to invest in major projects. But there was no need for the big to exclude the small.

He agreed that there were many people in the public service, but said they could not all be thrown out.

He pointed out that a large segment of the public service was made up of teachers and the security forces.

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

GEORGE — Calls for drastic and radical constitutional changes and for a new and bolder leadership were made at the Cape National Party congress here yesterday.

In a soul-searching three-hour debate, delegates made impassioned pleas for further and clearer reforms, including a rethink on the Population Registration Act to create an "open" group and for adoption of the Natal/IsiZulu Indaba.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, told the congress that the present Constitution was never meant to be final.

He said the NP could no longer go it alone on the road of constitutional making. It had accepted it could be only a co-author of a new constitution.

Mr Francois Beukman, a former University of Stellenbosch SRC chairman, said the party must seriously look at constitutional experiments such as the Indaba.

The fact that a moderate leader, IwaZulu's Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, preferred to participate in the Indaba, rather than the Government's proposed National Council, meant that the party should take a serious look at it.

Mr Beukman said: "The National Party must grasp solutions such as the Indaba before it is too late and we are forced to take what we are given."

Mr Chris Jacobs, another Stellenbosch student, called on the party to adopt the Indaba proposal for an "open" population group.

"We must look again at the Population Registration Act. The existing system of classification is too rigid and it makes no provision for an open group.

"Let us make such a group feel at home. It will give integrity to the NP's group policy."

Professor J Cilliers of the University of Port Elizabeth, who was applauded loudly by the delegates, said the time had come for the party to be innovative in its thinking.

Since 1970, the NP's style of approach had become a blueprint for national disaster.

"Today's leaders have to be capable of radical action to choose new roads and to think the unthinkable."
AWB chief warns NP: ‘We are the rebellion’

By Claire Robertson,
Pretoria Bureau

The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbevordering (AWB), Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, last night entered the municipal election fray with stinging attacks on the Government and a call to the Right to "ensure that you win".

In an emotive address lasting more than an hour, Mr TerreBlanche told the 1,000-strong Pretoria City Hall audience that victory in the municipal elections was a step on the road to a volkstaat.

"We will vote you out", he warned the National Party, while cautioning his followers to beware of divisive party politics. He warned the Right not to "trompel the water it drinks from" by establishing new political parties.

"When you vote, bear in mind that revolution is imminent. Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok is not able to stop that which he has allowed to go too far."

He dismissed recent speculation of divisions within the AWB itself as nonsense, saying: "There is no rebellion in the AWB, the AWB is the rebellion."

The letters AWB also stood for "Almal Weer-Lyriekas" (everyone united again), he said.

"About the volkstaat, or homeland for whites, Mr TerreBlanche said Afrikaners did not want "our own hotel or our own swimming pools; we want a country where all the hotels and all the swimming pools belong to Afrikanerdom."

He devoted much of his speech to attacks on the National Party, the Government, and Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha in particular. "He is our rottenest Minister. If he can find time between his travels P W Botha should run to his typist and have her type a letter of dismissal for Pik Botha," he said to enthusiastic applause.

The National Party had so bankrupted South Africa that it was forced to try to buy friends with "the swept of our farmers", he said, referring to the State President's recent gift of thousands of tons of grain to Malawi.

This gesture had come under attack earlier when AWB chief executive council member Mr Chris Beyers slammed the State President for giving away grain while the AWB ran feeding schemes for poor white children in South African cities.

The city hall grounds were thick with Conservative Party election posters, while inside the hall the AWB's distinctive red, black and white bannieres festooned the walls, proclaiming the party's will to die in defence of apartheid.

Several newspapers came under attack. Beeld was told to leave immediately (it did not) and Rapport was threatened with a similar banning should it continue to refer to the swastika-like symbol of the AWB as "swastika-like."

"We are not Nazis. We're Afrikaners, we are Boere," Mr Beyers said.
New regional legislatures on the cards

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

GEORGE - Multiracial regional legislatures which could include blacks and would deal with matters of mutual interest could be the next step in the Government's constitution-making.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, told the Cape National Party congress in George yesterday that he was in favour of regional legislatures to deal with general affairs.

"I think they are coming," he said.

Mr Heunis also told the congress that more people were participating in government processes since the National Party came to power in 1948 and still more would be participating.

Asked by The Star today for further details of what he had in mind for regional legislatures, Mr Heunis said he could not speculate further.

Asked if blacks would be included in the legislatures, he said he had nothing further to add.

"All I said was that I was in favour of regional legislatures..." he said.

Yesterday was not the first time Mr Heunis has indicated that regional legislatures are on the cards.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS

He has previously hinted that a system of legislatures was necessary to replace the provincial councils scrapped two years ago in favour of appointed executive committees answerable to Parliament.

In terms of the Government's current system, provincial administrations are multiracial because they deal with general affairs.

The executive committees therefore include whites, coloureds, Indians and blacks.

It would be logical that any legislatures which could be added to this system would include elected representatives from all four population groups.

Calls from congress delegates yesterday for the creation of an "open" population group, which people who did not want to be racially classified could join, came on top of a recent speech in Parliament by the MP for Parow, Mr Harnus Kriel, in which he also favoured such a concept.

In a written reply to Mr Siwelele van der Merwe, Mr Heunis has also recently said the concept of grouping should be made more flexible.

Mr Heunis has so far not reacted to these calls and party sources say the concept has not yet been discussed officially within the NP.

* See Page 6.
CP MP sues over NP advert

By Glen Elsas, West Rand Bureau

"Johannesburg is a fully integrated and almost international city that has a need for mixed facilities that will have to be provided for the black businessman to use," said a CP MP who testified in a defamation case in the Krugersdorp Civil Court yesterday.

Mr Clive Derby-Lewis is claiming R5,000 in damages from the Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr Leon Wessels, the National Party and Mr L van Rooyen after an advertisement in the Krugersdorp News before the general election in May last year.

Mr Derby-Lewis said the advert incorrectly quoted him as advocating compulsory sterilisation in an attempt to decrease the black population and so relieve the housing problem.

He claimed the damages, the costs for the trial and any further legal costs.

He said the advertisement had harmed his reputation and compelled several PFP members, who would have abstained from voting, to vote for the NP.

On the second day of the trial, Mr Derby-Lewis, cross-questions by counsel for Mr Wessels and the NP, testified that facilities would have to be created in Johannesburg for mixed races but there would be no "grey" cinemas.

He was against the opening of theatres, trains and buses, and advocated separate lifts as integrated lifts caused a security problem. This was not founded on racism but was natural as every nation's customs differed and should be respected.

Whites had been "brainwashed by the Government into voluntarily reducing their population so that it now showed a negative growth rate".

The case was postponed to a date to be arranged.
Road to future is in Africa

Staff Reporter

The State President's current initiatives in Africa deserved public support, the National Democratic Movement (NDM) MP for Randburg, Mr. Wynand Malan, said last night.

Speaking at the Durbanville Town Hall, Mr. Malan said he believed the road to the future ran through Africa.

Mr. Malan said he had recently accompanied political leaders and journalists to America.

"I had many discussions with colleagues from Africa and, time after time, one message was brought home to me."

"That message was: Recognise and accept us in South Africa as human beings, and as equals, as fellow Africans."
Threat to disrupt Trek-festivities

The Afrikaner Weerstands-
beweging (AWB) has vowed to disrupt official events commemorating the Great Trek if black people take part.

The movement's leader, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, told a Pretoria meeting yesterday it was scandalous that black people were invited to sing at the Voortrekker Monument.

In CELEBRATIONS:

He announced that the AWB would "not allow" black people to appear at celebrations commemorating the Great Trek, even officially recognised celebrations, as opposed to the right-wing Trek festivities.

Mr TerreBlanche was reacting to an announcement that a Soweto choir had been invited to sing in the monument's amphitheatre on December 16.

BLOOD RIVER:

"We have built a house on Blood River's name and there is the house," he said, referring to the monument: "Keep your paws off it!"

During the meeting in Pretoria City Hall, Mr TerreBlanche held the 3,000-strong audience's attention with a prose-poetry tribute to the Trek.
comes to the defence of the State President.

Dr Stoffel Van der Merwe, Minister of Information.

SA in 10 Years for Transforming Botha

Thank P W Botha

30/09/1986
Great Trek set to begin
Volkswagen's motorised

Politics hijacking law

UCGE supports call for Bill of Rights in SA

Cape Town - The motorised

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30 April 2005
"Politics has to do with power and most politicians are inordinately fond of it.

"What is astonishing, however, is their blindness to the consequences. They have done untold damage to our South African version of Roman-Dutch law, a law of which we lawyers rightly are, and they profess to be, most proud.

"The worst thing is that our politicians appear to have learnt the lessons of history that as an indivisible, so is the protection of the law."

"...The best way to salvage South African law was to enact a constitutionally entrenched Bill of Rights, Mr Justice Diccott said.

"Such a charter would dedicate our society to the principles it proclaimed and the standards it set, ensuring that this was not mere ceremony but a binding and enforceable commitment," the judge said.

"Quite how the Government feels about the matter is not easy to tell. The messages coming from it are very confusing.

"It shows no present willingness to say the least, to scrap such statutes as the Group Areas Act and the Internal Security Act which are quite incompatible with and could never survive the enactment of any Bill of Rights worth its salt, not even a modest one."

Groups

On the other hand, the Government had instructed the Law Commission to go into and report on the very question of a South African Bill of Rights two years ago. The report was expected to be released fairly soon, he said.

"Trouble may well lie ahead on the question of group rights."

He said two existing drafts of a Bill of Rights recognised this problem.

"The Indaba draft says that a person belonging to an ethnic, religious or linguistic group shall not be denied the right to enjoy his own culture, to profess and practice his own religion, or to use his own language."

And the recently revised Freedom Charter insists that the State shall recognise the linguistic and cultural diversity of the people, that the constitution must entrench cultural, linguistic and religious rights for all.

Mr Justice Diccott said what emerged from both "ought surely to encourage one!"

"For here we see an acceptance in principle of the concept of a Bill of Rights, the commitment to the causes of human rights which such a charter expresses, on the part of the two movements that between them command the allegiance of so many of our fellow-countrymen."

"Should a similar commitment by the Government ensure from the report of the commission, some light will at last be come visible at the end of our long and dark tunnel."
SA debt to be the subject of talks

PW to meet bankers in Zurich

LONDON — President P W Botha is set to meet some Swiss bankers at the weekend to discuss SA's foreign debt position.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha said last night he would accompany the President when he addressed a gathering in Zurich of Swiss business and banking leaders.

He did not give any more details about the meeting.

Sapa-Reuter reports that officials in Bonn said Botha might also have informal talks with West German government officials, although nothing had yet been planned.

Botha will fly to Zurich after attending the funeral of Bavarian leader Franz-Josef Strauss.

He will also chair a meeting of SA ambassadors and heads of mission in Western Europe. This is an event held at regular intervals and is usually chaired by the Foreign Minister.

Botha may also address a symposium. Although government spokesmen have not confirmed this, it is believed it will be a meeting of the Swiss-South African Association.

MIKE ROBERTSON

Although Botha's office would not elaborate on the bankers, it was thought they would include Swiss Bank Corporation, Credit Suisse and Union Bank of Switzerland representatives.

These events are all scheduled to take place at the weekend, but government sources indicated there was a possibility Botha could remain on in Zurich.

If this happened, it would most likely be that a wider meeting, which was put off because high-ranking Swiss were not able to attend, would then go ahead.

It has been reported that Botha is planning to ratify certain undertakings given to bankers by Finance Minister Barend du Plessis in order to obtain more loans.

Our Political Staff reports from George that Deputy Foreign Minister Kobus Meiring hinted yesterday that Botha would be making more trips into Africa as soon as the outward policy gained momentum.

He singled out Zimbabwe and Botswana as the only two neighbouring states with whom international relations had not improved in the recent flurry of diplomatic activity.

Meiring said hardly a week passed without him, Pik Botha or senior officials visiting some African state and the "reality" of SA was getting through.
Ministry warns AWB

THE Ministry of Law and Order issued a stern warning yesterday to the AWB and others that they would endanger themselves and the whole country by taking the law into their own hands.

Lt Peet Bothma, a spokesman for Minister Adrian Vlok, was responding to a speech on Tuesday in which AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche said Vlok was incapable of stopping an imminent revolution.

"The onslaught of the international communists and the march of the ANC cannot be stopped by this government. In SA the only ones who can come to the rescue are the sons and daughters (of the AWB) who will restore SA's honour with violence in the name of God," Terre'Blanche said.

Bothma said groups such as the AWB were not trained to maintain law and order. "We would issue an urgent warning to people thinking of taking the law into their own hands that they will pose a danger to themselves and to the rest of the country."

Police spokesman Col Steve van Rooyen said police did not know of any crimes committed at Tuesday's meeting in the Pretoria City Hall or of an incident in which a "Union Jack" was reportedly burnt by AWB supporters. He said he doubted whether publicly burning a foreign flag was a criminal offence.

Terre'Blanche promised the AWB would prevent blacks taking part in official celebrations to mark the 150th anniversary of the Great Trek.

Culpable homicide docket on crash
OPPONENTS HELD AS POLL LOOMS

BY MONK NKOMO

SEVERAL people, including a high school teacher, were arrested in KwaNdebele yesterday morning in what is believed to be a major crackdown by the government on opposition groups and candidates for the December general election in the homeland.

The detentions, which were carried out from Tuesday followed a directive from the authorities to frustrate and bar Government opponents from registering as candidates for election within opposition groups claimed yesterday.

Registration for the election will be held tomorrow.

Lieutenant M.A. Mahlangu, Basnon officer for the police in KwaNdebele, yesterday confirmed that Mr Jabulani Sibuya, a teacher at the local Methweni Combined School and Mr Lucas Gxay Mthomvuye, a candidate from KwaZulu-Natal, had been arrested.

Both men were detained in terms of the Emergency Regulations.

Lt Mahlangu said:

He did not know at the time of the detentions if Mahlangu also confirmed that the government had launched a crackdown on candidates who planned to confront government officials during the general election scheduled to be held on December 8, 9, 10 this year.

The police action involved a number of opposition members, most of whom were detained and released recently, to flee the homeland fearing that they might be arrested again.

Sibuya, who is an opposition leader, has been arrested.

The National Party's Cape Town congress, Dr de Villiers, said if the Government retained a final say in decisions people would be unlikely to invest.

Although at this stage the privatisation campaign was going well, the public could soon be expected to be drawn into the process.

He anticipated that South Africa would deal with the inclusion of the public in much the same way as had occurred in Britain with shares being marketed like "a soap powder".

No final say for the state

THE Government would not retain a final say in projects which is privatised, Minister of charge of privatisation, Dr Dawie de Villiers, has announced.

Speaking at the National Party's National Assembly, Dr de Villiers said if the Government retained a leading say in decisions people would be unlikely to invest.

He also hoped that employees, as in Britain, would gain a major share in the companies.

Because of the special circumstances in South Africa, the issue had to be handled carefully.

"A wrong decision can damage the economy".

Proper use had to be made of the scarce capital resources of the country, he said.

Victim named

THE name of one of the six people killed in a road accident on the N3 near Ntundumani Road at the weekend has been released.

He was Mr Themba Mncwango, 30 of Ndandumfane in Transkei.

Police said the victims, four men and a 5-year-old girl died at the scene of the accident when a minibus carrying 16 people collided with a stationary truck.

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Nothing will satisfy activists — Pik

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Despite the Government's efforts to abolish apartheid, the world's anti-apartheid organisations would never acknowledge the progress made with political reform in South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

"A whole generation has grown up in this international anti-apartheid civil service," he told about 250 people at a municipal election meeting in Roosevelt Park, Johannesburg.

Mr Botha launched a scathing attack on the supporters of the international sanctions campaign, accusing them of insincerity and ignorance.

Very little of America's foreign aid was channelled to Africa, a continent that was suffering from malnutrition, poverty, unemployment and a lack of education.

"Instead of developing Africa, they are forever shouting 'down with apartheid' as if the abolition of apartheid in itself will create jobs in Africa."

The Government refused to pay attention to criticism based on such total ignorance, he said.

Calling on voters to support the National Party in the municipal elections, he said national unity was more important than ever before.

Mr Botha said he had received many African government Ministers in South Africa during the past few months and they had been impressed with developments in the country.

Elaborating on the Government's recent diplomatic successes in Africa, he said African leaders were realising the futility of sanctions.
Eight out of 10 Alexandra township candidates for the October municipal elections have been elected unopposed, spokesman Mr F. J. Genis said yesterday.

The eight are Mr Timothy Vilakazi (Ward one), Mr Lucas Khoza (Ward two), Mr Prince Mokoena (Ward three), Mrs Jacobeth Agnes Poo (Ward four), Mr Moses Mkhonza (Ward five), Mr M. Matshela (Ward six), Mr Titas Daryk Rametsi (Ward seven) and Mr Simon Sebotha (Ward eight).

Two candidates, the Reverend Thomas Molepo (Ward eight) and Mr John Timothy Gwebu (Ward nine) have been disqualified.
Fresh ideas bubble up as Nats meet in Cape

The Cape National Party congress this week put pressure on the Government to quicken the pace of reform and find new initiatives to solve the country’s many problems.

Of the four provincial parties which make up the National Party, the Cape has consistently been in the forefront of change and new ideas.

So it was again this week when the party met at George for three days.

Unlike previous congresses, this one did not debate a seemingly endless series of often trivial resolutions, to which Ministers responded from papers prepared by their departments.

Instead, five broad themes of NP policy were set for debate: economic development, constitutional development, social and physical development, foreign policy and security.

Delegates were encouraged to speak freely within the broad context of these themes, and some interesting ideas bubbled to the surface.

It was refreshing to attend an NP congress at which the Conservative Party’s name was seldom mentioned, and which did not go on and on about white interests.

Unorthodox thoughts

The debate instead frequently centred on developmental problems, care of the aged and the need to raise living standards for everyone.

The debate on constitutional development yielded some unorthodox (for Nationalists) thoughts, including calls for the creation of an “open” population group for those South Africans who did not want to be classified as being members of a racial category (white, coloured, Indian or black).

The creation of such a group would require a change to the Population Registration Act and special arrangements to accommodate it politically in the various institutions of government.

Although the idea might sound bizarre, it does represent an important change in the National Party’s traditionally rigid approach to groups as the basis for all political solutions.

Another idea which surfaced in the congress was the suggestion that the Natal/KwaZulu Indaba proposals should be adopted.

The argument in favour of this idea is that regional settlements could well provide a major part of the solution to South Africa’s problems.

In the case of the Indaba, a major moderate leader, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, supports it. Adopting the Indaba would be one way of bringing Chief Buthelezi into the system.

There are no overt signs that the NP leadership is ready to take up these ideas.

However, the fact that they surfaced openly in the congress does indicate a certain current of thinking is taking place in the party.

The Cape congress placed the usual National Party emphasis on the need for order and stability in South Africa.

Hard-line speeches were made by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Mr. Vlok warned that the ANC was attempting to disrupt the municipal elections next month with a renewed campaign of violence.

He announced that a reward of R5,000 would be paid for any information which led to the arrest of an ANC operative in South Africa before October 28.

General Malan singled out Zimbabwe and Botswana as two countries which were allowing their territories to house a vendetta against South Africa.

He said Cuba was the factor which continued to bedevil peace efforts in southern Africa. Until now Cuba had done little or nothing positive to demonstrate that it wanted peace.

Cuba appeared to be using delaying tactics in the peace talks. It was time now for it to state clearly what it wanted in Angola, he said.

Regional legislatures

Other highlights of the congress were.

1. The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr. Chris Heunis, announced that regional legislatures, which could include blacks and which would deal with matters of mutual interest, could be the next step in the Government’s constitution-making plans.

Mr. Heunis said he was in favour of regional legislatures to deal with general affairs.

2. “I think they are coming,” he said.

3. Asked in an interview if blacks would be included in the legislatures, he said he had nothing to add.

4. “All I said was that I was in favour of regional legislatures.”

5. Mr. Heunis, who is also the National Party’s Cape leader, said the party could not go on alone on the road of constitution-making. It had accepted that it could only be a co-author in the process of drawing up a new constitution.

6. The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr. Willie van Niekerk, said good progress was being made in reducing the growth rates of all population groups.

He said that births prevented in the past two years because of declining growth rates totalled more than 500,000. The Government would have had to spend R5,7 billion to educate these people had they been born, he said.
Reconstructing a liberal tradition for South Africa

BY ANDRÉ du TOIT

Liberals in South Africa, even as the National Party celebrates 40 years of rule and the state of emergency, already in its third year, deepen further.

The attention it is receiving in these columns would appear to suggest something of the kind. The flurry of responses to my inaugural lecture on "Truth and Justice in South Africa", with Ken Owen (Cape Times September 19 and 20) and Charles Simkins (Cape Times September 21) rushing into print long before the lecture itself is published, is a case in point.

Interested readers will in due course be able to judge for themselves to what extent the point of my lecture was to "attack" prominent liberal individuals or rather to raise more general and important issues concerning the current plight of, and prospects for, the liberal tradition in South Africa.

This can hardly be done without referring, sometimes critically, to the public roles, positions and discourses of particular individuals. But such criticism is not the same as personal attacks.

Meanwhile, metehis the gentlemen doth protest a little too much. It may be a sign of the times that some liberals have become overreact when they are taken seriously at all, even by a "clever Afrikaner" like myself who has defected from the ranks of Stellenbosch.

Certainly Mr Owen misleads his readers about the extent and function of my references to him. I don't know how Mr Owen feels towards academic, but I certainly bear no contempt towards him. He is a "penny-a-line scribbling" as someone who has tried my own pen.

In our liberal press", this was meant as high praise indeed.

That is precisely why I take the nature of his public discourse very seriously enough to bring it into a lecture dealing with the current plight of the liberal tradition in South Africa.

But this is not the same as attacking him personally. And it is quite simply and literally not true that I began my lecture, as Mr Owen claims, with such a personal attack on him as "a political device... to set a sleazy tone" for similar attacks on other leading liberals.

Readers may be somewhat surprised to learn that Mr Owen received only a rather brief mention and that towards the end, in my lecture following extended discussions of Hoërfeid, Simkins et al. Perhaps Mr Owen is so up-to-date that he did not figure more largely in my lecture. His surprising concern with my "selective quotations" from his comments may, I explained, be a slight in his case which he decribes a full treatment.

If Mr Owen insists on "non-selective quotations" perhaps he may yet get a graduate fellowship to do a comprehensive critical analysis of his political discourse, a relevant topic for a dissertation.

I for one believe that the results would be most instructive, not least to set Mr Owen himself.

Meanwhile Mr Owen's touchy and demanding temperament means that he is unable to demonstrate in my case what I have said in his lecture. It is a pity that he did not let any overriding concern for a nuanced and uncomfortable truth spoil a polemical sodium.

Let us look at just one example of how he goes about his business of tainting the most unlikely opponents as Marxists and worse. In his response Mr Owen managed to suggest that this innocent article from Stellenbosch was written by a "Semitic" or a "Jewish" of some kind of crypto-Stalinist (1). How does he do it? Well, at one point in my lecture I provided some examples of the historical experience of moral outrage at the injustices of apartheid, including resistance to forced removals, conscientious objectors, etc. Hardly proof of my Stalinist inclinations, you might think.

Ah, but wait: in his response Charles Simkins commented that many of these issues have been "ascribed to the popular front politics of the recent past". Still no evidence of Stalinism. Well, Simkins also went on to comment that, next to a liberal discourse, the Congress political tradition also includes a strong "Stalinist discourse". And there we are: together with the fact that I referred sympathetically to Albie Sachs, this provides the grounds for the Stalinist insinuation against me! It is, of course, totally baseless, but it is also quite dangerous.

Mr Owen himself, in this context, refers to the infamous McCarthyite anti-Communist witch-hunt of the early '50s but not, it be noted, to distance himself from McCarthy's techniques and objectives.

It is a pity that Mr Owen should stoop to this kind of smear tactics, for there are important issues at stake. I have elsewhere called attention to the paradox that in South Africa liberalism as a distinctive tradition with an independent social base and political constituency has been all but defeated, though liberal notions of justice, rights and liberty continue to serve as a kind of "public conscience".

In these circumstances it is not enough to continue to blame the Afrikaner Van Zyl Slabbert for the current plight of the liberal tradition in South Africa.

Nor is it enough to sound ringing declarations that what is needed is for liberal principles to be reaffirmed and renewed - and reaffirmed.

It does not take a Marxist to see that liberal principles of truth and justice should not be confused with political reality - although there is considerable food for thought in the Marxist critique of the ideological functions which such liberal principles have too often had.

My lecture was precisely an attempt to learn the lessons of the political defeats of the liberal tradition by critically rethinking the meaning and relevance of liberal principles in our present circumstances.

In doing so I was not so much aligning myself with what Mr Owen perceives to be the Marxist enemies of his liberal in-group. Rather, I was following the Marxsist's own example of self-examination of the liberal tradition as such liberals as Hoërfeid, and Simkins.

As far as Simkins is concerned it would do him an injustice to take him at his word in what, for him, is an overhasty and somewhat careless response. He is too acute an analyst not to recognize that I was not simplifying "local is lekker" in examples that the intellectual history of South African political thought and tradition be recognized as vital to this discussion.

And he is too good a theorist not to discern that the concept of moral outrage is given a quite explicit meaning by Barrington Moore as outrage at the basic violation of the implicit social contract, so that there is no need to attempt a "reconstruction" from my various examples.

More importantly, on reflection he will surely come to appreciate that moral outrage, in Barrington Moore's sense, is not primarily a moral category at all but refers to a particular social and historical experience vital to the very possibility of resistance and opposition.

This is also how the concept of moral outrage functions in my lecture, which would be entirely misunderstood if it is taken as a "defence" of moral outrage as such. Of course moral outrage alone is not enough. Of course we must find ways of translating that popular moral outrage into responsible political practice and coherent moral argument.

That is precisely what the argument is about: in my lecture I argued that liberals in South Africa today should explore ways of relating traditional liberal principles of truth and justice to the social-historical experience of popular moral outrage which underlies opposition, and resistance against apartheid.

The residues of the liberal tradition will not succeed in doing that by withdrawing to an ideologically barricaded fortress and branding everyone in sight as a "Marxist" enemy.

Let us leave these red herrings aside and get on with the hard work of reconstructing a liberal tradition that could make a constructive and relevant contribution to political and ideological struggles as South Africa today and tomorrow.
He knows 'very li-
It's not poli

By MUNSOOR JAFFER
A CANDIDATE in the October 26 elections was being very little of the local system of government for which he is contesting a seat.
Mr Shuaib Alby, a candidate in the Witbank/Wynberg constituency, said he had not yet examined the structure of the Regional Services Council.
'I have been very busy and have not had time to study these things,' he told SOUTH.
That voting would be biased in favour of the wealthy was 'really news' to Alby.
Asked where the money would come from to run the public structures, Alby asked: 'Tell me.'
He believes the gap is not going against the religious teachings of Islam - "especially of what the Ulama said.
'I feel the way I am doing it is di-
terred from religion.'
Alby lives in Parkwood, near Cape Town. He is one of six candidates working as a team in the constituency.
Yes.
He was initially hesitant to speak to SOUTH because "as you know the election is not good at all.'
Did this mean he thought many people from his area would not vote?
"My friend, I don't THINK people are against the elections, I KNOW many people are against it.'
It is.
"Just this morning I saw that someone had painted DON'T VOTE on a wall close to my house.'
He wanted to serve the people. 'It's so frustrating when you are doing nothing. We have to use legal

From KAREN EVANS
PORT ELIZABETH - Tamsanqa Linda, the controversial former Khayelitsha mayor, narrowly escaped an end to his political career when he won an appeal against a Port Elizabeth Supreme Court ruling that he and ten candidates from his United Contention Party be disqualified from the election.
The appeal, heard in the Grahamstown Supreme Court, followed an urgent application brought by Linda's rival party, the Port Elizabeth People's Party.
A full bench in Grahamstown overturned Friday's court order.

Tamsanqa Linda
Too late to pull out

By LOUISE FLANAGAN
EAST LONDON - A candidate here wanted to pull out of the October municipal elections - but officials say he can't.
Hussain Coopoomony, currently one of 19 candidates contesting the six vacant Indian Management Consultancy seats, announced that he wished to withdraw because of "increased business commit-
tments'.
However, election officials say he can't.
Deputy returning officer Ml C O'Mara said candidates had to withdraw at least two weeks before election day.
She said although election day was the 26th, early voting began to less than a week and ballot papers had already been

Basil Sagathevan

On

THS chair Basil Sagathevan, Sagathevan, Sagathevan Musette, Sagathevan.
According to Sagathevan, "It was clear that the people of the local area was not interested in a new party or a leader.'
A leader of the council.

Linda's nai

By HARALD PAKENDORF
This municipal elections on October 26 are remarkable for several reasons. One is certainly that for once all South Africans - black, brown, white - will vote on one day, albeit if for separate councils.
That we can all vote contains a prophesy of the future in which races is loo-giving.
But by now that has receded behind the question of how many people will vote, for whom will they vote and what the consequences of October 26 will be.
Remarkable about the elections too are the consequences all and sundry are predicting. The National Party will be the clear winner, and it is that the boycott of black elections will be largely successful.
Be careful about both predictions, though.
Take the white elections first. It is generally assumed that the Conservative Party will do exceptionally well, particularly in the Transvaal and that it may end up controlling the majority of town and city coun-
cils in the most populous provinces.
It is also assumed that it will be fairly well in the Free State, northern Natal and northern Cape but not too well elsewhere.
Of course it will do better than it did in the general election last year. It has shown some growth since then, even though it was only moderate.
But to predict that it will swamp the National Party, even in the Transvaal, and that that will be a precursor to a general election victor-
try for the party is just going too far.
The CP will do well, but not as well as it predicts itself or as some racial politicians are claiming it will.
It says it will take some 70 percent of the Transvaal votes but it is known that it's an exaggeration.
Yet the impression may be created after October 26 that the CP has grown strongly whereas what will be shown is simply the growth the CP already has - and it won't be any-
where near enough for it to win a general election.
Again the CP threatens all kinds of dire consequences in the towns it will control. Fact is though that most of these 'promises' it cannot fulfill because the power it now has will lie with the central government, like infallible control which the CP wants to return.
Also, the CP threatens to make all CP subdivisions and disrupt the work of the RSCs. There is little sign of it doing either in the towns it controls.
The government is not only con-
cerned with the possible advance of the CP but it also concerned that the elections are coloured and Indian areas are be high and above all that there is a good turn-out in African areas.
Stay away
The ANC, UD and other organizations - among them churches - have assiduously for a boycott of the elections. The government has set aside against anybody trying to inspire a stay-away on October 26 organizations and people have been banned, leaders arrested, a huge advertising campaign to make the elections a success is running.
Yet the interesting thing so far has been the large number of people all over the country from all population groups who have been willing to come forward to boycott.
In fact, the number of councils where there are not enough candidates to hold an election can be counted on one hand.
Similarly the percentage poll seems not to be higher than with any previ-
ous election in the African communities. Among Indians and Coloureds very high polls - far high for a local election in Indian communities - a certainty.
Yet it must be remembered that polls for local elections are always low. In the case of Soweto, for ex-
ample, it was just about eleven per-
cent at the last election. It is certain

SOUTH, Oct 6 to 12 1988

CP's test
of strength

The ANC, UDF and other organisations - among them churches - have assiduously pushed for a boycott of the elections. The government has set aside against anybody trying to inspire a stay-away on October 26. Organisations and people have been banned, leaders arrested, a huge advertising campaign to make the elections a success is running.

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Yet it must be remembered that polls for local elections are always low. In the case of Soweto, for example, it was just about eleven percent at the last election. It is certain that it will be much higher this time round - even if only because of the new system of presiding voters.
This will mean that people can vote between October 10 and 22 and it will obviously make a boycott just that much more difficult.

Of course, one can argue - rightly that the government's action in even hinting at a boycott campaign is undemocratic because it loads the dice in its favour.
Yet the fact remains if the pressure indications are correct and that more people than ever before will go and vote, it will be interpreted as a majority victory for the government and a de-facto for those who went for boycott politics.
A question which arises here and to which those who believe in boycott do not address enough is what happens on October 27, the day after the elections.
Does one then sit around and wait for the next government initiative or boycott, in the meantime being ruled at local level by people you dislike politically?
For the government, the elections are tremendously important. It has been unable thus far in getting its constitutional vehicle, the National Council, on the road.
Hosemand leaders have said so.
But the government is now looking to the municipal elections to give it credibility leaders can give it into the National Council on one hand but on the other it also needs representa-
tives to sit on the RSCs to help in the socio-economic upliftment of African townships.
It is on these two matters in particular that the government will con-centrate after the elections.
Thus the elections are important because they will test the strength of the CP but also the ability of extra-parliamentary forces to engulf the government in a contest for the support of the people.
Johannesburg.
Delegates to an Islamic unity conference at the weekend committed participants to resist "racist structures" as "un-Islamic".

The conference, part of a lengthy resolution at the end of a conference on "Islamic (Islamic law) and South African law" at the Nile Hotel in Lenasia.

The conference was called by the co-ordinating committee of a new organisation, Campaign for Muslim Awareness, which invited all Islamic organisations to send delegates.

An estimated 800 people attended, but representatives of the Jama'at Ulmaa were absent.

First sociologist Prof Fatima Moham, Madina Ibrahim, President of the Muslim Youth Movement and Muamena Farid Enck of the Call of Islam spoke out against the perceived incorporation of Muslim Personal Law into South African law.

The conference rejected discriminatory legislation, in particular the Group Areas Act.

Not fair.
"We observe that the coming elections are neither free nor fair; they are merely another attempt by the regime to project itself as a so-called democracy," the resolution stated.

Participation in racist structures, it said, was un-Islamic.

The conference concluded that the Muslim community was divided, and that "this division is being exploited by the enemies of Islam.

Delegates resolved to commit themselves to striving towards unity in Islam, and when differences occurred, to address them in a spirit of fellowship.

The organisers said the conference could not be regarded as conclusive, "only a beginning.

Muslim women, angered by what they say is the misrepresentation of their Islamic rights, have demanded an end to "quarrel divortces."

About 100 women who attended the conference, for example, claimed that an Islamic commission of inquiry into divorce under Islamic law.

A resolution passed unanimously called for an end to the "quarrel divorce."

The Union of Teachers' Associations of South Africa has threatened to act against teachers taking part in the apartheid elections.

At the organisation's AGM in Bloemfontein last weekend, delegates voted "to implement the necessary procedures of investigation and discipline" against members of the opposition who fail to uphold their political rights and participate in apartheid elections.

It further reiterated its rejection of the apartheid constitution, expressing its opposition to its local authorities on the Group Areas Act.

Many teachers are known to have made themselves available for the October 20 elections, with the full blessing of the Leader of the Conservative Party, according to the Union of Teachers' Associations.

Said the president of the Union of Teachers' Associations: "In time we will see how the economic recession mills of the funds are going to be spent on promoting and administrating the apartheid elections while no one can raise a voice of protest against this."
Election crunch

POLITICAL tension is mounting throughout the country as the controversial municipal elections draw near.

Several incidents have already been reported as campaigns for and against the elections swing into gear. Prior voting starts on Monday and polling day is on October 26.

Teachers Associations of South Africa (Uasa) has warned his organisation may act against teachers who "take part in apartheid elections".

A candidate in Cape Town's Bo-Kaap area, Mr Fuad Kariem, 49, has withdrawn from the election after receiving anonymous telephone calls which "gave me sleepless nights".

In Khayelitsha, outside Cape Town, pamphlets have appeared urging people to vote for "white" leader Mali Hoza or face eviction.

MORE STORIES PAGES 8 & 13

Margaret Ruiter, aged 28, was fatally wounded in a shooting incident at an election meeting at Khayamandi township near Stellenbosch last week. Her funeral will be held on Saturday.

In Kraaifontein, near Cape Town, pupils at Stellenbosch Secondary School this week damaged the car of a teacher, R S C Balie, who is an election candidate.

Pupils have refused to attend his classes and the staff is divided, according to sources. Some are refusing to use the staff room.

Balie confirmed he was teaching at the school and that he was a candidate, but he refused to comment further.

Franklin Sonn, president of the Union of Police searched the offices of the Advice Office Forum in Hanover Park, near Cape Town, for about 90 minutes on Wednesday, according to spokesperson Mark Abrahams.

He said police confiscated documents related to the elections and the Forum's AGM this weekend.

Cravenby Management Committee chairman Basil Segathavan appeared on a fraud charge in the Parow Regional Court.

Anonymous pamphlets criticising church leaders, Dr Allan Boesak and Archbishop Desmond Tutu have been distributed in Saldanha on the West Coast.

The pamphlets, which bear no names of distributors or printers, urge people to vote in the elections.
SA blows hot and cold

But the most ominous indication of a change in Pretoria's tone on the Angola/Namibia question came in a fiery speech from Malan at the Cape National Party congress in George on Wednesday. The Cubans were playing for time, he said, and had not proved they were serious about a peace settlement.

He claimed Cuban military action displayed an aggressive bravado, "running counter to the spirit and content" of the talks.

Malan suggested Havana might even have designs on South Africa. "Where are they going?" he asked delegates. "Will they wipe out Unita and is South Africa their final goal?"

This aggressive attitude is out of step with the most recent Angolan assessment of the state of play. President Josè Eduardo dos Santos said this week he was convinced an accord would result from the drawn-out peace process. Speaking in Gabon, where he was meeting the country's president, Dos Santos said:

"There is a process unleashed towards peace ... Our intention is to make this process irreversible."

His interpretation was supported by diplomats monitoring the talks in Brazzaville. Some in the Congolese capital were openly optimistic about imminent agreement on a timetable for Cuban withdrawal — the biggest bugbear of the talks.

South Africa's senior negotiator, Foreign Ministry Director-General Neil van Heerden, is reported to be in Washington holding private discussions with US officials. In addition, US President Ronald Reagan is continuing talks with Organisation of African Unity head President Moussa Traore of Mali — and the Angolan question is high on the agenda.

Thus the peace process is still on track in important forums, and it is believed this week's South African diplomatic damper could be part of a strategy whereby ground is given and taken away simultaneously.

Malan's outburst, according to this view, could have as much to do with reassuring South Africa's white electorate in the run-up to the municipal elections as it does with real intent to scupper the peace talks.

Pik Botha's angry denunciation of Kaunda could have a similar genesis. Pretoria was no doubt angered by what they saw as the Zambian president's "arrogant" statement that there was "no way at all (he would have PW Botha in Lusaka) until I am satisfied he will keep his promises."

The foreign minister, speaking yesterday before departing for Zurich to take part in meetings with Swiss bankers along with PW Botha, said Kaunda was obviously attempting to distract attention from the "disastrous state of the Zambian economy."

Botha's ire was seemingly tempered by a conciliatory aside at a municipal election meeting the night before. Answering a question, he reportedly said it had been a mistake for South Africa to take over Namibia and had cost a great deal financially. "I do not think we did the right thing," he said, "it's not ours. Just think what we could have done with that (the estimated R3-billion spent on Namibia) inside this country."

Nevertheless, the attack on Kaunda could mean the Zambian leader is being included, along with Mugabe and Masiro, among southern African leaders Pretoria has portrayed as "unreasonable."

There has been a recent concerted effort — not least on the SADC stage — to drive a wedge between "recalcitrants" and "new-found friends", notably Mozambique's Joachim Chissano.

It is not unthinkable, according to some analysts, that Pretoria believes it can achieve its aim in the region through frankness with selected African countries, to the exclusion of others.
Are we getting the message?

Dr Zach De Beer, leader of the Progressive Fedral Party, opens his views on National Party and Con.

服务份子政策。
Barend won't attend talks with bankers

Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis will not take part in the meeting between President Botha and Swiss bankers in Zurich next week.

The Department of Finance yesterday denied recent reports saying Mr du Plessis would join the meeting since he was already in Europe on other business.

The reported meeting between President Botha and the bankers was not arranged by the Department of Finance.

President Botha and Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha left South-Africa last night and will attend the funeral in Munich today of Bavarian premier Dr Franz Josef Strauss, who died on Monday.

After the funeral President Botha is to visit Zurich for meetings with the Swiss/South Africa Association, with South African ambassadors in Europe and — according to some reports — with certain Swiss bankers. The State President is expected to return home late next week. — Political Staff.
Step up pressure on SA, urges Fraser

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

VICTORIA FALLS — In a vitriolic attack on South Africa, former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser yesterday described as an "obscenity" Pretoria's association with Israel.

He found it indecent that Jews, who suffered under the century's most racial regime, were lending some comfort to what he called the century's second most racial regime.

Mr. Fraser told Commonwealth Press Union (CPU) delegates meeting at Victoria Falls that external pressure had to be maintained on Pretoria to bring it to the negotiating table. If this were not done, blacks would one day fight for the right to participate in their own government.

"They have the ultimate right to take up arms," said Mr. Fraser, who was co-chairman of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group that sought to bring the parties in South Africa to the negotiating table.

If armed conflict were to eventuate, it had been estimated that 2 million people would die. He also claimed that the technique for breaking the power of the SA army within months, though he said that, in the nature of guerilla war, the conflict would last a long time.

Mr. Fraser clashed with a Conservative MP from Britain,

Mr. Ivan Lawrence, another guest speaker, who accused him of insulting the UK government.

Mr. Lawrence said tighter US sanctions had resulted in increased repression in SA where there was substantial opposition among blacks to sanctions.

Mr. Fraser said the argument that the Government was being forced into a laager because of outside pressure was a masterly piece of disinformation.

However, delegates from the CPU, whose members represent 750 newspapers, applauded Mr. Lawrence's defence of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher's policies.

In reply to the argument that blacks would suffer most under sanctions, Mr. Fraser asked: "If people are near starvation, how can they be hurt by sanctions?"
Swiss cheese

President P W Botha, still in buoyant mood after his weekend visit to Zaire, looks set to spread his wings even further. This week, secret arrangements were made at top-level for Botha to fly out on Friday for important talks in Switzerland.

However, latest reports indicated the meeting had been postponed at the insistence of the Swiss. Whether Botha will make the trip at a later stage is uncertain.

The trip, which had been arranged during this week's Cape National Party congress in George, was apparently cancelled after it became known that high-ranking Swiss would not be available to attend. Botha had planned to address Swiss bankers on SA's foreign debt position in an effort to obtain further loans. His proposed visit follows soon after Finance Minister Barend du Plessis attended the meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Germany.

Sources suggest that Du Plessis may have given the bankers certain undertakings which Botha wanted to ratify. The position of Nelson Mandela could also have been one of the matters on the agenda.

It is also understood that Botha wanted to attend the funeral of the Bavarian leader Franz Josef Strauss, a close friend of the SA government, who died suddenly on Monday.

In his opening speech at the George congress the same night, Botha spoke warmly of Strauss.

There is also speculation that the visit may be linked to the present peace initiatives in southern Africa. It is not impossible that Botha wanted to use the visit to meet American and British negotiators.

A meeting with UNITA's Jonas Savimbi or his representatives could have been on the cards. Savimbi's fate has become a prickly pear for the SA and US delegations involved in peace talks. Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos has been reported as saying that there could be no peace with Savimbi.

Arrangements for the Botha visit were made in secret. Invited journalists were not told reasons for the trip. The FM was neither invited nor informed of the visit.

Botha's latest effort to venture out of SA is another sign of growing government concern about SA's increasing isolation. A senior Nationalist says the government is very keen to improve its international image before the October 14 meeting of the US congress on the Dellums sanctions Bill, as SA desperately needs foreign capital.

In his speech, Botha concentrated largely on his recent talks with Mozambique President Joaquim Chissano, Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko and other black leaders, stressing the importance to SA of these talks.

Botha is said to be very keen to improve his stature as a State leader. It is clear he is trying to establish himself as an elder statesman and create a working relationship with these leaders despite political and ideological differences. "Africa must take the big step and get together; not to indulge in politics but to talk about southern Africa."

He undertook to support such a venture. "We will be there to discuss our common problems, to give advice and to listen to each other. I believe that these bonds of interdependence can be strengthened. Ideological differences should not be allowed to hinder co-operation."

Notwithstanding Botha's efforts to improve relationships across the border, some Nats are still unhappy with his leadership at home. They see Botha's missions as a smoke-screen to hide the country's internal problems. These Nats point to the vast constitutional differences between government and Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party, which were accentuated during last week's joint debate on amendments to the Group Areas Act (GAA).

At one stage is was thought that Botha might have used the Cape Nat congress to resign as the party leader, but he dispelled these rumours, saying DF Malan was only 74 years old when he became Prime Minister in 1948: "And I'm not nearly as old."

As with all Nat congresses in the past two years, there was a lot of speculation about who might succeed Botha in the unlikely event of his retirement. A senior Cape Nat and KaNgwane's Enos Mabuza.

Whereas Heunis at least recognises the importance of such talks, it is highly unlikely that he is the man to break the present political stalemate — as the recent parliamentary debates revealed. Perhaps someone like black Education Minister Gerrit Viljoen should be earmarked for the constitutional portfolio. He, at least, seems to be trusted by these leaders.

P W, meanwhile, wants to roam across the borders.

SA-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

New directions

Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko evidently put too much spin on the ball in announcing that his weekend guest, P W Botha, would attend Thursday's Lusaka summit — with Angola, Congo, Zaire, Zambia and Gabon — as a follow-up to their Gaborone encounter. The Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) denied it, just as Pretoria earlier had somewhat to modify Mobutu's suggestion that Nelson Mandela's unconditional release was imminent.

Flushed with the success of his African coup and at hitting it off personally with
THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY

Shape of the future?

P W Botha has split the Afrikaners — and opened the door to rightwing victory

When it comes to white politics, there’s really only one question: will the Conservatives come to power? Some believe that the issue could be refined further — when will it happen?

The Great Trek away from P W Botha and reform — however defined — is well under way. The next big test will come on October 26. After that it should be easy to project the results of the next general election — which some believe will be held next year.

Before addressing the kinds of scenario that can be sketched out around a Conservative Party (CP) victory, it is obviously of major importance to examine the roots of the current round of Afrikaner broodertwis and the way in which P W’s remarkably ineffectual reforms have fed into white fears and hopes about the future. For, in many ways, it is the failure of reform which has highlighted the issues in their starkest form in the most visible forum available — parliament.

There, Allan Hendrickse and his allies have dramatically demonstrated that reform is useless unless it tackles the core issues of the Group Areas Act (GAA) — where people may live — and the race classification laws and land allocations that underly apartheid itself (see Current Affairs).

So it was that another painful chapter in SA’s political history came to an end in Cape Town last week when the three Houses joined in debate on the controversial amend-
ments to the GAA — but in debate only. The end-result was predictable, with only one winner after the stormy session: Andries Treurnicht’s CP.

For totally opposing reasons, the CP opposed the amendments, along with Hendrickse and the Indian house. But the real significance of the debate does not lie in the Bills, which will now most probably be rammed through the President’s Council. What emerged from the confrontation was yet another lost chance for the ruling National Party to invest in a broader constituency. The president underscored this failure when he was reduced to emotional appeals to Hendrickse who had accused the Nats of coddling up to the CP and rightwing elements over the Bills.

Hendrickse was quite correct. The NP is terrified of losing at the polls — and appears to believe it can avert this fate.

Meanwhile, the CP boasts of doubling its paid-up membership in the Transvaal to 400 000 in one year. There is no reason to disbelieve this claim — white fears of black encroachment upon “their” suburbs and way of life is one driving force behind the appeal of the CP (see table).

But another is the decline of the NP, according to Stellenbosch University political scientist Hennie Kotze. And his UCT colleague David Welsh amplifies: “People are just plain tired of the Nat syndrome after 40 years in power.”

The party’s arch-conservative Rooiniek Afrikaner (as he is called by his fellow colleagues in parliament), Clive Derby-Lewis, agrees. “(Further) evidence of the CP’s growth comes from the NP’s quarter,” he recently told a group of businessmen.

According to Welsh: “A strong ultraright element had been accommodated in, and enveloped by, the NP for decades prior to the CP split in 1982. Most of the ideological conservatives, however, took their cue from Andries Treurnicht, their spiritual leader. P W Botha’s accession to the leadership and his more pragmatic attitude to some of the central planks of traditional apartheid soon forced the conservatives to declare their hand. It is a classic broodertwis.”

Since then, he adds, this has transcended class distinctions — enticing the blue-collar worker, frustrated bureaucrats and impoverished farmers into the CP.

“The MPs who originally broke away were hardly distinguishable in class terms from those who remained behind, but the socio-economic grievances being generated by adverse economic conditions gave them a handy stick with which to belabour an NP that was increasingly becoming a ‘middle-class’ party.”

“The decline of white living standards, the
The white nightmare

Urban whites' perceptions of conditions under black majority rule (October 1987 country-wide survey)

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<th>Agree</th>
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<td>1. The lives of whites will continue as before</td>
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<td>2. The physical safety of whites will be threatened</td>
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<td>3. The whites' way of life and culture will be protected</td>
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<td>4. White living standards will decline</td>
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<td>5. Crime will escalate</td>
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<td>6. Whites will be discriminated against</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>7. Law and order will be maintained</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>8. White women will be increasingly molested</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<td>9. Communal policies will be introduced</td>
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<td>10. White property will be safe</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>99</td>
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Source: HSRC

settlement in the RSA in which a black majority government takes over. It will then exist as an independent Volksstaat beside the RSA which may still exist as a mixed neighbouring State.

Such is obviously not Treurnicht's idea. Welsh says: "The leak of the Boshoff report caused some embarrassment to the CP since it clearly implied a lack of confidence in the ability of a CP government to avoid capitulation to the black majority."

For his part, Derby-Lewis rejects the idea that the CP's policy would cost millions to implement. "On the contrary, it's the Nat policies of duplicating everything which place a burden on the taxpayer."

CP economic policy is vague, declares Welsh. "It expresses a belief in the free enterprise system, but qualifies this by saying that 'general political policy cannot be subordinated to pure economic and financial considerations' — which means essentially that the restoration of apartheid will take precedence over market imperatives."

And he goes on: "If SA can enjoy peace and rising prosperity it is quite likely that the ultra-Right would find itself isolated and increasingly marginalised as a political force." That seems a faint hope: voters, to paraphrase John Vorster, are being led into a CP ambush by the Nats.

Can the rightwing flood be stemmed? Welsh is of the opinion that Botha's departure from the political scene is essential. "If Botha is to be succeeded, it could put a brake on CP gains. He symbolises to the electorate what is wrong with the NP."

Kotze warns against the perception that all the CP's support is necessarily support for its political principles. He sees a lot of the support as anti-NP sentiment.

This would be the bitterness factor, the chip-on-the-shoulder outlook inherited from the poor white past.

Kotze also believes that the changing class composition of white voters will counter a CP victory. The party's lack of political leadership in the Cape and its limited access to the mass media, particularly radio and TV, serve to handicap its future growth.

Both Welsh and Kotze, however, concur in the dilemma in which the Nats find themselves. "The more fundamentalist mindset of the ultra-Right could legitimately ask where the process of desegregation would end. And, once the principle of power-sharing with blacks was admitted, how could you guarantee that power-sharing would not give way to majority rule?" is how Welsh frames the question.

"Here the NP finds itself in a bind: it accepts that a new constitution will have to be negotiated with blacks, but it is unable to proclaim 'a new vision' until the negotiations have been completed."

Kotze sees it as a Catch 22 situation: "The economic wealth of the whites is dependent on the Nats loans and investments. This, however, will only be forthcoming once blacks have achieved political rights, which the Nats cannot risk giving in the present political and economic scenario."

It would all demand a major gesture on the part of government — such as the release of Nelson Mandela. But the recent farsical — and tragic — debates on the Group Areas Act cast serious doubt on Botha's ability to come to terms with this reality.

HSRC researcher Nic Rhodnie — in SA: The Challenge of Reform — writes: "It is essential that (these) changes be introduced without delay. Promises of change must be accompanied by action. The longer the government drags its heels on the issue of desegregation the more it is seen to lose the initiative."

And he has this word of warning: "All this does not necessarily mean that the path towards desegregation in SA will be a smooth one. On the contrary, because of a long history of segregation, the transition will in all probability be characterised by confusion and even conflict."

But, it's worth reflecting that a CP government would not merely subject the country to this "confusion and conflict" — it would bring unparalleled economic misery and certain social conflict. And again: the necessary pains of reform will not occur until P.W. Botha has left the scene and rationality is given a chance in our political life.

MINING EXPLORATION SECTOR

Shares to the slaughter

Fundamentals remain sound, but sentiment has taken its toll

Worst hit of the JSE's mining boards in the wake of the October 19 equity crunch has been the mining exploration sector — where prices of some shares have dropped up to 80% from their peaks.

Such a poor performance justifies warnings issued as each new exploration share was listed, pointing out that these companies are high-risk and not for "widows and orphans."

However, if the exploration stock run-up to the peak last October was overdone, then the subsequent price implosion has also been overdone to the extent that some shares appear oversold.

There are now bargains in this sector, since the fundamental reasons justifying the existence of the companies have not changed. Simply stated, the economy remains gold-driven and mining houses are pushing ahead with major exploration programmes that could see some 16 new gold mines start up by the end of the century.

This exploration work will continue regardless of swings in the dollar gold price. The mining houses take a long-term view because the gold price is cyclical, and cutting back on exploration when the price drops temporarily will harm future business.

Experience also shows that, whatever happens to the dollar gold price, the value of the rand against the dollar has always adjusted to maintain rand revenues to the all-important gold industry.

Mining will become even more important to the overall economic future because most of its products are relatively immune to sanctions. They are either difficult to embargo effectively — such as gold — or essential requirements for the West, like platinum, rhodium and ferrochrome, where SA is the major supplier.
Bea attacked on two fronts over elections

MIKE BEEA, chairman of the recently disbanded Alexandra Civic Association, has two political headaches for the same reason — the October 26 municipal elections.

Security police this week allegedly warned Bea against "interfering with the nine Alexandra candidates contesting the elections, threatening to ban or detain him if he did not heed their warning.

And last week the Alexandra Joint Working Committee disbanded the ACA following the association’s recent endorsement of a plan for participation in the elections.

The JWC also suspended the ACA’s constitution. It elected an interim committee and assigned it to restructure the ACA and evaluate its constitution by October 30. A new civic association will then be launched.

According to Bea, the security policemen warned him on Monday not to interfere with or intimidate councilors participating in the elections.

The police also told Bea they were aware of a power struggle between him and the ACA’s vice-chairman, Mack Lekota.

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

The issue of participation culminated in Lekota publicly labelling Bea an "opportunist", saying the ACA did not support participation. The two, however, buried the hatchet for "political reasons", Bea said.

Bea was then invited by the nine candidates to explain his participation plan that cost him his position in the community he had led for five years. The nine, all members of the newly-formed Alexandra Representative Party (ARP), will contest the elections unopposed.

Bea repeated his argument that his participation plan would prevent residents being led like "lams to the slaughter". There was a real risk that residents could find themselves subject to a council they had not chosen.

Only 58 people were present at a meeting held a month ago to determine whether residents opted for participation. When the nine candidates asked the 58 to endorse their candidacy, hecklers told them to resign and obtain a mandate for participation.

A group known as "concerned residents" has released a statement condemning the nine candidates.

The statement said the fact that only 58 out of more than 120 000 residents turned up at the meeting showed residents were "not interested" in the elections.

Bea said unless the civic association envisaged by the JWC addressed the squatters’ and hostel dwellers’ problem, division might increase.

A statement from the South African Police public relations division said: "The SA Police do not comment on actions which constitute normal police duties, i.e. the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of crime. For this reason we are not prepared to establish whether the allegations are true or not.

"Should Mr Bea be of the opinion that he has legal cause for complaint, we invite him to file a complaint so that his allegations can be investigated. Failing to do this will strengthen our view that he made his allegations to the media instead of to the police purely for propaganda purposes."
New reforms likely

30/47

Botha held talks with him last weekend.

Sources are saying Mandela could be re-leased
well before Christmas and that it is unlikely he will
be curbed in any way.

The issue of the group areas legislation has
caused something of a row within the ranks of the
National Party, particularly the way it was han-
dled in Parliament.

While there is no suggestion that the Govern-
ment is planning to scrap the laws, sources have
indicated that the harsh penalties proposed by the Group
Areas Amendment Bill will be toned down.

The emphasis is to be placed on a constructive
approach to group areas and no people are to be
turned out of their homes where no suitable alter-
ate accommodation is available.

There have been rumblings within the Nation-
al Party about a Cabinet reshuffle for some months
now.

One suggestion is that Mr Pik Botha will be ap-
pointed Minister of Constitutional Development
and Planning, with a mandate to get internal nego-
tiations off the ground.

Making contacts

Mr Botha, with his flair for making contacts with
the most hostile of South Africa's opponents, would
bring a fresh approach to the job.

The present Minister of Constitutional Develop-
ment, Mr Chris Hani, is being tipped by some to
be moved to Finance or Economic Affairs and
Technology.

Also being increasingly rumoured is that Presi-
dent Botha will create the position of Prime Min-
ister, but that such a position will not have as
much prestige or authority as it would normally
have.

The President has frequently said his adminis-
trative load is too heavy.

The President is said to be unlikely to appoint
one of the National Party's provincial leaders as
Prime Minister, as this would cause resentment
among the others.

Instead, he is likely to choose a prominent but
less senior Minister.

One person being named is the Minister of Fi-
nance, Mr Barend du Plessis.
Tutu won't be arrested—govt

PRETORIA. — The government yesterday said it had no intention of arresting Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu or other prominent church leaders who call for election boycotts in defiance of emergency regulations.

However, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, Minister of Information, the Film Industry and Broadcasting Services, did not comment on the September 27 detention of a relatively unknown Methodist minister who passed on to his congregation the church's reservations about participation in the October municipal elections.

"Many people are expecting the imminent arrest of Archbishop Tutu. That is not going to be the case," Dr Van der Merwe told a news conference.

Dr Van der Merwe said it appeared that Archbishop Tutu and the Rev Allan Boesak "were asking to be arrested" by calling for election boycotts.

"Why should we do this and make a martyr of them when it was not the intention of the emergency regulations to act against those people?"

He said the regulations prohibiting calls for election boycotts were designed to prevent intimidation of those seeking to vote.

"There has been no threat" in Archbishop Tutu's call for a boycott, he added.

The government did not regard disciplining church leaders as its task, he said.

Dr Van der Merwe insisted that Archbishop Tutu distance himself publicly from the campaign of violence being planned and waged against the elections.

He also made an urgent call on Archbishop Tutu to ask organisations involved in the campaign to end the violence.

Dr Van der Merwe did not comment on the detention of a Methodist minister, the Rev Tom Mbabane, who was taken from his Soweto home after police alleged he advocated a boycott in a sermon.

Mr Mbabane's wife has said her husband did not call for boycott, but only conveyed the Methodist Church's appeal to its congregants to consider carefully whether they should vote. — Sapa and AP
‘Open group’ not ruled out by Govt

THE Government would consider the question of an “open group” as a constitutional building block if it developed naturally, the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Mr Heunis expressed doubts, however, about whether such a classification would come about.

“The acceptance of free settlement areas, which implies the choice of free association, might also imply a new political grouping.

“I believe the final test as to whether such a definition as a political grouping is viable would be once the new areas are established.”

Mr Heunis emphasised he did not believe that any political system would succeed in South Africa which ignored the multiracial or multi-ethnic composition of the country.

But this did “not imply that group or ethnicity should be the only definition of political entities.”

The Government had already indicated this by abolishing the Improper Political Interference Act, Mr Heunis said.

But the result supported his doubts over whether an “open group” would develop.

“There has been no evidence of any major move to a non-racial or non-ethnic political party,” he said.

Mr Heunis said he accepted that groups had experience or perceived racial or ethnic divisions as negative because there were cases where it had been negatively applied.

But he believed “group political definition would finally be accepted when it became the instrument of equal opportunities.”
Pik lipped to speed ahead Reform Revival in surprise switch

For Heunis?

IS REVEALED.

SECRET AUTHOR.

Beating the Pick of the Pop.

By Chris and Helen.

CHRIS NUINS — Electricity man.

4/18/32.
State win till go down

The Times of India

According to completion, there were 115 winning tickets. The state government has decided to announce the names of the winners of the 1000 rupee category. The government has also decided to announce the names of the winners of the 500 rupee category.

There were 34 potential winners from the list of winners. The government has decided to announce the names of the winners of the 250 rupee category. The government has also decided to announce the names of the winners of the 100 rupee category.

The government has decided to announce the names of the winners of the 50 rupee category. The government has also decided to announce the names of the winners of the 10 rupee category.

There were 10 potential winners from the list of winners. The government has decided to announce the names of the winners of the 5 rupee category. The government has also decided to announce the names of the winners of the 2 rupee category.

The government has decided to announce the names of the winners of the 1 rupee category. The government has also decided to announce the names of the winners of the 0.50 rupee category.

SOARES: Page 2

PW MAY MEET

President's Order

He has issued an order on Wednesday to hold a meeting of the President's Council on Thursday.

The order states that the meeting will be held at 10:00 AM in the President's Council room. The order also states that all members of the Council are obligated to attend the meeting.

The order further states that the President will address the Council at the beginning of the meeting. The order also states that the President will discuss the agenda items with the Council.

The order concludes by stating that any member of the Council who fails to attend the meeting will be held accountable.

29/10/08
Poll: Bishops urge prayerful response

Religion Reporter

A PASTORAL letter from Archbishop Desmond Tutu and his bishops-suffragan urging Anglicans to consider certain aspects of this month's municipal elections has been read out from all Cape Town pulpits.

The letter, signed by Archbishop Tutu, Bishop Charles Alberlyn, Bishop Geoffrey Quinlan and Bishop Edward MacKemie, reminded churchgoers that the Church of the Province of Southern Africa (CPSA) had on several occasions declared its total opposition to apartheid and in 1982 had declared it a heresy.

"We, the bishops of the Diocese of Cape Town, urge you to make a prayerful and thoughtful consideration of your response to the election."

The Bishops said that in formulating their thoughts about the election their parishioners should take into account that the bodies for which South Africans would be voting on October 26 were racially based, that the government was using the October elections as one of the stepping stones towards the establishment of a national council, an "undemocratic body"; and that the election was accompanied by an "unprecedented level of repression against government opponents."

Bannings

"Organisations and leaders, even if they wanted to take part in the elections, are prevented from doing so by bannings and imprisonment. While the government claims it is organising 'democratic' elections for October, it is using all the instruments of a totalitarian state."

"We believe it is of critical importance to our country's future that the government should be given a very clear message that its vision for the future, as well as its specific plans to achieve that vision, are wholly inadequate ..."

The bishops recognised that the election of "white" local authorities had implications which differed from those of "black" local authorities. The fundamental issue for black South Africans was the right to vote and to participate fully and fairly in Parliament.
Bishops call for boycott

As the country-wide municipal elections kick off today when polling opens for prior voting, the Anglican bishops of Cape Town called on people not to vote because the election endorsed apartheid. The call came in the form of a pastoral letter to the Diocese of Cape Town. It was included in priests' sermons at dozens of churches in the Peninsula.

For the first time in local government elections, voters can apply to cast a prior vote between today and October 22.

© Bishops' call — Page 7
Heunis to be sidelined?

'Ask president'

Political Staff

Mr Chris Heunis, facing rumours that he was to be sidelined in a cabinet reshuffle, said yesterday that the only person who knew if there were about to be changes in the cabinet was President PW Botha.

"Why don't you phone him in Switzerland," said Mr Heunis, who last week was unanimously re-elected Cape leader of the National Party.

Speculation about Mr Heunis's future in the cabinet started after his 39-vote victory in last year's elections. Rumours increased after last month's constitutional crisis over the group areas bills in Parliament.

The latest speculation was published yesterday in two Johannesburg-based Sunday newspapers.

It has been suggested that the reports were planted deliberately to weaken Mr Heunis's position.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, was tipped as his likely successor in the constitutional portfolio in the hope of greater success in drawing blacks into the planned national council.

Mr Heunis has long been seen as one of the front-runners in the presidential stakes but appears to have lost ground to Mr F W de Klerk, the Transvaal leader.

But if the NP in the Transvaal does badly in the municipal elections, it could harm Mr de Klerk.
Hippo sends terrorists to their death

Seven alleged ANC terrorists drowned last month when a hippo overturned their rowing boat on the Zambezi River, police have revealed.

The men were on their way to South Africa to disrupt the municipal elections, said Brigadier Leon Mallet, press secretary to the Minister of Law and Order.

He said an eighth man escaped.

All were armed at the time.

The exact location of the incident has not been revealed, but it is a well-used infiltration route from Zambia to Botswana.

Police learnt of the deaths through their own sources, but Radio Zambia is also understood to have carried a report on the drownings.

The names of the dead men are known to the police but have not been released.

Personalities not the issue, says PFP, Malan, Worrall

By Esmarié van der Mervel

Opposition parties on the political left yesterday shrugged off speculation in the Sunday press that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, could soon be entrusted with the portfolio of constitutional development and planning in a governmental attempt to boost its yet unsuccessful attempts at starting meaningful negotiations about political reform.

Reacting to speculation in two Sunday newspapers that Mr Chris Heunis could be “promoted sideways”, either to a newly-created post of Prime Minister or to take over the country’s financial reins, they agreed that a governmental change of attitude about political reform was necessary before black leaders would be persuaded to take part in negotiations.

While senior Nationalists yesterday refused to discuss the possibility of a major Cabinet reshuffle, Mr Heunis dismissed the speculations as “utter disinformation”.

The leader of the PFP, Dr Zach de Beer, said personalities would not determine the effectiveness of the Government’s reform initiatives.

“That Mr Pik Botha may perhaps have more charm than Mr Heunis is interesting, but hardly relevant in this very serious business.”

Dr de Beer said the momentum of the reform process would be determined only by “what the Government is prepared to do for our black citizens”.

“If the Nats are prepared to release Mr Nelson Mandela and other key detainees, and to negotiate on the basis that black people have equal dignity as South Africans, there will be progress,” he said.

The leader of the National Democratic Movement, Mr Wynand Malan, doubted the Government’s sincerity about reform by putting Mr Botha in charge of constitutional reform.

“It can only be an expression of frustration because they just cannot get negotiations going,” he said.

What was needed, Mr Malan said, was a “radically fundamental” shift in attitude by the Government. It should commit itself to a democracy which was not based on a group definition.

The leader of the Independent Party, Dr Denis Worrall, said the Government’s inability to get the negotiation process started did not depend on personalities.

“I can understand that Mr Botha would be a more likely person than Mr Heunis from a personality point of view,” he said.

“But the problem is that the National Party has simply lost credibility. This fact is highlighted by the NP’s handling of group areas,” Dr Worrall said.
New colour added to Nats’ ‘rainbow policy’

BY DAVID BRAUN, Political Correspondent

All citizens have to be classified according to a population group. Now there is emerging a new line of thought on racial labelling.

Mr Chris Heunis (left) and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe say racial grouping should be more flexible.

ed by residents of open groups on a common or open roll.

Children living in open areas may go to private schools, which the Government will subsidise and allow to be legally integrated.

Nationalist thinkers believe the concept of open areas ought to be extended to create a whole new category of South Africans—members of an open group.

At this stage this is only an idea being tested about by individuals in the party, and it has not yet been taken up seriously by any of the NPF’s policy-making bodies such as the provincial heads committees, the Congresses or the parliamentary caucus.

However, even Ministers are known to be toying with the idea of creating such a group.

Both the Minister of Constitution, Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, have gone on record as saying the basis of defining groups ought to be made more flexible.

The National Party has learned from the experience in Namibia, where some years ago voters were given the choice of registering according to a particular group or as a member of a special open category.

The special category was intended for those who did not know what they were or who wanted to make a political statement by not associating with any group.

Less than 2 percent of the voters apparently chose to be members of the non-group.

South African nationalists believe similarly very few South Africans would choose to belong to an open group.

If an open group should ever come about, it is likely that its members would be restricted to those who live in open areas.

Once a white, for example, recognised membership of the white grouping to be classified as a member of the open group, he or she would no longer qualify to live in a white group area.

In theory, a member of the open group would also not be able to move to a coloured, Indian or black group area, although in practice those groups are unlikely to ever enforce the segregation of their group areas.

Members of the open group living in open areas would be accommodated on a common voters roll to take part in elections for every tier of government.

They could have open representatives in Parliament, although there is no talk at this early stage of a separate chamber of the legislature for them.

The open group need not necessarily be a small one.

The coloured community, for example, which now is largely the product of integration between the race groups, is likely to opt en masse for membership of the open group.

There would be nothing to stop the coloured community from holding a referendum of its members and declaring its group areas free settlement areas.

Members of the other population groups who want to live in those areas would be free to do so, and, in so doing, become members of the open group.

Such a large open group would presumably be given powers to govern its own affairs, while having a share in the decision-making of general affairs.

There could even be open own affairs Ministers.

The proposal is not necessarily as fanciful as it sounds.

Contrary to Government expectations, the great majority of blacks, coloureds and Indians and a significant proportion of whites may opt for open membership (provided they can get their residential areas declared open).

This could ultimately result in two groups sharing power in South Africa: the whites and the open group.
No polls excitement in Alex

Councillors elect await their call in the wings

By Kincaid, Pressman

The Star Weekly, October 10, 1998
Bishops call for boycott of election

By Anthony Johnson
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN's Anglican bishops yesterday threw down the gauntlet to the government by calling on whites and blacks to boycott this month's local government elections on the grounds that the nationwide poll represented an endorsement of apartheid.

The bishops' pastoral letter, which was included in priests' sermons or made available to congregations at dozens of churches around the Peninsula yesterday, urged black South Africans to boycott the elections on October 26.

"We urge black South Africans to do the same and we hope that white South Africans will join them," the bishops said.

The bishops' letter comes after a protest by the government's white elite and a series of calls for election boycotts.

"The government is using the October elections as one of the stepping stones towards the establishment of a national council, an undemocratic body which is unlikely to produce just or representative constitutional proposals," the bishops said.

"We recognise the election of white local authorities has implications which differ from those of black local authorities," they added.

The letter concludes: "Whites already have the right to vote and we are aware that some of you are anxious that whites who oppose apartheid should be elected to city councils."

Boesak accuses govt of double standards

Johannesburg. — Dr Allan Boesak said the government was guilty of double standards in implementing emergency regulations by not taking action against Archbishop Desmond Tutu and himself.

He was reacting to Dr Stoffel van der Merwe's announcement that he and Archbishop Tutu would not be charged and other church leaders not arrested for contravening emergency regulations by calling for a boycott of the October 26 municipal elections.

Dr Boesak said that an estimated 300 people "who are less known than the archbishop and myself" were being held for opposition to the elections.

However, Dr Van der Merwe said the government saw no reasons why it "should help to grant Tutu and Boesak the publicity and the claim to 'martyrdom' which they evidently are so avidly seeking."
Nothnagel makes colleagues think the unthinkable

By PETER FABRICIUS of The Argus Political Staff

Mr Albert Nothnagel, MP

IN SPITE of being slapped down by his party and again, the Innesdale MP, Mr Albert Nothnagel, still bounces back to play the risky role of pathfinder in the National Party.

After a series of controversial remarks running contrary to the party line, it seemed that Mr Nothnagel might have already spent eight of his nine lives.

But recently he did it again by saying in the parliamentary debate on the Group Areas Amendment Bill that if he were a coloured or an Indian, he would "hate the Group Areas Act with all my heart and soul".

The remark was a balm to the wounds of his coloured and Indian colleagues and acid to his own Transvaal party leadership, especially on the eve of a major contest with the Conservative Party — the October 29 municipal elections.

Many National Party colleagues privately admit that they congratulated him on his stand. The NP leadership have so far remained silent. But it is probably safe to assume that they were not overjoyed with the remark, which was quite clearly tantamount to a rejection of fundamental party policy — at least as it stands now.

It was as recently as April this year that Mr Nothnagel was last sticking his neck out.

He then defiantly repeated in Parliament a statement — which he had apparently reconsidered — that no solution for the South African problem was possible without the African National Congress.

The CP made merry with the remark in Parliament and later in their propaganda. Mr Nothnagel's Transvaal leader, Mr F W de Klerk, announced that this and other statements by Mr Nothnagel would be submitted to the NP's Transvaal executive for scrutiny.

However, before that could happen President Botha rather unexpectedly entered the debate to defend "my good friend Albert" and the whole matter was dropped.

There was much speculation at the time that the reason the party had refrained from disciplining Mr Nothnagel was that he threatened to resign his parliamentary seat — thus forcing yet another unwanted by-election in a constituency vulnerable to the CP.

**Article**

Mr Nothnagel's remarks in Parliament echoed an article he had written in the magazine Inside South Africa in January, 1987, which nearly caused his expulsion from the party.

He then stated several unpleasant truths at odds with NP gospel including the assertion that no lasting solution to the South African problem was possible without the ANC or without releasing Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

He also insisted that it was impossible that the "ban on political organisations could last for ever" or that "black could be accommodated politically without representation in Parliament".

Mr Nothnagel's remarks — indistinguishable in essence from Progressive Federal Party policy — came at a particularly bad time, just as the NP was veering right before the May 6 elections, and he was severely chided.

But he survived once again. How does he do it? Part of the reason is that in spite of straying further than anyone else from the party fold, he always comes back in the end.

In his speech on the Group Areas Act, for instance, he ended by pleading with the coloured and Indian people not to stress the "conflict potential" in the country but to look to what was good for all.

This sort of anti-climactic ending is obviously frustrating to many who otherwise sympathise with his sentiments.

In the debate, for instance, a Labour Party MP, Mr John Dow, said that Mr Nothnagel should say that even as a white he also hated the Group Areas Act. This remark seemed to express a suspicion that Mr Nothnagel was — probably unintentionally — playing the role of "nice guy" in the National Party, keeping alive the false hopes that it was capable of fundamental change.

Many in the FFP voice the same disquiet, believing that Mr Nothnagel helps to give the NP a reformist image it does not deserve. But it is probably fair to say that over the years Mr Nothnagel has helped to push forward the frontiers of National Party policy.

**Early career**

Every time he has made an apparently outrageous remark and survived, he seems to have made the unthinkable a little more thinkable — and attainable.

Mr Nothnagel's present thinking is the more remarkable because in his early political career he earned a reputation as a hardline NP ideologue.

His attitude began to change at about the time of the 1976 Soweto uprising when his public statements began to reflect an awareness that government policy was not meeting black aspirations.

He came into politics after 12 years as a public servant in the then Department of Native Affairs, which gave him first-hand experience at the raceface of NP race ideology.

From 1963 he worked at Parliament for the same department, serving as secretary to the then Bantu Affairs Commission and to the Deputy Minister of the department, the hardliner Dr C Botha.

In 1970 he entered politics proper by winning the Innesdale provincial seat for the NP and in 1974 the parliamentary seat, which he has held since. In spite of being a noted verticle in a conservaive seat, in 1981 and 1983 he won the Leuben Trophy for the Transvaal NP candidate winning the most votes expressed as a percentage of registered voters.

He serves on the joint parliamentary committee on home affairs and on the committee for co-operation and development. He is chairman of the joint committee on Parliament.
Palazzolo: Nat MP asks to be suspended

EAST LONDON. — The MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, has asked to be suspended from the National Party until his alleged involvement with convicted Italian drug dealer Roberto Palazzolo is "sorted out".

Attempts had already been made to use the affair as "a political football".

He said yesterday that he would continue as a Member of Parliament but wanted to avoid embarrassing his party. He insisted the suspension was at his own request and that he had not sought suspension earlier this year, when his involvement with Palazzolo became public, because of the way evidence was being given to the Harms Commission.

Mr De Pontes's involvement with Palazzolo came under the spotlight again last week when a Narcotics Bureau officer gave evidence.

Mr De Pontes said the commission hearings had created uncertainty and questions about him. It was impossible for him to make public what he knew or to comment fully on evidence before the commission because the matter was sub judice. He would be able to do so only once he had given evidence himself.

He said he had also asked for suspension from the Commission of Co-operation and Development and would today ask the Speaker about his duties as chairman of the Standing Committee on commerce and industry.

He said his decision followed meetings with the NP's Cape leader, Mr Chris Heunis, and the State President and a local district council meeting. Mr De Pontes said that after Palazzolo's arrest in January, the Minister of Law and Order had informed him of Palazzolo's true background.

"At that stage we were already busy separating our business interests. I immediately withdrew as his attorney and broke all further ties with him."

A statement by the NP's East London district council said Mr De Pontes's request had been accepted reluctantly. The council had faith that Mr De Pontes would resume his place in the party.

Mr De Pontes dismissed as "absolute nonsense" allegations in a Sunday paper that he suggested Palazzolo escape from a Swiss prison. The paper also reported that Palazzolo might soon be released by the Swiss and testify in South Africa with indemnity.

— Sapa
South Africans should not think that the well-orchestrated international campaign against this country will stop until one-man one-vote has been achieved, Mr. J.J. Bouwer, a leading credit insurer, said in his address at the "Development '88" seminar.

Mr Bouwer, chairman of the Credit Guarantee Insurance Corporation of Africa, said while "informed" people overseas might be satisfied with reform measures other than one-man one-vote, the majority of those who "shout" with their own political goals and advancement in sight will never be satisfied.

They are interested neither in what one-man one-vote would mean for South Africa nor in whether it would be the best solution for the country, he said.

The State must then busy itself "in the most productive manner" with security, health, education and administration, and not with activities which can be made liable to the capitalistic system. Mr Bouwer said.

"We are all responsible for the outcome."

The writer has not received any acknowledgement from Mr Bouwer for this article.
Ordinary man used as 'pawn' by all parties

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

The municipal elections had been reduced to a "mere" prelude to the full-scale political onslaught in the 1989 parliamentary poll, two independent candidates said yesterday.

Mr Sam Moss, former leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Johannesburg City Council, and Professor Harold Rudolph warned in a joint statement: "The ordinary man is being used by all political parties as a pawn in the political game and the losers are the ratepayers, while the entire structure of local government is being seriously undermined.

"Council decisions are made on what is best for the political party, not the city, dating back to 1982 when the PFP's top hierarchy banned three members of the PFP from sharing the management committee with two Nats and Mr Francois Oberholzer."

"Without a doubt Johannesburg would have been well along the road to reform if party interference had not been placed above the interests of the city."

Mr Moss said independents who had rejected politics in council had done so at great personal and financial cost, with his own council salary dropping from R3 000 as leader of the opposition to R1 000 as an ordinary councillor.

He added that "the PFP should stop bluffing itself. It has an exclusive franchise on human dignity, the maintenance of the rule of law or the removal of discrimination, which are fundamental principles worldwide."
LONDON — The battle for the soul of the Afrikaner is being won by the Conservative Party, according to a major report on South Africa's News Right, in The Financial Times today.

The writer, Jurek Martin, says there is a "universal expectation" in the country that the party will make major gains in the municipal elections.

"They may even, symbolically, take the national capital Pretoria and force a general election within a year which, might, say some, result in a hung parliament."

He adds: "Western diplomats, businessmen, CP leaders, what is left of South Africa's liberals, Government MPs and non-white politicians seem to disagree only on the speed of the Conservative advance."

If Dr Verwoerd were alive today, he would be a Conservative, Martin observes, adding, "and so, according to conventional wisdom, would an awful lot of current National Party MPs if ever push came to shove."

"Only the military, it is said, can stop the rot and it might choose not to."

The prospects other than "hope against hope" seem bleak, concludes Martin of the CP rise.
Slow start to prior voting

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Prior voting for the October 26 municipal elections got off to a slow start in Johannesburg yesterday, where the National Party, Progressive Federal Party, Conservative Party and some independent candidates are locked in a fierce battle for local government support in the city's 31 wards.

Polling booths were almost deserted today on the second of 11 prior voting days.

The PFP chairman in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Tony Leon, said he expected Saturday to be a good polling day, while NP council chairman Mr Danie van Zyl predicted a better turn-out next week, once voters had become more aware of the newly introduced prior voting system.

Mr Leon estimated yesterday's turn-out at about 100 voters per ward.

He said the PFP out-polled the NP at the Patterson Park Recreation Centre, Berea and Bez Valley, while the NP fared better in Joubert Park.

Mr van Zyl gave a higher estimate for yesterday's voting, saying about 300 voters per ward had cast their votes, of which most were senior citizens.

CP leader Mr Fred Rundle said voting was brisk in Ward 30 (Joubert Park), but at some other polling booths less than 10 votes were cast.

At the Civic Centre polling booth, a minor incident occurred when Mr Rundle reported one "very prominent NP supporter and organiser" who was armed, to the police.

Johannesburg has eight polling stations: Hofland Park Recreation Centre in Bez Valley for wards 31 to 34 and 36 to 39; wards 1 to 7 and 14 at Parkhurst Recreation Centre; wards 1 to 3, 10, 11 and 13 at Roosevelt Park Recreation Centre; wards 8, 9, 17 to 19, 28 and 29 at Patterson Park Recreation Centre; wards 45, 46 and 49 to 51 at Mondeor Civic Centre; wards 15, 16, 25 to 27, 30 and 35 at Braamfontein Civic Centre; wards 40, 42 to 44, 47 and 48 at the Union Rugby Club in Pioneer Park; and wards 12 and 20 to 24 at the Westlake Rugby Club in Mayfair West.
The Progressive Federal Party yesterday lashed out against the National Party’s municipal election campaign, dismissing it as “reactive and lacklustre” and consisting of “distortions, half truths and blatant lies”.

Commenting on full-page NP advertisements appearing in suburban newspapers last week, PFP campaign organiser Mr Peter Soal slated the advertisements for their “distortions, half truths and blatant lies”.

He said it was clear why the Nats had opted to attack the PFP rather than presenting NP policy.

“They have squandered our money over the past 40 years to the extent that South Africa is almost broke and they have isolated us so that there is no investment in this country.

“Bombs are going off virtually every day and safety and security has become a myth,” said Mr Soal.

“Allegations in Nat smear advertisements that the PFP boycotted the recent parliamentary debate on the Group Areas Act are a blatant lie. Mrs Helen Suzman, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, Professor Nic Olivier and myself not only took part in the debate but voted against the disgraceful, discriminatory bills.

“It is significant the Nats quote Mr Llewellyn Landers MP to undermine the PFP. Who does he represent since he was elected in an 8 percent poll, while Mrs Suzman and myself were each elected by almost 10 000 votes.

“The Nats use Hillbrow against the PFP, but fail to highlight that their own leader, Mr Danie van Zyl, ran away from Newlands to a safe seat in Linden for fear of being beaten by the Conservative Party.

“I believe the voters will not be misled by NP lies.”

The PFP leader in the Johannesburg town council, Mr Tony Leon, said the NP’s municipal campaign was “reactive and lacklustre” compared with that of last year’s general election.
Industrial towns set for right turn to CP

By THERESE ANDERS,
Highveld Bureau

Along with most of the Transvaal platteland, a sharp right turn is expected on October 26 in the eastern highveld industrial towns of Witbank and Middelburg.

The two towns are today run by Nationalist-controlled councils, but hardly anyone expects that situation to remain after election day.

The big question is not whether the Conservative Party will take control, but whether it will be a CP landslide.

The Witbank CP chairman, Mr Johan Lessing, is very confident of a healthy majority in council.

He says the party has “three in the bag” with unopposed candidates, even if one of these — a school principal — stood as an “independent”.

In Witbank the CP candidates are mostly up against members of the non-political and recently formed Witbank Development Society, most of whose candidates happen to be National Party men.

Of the issues, Mr Shill says 96 percent of the voters in his ward are not interested in talking politics, but rather local matters such as how the council is to prevent potholes during the rainy season.

But his CP opponent, Mr Mathias Hoffmann — best known for launching the clemency campaign to get policemen Jack la Grange and Robert van der Merwe off death row — says the opposite.

Mr Hoffmann says the first thing residents ask when he knocks on the door is which party he represents.

Keeping Witbank white is the issue closest to most voters’ hearts, say the CP campaigners.

The CP’s Mr Lessing says Witbank residents are also unhappy about the way the town “appears to be deteriorating”.

Further down the M4, in Middelburg, nobody is accusing the Nat-controlled council of letting the town deteriorate.

Middelburg is known as one of the best managed and most prosperous towns east of Johannesburg.

Once again though, the big issue is that of segregated residential areas.

The CP have been playing on this to such effect that the Nat council recently felt it necessary to state in a resolution that mixed suburbs had never been considered in Middelburg during its tenure.

A non-political matter which has got the town in a tizz is the proposed Iscor open cast colliery, just 1.5 km from Middelburg’s plush suburb of Goffsgat.

Although existing councillors say Middelburg’s CP member of Parliament, Mr Flickie Coetzee, began negotiations with Iscor before he went to Parliament last May, the CP are leading the charge on the mine protest.

Sitting councillors are taking heavy flak from irate residents and unless the planned mine is scrapped before October 26 they will suffer on polling day.

Privately, two Nat councillors — who are standing as independents as are all the town’s non-CP candidates — say they doubt if the mine will ever go ahead. But they are un-

Middelberg’s coat of arms

Mr Lessing says five more of Witbank’s 11 wards are “safe” CP wins with the remaining three theirs “with a bit of luck”.

However, this scenario is not supported by the town’s longest-serving councillor, Mr Joseph Shill, who says he is standing purely as an individual with no affiliation to any party.

Mr Shill believes the CP does not stand a chance of taking Witbank.

“They are in for a shock,” he predicts.

The CP has put up candidates in all wards — with two other teachers standing as “independents”.

Meanwhile, the National Party — once powerful in this region — is nowhere to be seen, officially.

Witbank’s coat of arms

able to state this publicly before Iscor finishes an environmental impact study.

Middelburg’s mayor, Mr Rex Hilligan, who is standing as an independent, feels voters have lost sight of the real issues.

“These municipal elections shouldn’t be about open areas and mixed schools — that’s for government. Voters should be concerned about electing men who will manage the town for the betterment of all.”

Mr Hilligan is one of the few who are not convinced the CP will take over control of the town. He rates their chances as 50-50.

But CP spokesmen predict an easy victory in six of Middelburg’s nine wards, with outside chances in the remaining three.
FOREIGN DISINVESTMENT IS FUELING THE Far RIGHT

PETER TAYLOR in Pretoria listens in to a debate between the opposite sides of Afrikanerdom as it meets South Africa's poor whites, unskilled, unwell felt, too poor even to be "blue collar" and now a natural constituency for the far right.

STUDENTS at the all-white Afrikaans-speaking University of Pretoria recently turned out in droves to see the sight of African students blocking the University's main entrance. This was in protest against the University's policy of not allowing black students to study there.

The student protest was spurred on by the recent student demonstrations at the University of Cape Town, where black students were also protesting against the University's policy of not allowing black students to study there. The University, which is one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in South Africa, has a long history of racism and discrimination against black students.

The student protest at the University of Pretoria was met with a strong reaction from the University's管理层, which threatened to expel any students who participated in the protest. However, the students remained steadfast in their demands for equal opportunities and rights.

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Hi-tech Trek: The Volkwagens Story Starts Soon.

NEXT PAGE
half of the Ciskei government to secure a R20 000 loan from a financier in Vienna.

He said Mr De Pontes asked for $25 000 for a “raising fee” demanded by the unnamed financier to secure the loan. After arranging this, Palazzolo states, he asked that the money be paid in full to Ciskei president Mr Lennox Sebe. Later he heard that Mr De Pontes had paid only R20 000 of this amount.

In subsequent evidence submitted to the commission, it was disclosed that Mr De Pontes had placed all the money he received from Palazzolo in a National Party campaign fund held with Volkskas Bank in East London.

‘Smuggle’

Palazzolo said that during discussions over the manner in which Mr De Pontes would help him settle in South Africa, the latter had offered to help “smuggle” him out of jail.

“I repeat and declare that he (De Pontes) told me he would ‘smuggle’ me out of the penitentiary,” Palazzolo said. He refused the offer because he did not believe “he could leave Switzerland legally. He even refused a second offer by Mr De Pontes to spirit him out of Switzerland by car and on to an SA-bound jet because he did not want to break Swiss law or sell my soul to any devil”.

Passport

Palazzolo said he gave Mr De Pontes his passport to get his hoped-for permanent resident status sorted out and to use a passport belonging to a fellow inmate, Stelio Frapolli, to enter South Africa illegally in December 1986 — after he had escaped from Switzerland

Palazzolo’s affidavit spelt out details of a company, Papillon International, which he established in Ciskei with himself and Mr De Pontes as sole directors. He said Mr De Pontes placed no share capital into the company but had tried to have R3m released from Papillon to buy property. This transaction was blocked by Boland Bank on Palazzolo’s instructions.

Palazzolo maintained that from that time on he was blackmailed by Mr De Pontes.

‘Assistance’

Evidence given to the commission about the “assistance” Mr De Pontes obtained from Home Affairs official, Mr Johan Scheffer to enable Palazzolo and his two sons to enter South Africa.

Mr Scheffer, in a sworn statement, said he removed in January two files dealing with the Palazzolo issue from the Home Affairs office in Pretoria on the express request of Mr De Pontes.

WO Fouche said they were given to Mr De Pontes in East London the same month and have not been recovered.

WO Fouche will give evidence again today.
By ESMARE VAN DER MERWE
Political Reporter

A Roodepoort municipal election poster features a painter being grabbed at the neck by a vicious bulldog, paint splattered in all directions. The slogan: Vat hom, Dawie!

This is the story of Roodepoort's Ward 22, being fought by independents Mr Quinton Painter and Mr Dawid Ludick.

A splash of humour in the bitter contest local-authority elections that could change the face of politics in South Africa.

Says Roodepoort city secretary Mr Eugene Alberts: "Here in Roodepoort we don't read the newspapers anymore; we only read the lamp- poles."

TOOTH AND NAIL

Though the election in Roodepoort is being fought tooth and nail by mainly the National Party and the Conservative Party, party organisers shy away from predicting the final result.

No doubt quite a few of the 22 wards will be represented by the CP after October 26.

CP divisional chairman Mr Hennie Coetzee believes firmly that his party, contesting the municipal elections for the first time in the West Rand city, will do very well.

On the other hand, NP chairman Mr Hennie van Zyl refuses to speak to the media. When told via his wife that his opposition had spoken to The Star, his wife replied:

Says the CP's Mr Coetzee: "We're testing our support for the first time, but we are convinced we're going to do very well at the polls. White interests are the main factor in the election. Roodepoort has become a black township, with the blacks penetrating every facet of town life. The whites are discontented."

The CP confidently tells voters that they will "clean up" the town. It will put a stop to racially mixed hotels and discos, and will immediately remove black businesses and squatters from the central business district.

"We'll put a stop to it," Mr Coetzee says.

DETERMINED

City secretary Mr Alberts says Roodepoort has a 70 percent white collar and 30 percent blue collar population.

This factor increases the challenge for the CP. Frequently dismissed as being able to woo support only from farmers and blue collar workers in dire financial straits, the CP is determined to prove that its power base extends to white collar voters.

The election goes beyond municipal affairs such as barking dogs and dirty pavements. Though some of the 49 candidates are standing as independents because of job-related reasons (the CP has 17 official candidates and five "independents"), the election is a clear-cut political contest.

The outcome will be a pointer to future white political developments.
Few whites turn out for prior voting

Staff Reporters
While prior voting for the local government elections got off to a brisk start in some places yesterday, progress was less encouraging in others and percentage polls among whites were generally low.

In Durban, petrol bombs, vandalism and a fight involving a woman candidate marked the start of voting.

And voting got off to a slow start in Johannesburg where the National Party, Progressive Federal Party, Conservative Party and some independent candidates are doing battle.

Polling booths were almost deserted yesterday.

The PFP chairman in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Tony Leon, said he expected Saturday to be a good day, while NP council chairman, Mr Danie van Zyl predicted a better turnout next week, once voters become aware of the newly introduced prior voting system.

CP leader Mr Fred Rundle said voting was brisk in Ward 30 (Joubert Park), but at some other polling booths less than 10 votes were cast.

Voting got off to a brisk start in the Pretoria area with significant numbers of people voting in Eersterus, Mamelodi and Atteridgeville.

A city council spokesman said 2,923 people voted at the five prior vote polling stations in Pretoria.

This is 0.79 percent of the total number of 265,149 registered voters in the city.

Prior voting got off to a slow but steady start in Vrewoerburg with 199 people voting at the town's two prior voting venues.
South African business must play a more direct and prominent role in the socio-political affairs of the country to facilitate change, says Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, Director of Wits University’s Centre for Policy Studies.

He was speaking on “The Social Role of Business in SA” at the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa’s (Seifsa) 45th annual general meeting in Johannesburg yesterday.

In South Africa, where politics was about power, solution, redemption and salvation, business’s social and political involvement needed to be more direct and targeted if it was to have as great an effect on government as business had in Western countries, he said.
SA is talking to blacks, says PW

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

ZURICH.—South Africa was making headway with consultations with black leaders at every level of government, the State President, Mr PW Botha, said yesterday.

He told a conference of European journalists at his Zurich hotel that many black leaders were talking to the Government.

"Many black and coloured leaders are coming forward to talk. It is simply not true that we do not have black co-operation," he said.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, told the meeting the Zion Christian Church had a membership of between 4 million and 5 million blacks in South Africa and the Reformist Alliance of Free Churches of Bishop Mokoena also had about 5 million members.

These two churches between them had about 10 million adherents.

The black membership of Archbishop Desmond Tutu's church was insignificant compared with this, he said, yet Europeans tended to think the archbishop represented the black people, said Mr Pik Botha...This was simply not true, he added.

Mr PW Botha also criticised the use of the expression "Frontline states" at the conference.

He did not know what they were a front line against, as not one of the countries involved was prepared to start sanctions against South Africa.
Court postpones defamation lawsuit

Pretoria Correspondent

The Randfontein Town Council's defamation lawsuit against the Conservative Party has been postponed in the Pretoria Supreme Court until October 25.

The town council alleged that the CP was distributing defamatory pamphlets.

In his affidavit, Mr L M Brits, Randfontein Town Clerk, denied that the council was using voters' money to advance the candidature of its councillors.

Mr C W Vermeulen said he compiled the pamphlet without the knowledge of the CP because he felt unhappy with the council's behaviour and wanted to bring this to the attention of voters.

Mr Vermeulen denied the pamphlet was defamatory.
Flying visits give ANC a degree of acceptance

BY BRUCE CAMERON

While the Government and those to the right of it see the African National Congress as anathema, it is clear that other factions within the country and outside regard the organisation as, at the very least, a major factor in any future peace negotiations.

SA elections could affect tactics

The forthcoming municipal elections could lead to a major change in the strategy of the ANC and other organisations such as the virtually banned United Democratic Front.

The ANC as well as organisations in South Africa have, since the introduction of the tricameral system, attempted to black every effort by the Government to bring blacks into bodies created by itself.

ANC sources indicated in Lusaka that if the elections were a significant success in black areas and there were polls in the region of 60 percent, there could be a rethink of the current strategy of total non-cooperation.

This could include various organisations taking part in future elections, with the structures being used to oppose the Government and to destroy the structures themselves.

The Government likes to paint as the nastiest of all, Mr Joe Slovo, secretary-general of the Communist Party of South Africa, receiving a rousing welcome and remaining the centre of attraction.

The Government is trying everything it can to discredit the ANC and expose it as a thuggish, terrorist organisation.

Its latest attempt is a booklet published by the Bureau for Information with gruesome pictures of people being necklaced.

But as long as apartheid exists the ANC, as was repeatedly indicated at the talks here, holds the moral and political high ground.

One Indian delegate summed up the position by saying the ANC did not make people inferior or make them second class citizens because of their colour.

“Anyone is better than someone who does this.”

If the Government is on the soft ground internally, its position is even worse externally.

In Zambia, the ANC is treated almost with reverence by locals and is not convincing sufficient people about how it sees the ANC.

Even in these campaigns the ANC has a major say, and this was acknowledged by the visits of the South African Rugby Board.

The ANC also told the Indian delegates that it would consider and advise on boycotts on their merits.

As they were aimed at apartheid South Africa and not at those forces fighting apartheid, exceptions could be made.

It is quite clear that with the sort of clout the ANC has locally and internationally, the Government has been made to feel that the ANC is a serious opposition.
Prior votes a 'ridiculous waste of time'

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

Johannesburg's polling booths were virtually deserted yesterday, the second day on which prior votes could be cast for the October 26 municipal elections.

Although election officials attributed the low turn-out to the weather and the fact that voters had never before had the opportunity to cast prior votes in a municipal election, one election official dismissed the newly introduced 11-day prior voting system as "ridiculous" and "a waste of time".

At the city's eight polling stations, the officials and their helpers braved the cold, armed with computer print-outs, telephones, election pamphlets and colourful posters.

Most of them waited in vain for voters to pitch. At 2 pm, one campaigner at the Paterson Recreation Centre in Norwood dejectedly said she had not registered one vote.

Other Organisers claimed a turn-out of over 200 at lunchtime.

With the Johannesburg City Council election a battle primarily between the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party, a Conservative Party poster evoked a few smiles. Displayed at the Civic Centre, it defiantly stated: "Even Red Riding Hood does not believe the NP any more!"

One PFP supporter who was not put off by the cold was Mrs Martha Oppenheim.

She visited the Paterson Recreation Centre at lunchtime to cast her vote for the party she has supported since 1959 (then the Conservative Party).

Mrs Oppenheim (78) is a resident of Our Parents' Home in Gardens.

Don't run against rebels

The South African records were set, he would still not take part because of the standard of the opposition. "It would not be worth my while," he said. "If I were up against someone who could run a 3 min 33 sec or 3.34 1500 m, then it would be worth it."

Forries' US counterpart, Ray Wicksell, has yet to break the 3.34 barrier.

Springbok colours will not be awarded to athletes who compete against the rebels. Professor Nieuwoudt said he did not want the foreigners to get involved in official contests against a Bok team "as we don't want to create more problems".

The first meeting is at Fordsite Stadium on November 26th.

The Times,

One voter who was not put off by dull skies yesterday was Mrs Martha Oppenheim. On the second day of prior voting for the October 26 municipal elections she visited the Paterson Park Recreation Centre in Johannesburg to cast her vote for the PFP, the party she has supported and worked for since 1959 (then the Progressive Party).

Picture by Alf Kumalo.

See Page 6.

The Times,

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Picture by Alf Kumalo.

See Page 6.

The Times,
'Candidates opposed to mayor harassed'

Court restrains the police from interfering with voters

Staff Reporter

MUNICIPAL police in Kaya Mandi, Stellenbosch, were being used as a private army to harass election candidates opposed to the mayor of the Town Committee. It has been claimed in the Supreme Court.

In terms of a court order granted yesterday, by agreement, the committee and municipal police are restrained from assaulting, intimidating, harassing or interfering with any voters or supporters.

They are also not to interfere in any way with the election campaign being conducted by Mr Thomas Donald Moomothane, Mr Gerald Mazomo Mhlanga, Mr Johannes Mwalala Nkawane, Mr Peter John Swartz, Mr Joseph Ndaba Ngubane, Mr David Lissie Swartboos and Mr General Thabisa Hlwemba.

In addition, they are not to support the election campaign of any of the candidates for the Kaya Mandi Town Committee. They are barred from taking unlawful action at meetings or in relation to the securing and/or registration of votes.

The Kaya Mandi Town Committee and the commander of its municipal police force have undertaken to take all reasonable steps to prevent any of its officers from taking part in the assault, intimidation and harassing of voters and supporters and from taking unlawful action against them.

The Kaya Mandi Town Committee, the commander of the committee's law-enforcement officers and nine others have until November 8 to show why the order should not be made final.

In papers Mr Thomas Mahlonola Moomothane, an elected member of the Kaya Mandi committee, said he and fellow-member Mr Gerald Mazomo Nkawane became "firm opponents" of the town mayor Mr V V Myatara, who commanded a clear majority in the present Town Committee.

Mr Moomothane said he and Mr Nkawane recorded "false protests" against "blatant corruption and intrigue" in the allocation of housing and licences, deployment of municipal police and "in short, in every area where power and privilege are dispensed."

Their stand had been seen as a threat to the political aspirations of the mayor and the six others standing for election.

He and Mr Nkawane had joined forces with the five other applicants to stand for responsible, clean administration.

However, they and Kaya Mandi people in general were now "terrified" of attending any election meeting at which the municipal police were present.

Municipal police were introduced in Kaya Mandi about July 1987.

Mr Moomothane said "numerous complaints" were lodged with him about "the erratic and often violent behaviour" of the police.

Now the police were acting as — and being viewed as — the private force of a political faction headed by the mayor.

In one incident municipal police with shotguns ordered an election meeting closed, without authority. The municipal police have continued to identify themselves "blatantly and publicly" with the political cause of the mayor and his candidates.

Supporters had been shot or beaten up.

Last month one of Mr Moomothane's supporters, Tamara Wolters, was shot dead at an election meeting.

The three weeks remaining in election day were "absolutely crucial."

Mr Justice Wittenshoess was on the Bench. Mr F A L Gamble, instructed by Counsel Albertyn, appeared for the applicants.
inviting the country to oust the still resident PNM with "Turn on the Pressure." ("Who tell the PNM they could stay in power Since the Doctor dead, the party gone sour/ Raise your foot, raise your hand/Kick them out from the land.")

Says Rose without modesty: "I turned the tide in 1985." (Her mentor, Sparrow, had also sung on that theme and Gypsy's "Sinking Ship" became an election battle cry.) She is a cousin of prime minister Arthur Robinson whose coalition government did indeed kick out the PNM the following year.

Those who criticize us do not realize

operation in Trinidad.

Her generation and his a real of likes

the leader of the mountain a shop in

Government paper was a

revolutionary card a

Obstinate Gobinnga's speech was

reasons for the people's power.

Gobinnga said his candidate was

victorious, leader in the

campaign for his team but his high

should be to the people.

He said, "The people want to be heard, the

people want another candidate.

The people want a candidate.

The people want a

pitch of the people.

"...and not because he is a Messiah, but

because he is a Messiah.

Princess Gobinnga's

Messianh of Naye
An example of democracy is no pressure election of the SA Institute of Race Relations.

By Franz Abraham

21/10/1964
Candidates attacked on East Rand and Soweto

ELECTION VIOLENCE

By MZIKAYISE EDOM and MOJALEFA MOSEKI

THE administrator of Tsakane, Brakpan, Mr Raymond Radebe, is fighting for his life in hospital after he was attacked by a group of unknown men in the township on Monday night.

The house belonging to the administrator of Duduza in Nigel, the Reverend Simon Mahluko, was attacked with what is believed to be a limpet mine.

Another man, Mr Walter Moseki, claims he was assaulted by council police at his Mamelodi, Soweto, home on Monday night.

All three are candidates in the forthcoming municipal elections.

Mr Radebe is in a critical condition at the Far East Rand Hospital in Springs. He was admitted to the hospital just before midnight on Monday.

Mr WALTER Moseki... "assaulted by council cop!"

A spokesman for the East Rand police yesterday confirmed that they were investigating the attack on Mr Mahluko's home and the assault of Mr Radebe.

Major Fanyana Zwane, public relations officer for the Soweto police, yesterday confirmed that Mr Moseki has laid a charge of assault with the Meadowlands police.

He said police were...
MP explains Palazzolo link

Staff Reporter

AFTER hearing rumours from "far-left and far-right" political opponents that his client, Vito Palazzolo, had entered the country "illegally", East London National Party MP Mr Poet de Pontes asked a Home Affairs clerk to bring him the Italian's file so he could see everything was in order.

The clerk, Mr Johan Scheffer, was booked into an East London hotel under a false name at Mr de Pontes' suggestion.

However, he did not bring the file because he was not allowed to remove it from the Department's Pretoria offices, Mr de Pontes said in an affidavit handed in to the Harms Commission yesterday.

Mr de Pontes, suspended from the National Party, made a detailed statement to Detective-Warrant Officer André Fouche this year about his association with Palazzolo, in a Swiss jail for organised crime and Mafia drug activities.

Mr de Pontes said he did not know Palazzolo when he was approached by the Mayor of East London, Mr Robert de Lange, to act for the Italian and advise him about investments and residence in South Africa.

"I thought he had foreign exchange problems and was at no stage before my arrival in Switzerland told he was in prison," Mr de Pontes said.

It was later explained to him that Palazzolo had been jailed for handling funds which had been channelled to him from America.

On Palazzolo's instructions he applied for a visa for him at the South African Embassy in Bern and in Ciskei when he returned home.

He personally discussed the matter with President Lennox Sebe, who said he would let Palazzolo into Ciskei on condition he settled and invested.

He also discussed the matter with Mr Stoffel Botha, who said the application was being considered.

On December 26 1986 he received a call from Mr de Lange to say Palazzolo had arrived.

Palazzolo's permanent residence in the Ciskei was completed on March 4 1987. He said his application for permanent residence in South Africa should be processed.

Palazzolo changed his name to Von Palace Kolbatschenko, his old family name.

Mr de Pontes enlisted the help of Mr Scheffer, who he knew from the Department of Home Affairs, to help Palazzolo in his residence application.

In January 1988 he heard rumours spread by "far-left and far-right political opponents" that Palazzolo had entered South Africa illegally.

"I wanted to be sure and asked Mr Palazzolo to send me his passport. There was no entry stamp and he told me he showed officials at Jan Smuts a letter from President Sebe and was let in to the country."
CP could take over control of the cities, warns Vlok

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, addressing a National Party in Pretoria last night conceded that the Conservative Party might control city councils after the October elections and even to govern the country after the next general elections.

"The CP can win the municipal elections, they can control city councils, and they can, with the help of the AWB, win a lot of seats in the next general elections."

Mr Vlok said the CP's policy was tragic but voters believed in it.

According to the Minister, the CP policy could lead to an "explosion of racial hatred".

NATS COPED BEST

Mr Vlok said the National Party coped best with South Africa's "realities".

One of the realities was that whites and "anderkleurige" would remain in the country even if the CP came to power, Mr Vlok said. He added that it was vital to vote because the National Party had to win.

Mr Vlok said the NP had governed the country in a "stunning way" and need not be ashamed.

He said it was impossible to find a political solution which would please ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo and AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche.

But the government had found a political solution for moderates — the tricameral parliamentary system.

Mr Vlok admitted that the one constitutional policy of the government which had failed was the homeland policy.

The government, however, was correcting this by allowing blacks to vote in the October elections, he said, the ANC was dissatisfied with the new policy and was intent on disrupting it.

Replying to a question, Mr Vlok said South Africa had three constitutional options — whites could stay in power by means of violence, to divide the country into 13 areas as the CP proposed or to share power.

Mr Vlok said power-sharing was the only viable solution. By that the government meant sharing power with different population groups and not with 30-million people.

The meeting accepted a motion proposed by the MP for Innesdal, Mr Albertus Nothnagel, to distance the party from the CP's racial policy.

"We distance ourselves from the CP's rejection policy of fellow South Africans, and we as the NP would like to see the country and this city as the rightful place for all groups," Mr Nothnagel told the audience.
kwaZulu-Natal Indaba urges selective voting in municipal elections

Staff Reporter

The kwaZulu-Natal Indaba has appealed to its supporters to vote in the municipal elections — but to vote selectively.

In a statement issued on behalf of the Indaba steering committee, Indaba director Professor Dawid Van Wyk stressed the importance of the forthcoming elections and their relevance in the context of possible reform.

"Those who are elected on October 26 will in a very real way affect the lives of millions of urban residents all over the country.

More significantly, for the first time they will have the power for a full five years.

"During a period this long, much can change or be retarded — and during this period the process of day-to-day decisions of the town and city councillors.

"There is no doubt that the process of reform can be speeded up or slowed down by municipal authorities. They will have a great responsibility — as will all those eligible to elect them.

"We appeal to supporters to exercise their rights by casting their lot with candidates who support real reform.

"Such candidates may be representing any of the political parties or standing independently. Their political affiliation is irrelevant — only their genuine desire to work towards equality and power-sharing is important," he said.

ATTITUDES

He urged the public to take the elections seriously, to speak to candidates or at least telephone them and ask about their attitudes towards reform.

"And we appeal to you to then go out and vote, according to your conscience," he said.
By accepting the reality of a non-racial South Africa, young Afrikaners had left the National Party leadership behind, the Independent Party's national organiser, Mr. Jannie Swart, said yesterday.

Speaking at the party's launch meeting at Potchefstroom University, Mr. Swart invited enlightened Afrikaner youth within the NP ranks to join the IP.

"The IP invites those young Afrikaners in the NP, who without any doubt will be disappointed and disillusioned within the next few months, to move to their alternative political home where they will be able to express their non-racial ideals."

The NP was entangled in racial politics which only marginally differed from the Conservative Party's politics.

A growing number of young Afrikaners played a leading role in political parties to the left of the Government, Mr. Swart said.

During the recent Cape provincial NP youth congress, he said, NP youth leaders had openly rejected the Population Registration Act and appealed to their seniors to accept non-racial regional initiatives such as the kwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

"Young Afrikaners, who in the early 80s observed the completion of the exclusive Afrikaner life cycle, have started to reach beyond the boundaries of colour in an active and purposeful way," Mr. Swart said.
Gold chain, wine for clerk who helped Palazzolo

Staff Reporter

NATIONAL Party MP Mr de Pontes promised that if he became a Cabinet Minister he would make an immigration clerk his private secretary for processing a fraudulent residence permit application for Vito Palazzolo, the Harris Commission was told.

Mr Johan Scheffer, a clerk in the Department of Home Affairs, was also given a gold chain, a case of wine and an all-expenses-paid holiday in Cape Town after helping Palazzolo and his two sons fill in their application forms.

Mr Scheffer said yesterday he knew some of the information he had entered was false and that he had committed fraud.

JEWELLERS

Mr Scheffer said he was telephoned in July 1987 by Mr de Pontes, who said he had a good friend who wished to immigrate but who needed help in filling in forms.

Mr de Pontes, MP for East London City, asked him to come to Cape Town and paid for his ticket.

He met 'Vito Palazzolo', his two sons and others at Ben Smitt Jewellers (partially owned by Palazzolo) and helped them to complete the forms.

Mr de Pontes told him Palazzolo was an influential man who could help South Africa and had been instrumental in the deal involving the release of Captain Wynand du Toit from Angola.

All the forms were filled in accurately except those of Palazzolo.

CRIMINAL RECORD

No mention was made of his criminal record and the form was made out in the name of Roberto Van Palace Kolbatchenko.

Mr de Pontes said he wanted only Mr Scheffer to process the forms and take them before the Immigration Board.

His holiday was paid for and he was promised by Mr de Pontes that when he became a minister or deputy-minister he would appoint Mr Scheffer his private secretary.

The forms were processed in Pretoria and the residence permits approved and passed on to Mr de Pontes.

Mr de Pontes asked him to come to East London and to bring two files — Palazzolo's file in the name of Van Palace Kolbatchenko and that of the investigation by Home Affairs into Palazzolo when he initially applied for a residence permit from Switzerland which was refused because of his criminal record.

NEW CLOTHES

Mr Scheffer accompanied Mr de Pontes to Cape Town, where he spent 10 days at Palazzolo's Clifton beach-house and on his luxury farm at Franschhoek. He was given new clothes.

After his return to Pretoria he was told someone was looking for the files. Mr de Pontes' secretary brought them to Pretoria, where he entered a date of arrival for Palazzolo (Kolbatchenko).

She took the files away again, saying 'Mr de Pontes will sleep better if he knows the files are in his possession', Mr Scheffer said.

Mr Scheffer said that in September 1988 he was convicted of fraud, perjury and possession of pornography.

© MP explains link with Palazzolo, page 6.
CHIEF BUTHERED

Chief Buthered's words hit the mark in this article...

GREAT EXPECTATIONS

Two Views on Pretoria Diplomatic Offensive in Black Africa
It's all go and stop at polls

Municipal Elections

October 26

By CLAIRE ROBERTSON and MCKEED KOTLOLO

The most striking municipal election posters in the Pretoria townships of Mamelodi and Atteridgeville are to be found at street intersections: stop signs bearing the slogan "Don't Vote!"

Otherwise, only one candidate of the 50 men and two women standing has put up genuine election posters — in Mamelodi. And only one public meeting has been held in either town — in Atteridgeville — where the candidate was shouted down and told not to stand for the council.

Outside the hush-hush hustings, with little communication with the electorate beyond house meetings, the candidates face a pamphlet onslaught from the don't-vote faction.

In turn, the don't vote campaign is bedevilled by leaflets urging people to vote and claiming the authorship of the United Democratic Front or anonymous groups.

Both sides are confident.

Anti-voting activists picked up in a recent Atteridgeville swoop told reporters after their release that they were not concerned about detention. "We have done our job. We are satisfied with the reaction," one says.

But Mr Koos Nel, town clerk of Mamelodi, predicts a 40 percent poll, as does Atteridgeville...
and young activists picked up in a recent Atteridgeville sweep told reporters after their release that they were not concerned about detention. "We have done our job. We are satisfied with the reaction," one says.

But Mr Koos Nel, town clerk of Mamelodi, predicts a 40 percent poll, as does Atteridgeville Community Services director Mr Dan Mouton.

Both sides attribute any possible increase over the low 1983 poll to the prior voting system.

The first day of prior voting in Mamelodi and Atteridgeville this week brought 1.3 percent of the about 150 000 registered voters to the polls, according to estimates by Mr Nel and Mr Mouton.

Mamelodi's coat of arms.

No sign of intimidation has been noticed in either township, they say.

Mamelodi's overall percentage poll could be affected by the emergence of an emotive local issue from among the general topics of rent, housing, and amenities.

The three-year-old wound of the "Mamelodi Massacre" is still raw, and opposition candidates to the present council are making political capital from the killings.

"A vote for the present councillors would justify the shootings," said candidate Mr Obed Mbalati, a former mayor and head of the Malamulela ("Rescuers") Party, referring to the death of at least 14 people when a group of residents marching on the council offices was fired upon in 1985.

The Vulani Vulamehlo ("Awaken") People's Party has put up candidates in all 14 Mamelodi wards.

The VVPP's stand is typical of the many large and small parties that have emerged to fight the election.

Mamelodi mayor and VVPP president Mr B Z Ndizzi says its platform promises better amenities for the elderly and more housing for Mamelodi.

Mr Mbalati's comments that the council should be "concentrating on national political and social issues. It should stop thinking of things like local housing only". Mr Ndizzi dismisses any negative fallout from the shootings. "My people know I would not have given the order to shoot," he says.

He predicts a 50 percent poll, and claims support from old and young.

Three seats are uncontested in Mamelodi and two in Atteridgeville.
PFP leader's bombshell: ‘Consider voting for Nats’

JOHANNESBURG. — The Transvaal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Douglas Gibson, has dropped a bombshell in PFP circles by suggesting that party supporters who do not have a PFP candidate in the October 26 elections should consider voting for the National Party.

His opinion clashed strongly with that of other PFP officials, who say they would rather vote for the Conservative Party than for the ruling NP, or abstain from voting.

The PFP is contesting the municipal election under the official party banner in Johannes burg, Randburg and Sandton only.

The PFP leader, Dr Zac de Beer, and the party's MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, have been quoted in the Press as warning voters not to vote NP to 'keep the CP out'.

Mr Gibson, addressing a meeting in Rustenburg last night, told supporters: 'A few years ago, some PFP voters were tempted to vote CP or even HNP for the sake of casting an anti-Nat vote.

'This cannot now be countenanced and I would urge PFP supporters never to fall into the same trap. The CP is bad, its policies are selfish and stupid and its leaders, given half a chance, will lead our country to war and to destruction.'

He said while the PFP's leadership did not give directives to voters who did not have a PFP candidate to vote for, each PFP supporter had the right to decide how he or she wanted to vote.

'For my own part, in a really close fight I could be persuaded to vote if there was a margin of preferability between the candidates and the better of the two was not a racist.'

He added: 'The Nationalist concerned would have to convince me that he really was committed to real reform.'

A call to Catholics to think deeply about the issues involved in the municipal elections has been made by the South African Catholic Bishops Conference Commission for the Laity.

The commission said in a statement the elections were of great concern to many people in the country. The situation demanded that the Catholic laity of Southern Africa considered their consciences in the elections.

In exercising its right and duty to help people form their conscience on matters of social justice, the South African Catholic Bishops Conference had published a pastoral letter outlining the background to the elections.

The bishops called on Catholics to think deeply on the issues involved, leaving it to individuals to decide whether to vote or not.

TON-UP VOTER: Still making her mark at the age of 101, Mrs Theodora Jones of Green Point vote during prior voting for the municipal. Lending moral support on Mrs Jones's first city in six months is candidate Mr Clive...

Arms cache found after

PRETORIA. — Two SPM limpet mines, two F1 hand-grenades and five AK47 magazines were found at Khanya House, the Pretoria-based headquarters of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, soon after fire badly damaged the building in an arson attack.

Police are investigating the origin of the cache.

The bishops' conference yesterday condemned the attack on Khanya House.

In a statement the SACBC said the church leaders were subjected to abuse, accusations...

"Much of the vitriol afflicting South Africa is the result of apartheid, "Be no peace in our land, apartheid is death."

"We also wish to express our gratitude to all those who attacked the standing up for the fight against apartheid."

"Violent intimidation..."
SUPPORTERS of candidates opposing the mayor of Kayamandi in the October elections were beaten up and at least one was shot dead by municipal police.

This emerged in the Supreme Court, Cape Town this week in an application to restrain the municipal police brought by seven candidates in the elections.

Mr Justice Williamson ruled that the municipal police should refrain from assaulting, harassing or interfering with the election campaigns of Mr Thomas Mosomothasne, Mr Gerald Nzamo Ntshinga, Mr Johannes Ntshalapha Mpandzana, Mr Peter Swartz, Mr Joseph Ndaba Nduvane, Mr David Sawatooku and Mr General Thabisa Hlwemnana.

The municipal police were also barred from supporting the election campaigns of Kayamandi Town Committee candidates.

Mosomothane told the court he and Ntshinga opposed the mayor, because they were against corruption and intrigue in the allocation of houses and licences. The two men and five other candidates decided to join hands for a clean administration.

"But people in Kayamandi are terrified of attending any election meeting at which the municipal policemen were present.

"On one occasion, the municipal police ordered a meeting close without authority. And last month one of our supporters, Miss Tamara Swarts, was shot dead," Mosomothane said.
Why Mitchells Plain won't vote
'R5 for elections' claim

PEOPLE'S HISTORY

"R5 for elections" claim

"They approach the people with raffle cards and do not even want to let people see the cards. They are very cunning people," said one of the local residents. "They are not even honest with the people." Another said she was tired of paying for votes.

Residents of Nkogobongwana, who are mostly unemployed, have been complaining about the lack of employment opportunities since 1994. They said they were tired of waiting for the government to act.

"We are tired of waiting," said a resident. "We want to see some action."

The building materials were allegedly sold to the building schemes.

"They are selling the building materials," said a resident. "They should be doing something about it."
BLACK PEOPLE DO NOT REALLY WANT A VOTE" WITHIN THE
PRESENT APARTHEID CONSTITUTION. THEY ALSO AND ESPECIALLY
WANT A SAY IN DETERMINING WITHIN WHICH CONSTITUTIONAL
STRUCTURES THEY CAN EXERCISE THEIR VOTE.

AN APARTHEID CONSTITUTION BASED ON SEPARATE GROUP AREAS IS
UNACCEPTABLE TO THEM. THEY — EVEN THOSE WHO JOINED PARLIAMENT TO
COME AND CHANGE THE GROUP AREAS ACT — HAVE LEFT, BECAUSE THEY
CANNOT DO THAT.

BECAUSE OF THIS, THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT AND ITS LEADERSHIP
THROUGHOUT SOUTH AFRICA AT THIS STAGE ARE TELLING ALL VOTERS NOT
TO PARTICIPATE IN THE APARTHEID REGIME'S RACIST LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ELECTIONS IN OCTOBER. THEY ARE TELLING THEM 'DO NOT VOTE AND DO NOT
STAND FOR BLACK TOWN COUNCIL AND COLOURED AND INDIAN
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE ELECTIONS. BOYCOTT THESE ELECTIONS. BY
PARTICIPATING IN THESE ELECTIONS YOU WILL NOT BE WORKING FOR THE
FAVOURITION OF OUR PEOPLE. INSTEAD, YOU WILL BECOME THE APARTHEID
REGIME'S PARTNER IN OPPRESSION'.

THAT IS THE MESSAGE BEING SENT THROUGHOUT THIS COUNTRY BY THOSE
PEOPLE NOT REPRESENTED HERE IN PARLIAMENT.

"BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT ONLY BANNED AND
RESTRICTED MOST LEADERS AND ORGANISATIONS OF THE
OPPRESSED, BUT HAS NOW ALSO MADE IT ILLEGAL FOR THE
PEOPLE TO CAMPAIGN PEACEFULLY AGAINST SUCH
PARTICIPATION IN THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS — IT IS NOW
ILLEGAL TO SAY OUTSIDE THIS HOUSE THAT PEOPLE SHOULD
BOYCOTT THE ELECTIONS — I TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY — AFTER
HAVING MADE THE NECESSARY CONSULTATIONS OUTSIDE THIS HOUSE — TO CONVEY THIS CALL MADE BY THE
DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT TO THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF
THIS COUNTRY...

JAN VAN ECK — INDEPENDENT M.P.

HANSARD 29-8-88

ISSUED BY THE FOLLOWING ORGANISATIONS:

NATAL YOUTH CONGRESS (NAYCO)

FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN WOMEN (FEDSAW)

MENZIESVILLE/SAUWILSE RESIDENTS ORGANISATIONS (ASRO)

CONGRESS OF TRADITIONAL LEADERS OF S.A (CONTRALES)

NATAL INDIAN CONGRESS (NIC)

EAST RAND PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION (ERAP0)

CAPE AREAS HOUSING ACTION COMMITTEE (CAHAC)

MAMELODI CIVIC ASSOCIATION (MCA)

ORANGE FREE STATE YOUTH CONGRESS (OFSYCO)

NATAL WOMEN'S ORGANISATION (NAWO)

TRANSVAAL INDIAN CONGRESS (TIC)

AND ALL AFFILIATES OF THE UDF, NATAL, BORDER, BOLAND, KAROO, EASTERN CAPE,
NORTHERN CAPE, WESTERN CAPE, TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE FREE STATE (EXCEPT THOSE
SPECIFICALLY RESTRICTED BY LAW AND THOSE RENDERED NON-FUNCTIONAL BY MASS
DETENSIONS)
Mr. De Pontes estimated that the value of these assets were about R800 000.

Meanwhile a Department of Home Affairs clerk, Mr. Johan Scheffer, told the Harms commission yesterday that he, Mr. De Pontes, and his secretary, Mrs. Jacomaria Scholtz, changed the contents of two files on Palazzolo which were stolen from the department in January this year.

Mr. Scheffer admitted this during a cross-examination yesterday by Mr. Nic Treurnicht, for Mr. De Pontes, and Mr. De Bruyn, SC, for Palazzolo.

Mr. Scheffer said he did not mention the fabrication of letters and documents in an earlier police statement because he did not want to implicate himself.

He said the department had two files on Palazzolo. One was under his name and contained a 1986 visa refusal by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Stoffel Botha.

The other file was under the name of Robert Kolbatschenko (Palazzolo legally changed his name to Kolbatschenko after his arrival in SA) and contained a permanent residence permit, but with no details of his overseas criminal record.

Mr. Scheffer said Mr. De Pontes told him to remove the files after rumours began circulating last year about Palazzolo's presence in South Africa.

If the files were missing in the event of a query, the authorities would not be able to make a connection between the two, he said.

Mr. Scheffer said Mr. De Pontes also wanted to make sure exactly what was in the files. He flew to East London with the files on January 8 this year.

He said that Mr. De Pontes decided to fabricate a record of correspondence on Palazzolo/Kolbatschenko for his personal attorney's file.

Mr. Scheffer said Mr. De Pontes would not allow him to take the files to Cape Town. They would be returned to him when the "dust settled."
Police Seal at UCT

By Peter Denyer and Chris Fenn

The photograph shows a group of police officers standing in front of a building, with a banner reading "Police Seal UCT." The image includes several photographs of police officers and students, and the text mentions a police convoy and a report on the UCT campus security situation.
POLICE yesterday sealed off the UCT campus, allowing only students carrying registration cards entry.

The university made an urgent Supreme Court application to force the Minister of Law and Order to remove the blockades, but at 1.45pm, a half-hour before it was due to be heard, the police withdrew and the application was postponed.

The Vice-Chancellor of UCT, Dr Stuart Saunders, said the university was taking legal action to ensure right of access to the campus was secure.

The police blockade coincided with a rally in Jameson Hall concerning the municipal elections. Speakers at the rally, which started more than two hours late, said many people "from various parts of the Western Cape" had been turned away.

Eventually more than 500 attended. As students were about to disperse at the end of the rally, a member of the audience announced that "five women comrades" had been detained. "We want them released and we want that now," he said. "People are angry, and anxious for action. What are we going to do now?"

"Agents provocateurs"

Shouts of "march, march" came from the crowd. Hundreds of students left Jameson Hall and moved towards De Waal Drive.

When they reached upper Woolsack Drive above the UCT Sports Centre they were addressed by student leaders who urged them "not to go on a suicidal mission".

"We are aware that there are agents provocateurs among us," one said.

A police helicopter hovered overhead throughout the march, sometimes so close that it was difficult to hear what was being said.

The depleted column of students wound its way back to Jameson Hall, where there was more dancing. Police then came on to the campus itself, but there were no confrontations.

Dr Saunders said students and staff had "every right" to full access to the university "and I see no reason why the public with bona fide reasons to be there should be prevented from doing so".

Lieutenant Denise Benson said police had taken precautionary measures, "acting on information received regarding an illegal gathering on the campus". She said police had not detained any students during the operation.
Under the ‘you can make it happen’ posters, kitsies doze off

OLD Soakas! dished bubble and lip into the rent offices at Merit, Soweto, assisted by young officials of the party. It’s the second day of the only post of the October municipal elections, and a handful of voters trickle into the rent offices. “Happy birthday, happy birthday” (turns in Khosa, Zulu and Sotho) with a zany up is the rallying cry for Soakas supporters, who can easily be lured into posting caps or red stickers on their clothing saying “Vote for Soakas for your freedom Tabalatala (freedom).”

The Soakas party, headed by slapped by 44th Tabalatala, draws most of its support from Soakas’ old people. And today, the party has started to exercise their “social right” to vote. A handful of voters for the party queue at the gate and the rent offices.

On Monday, the first day of the voting, residents claim that more newcomers of the security forces than voters were present at the polling stations.

Kinkel denotes the voting. He believes Soakas will help him with their dominant problem — rent arrears amounting to R1 500.

Tabalatala has promised residents that the city-owned houses will be handed over to the council, he says. Residents will still be paying rent to the council, he says. Residents will still be paying rent.

Tabalatala has been staying at Zola since it was burned down. He cleared that place 25 years ago.

We were promised that we would receive creative from the buildings in 5 years, but nothing happened. If what Tabalatala is saying is true, then it

The elderly vote for Tabalatala, the youth for the future. But most of the time, the elderly and Tabalatala sit outside the huge posters, looking bored.

Kinkel denies on the first week of voting may be our dream come true,” she says.

To back her statement, she says the elderly had received no voter education. She was supported by person Mpho Khanyile, who voted for Tabalatala.

Meanwhile, the “other communities have been in office for five years, you see, and they have done nothing.”

She is from Forder Park, Tabalatala is in the house with her in.

In these last five years, they have never returned to us.

“Just if you go to house number 1408 here at Molekane and ask the question about what happened when their belongings were taken by the council, they will tell you that Tabalatala recovered them for him,” says Kinkel, a true believer.

An elderly woman wrapped in blankets by a landlord, an occupant no longer the evening cry of the party. Soakas party officials, wearing caps, gowns or red boxes around their heads, stand near the gate in a large group than posters.

“Vote for Soakas, vote for Khanyile” (vote for Soakas, vote for the truth), a middle-aged woman standing next to the gate above to the top of her voice. She falls silent, then a little later breaks into a song of praise for the party.

Local police stations thoroughly search people going into the offices. Excited party officials talk to each other in loud voices.

A small gate at the gate is selling oranges. Plat bos.

“Must you get more of those oranges. It’s going to be a long day,” a young man.

Inside the gate, there is an office with people mainly in their, who are definitely not pro-Soakas. A handful are voters, but most are officials organizing for Lekgodi Hlatsho, who is opposing Tabalatala in Naledi.

Comments one of them: “They’re lying. They won’t return our rent as they promised.”

Significantly, the people voting for Tabalatala are younger than Tabalatala’s supporters.

Also in the vicinity is a group of Soakas’ supporters. Between stops, one bored kiosk looks around with a fatigue expression. There is no day without something happening.

Old people are helped into the offices to cast their votes. Almost all the clerks sitting in the front of the counter look bored. A long interval passes before someone comes to vote. From time to time, two or three SA Defence Force vans pull up and soldiers jump out. They hang around for a few minutes, and then move on.

This same thing happens with the South African Police. They arrive at intervals of two hours and leave soon after.

Now, what do you say they want?” asks Kinkel, referring to the arrival of the security forces. She looks around.

Two young men who had arrived earlier shouting “mill must do”. They keep quiet when the soldiers pull up. Schoolchildren pass by as if nothing is happening. The same goes for the people who are rushing to the polling station.

Despite occasional outbursts by party members near the threeReporting saying “You can make it happen”, it’s not a vote.

As prior votes begin, police try to probe poll fraud claims

A SPECIAL police unit is investigating allegations of voter fraud in Lenasia in prior voting began in munici-

p./A special police unit is investigating allegations of voter fraud in Lenasia in prior voting began in munici-

p.al elections this week.

This confirmation by the South Africa’s police force PRO Mokganya Zware has come as a surprise to the Tshwane’s Indian group area. Previous polls in Lenasia have brought allegations of poll rigging.

The most prominent were during a vote to elect the council in Lenasia last year. Transvaal Indian Congress lawyers successfully brought a supreme court application asking for the results to be declared invalid.

Last week, the Pumula Supreme Court disqualified two candidates in the Lenasia Board of Education Committee by-elections after finding that both candidates were ineligible. Some have been forged.

The voting results by-election recorded a 16 percent turnout of registered voters. But some 80 percent of those who voted were absent at the polling stations, prompting a South African election expert, Prof. Tshwane, to speculate that it might be a vote for the ANC.

The TIC, which opposes participation in the irregular system, successfully challenged the names of all those who had allegedly voted.

Among the “voters” were people who were long dead, said the TIC, in a legal challenge.

For this month’s municipal elections, TIC is seeking to publish voters’ names claiming that the past elections were fraudulent.

The government needs to ensure a large percentage of black voters do not go to the polls from prevent- ing intimidation against those who vote for the party.

This happens. Soakas and Tabalatala are seen as those uncowed candidates and their supporters who intimidate valuable people into voting — and open the way for fraud at the polls.

Marks was originally from Shesheke, situated when it was learned that while white rolls in Johannesburg’s identity numbers, rolls for the city council is “coloured” and Soakas does not show their numbers.

With a majority of young people showing an “active disinterest” in voting, some candidates have worked tirelessly to encourage senior citizens.

In one school, remote communities that a candidate’s background gave unwanted food hampers to those students, whose names were taken. We fear that supporters of the candidates want our names to cast votes for them,” said one of the candidates.

In another ward, a candidate’s brother brought baskets full of flowers. Some residents claimed a candidate promised to re- vote their homes if he were elected to local government, but have claimed that others people feared receiving handouts and set up drivers to the polling station.

None of this has stopped the TIC president, Casmir Salomon, in “House of Delegates elections, candidates are under pressure from the ANC’s tight grip on the voting process,” he says. The system, says Salomon, breeds corruption. With so much electoral fraud, one can easily understand the little credibility would be given to irregular elections and the process of election day.

Free Local Government — including most candidates — will quibble with that sentiment. And if past patterns are anything to go by, the Lenasia Council won’t end on October 26.
Exodus: The Great Trek into a better past

These are people with a mission, a burning sense of betrayal. But they are not gypsies or mountebanks. They are courteous, salt-of-the-earth Afrikanders who dream of a better future by re-inventing the past.

IVOR POWELL

reports from the far-right ceremony at Blood River.

The ox-wagon — in the Maritza style for these, there is only one thing. Things — is an exact replica of one dating from 1830. It rumbles and sways on the road, blindfolded and disheartened. Every year, the event grows larger.

However, this wagon, as it makes its steady way from the historic site of Blood River, is not being pulled by oxen. It is being hauled by humans. All the way to Pretoria.

These are not smiles young men, there is an angry people turning red his feet steaks as the throws the stone with the best of them, there are children in khaki with the Afrikaner Wenaanbiedingsweg's (AWB) are the seven majesties emblems emblazoned on their arms.

They are all singing boerliedjies, while the music of the language. At the head of the procession walks a beautiful blonde girl, gazing ahead with clear blue eyes as she waves the AWB's red, black and white flag.

It is a sight to chill the warmest blood.

This is an unofficial team of wagon-pullers, who are taking the AWB's symbols of the Great Trek wagon from the site of the ceremonial battle to the site of the battle, real and symbolic. The University of Pretoria will pick it up.

The wagon has been built from three different types of wood. Two of them, oak and elm, are packed and kept in the wood for a year. This makes them immune to rot and decay. The third is the wood that he tells you is from the old wagon — kaffer mag. The wagon is to be pulled by 100 men, teams of five. Ten teams were drawn at the start.

These people mean business — they have taken the ox-wagon and pulled it through the streets of Pretoria, for example. After the procession, they plan to pull the wagon back to Pretoria.

The extreme right-wing AWB and the Afrikaner Volksfront (AV) were launching their 150th Great Trek anniversary wagon, which is due to reach the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria in early December and continue with the government-backed Feuerwehren Volksfront (VAK) festival. The wagon was pulled by 100 men, teams of five. The last team was drawn at the start.

The wagon was pulled by 100 men, teams of five. The last team was drawn at the start.

Their programme seems exemplary, but at the Festival Grounds on the background of Blood River, it all seems a little possible, almost reasonable.

A mood of nostalgia pervades the camping site — but few of these people have the faces of fanatics. Warm, simple, courteous, salt-of-the-earth people, they welcome the hostile people around their campfires; they share their boerewoners and coekooesters without reserve.

They are in their own, the Boers of history. They are in the Anglo-Boer War were heroes, rather than patriots, of the outside world. They are hard, speak-loos from the Boers. They were also part of the Boers that made up the Boers.

They fought against the Boers of today. They fought for national self-defense and against the Boers. They have found a way of holding their heads up high again.

Their simple formula is to turn back, to make a stand, to make sure that they cannot be defeated. They want to be seen as part of the future, as part of the Voortrekker Republics. As part of the truth of the Voortrekker Republics, secure in the power of their Voortrekker leaders, the Voortrekker leaders, and their God.

In part, this perception is nothing more than a trip of the 19th Century fancy dress which today many of the people wear. In part, it is derived from the makhanda, the horseback commandos, the flaming torches, the parapet drums. But it also goes for deeper.

On the Sunday, as part of the festival, the wagon hits the road.}

FOLLOWING, GARTH LYNCH, Amateur

lies, a historian of the Battle of Blood River addressed the gathering amid the ghostly sled wagons that make up the memorial.

He spoke reasonably. He mentioned, among other things, the presence of approximately 100Poor Natal blacks in the forces of the attackers. He spoke about disorganisation amongst the Zulu, tactical lapses, and basically hopeless inactivity of the Zulus against the mounted Boers. He all but came to the obvious conclusion that, given the circumstances, the Boers had to win.

They didn't lynch him, but there was an atmosphere of approval. For the Boers, Blood River is an important historical event. It is the Boers' Book of Exodus. It celebrates the covenant the Boers made with their God, guaranteeing victory over their enemies, their nation, and their God.

And, for the same reason, their people. The Boers have a right to their heritage. Their people, in their thousands. No longer the fringe of Afrikanerdom, the beautiful language of the people, their heritage, their way of life.

As I watch the wagon moving off the distance, I can almost see the Afrikaner's line of Yeats' lines about the Boers: "A Brunt blossom towards Bethlehem it be born, or was that Pretoria?"
The Transvaal leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Douglas Gibson, last night dropped a bombshell by advising supporters who did not have a PFP candidate in the October 26 elections to vote for the National Party.

His opinion clashes with that of other top Pros who have said they would rather abstain. But a PFP election candidate in Johannesburg said he would rather vote for the CP than for the NP, so as to weaken the Nats' power base.

The Transvaal PFP is contesting the municipal election under the official party banner only in Johannesburg, Randburg and Sandton.

MP Mr Peter Sool, the PFP's municipal election campaign organiser in Johannesburg, said: "I would be reluctant to vote for the NP. Hell, we're fighting them."

The PFP leader, Dr Zach de Beer, and the party's MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman, have been quoted as warning voters not to vote NP to 'keep the CP out'.

'Lesser of two evils'

Mrs Suzman told a meeting in September: "The lesser of the two evils is still an evil." Dr de Beer said at a house meeting a Nat was nothing but a "shy Conservative".

Mr Gibson told supporters in Rustenburg last night: "A few years ago, some PFP voters were tempted to vote CP or even HNP for the sake of casting an anti-Nat vote."

"This cannot now be countenanced and I would urge PFP supporters never to fall into the same trap. The CP is bad, its policies are selfish and stupid and its leaders, given half a chance, will lead our country to war and to destruction."

The PFP's leadership had not given directives to voters who did not have a PFP candidate, he said.

"For my own part, in a really close fight I could be persuaded to vote if there was a margin of preferability between the candidates and the better of the two was not a racist," he said.

Committed to reform

"The Nationalist concerned would have to convince me that he really was committed to real reform."

Although Mr Gibson's advice to voters was carefully worded, he told The Star that he was advising them to vote NP.

Mr Sool, asked to comment last night, said that while he would never vote for the CP, he would be "reluctant" to vote NP — but would support NP candidates known to be enlightened.

"But I would rather abstain than vote for a NP candidate who was not outspokenly verlig," he said.

Dr de Beer said the party had never given a directive in this regard. "From that you can conclude that every one is free to speak his mind."
Feeling good.

Hold the phone. Are we really on the pollution-free electric bus for real? Because if you've heard it from anyone, it's not true.

The real deal is that electric buses are not a panacea for urban pollution. They have their own drawbacks, such as a limited range, high costs, and the need for specialized infrastructure. Plus, there are environmental concerns about the production and disposal of batteries.

The advocates of electric buses often point to the benefits of reduced local air pollution, but they don't always consider the larger picture. For example, the electricity used to charge these buses often comes from non-renewable sources, which can offset some of the gains. Additionally, electric buses can require more maintenance and have a shorter lifespan than their diesel counterparts.

So, while electric buses are a step in the right direction, they're not the silver bullet some believe they are. It's important to weigh these factors when considering the future of urban transportation.
Police warn students meeting is illegal

Education Reporter
POLICE entered the University of Cape Town yesterday and warned students, who had met to discuss the municipal elections, that their gathering outside the Jameson Hall was illegal.

They sent a message through UCT vice-chancellor Professor James Leatt ordering students to disperse.

After long negotiations police agreed to withdraw to the "peripheries of the university if students left the campus in groups of two and three", Professor Leatt said.

Early yesterday police blocked off all entrances to UCT, allowing only students with registration cards on to the campus.

Their action prompted the university to seek an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court for the blockade to be lifted. The matter was set to be heard at 2.15pm, but was postponed until after the blockade was lifted at 1.45pm.

UCT said in a statement that "on the morning of October 13 the SAP put a blockade around UCT which required students entering campus to produce registration cards before being allowed on to university property."

Because "bona fide visitors and others were denied access the university went to the Supreme Court to try on an urgent basis to get an order against the Minister of Law and Order, the Divisional Commissioner of Police and others."

At lunchtime more than 500 people, including students from UCT, the University of the Western Cape and high school pupils, met two hours later than scheduled in the Jameson Hall to discuss the municipal elections.

At the end of the meeting the crowd resolved to march to the police to call for the release of five students they believed had been detained.

About 300 chanting students set off down University Avenue. When they reached Ring Road marshalls tried in vain to persuade them not to head towards the university entrance.

A compromise was reached as a police helicopter hovered overhead and the marchers agreed to return to Jameson Hall. However, after resuming the march, a group of students wanted to continue down Ring Road.

More discussions followed between students and marshalls, one of whom appealed to the marchers "not to go on a suicide mission."

The marchers agreed to return to Jameson Hall to sing the "national anthem."

Police arrived in seven vehicles as students were milling around outside the hall.
Election candidates assaulted, bombed

JOHANNESBURG.—The administrator of Tsakane township in Brakpan, Mr Raymond Radebe, is fighting for his life in hospital after he was attacked by a group of men in the township on Monday night.

In another incident, a house belonging to the administrator of Duduza in Nigel, Rev Simon Mahloko, was attacked with what is believed to be a limpet mine.

Another man, Mr Walter Moseki, claims he was assaulted by council police at his Soweto home on Monday night.

All three are candidates in the forthcoming municipal elections.

Mr Radebe is in a critical condition at the Far East Rand Hospital in Springs.

A spokesman for the East Rand police yesterday confirmed they were investigating the attack on Mr Mahloko's home and the assault on Mr Radebe.

Mr Moseki said two uniformed council policemen came to his house at about 7pm. He said they accused him of intimidating people and telling them not to vote for another candidate. One of them punched him in the face until he fell to the floor.

"He kicked me all over my body. The assault continued for about 30 minutes," Mr Moseki said.—Sapa
No forced silence—Esack

MOULANA Faried Esack, who yesterday slipped onto UCT campus to address a rally on the municipal elections despite police blockades at every entrance, vowed that ordinary people would not be "sluffed into silence, acquiescence and cowardice."

"We are gathered here to endorse the call of the SA Catholic Bishops, the SA Council of Churches, the Muslim Judicial Council and others," said the moulana, who is national co-ordinator of the Call of Islam and a honorary vice-president of Nusas.

Religious leaders were an intrinsic part of the struggle, he said. Archbishop Tutu, the Reverend Allan Boesak and himself would not be where they were today "were it not for the struggle of our people."

"To be civilised today means to be part of the struggle against apartheid," he said.
Nats go all out to woo voters

By Anna Louw
East Rand Bureau

As candidates move into top gear for the municipal elections in Germiston, it has become clear that October 26 is going to be the toughest battle the city's Nationalist Party-dominated council has faced in many years.

The Conservative Party has 15 candidates contesting 23 wards. Of the 14 independents, two are CP supporters.

The Nationalists have 20 candidates in the field and are backing three independents. The party has in the bag Ward 9, where pensioner Mr J J van den Berg is unopposed.

One of the biggest issues troubling the Nats is the Group Areas Act, which has sparked off great interest among local voters in this election.

CP spokesman for Germiston Mrs Bessie Scholz says her party is very confident about Lenndale, which has a 50 m buffer zone separating it from a new, developing black area, Spreitview, and new extension of Kaltebong.

Mrs Scholz remembers the fervour of 1948 and says the CP is experiencing in 1986 what the NP experienced then. The CP says that if it loses the city, it will be by a narrow margin. The NP is working frantically to hold its support.

Brigadier Kobus Boorman, MP for Germiston District, is confident the NP will take Germiston. But his party is taking no chances. Where NP candidates are standing as independents, the NP has put up opposing candidates, which has resulted in a three-pronged battle in those of the wards.

In Ward 14, the NP is backing Mr Harry Loots against Mrs Kelly Morris, a Nat standing as an independent. Both are sitting councillors. Mr Dirk Fourie will contest the ward for the CP.

STAD GERMISTON
CITY OF GERMISTON

Germiston's coat of arms

In Ward 10, Mr Fred Botha, an independent and a sitting councillor who is a member of the NP caucus in the council, is opposed by the NP-backed Mr Gerhardus de Eecoya. Mr Gabriel Littig will contest the ward for the CP.

In Ward 21, Mr Petrus van Wyk (NP) is opposing an independent, Mr Corrie Oberholzer. He is a sitting councillor who is also a member of the council's NP ruling group.

The third ward where is a three-pronged battle is Ward 20, where independent Mr John Oxley, Mr Dirk van den Berg (NP) and Mr Benjamin Stemmet (CP) are standing.

The elections will hopefully bring new blood into the council. Residents have complained bitterly that the council has been dragging its feet in terms of development in the city.

Unlike Johannesburg, which took a hard-and-fast stand about not having a tollgate on one of its highways, Germiston has been sitting back and adopting a wait-and-see attitude. If it does not act soon, the R17 tollgate will be erected whether residents like it or not — and they do not.

Statistics show that the city's newest councillor, Mr Leon Louw, made more requests for his ward (Ward 11) in his brief term of office this past year than some councillors had made in the six or more years they had served the city.

Mrs Winnie Haveloh is standing independently in Thokoza and Elsburg, where she has been a councillor for the past 12 years. "It's a pity that local authorities have become political," she says.

Her aim is to keep her ward '100 percent white no matter what the Government decides.'
Election pamphlet angers council

By Glen Elias

The Krugersdorp Council decided at a special meeting held yesterday that a Conservative Party election pamphlet in the form of a newspaper be referred to the police for possible action.

The masthead read: "KP — Krugersdorp Municipality — CP."

The meeting had been convened by Krugersdorp's mayor, Mr J H Balt as he felt the council should "discuss the possible institution of legal action in connection with an election publication of the Conservative Party compiled and issued by Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, MP, purporting or creating the impression of having been officially issued by the Town Council of Krugersdorp and also lacking the address of the compiler and issuer."

Mr Balt said that the impression among the readers when first receiving the publication was that it was an official municipal publication. The name of and the address of the printers appear on the back page and not on the first page, as required by law.

Mr Chris Viljoen said the whole issue was a political ploy of the council to which Mr Balt replied that he as an independent councillor had convened the meeting and no other councillor had done so.

Councillor Bill Greyvenstein put forward an amendment expressing the council's displeasure and distancing itself from the "propaganda content" of the publication. Mr Gert Visser seconded the amendment.

The amendment was accepted by six recorded votes to three.
Dr Andries Treurnicht was given a standing ovation when he greeted a crowd of about 400 Conservative Party supporters at a public meeting in Krugersdorp Town Hall last night.

Dr Treurnicht, leader of the Opposition, said his appearance at the town hall was a happy victory for the Conservative Party after an application brought against the meeting in the Rand Supreme Court was dismissed with costs to the applicants earlier in the day.

Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, a nominated Conservative MP, said the applicants were people linked to the National Party.

Dr Treurnicht said that Conservatives were often called racists, but said that if being loyal to one's people, culture and language meant that one was a racist, then he was one and proud of it.

Dr Treurnicht said the CP was not born or full of hate towards other races but said they should govern themselves and be responsible for their own actions. He promised that the police and defence force would have more power should the Conservative Party be elected. Stories that there would be a revolution if the CP were ruling the country were unfounded, he said.

He said more and more English-speaking South Africans were supporting the Conservatives.
Judge overrules bid to stop CP meeting

By Cathy Stagg

An urgent application to stop the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, from addressing a political meeting in the Krugersdorp town hall last night was dismissed with costs just hours before the meeting was due to begin.

Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, MP and CP organiser, described the applicants as mainly people linked to the National Party.

Handing down judgment in the Rand Supreme Court at about 5 pm, Mr Justice N M MacArthur said the basis of the application was that the voting booths for people wishing to make prior votes for the municipal election were close to the main entrance of the hall where the political meeting was to be held at 7.30 pm.

"The applicants, who are in political camps not associated with the CP, say they will be prejudiced by the meeting. I have a fundamental difficulty accepting that," the judge said.

"There is no evidence of just how many voters during the past three days have taken the opportunity to vote between 6 pm and 9 pm. I do have evidence from Mr Derby-Lewis that very few voted during the day. If hundreds voted every evening, the applicants might have had just cause for complaint," he said.

He suggested that the CP use a side entrance.

The applicants were Mr RS Martin, Mr GP Visser, Mr C Peyper, Mrs CE Pretorius, Mr NP Boshoff and Mr DJ Vorster.
Kagiso, Krugersdorp has three out of 11 wards being contested — 268 (4.7%) votes cast; Bekkersdal, Westonaria has two (seven) wards being contested — 40 (1.8%) votes were cast. In the southern Free State more than 5% of black voters reportedly turned out on Monday. The day was marred by unrest incidents. In Durban, two petrol bombs were hurled at the Chatsworth home of Johnny Gwintu, an independent candidate. The Phoenix home of PFP candidate Omi Singh was firebombed.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Giving them priority

By introducing the concept of prior voting in the municipal elections, SA is identifying more closely with the rest of Africa where elections lasting more than one day are common. Voting began on Monday and for the first time voters have an effective 13 days in which to vote.

The official reason for introducing prior voting is to give more people the opportunity to vote. Government is placing much importance on this tactic to boost the polls, especially in the black, coloured and Indian areas.

A Transvaal provincial spokesman says that the most important reason is the difficulty black workers face in finding the time to vote. Of course, another reasonable view is that the prime reason is an attempt to offer security to voters who may feel intimidated in the face of calls to boycott the polls.

Whatever the reason, the logistics of keeping polling stations manned and voters' rolls updated for two weeks are immense and costly. More than 12 000 candidates of all races are contesting 7 600 council seats throughout the country. Prior voting differs substantially from postal and special votes used in parliamentary elections — when the latter are only available in exceptional circumstances. Anyone can apply for a prior vote. But voters must present themselves in person with identification at the polling stations.

The consequence of this is that hundreds of polling stations all over the country must be manned by officials for the duration of the prior voting period. The cost will be borne by the taxpayer.

Arrangements for voting fall to the electoral officers in each area. In general voters have a single venue which allows for tight control of the voters' rolls. Ballot boxes are locked away each night and are to be sealed at the end of the prior voting period on Saturday, October 22 and opened for counting on October 26, the official election day.

Because of transport problems, however, councils in the black townships have established more than one prior polling station. For example, Diepsloot has six, including one in the centre of Johannesberg. The task of ensuring that voters do not vote more than once is thus more complicated. Each time someone votes all the other polling stations must be contacted by radio or telephone to make sure that the voter's name is simultaneously eliminated from all the rolls.

The exercise has had a mixed response. Johannesburg PFP leader Tony Leon regards prior voting as a huge drain on resources, saying: "We have a huge overtime bill coming our way because of municipal employees being involved in manning polls for two weeks." Another confusion, he notes, is that it ties party volunteers to manning tables at the polling booths.

"Prior voting was set up because of prob-
Plans to Visit Coast

BY DOUGLAS P. D. H. COFFIN

A diplomatic success over success of European mission

Message

[Text continues as a series of paragraphs, often obscured or unclear due to the nature of the image quality.
In search of a dream

Afrikaner Volkswag leader Professor Carel Boshoff is former chairman of the Broederbond, son-in-law of apartheid architect Hendrik Verwoerd and heads the Afrikaner rightwing's Great Trek celebrations.

FM: What led you to the idea of an Afrikaner homeland?

Boshoff: It was the government's way of mixing things that cannot be mixed. Mixing diverse cultures is no solution for SA. It is reported that the CP and NP reject your Boerestaat dream.

I did not ask for their support. The CP stands for partition and self-determination of the Afrikaner, so they have no alternative but to support the concept of an Afrikaner homeland if they are sincere. Does this mean that members of any race group which adopts Afrikaner culture will be accepted and how do you hope to solve your labour problems?

The Afrikaner State will accept anybody with the same beliefs, culture and heritage as long as this does not endanger the identity of the Afrikaner nation. On manual labour, it would be racist for the volk to expect blacks to do their work. It is time the Afrikaner did his own manual work.

Is there a link between your vision and that of Robert van Tonder's Boerestaat Party?

The only link is that Van Tonder and myself share the same idea of Afrikaner freedom. I disagree with most of his strategies to realise this dream.

Do you share Van Tonder's notion of a "Boer country" encompassing the old Transvaal, Free State and Vryheid republics?

The re-establishment of Boer republics is not practical, because the whole infrastructure of these areas is built on foreign money and labour.

It is impractical to unscramble the situation and remove the 80% black work force in these areas.

When will you accomplish your dream?

Observing current political trends, I see this taking place in the next 10 years. At the same time, I do not see every Afrikaner participating in the process. It is, of course, no easy road.

If your efforts are thwarted, will you and your supporters resort to violence?

Every nation has the right to self respect and to realise its goals in a peaceful way. But if the Afrikaners are pushed too far, the only alternative will be to take up arms. I hope this will not be necessary.

If you realise your dream, what will happen to the rest of SA?

SA will be a commonwealth of republics, with different nations coming together on economic issues, health and resources—for instance, agriculture and minerals. Have you any links with the AWB?

Officially no. The only link is that we communicate with each other.

Do you support their violent methods?

I wish not to comment on other organisations.

Should Nelson Mandela be released?

Not until he rejects violence.

What is your opinion on sanctions?

In the present system, where the minority dominates the majority, it would be naive for SA to expect outside world sympathy. Is P W Botha's overture to the CP a sign of a leader who has lost direction?

Looking from outside, P W is trying to unite Afrikaners on sentimental grounds rather than on grounds of principle. I cannot see vision in this regard.
THE PRESIDENT ABROAD

Freeing Pik Botha

There is every indication that Nelson Mandela will be a free man before the end of the year — possibly before November 8, the date of the US presidential elections; but almost certainly after SA's municipal elections on October 26, when the outcome of the National Party's crucial local government battle against the Conservative Party is known.

President P.W. Botha, in his most important diplomatic foray overseas to try to rescue the ailing SA economy, virtually said as much to the Swiss-South African Association in Zurich this week. "My conscience and my duty must guide me. I do not want old people in jail," he said.

Botha, who may have commenced negotiations with top Swiss bankers as the FM went to press, probably realises by now that a free Mandela could pave the way to at least some renewed foreign capital investment — and loans desperately needed to boost the economy and, thus, reform.

He needs Mandela's co-operation to be able to free him, Botha explained. At the moment the ANC leader, recuperating from TB in a luxury Cape Town clinic, is "co-operating with the authorities" — whatever that means. And Botha, significantly added: "I hope he will continue to do so and not turn back to a policy which could lead to violence."

This would seem to suggest that Botha is satisfied with Mandela's stance on violence. A source at the Department of Justice tells the FM that Mandela does not necessarily have to issue a press statement on his viewpoint. "He has the opportunity to convey anything to the head of the Polisburo prison who often visits him," he says.

Botha blames the ANC for Mandela's continued detention. It suits the exiled organisation to present him as a martyr, he told his audience.

So what does Mandela think? The FM's source says that the ANC leader has voiced his appreciation for what has been done for him to both Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee and Police Commissioner Henric de Witt during visits to him. The 26 years he has spent behind bars and various reports on him will all be taken into account when a decision is finally made, says the source.

That something is in the air became clear when Labour Party leader Allan Hendriekse predicted over the weekend that Botha will inform SA envoys in Europe about Mandela's release. Hendriekse told his eastern Cape congress that he had received information that the diplomats would be asked by Botha to prepare themselves for the release.

Botha's Swiss visit, first announced by the FM last week and hot on the heels of his trip to Zaire, must be seen as an all-out effort to regain some recognition for SA as a regional power — and project himself as a respected African statesman. Back home, this was verified through an SABC editorial praising Botha's latest cross-border forays: "The fostering of contact and communication with our neighbours must be a priority objective. Hence the importance attached to the present diplomatic initiatives in Third World Africa — an important area that has been highlighted by the personal role the State President is playing in the initiatives."

"As, within the country, South Africans continue with the task of building the new SA, our external relationships must similarly be built upon with vigour and purpose. There is a need to consolidate friendships in Europe, as (Botha) is doing at the moment."

It may be that Botha, with SA becoming increasingly isolated, has seen the light. As Koos van Wyk, director of the International Studies Unit at Rhodes, writes in the June issue of the journal Politikon: "...it is probably true that the SA government is the target of a total onslaught, but not for the reasons advanced by the rulers of apartheid. It is not communism but apartheid which motivates the international isolation of SA. And as long as apartheid prevails, further sanctions will be introduced."

The inroads which Botha made during his recent discussions with Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko and Mozambique's Joaquin Chissano are important for the entire region. This was fuelled by speculation that a proposed meeting between Botha and Zambian Kenneth Kaunda was to be a forerunner to a larger summit of Frontline leaders with Botha. Kaunda, who visited Mobutu last Monday, reiterated his conditions for meeting Botha — and those do not include Mandela's release.

Botha was at great pains to stress SA's potential economic role in the region during his speech on Monday. Appealing to European bankers to use their influence with political leaders to stop sanctions, he said: "The way to rapid economic and political development and renewal is to ensure that SA's economy flourishes. If SA is allowed to reach its natural potential, the whole region will benefit."

Former Pretoria and RAU political scientist Gerrit Olivier, now at Foreign Affairs, echoes Botha's sentiments. "As far as the rest of the region is concerned, refusing to normalise relations with SA and refusing to co-operate with it economically are at best a holding action, which is possible only with the assistance of massive foreign aid, far greater than that which the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference has yet succeeded in mobilising."

"Thus in order for southern African states to achieve economic strength and political stability, without a part being played by SA, seems to be like trying to play Hamlet without the prince."

Back on the home front, Botha's absence, together with Pik Botha, has further highlighted renewed speculation that the Foreign Minister may be the one to replace Chris Heunis as government's chief constitutional negotiator. After his spate of recent diplomatic breakthroughs, it is felt that Pik Botha may be able to break the current deadlock in attempts to get black leaders to participate in the National Council.

Heunis, still feeling the after-effects of his near election loss against the Independent Party's Denis Worrall, has failed to rally black and coloured leaders around him. To make way for Pik, Heunis may be kicked upstairs to become P W's new administrative prime minister.

If all this takes place, it is not impossible for Finance Minister Barred du Plessis — who did some behind-the-scenes preparations for P W's meeting with the Swiss bankers — to move into the Foreign Affairs slot. Du Plessis' deputy, Org Marais, a recognised economist and respected in certain financial quarters, could then take over at Finance.

It all sounds plausible. But with Mandela still technically behind bars, even a charismatic negotiator like Pik Botha could go the same way as Heunis if he is not armed with some bargaining counter. And what better than a free Nelson Mandela — risky as that may have seemed for Pretoria up to now?
HEARS OF NOPEe DONATIONS WITH WEP DISTRIBUTION, PLEASE?

PARENTS and children in Los Angeles suburb of Pismo City can

get food for lunch, the pictures.

Any white says Eugene Terrence.

These people are Americans. We help

Work feeds under AWB banner.
Cautious Europe waits for peace with SA blacks

by Ursula LAGARDE
Pretoria — was turned down because it would have had a detrimental impact in the zoo and on the suburb. “It was completely unacceptable.”

He said the parks department, which appealed for ideas for the privatisation of parks, was “tempted” by the financial side of the deal. The council would have received 10 percent of the net annual income before repayment of loans or interest and could have made, according to the projection, R1.4 million in five years.

DAVID BRAUN
Political Correspondent

GENEVA — The European visits of the State President, PW Botha, in 1984 and in 1988 had one important element in common: both took place in the wake of South African diplomatic successes in Africa.

The 17-day eight-nation tour of 1984 followed the signing of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique.

European leaders were then pleased to meet Mr Botha and to encourage him along the road of regional peace.

The nine-day three-country (excluding the stop in the Ivory Coast) visit of 1988 took place this week after President Botha’s flurry of summit meetings with major African leaders and in the wake of what looks like real progress in the peace talks between South Africa and Angola/Cuba.

Deterioration

Once again, according to diplomatic sources, there has been appreciation in Europe for what is perceived to be a dynamic new South African approach to the region’s problems.

South Africans should however beware no illusions about the differences between the two visits.

Between 1984 and 1988 South Africa’s international image has deteriorated enormously. South Africa has imposed a nationwide state of emergency and many countries around the world have retaliated with tough sanctions.

If the Europeans have been listening to the South Africans this time it is with a great deal more caution and skepticism than they did in 1984.

Furthermore, what contacts there have been have been for the most part been very informal and in secrecy.

In Germany, at the funeral of Bavarian Prime Minister Dr Franz Josef Strauss, President Botha took the opportunity to brief the federal Chancellor, Dr Helmut Kohl.

He also rubbed shoulders with the heads of state of Togo and Niger and with the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr Turhan Ozal.

So isolated is South Africa internationally that these brief meetings were seized upon by South African diplomats as diplomatic breakthroughs.

More significantly, perhaps, Mr Botha met a large number of European bankers and businessmen.

Lobbied hard

Contrary to certain reports, he did not go to Switzerland to plead for extensions for South Africa’s debt repayments. Instead, he lobbied hard for additional capital to be invested in South Africa and in southern Africa, particularly for joint projects between South Africa and its neighbours.

According to sources there are encouraging signs that European businessmen are ready to invest in the region, but what is needed to really persuade them are some dramatic developments inside South Africa.

Europeans are making the point that it is all very well and encouraging for President Botha to be making peace with his neighbours, but what is really needed is for him to be making peace with his own people.

If Mr Botha can have dialogue with southern African leaders, why can he not have negotiations with the leaders in his own country, they ask.

Another point which has been raised, with President Botha in Europe is the question of the continued detention of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

If this issue is addressed by the President, South African diplomats believe South Africa will make a major breakthrough in its anti-sanctions and anti-isolation diplomacy.
PW and Pik in high-level talks during stopover in Lisbon today

GENEVA — President Botha winds up his European visit with a stopover in Lisbon today.

Mr Botha, accompanied by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and senior officials of his office and of the Department of Foreign Affairs, are at the end of a nine-day stay in Europe.

The President will meet Portuguese Prime Minister Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva this afternoon.

A separate meeting has been scheduled between Mr Pik Botha and Portuguese Foreign Minister Mr Joao Pinheiro.

The talks are expected to centre on the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme and recent developments in southern Africa, including the peace talks between South Africa, Angola and Federal Council, Mr Rene Felber, who is in overall charge of Swiss foreign affairs. Mr Pik Botha was also at the lunch, as were officials of the SA and Swiss Foreign Ministries.

A statement said the President and Mr Pik Botha conveyed a perspective on the political, social and economic situation in SA and southern Africa, in particular the need for project-related development aid.

The State President told Mr Felber that, in his recent meetings with African heads of state, a common interest had been established, namely the need for economic co-operation, if southern Africa was to avoid a worsening of its economic problems.

This common interest was
NEWS

Everyone's a poll

PREDICTION is the name of the latest game in Johannesburg politics.

Spokesmen for the parties in the coming municipal polls are outdoing each other, forecasting their own wins and opponents’ losses.

PFP confidence has soared. Campaign manager Mr. Peter Soal forecasts 18 “certainties” and seven strong possibilities.

This would give the party the balance of power in the city council.

Such confidence flies in the face of last week’s Saturday Star report on the assessments of highly placed academics and political sources, who warned that the PFP could lose seats.

But Mr. Soal was adamant: “We will take 18 wards in the northern suburbs, with every Hillbrow and inner city suburb almost certain to remain PFP, and James Dryja in Joubert Park likely to be the surprise of the election.”

“We add to those wards, Mr. Paul Bosch in The Parks and Deon van Greunen, who has an outstanding chance of ousting National Party heavyweight Mr. Johan Fick in Melville.”

“The Conservative Party will win no more than four or five wards.”

But NP campaign manager, Mr. Alwyn Marx, claimed his party would oust right control, collecting 30 to 35 of the 81 wards, including three in the PFP’s traditional northern stronghold.

He asserted: “We will take Ward 23 (Orange Grove), 20 (Linkfield) and 34 (Cyrielle). The Parks Ward 11 is back within our grasp and we will make a clean sweep in the south.”

Mr. Marx thought the PFP might win eight to 15 wards and added: “The predicted CP walkover in the Transvaal will not be carried into Johannesburg.

“Though their support is greater than anticipated, I see them taking no more than four north western wards.”

Mr. Fred Rundle, regional chairman of the CP, warned Mr. Marx there was a lie factor of up to 65 percent. He explained: “Civil servants scared of jeopardizing their jobs and senior citizens protecting their pensions are the major factor saying they will back the NP but voting for the CP.”

“The CP will do well—beyond our wildest expectations.”

Professor Harold Rudolph (Ind) predicted this breakdown: 27 Nats, 13 Progs, five CP, 2 Ind NP, 3 Ind and 1 IRA.

Mr. Francois Oberholzer said he was battling to find more than 23 seats for the Nats.

He thought the PFP would return with 12 councillors, the CP six to eight, the IRA would see Mr. John Fossett and Mr. Rodney Janit winning easily and the Independents would have six representatives.
Swiss trip and loan
Probe told Nats got 90
By SOPHIE TEMA

THE former mayor of Dobsonville, Don Senye Mmesi, and the president of the township's residents' association, Vincent Vusumuzi Tshisi, will today ask the Rand Supreme Court to nullify the municipal elections to be held in Dobsonville.

Summons have been served on the director of local government, J van der Walt, town clerk Alec Conn, president of the United Councils' Association of SA, Steve Kgone, and 10 candidates standing for election.

The applicants will ask the court to declare that:

- All voters' lists for wards one to nine, in Dobsonville be nullified as no certified voters' lists were available or opened for inspection before the closure of nominations for the elections.
- All votes cast are of no legal effect for wards one to four.
- The election of all members to the Dobsonville Town Council be null and void.
- In the event of the court finding that the voters' lists for Dobsonville were properly prepared and certified by the electoral officer, the applicants will ask the court to set aside the nominations of Sandile Eri, Mongezi, and Isaac Benedict Mashigo candidates.
- The applicants will also ask the court to set aside the electoral officer's decision which disqualified Thos as a candidate for election in Ward 7.
Administrator's job in balance

By Kaizer Nyatsamba

While elections are theoretically over in Alexandra, with all eight councilors-elect having been elected unopposed, there is one man whose future is in doubt.

That is Mr Steve Burger, the present administrator of Alexandra whose job, according to its town clerk Mr P J Genis, ends on October 25. Mr Burger has been administrator of Alexandra since July 1 1986, when all town councillors and the then mayor, the Rev Sam Buti, heeded the community's call and resigned en masse.

After October 25, whither Mr Burger?

That is the question frequently being asked in Alexandra.

The overwhelming majority of people who spoke to The Star would like to see Mr Burger stay on as a council employee. They argue that Mr Burger has been solely responsible for the improvement of the township.

Alexandra Pothadchaba Luncheon Club for the Aged founder and chairman of the Alexandra Society for the Welfare of the Aged Mr Linda Twala said he would like to see Mr Burger retained. Speaking a month ago urging people to vote, Mr Twala said: "We should choose people who will say loudly that we must retain Mr Burger, because he has been responsible for the little progress we can see around here."

However, some have argued that houses being put up were too expensive for the average Alexandra resident. The place, they say, is being turned into a middle class area to which wealthy people will flock and leave Alexandra natives frustrated.

But Mr Burger's fate lies with the seven men and one woman who will make up the next council.
Leaders reject elections
Academics, clergy, urge October boycott

Academics and clergy — among them Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the moderator of the NGO Solidarity Kerk, Allan Boesak, Unisa academics and Islam and Muslim theologians — this week again called for a boycott of the municipal elections on October 26.

In a statement to Sapa, the academics and clergy said their respective traditions were unanimous in their demands for justice and equality in human society.

"To respect all people and to protect their quality of life are religious duties incumbent on us.

They said the present political dispensation in South Africa was based on the division of people and the domination by one group over the rest.

"The Nationalist government in their obsession with group identity use this as a base of tricameralism. We are warning that, as long as the obsession with groups and groups rights continues at the expense of the nation, peace will elude us.

The signatories said the forthcoming municipal elections were meant to strengthen racial separation and militate against freedom of association.

"Having witnessed the failure of the present tricameral system of parliament, it will be disastrous to promote and support a system of local government based on the same principles. The oppression and dehumanisation of the majority of the people, will simply continue.

"We believe that for as long as the majority of people are denied equal participation in central government they have the right to abstain from voting for a system that will only perpetuate the reality of divide and rule. We as leaders and as adherents of different faiths urge our people not to vote.

"By taking this stand we regard ourselves as positively and peacefully involved in creating a new South African nation. We furthermore advise the government to regard the abstention from voting on October 26 as the unimittated expression of the will of the people. We believe that a society based on the respect of common humanity and freedom of association in a unitary state is what this nation wants and needs.

"We share a common belief that God is on the side of the oppressed and calls upon us as religious leaders and adherents of different faiths to become God's witnessesbearers against injustice and inequality."

Last week the Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said in Pretoria the government would not prosecute Tutu or Boesak to deny them the martyrdom they so urgently sought.

The statement was signed by:
Rev A Bhiman, Institute of Contextual Theology,
Dr A Boesak, Rev F Chikan, general secretary SACCO, Dr CP Cuthbertson, dept of history, Unisa; M Dangor, Acappel; F Dawjee, editor Al Qalam; Maulana Basha, Call of Islam; Sheikh F Ganiesden, head of Institute of Islamic Law; Dr AM Grundlingh, dept of history, Unisa; Imam Y Harris, Muslim Judicial Council; Dr L'Helley, dept of systematic theology, Unisa; Dr E Jasset, Central Islamic Trust; Rev JN Kritzinger, dept of missiology, Unisa; Professor J Lambert, dept of theology, Unisa; Rev GJA Lubbe; Prof SS Malimba, dept systematic theology, Unisa; Prof F Meer, director of Institute of Black Research; Dr KE Mogojo, president of Methodist Church; Father S Mhiklreswa; Rev S Mogoba, general secretary of Methodist Church; Rev M Mabaci, St Andrews Presbyterian Church, Pretoria; Dr M Moore, moderator Presbyterian Church of SA; Rev Z Mobs, Reverend Dr E van Niekerk, dept systematic theology; Father A Nolan, Institute of Contextual Theology, Archbishop TW Ntsepano; Rev D Olivier, dept systematic theology, Unisa; Imam R Omar, Muslim Youth Movement, Dr B Naude, Eucumenical Advice Bureau; Dr E van Niekerk, dept systematic theology; Father A Nolan, Institute of Contextual Theology, Archbishop TW Ntsepano; Rev D Olivier, dept systematic theology, Unisa; Imam R Omar, Muslim Youth Movement, Prof WA Manum, dept of missiology, Unisa; Prof C M de P la Rooy, dept of sciences of religion, Unisa; S Satgarc, president, Veda Dharmas Sabba, Maritzburg; U Satgro; Y Soek, World Conference on Religion and Peace; Molvi M Solomon, Archbishop Tutu. - Sapa
Big guns are out in the fight for Pretoria

October 26

Elections

Municipal

By CARL E. EASTON

The Pretoria News

November 30, 1959

Editor's Note

This is the last issue of the Pretoria News. The newspaper has been in existence for many years, and has played an important role in the political and social life of the city. It has been known for its unbiased reporting and commitment to democracy. The Pretoria News will continue to serve the community in its digital format, ensuring that the voices of the people are heard and that the principles of freedom and justice are upheld.

The death of Nelson Mandela on December 5, 1999, marked a significant milestone in South African history. Mandela, who served as the first black President of South Africa, dedicated his life to the struggle against apartheid and the promotion of democracy. His legacy continues to inspire millions around the world, and his efforts have contributed to a more just and equal society.

In light of Mandela's passing, the Pretoria News decided to focus on the stories that were most relevant to the readership. This issue includes articles on local news, sports, and entertainment, as well as a special tribute to Nelson Mandela. The Pretoria News will continue to provide quality journalism and coverage of the issues that matter to the people of Pretoria.
EAST LONDON. — The National Party had rejected the mayor of East London, Mr Robert de Lange, as a candidate in the municipal elections because of his involvement in the Palazzolo affair, the MP for East London North, Mr Callie Badenhorst, said last night.

He said Mr De Lange was "trying all sorts of things" to link himself to the NP's candidate in Ward 6 (Vincent), Mr Chris Winterbach, and secure election in that way.

He said when Mr De Lange found himself rejected by the NP in his old ward, Ward 1 (West Bank), he "came running" to Ward 6.

He said he could only conclude that Mr De Lange was trying to get on to the council "on our backs".

* Nat quits over Palazzolo — Page 5
Royal Welcome From Ivory Coast

State President enthroned among spendorous of Black Africa

The Sir Monday October 17, 1982
No polls in four areas

Mr. Olaus van Zyl, MEC for Transvaal today said there would be no elections in three Eastern Transvaal towns and in Tembisa on October 26.

He said the four towns did not have enough candidates to form a council.

The towns affected are Silulela in Carolina, Emgewena in Watervalboven, Sianzenzela at Pardkop near Standerton and Tembisa on the East Rand.

"There are three ways in which we can solve the situation in this towns.

"We can appoint administrators as is the case in Tembisa, appoint councillors or hold by-elections."

"Because we believe in democracy we shall opt for the holding of by-elections during the first half of next year," Mr. van Zyl said. — Staff Reporter.
President Bush and Secretary Albright are preparing a 10-day trip to Europe and Africa.

On more domestic issues

PW to concentrate now
Moves for PW to meet Fidel Castro

By James Tomlin, The Star's Foreign News Service

PARIS — President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of Ivory Coast is playing for high stakes — nothing less than a PW Botha-Castro summit.

African diplomatic sources here said that the Cuban leader would fly to see Mr Houphouet-Boigny before the end of October to discuss the matter.

South African Foreign Minister Mr PW Botha said yesterday he had no comment to make on the summit speculation.

The State President, Mr PW Botha’s meeting at Yamoussoukro could turn out to be the most important of all his recent overseas trips, the sources said.

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny "sees such a summit as the crowning success of his unceasing efforts to promote black-white peace on his continent.

"He has more prestige and clout with Castro than Mobutu, who is looked on by Havana as a US puppet," sources said.

"We assume that Mr Botha was told about such a summit at Yamoussoukro.

An Ivory Coast source said that his president 'initially planned to arrange for Mr Botha to meet Dr. Castro last Saturday, but 'there was too much flak from French diplomats and he was forced to drop the scheme'."

A French official said "Only a summit at this level can break the present logjam, but Houphouet-Boigny would have to use all his great charm and persuasiveness to bring about such a meeting."
Four held by Transkei police

UMTATA — Four people have reportedly been detained by the Transkei security police.

According to district surgeon, Dr A T Mtimku- lu, his son, Mr Mvula Mtimkulu, a third-year B Juris student at Turfloop University, was detained at the weekend.

Dr Mtimkulu said his son was to have started his end-of-year examinations, which he was now likely to miss.

He missed the examinations last year after being detained in November.

Also believed to have been detained are Miss Pumla Ramcswana and two other men.

Police were not available for comment. — Sapa.

CP candidate claims R500 000 over letter

Pretoria Correspondent

A Pietersburg Conservative Party (CP) candidate in the municipal elections has claimed R500 000 from a local newspaper, its editor and a resident.

Mr J J Kemp alleged in an affidavit handed to the Pretoria Supreme Court that a letter from Mrs Yvonne Davel published in the Noordelike Review had defamed his "good name and reputation".

Mr Justice Van Dyk ordered that Mr Kemp pay the costs of the application and answer Mrs Davel's request for further particulars within seven days of the order being served on Mr Kemp's lawyers.

Mr Kemp was to pay the costs of the application and Mrs Davel was to be allowed to continue with the same documents to obtain legal advice should Mr Kemp not supply further particulars.

Mrs Davel requested further particulars from Mr Kemp in order to prepare for the defamation case.

These included:

• What is the official policy of the CP regarding the presence of blacks in towns like Pietersburg?
• Is the applicant in favour of a white homeland which would include Pietersburg and how is the amount of R500 000 damages calculated?

Police influenced, me — MP's friend

By Celeste Louw

A former flatmate of suspended National Party MP for Hillbrow Mr Leon de Beer appeared before a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday on nine counts of fraud and four counts of contravening the Electoral Act.

Sergeant Jan Petrus van der Merwe (26), told the court he had been influenced by police to make two statements about alleged irregularities during last year's elections.

The defence has objected to the statements.

The sergeant told the court that a Major William Deens had told him that he would not be prosecuted if he made the statements.

The hearing continues.
Bid to Reinstate Candidates

AGAIN

SOFASONKE IN COURT

BY MOSIKI

The Sofasonne Party

Court Information in the Grand Supreme, the case is to be held at the palace in the court. The Sofasonne Council, the electoral college, is to meet this week.
Ken Owen

against apartheid

of focus in battle

Time for a switch
in the following decade. Conversely, the recent weakening of the labour movement and the reversal of some earlier gains — including the political reversals implicit in the rise of the CP — have followed the stagnation of the Eighties.

The implications are plain. Instead of expending energy uselessly in attacking the Group Areas Act, reformers might find it more fruitful to look to strategies of black empowerment.

Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the Sowetan, has recently been telling black businessmen to act as the Afrikaans did two generations ago, to favour their own to develop and exploit their own markets. That, though I do not wish to prescribe to black people, is one such strategy.

For whites, the best strategy, I think, is to work for the democratisation of the economy. Obstacles to black participation in the economy are thrown up more often by businessmen protecting selfish and narrow interests than by government itself. The opposition of vested lobbies to deregulation is an obvious example. Opposition to privatisation is another.

Prospects for change, for the time being, lie not in the deadlocked political arena, but in the more flexible economic sphere, where strategic shifts can give black people the opportunity, as workers or consumers or managers, to liberate themselves.

Neither government nor big business can house the homeless, nor employ the unemployed, nor feed their families, nor control their behaviour. If big business stopped lobbying for protections, favours, concessions and monopolies — if it stopped using government as an instrument of oppression — the poor would have a better chance of looking after themselves.

The social forces that collapsed the pass laws and swept away job reservation and breached the group areas will sweep away the rest of the system soon enough. All it requires to help is to shift the focus from the restrictions of apartheid to the opportunities of a free economy.
Treisman rejects quit call over group areas

Municipal Reporter

The Progressive Federal Party municipal candidate in Yeoville has challenged his National Party opponent to resign from the NP or the Transvaal Law Society, alleging his political views clash with the society's legal objections to the Group Areas Act.

Mr Martin Sweet (PPF) said: "On the one hand, Mr Stan Treisman is a politician supporting the Group Areas and Free Settlement Acts, but on the other he is a lawyer supporting his society's objections to the same legislation.

"He cannot have it both ways. The objections to which he is a signatory appear in the September issue of De Rebus, the Law Society magazine, yet back in Yeoville he has issued a pamphlet offering the voters the choice of living in a whites only or mixed area."

Mr Treisman dismissed the call, saying the legal profession objected to some aspects of group areas legislation, not the principle.
PFP ‘must state its plans for Hillbrow’

Mr Danie van Zyl, leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the Johannesburg City Council, has challenged the Progressive Federal Party to tell the electorate of the entire city to open the election to all races if it wins control of the council on October 24.

Without a doubt this election is an informal referendum on democracy,” said Mr van Zyl on Friday.

“The PFP has been saying for years that it favours integration and that the mixed area of Hillbrow is going to be the example, but they have failed to explain how they will achieve this. It is clear on one hand that they want to achieve it but neither PFP nor the CP have explained in simple terms how they would achieve this. If they are elected to power in Johannesburg,” he said.
How you can help SA!

How can South Africa be saved from decades of racism and violence?

How can South Africans find peace and prosperity together?

What do YOU believe to be the best route to follow?

Who should lead us?

What are the priorities?

Should there be major compromises?

Is our polarised society still capable of finding common interests on which to base negotiations?

In an attempt to answer these questions, The Star has gone to the people to test their views.

It is a novel — almost unprecedented — approach because seldom in our history has public opinion been fully consulted on political issues.

White voters are often consulted. The views of "coloureds" and "Indians" have been tested through elections and several polls. The views of blacks have very occasionally been looked at on specific issues.

All, of course, are constantly polled about their consumer interests and their political "own affairs".

But South Africans seem incapable of looking at normal public opinion for what it really is — the sum of individual opinions of adult citizens.

Instead, we colour-code everything, and thus often distort normal human values and judgments.

The Star has researched the opinions of a scientifically-assessed representative sample of all the people living in the Pretoria-Greater-Johannesburg-Witwatersrand area.

This is an area accommodating nearly 6 million people in the largest metropolitan complex on the sub-continent and the biggest industrial region in Africa.

These urbanised citizens of South Africa's economic heartland have responded to the challenge "How can we save South Africa" — but we did not record, or even ask them to tell us, their official racial classification.

We categorised people as people — people of different
We categorised people as people — people of different languages, different levels of income, different standards of education and from different urbanised regions ... everybody, from millionaires to squatters.

The synthesis of their opinions makes interesting — often startling — reading. It is bound to have an impact on the political strategies of every party and extra-parliamentary organisation.

The combined (but never uniform) views of these 6 million people offer renewed hope for South Africa.

BUT ... being South Africans, you (and all respondents) will wish to know how each “group” felt.

Political decision-making is seen by too many South Africans as irrelevant if “group” interests are not charted. So, by means of Group Areas and language, the survey of views on saving the country can also be analysed in terms of race.

The “PW” metropolitan area differs from the national population ratios in that approximately equal numbers of blacks and whites are resident in it.

However, our charts will not even mention race where it is not relevant.

Often we shall be listing as Afrikaans-speaking people some who are officially classified as “coloured”, and many whom we have recorded as “home-language, English” may be people whose families came from Europe, India or some other continent.

However, every African (with the exception of one respondent) claimed an African home-language.

The poll was conducted over two weeks in five languages. The unique methodology, adapted to South Africa’s polarised society, had already been developed by our researchers — and its accuracy proven against actual results of local political polls.

From tomorrow, you can learn from The Star what people in this region really believe — irrespective of race or political slogans. You will learn about the firm views which your countrymen have on the way to save the country.

— Editor-in-Chief

See Page 2.
Whites lag in Lowveld prior voting

By Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

Indians and coloureds have so far dominated prior voting in municipal elections in the Lowveld.

By closing time on Saturday more than 54 percent of Nelspruit's coloured voters at Nelsville had cast their votes.

Indian voting at Valencia Park was brisk at 42 percent.

In Barberton 45 percent of the coloureds and 15 percent of the Indians voted.

White voting was slower, with 7.5 percent at Nelspruit, where seven of the nine seats were particularly quiet, and 10 percent at Barberton.

At White River, where only white voters are taking part in the elections, only 13 percent of the voters have so far indicated their choice of candidate.
Nat quits over MP's links with Palazzolo

I try to walk the straight and narrow.

He said there were more reasons for his decision to stand down as chairman, but he could not disclose them at this stage.

Meanwhile, the Sunday Star reported yesterday that Mafia money helped the NP to run an extravagant general election campaign in East London City in May last year.

The paper quotes Mr De Pontes's PFP opponent in the election, Mr Gwyn Bassingthwaighte, as saying that the campaign was "a razzmatazz of the highest order".

According to evidence before the Harms Commission, a cheque for R42,000 which was paid into the East London City NP's overdrawn election account had been drawn on a company of which Mr De Pontes and Palazzolo were directors.

Mr Bassingthwaighte said Mr De Pontes had run an extravagant campaign which included lavish parties, a large number of posters, a vast number of newspaper advertisements including comic-strip cartoons and many pamphlet drops.

Mr Bassingthwaighte claimed that Nationalist supporters were abandoning the party in East London in the wake of mounting evidence against Mr De Pontes, and other Nationalists like the Mayor of East London, Mr Robert de Lange.

The MP for East London North, Mr Calle Badenhorst, last night said it was "not true" that the NP was losing support over the Palazzolo affair.

Harms:

No knowledge of second mafioso

Mr De Pontes could not be reached for comment yesterday.
Lively run-up to elections in P’burg

By Dirk Nel
Northern Transvaal Bureau

Lively political debate has marked the run-up to the Pietersburg municipal election, with so-called independents coming under increasing pressure to show their true political colours.

The 16 candidates standing in the town’s nine wards are from many different walks of life — there are several academics, company directors, attorneys and contractors, an estate agent, a dentist and two pensioners.

The capital of the north, with 17,000 registered voters, has grown rapidly in the last 10 years, but the election issues are political, not economic. It is clearly a straight battle between the Conservative and National parties for control of the town council.

The fireworks started two months ago when a CP candidate, Mr Koos Kemp, sued a local newspaper and one of its readers for defamation, claiming R500,000 damages.

The action is being opposed, and last week Mr Kemp was ordered by a Supreme Court judge to answer the questions put to him by the reader in a letter published in the Northern Review. He also has to detail how his R500,000 claim is made up.

Last month the two candidates in Ward 3, Mr Schalk Schalkwyk and Mr Hannes Engelbrecht, both sitting town councillors, crossed swords during a council meeting over a proposed fence to keep blacks from an industrial area out of an adjoining white suburb where they had been buying food.

This month the local NP news

the other rightwingers at the election polling centre. They are Mr Henrie van Vuuren, a headmaster, Professor Willie Botha of the University of the North and Mr Pieter Cornelius, principal of the Pietersburg Technical College.

The CP candidates say they are against the relaxation of influx control and the establishment of free trading areas and grey residential areas.

Some of the NP-supported independents have tried to strengthen their bona fides with slogans such as “vote for your own interests”, and “throw out politics”, but their opponents claim this is just a smoke screen.

One independent, Mr Johan Stemmet, had to put up with questions by five CP candidates when he held a meeting in his ward.

The local NP office, inundated with inquiries about the political loyalty of candidate Mr Apollo Kellerman, issued a letter informing voters in this ward that Mr Kellerman was, in fact, a Nationalist.

Voting in Pietersburg has been quite brisk with 20 percent of the voters having made their choice by yesterday. In nearby Westenburg, 50 percent of the coloured ratepayers have already cast their votes, but in the Indian township of Nirvana all the candidates are unopposed.

Voters in the townships have expressed fears that an increased CP majority in the white town council could signal the end of meaningful dialogue between the various population groups.
Scraping of apartheid seen as central SA issue

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The abolition of apartheid in South Africa is seen by most people as the most important step to be taken to avert national disaster.

That central point emerges in a survey conducted by Marketing and Media Research (MMR) for The Star on what must be done to avoid potential catastrophe.

Nearly a quarter of people of all races see the scraping of apartheid as the fundamental national priority.

The most important urgent issues in the public mind are the right of all people to participate equally in the administration of the country — a phrase which includes the granting of universal adult suffrage — and the need to overcome the country's economic problems, particularly inflation, and to improve the standard of living.

But these issues weigh far less heavily on people's minds than their belief that apartheid — defined loosely as enforced racial separation — should be consigned to the historical rubbish heap.

Only 63.3 percent of the 1,021 people interviewed — not much more than a third — rate the vote as the most important issue, against 81.1 percent who perceive apartheid as the main problem.

Economy

Coincidentally, exactly the same proportion, 63.3 percent, believe that the most important issue to be tackled is the country's economic problem.

These three issues emerge as the most prevalent among the responses obtained from a scientific sample of 1,021 people in the Pretoria/Pretoria North/De Waterkant area, an open-ended question.

They were told that South Africa faces a "number of serious problems" and then asked: "What do you personally believe is the single most important issue to be dealt with in order to save our country?"

Their replies cover a wide range of issues and remedies.

The perceived first requirement for curing South Africa's ills varies from immediate repeal of the Group Areas Act (or, in fewer cases, its cessation through elimination of radials) with Archbishop Desmond Tutu cited as an example) in further restrictions on the media.

Generally, those who speak an African language at home are the staunchest supporters of scrapping apartheid.

Thus 38.6 percent of African-language respondents see abolition of apartheid as the immediate priority, while only 11.9 percent of those whose home language is Afrikaans share that view (Afrikaans-speakers may include Afrikaans-speaking coloured people).

One apparent anomaly in the replies is that support for the immediate repeal of apartheid is four times as great as support for the extension of the vote (84.1 percent against 21.2 percent).

3 MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES FOR DIFFERENT SUB-GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic growth</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Security</th>
<th>Economic growth</th>
<th>Birth control</th>
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HOME LANGUAGE —— ENGLISH —– AFRIKAANS —– AFRICAN

63.3 percent.

As denial of an equal parliamentary vote to Africans is a cardinal element of apartheid, it follows logically that, on the face of it, there should be a strong correlation between wanting to eliminate apartheid and wanting the vote.

Perhaps the explanation for the discrepancy is that apartheid is in its socio-economic dimension — the laws and practices which humiliate people and deny them equality of economic opportunity — weigh more heavily in the everyday lives of many people than apartheid as a vote-denying policy.

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Surprisingly few respondents see abolition of the state of emergency as an immediate prerequisite for averting disaster: only three of the 1,021 respondents, a minuscule 0.3 percent.

In a related question the respondents are asked to list the three most important problem areas to be solved. But, unlike the first question, it was not open-ended.

Instead, the respondents are given 14 issues or problems to choose from. They ranged from Group Areas to deficiencies in the educational and voting systems.

Here education emerged as the area identified by most as the one most likely to yield the best results in resolving the national crisis.

Crucial issue

More than four in every ten respondents, 40.6 percent, name education as one of the three most crucial issues.

The next most frequently identified issues are the economy — where there is a strong feeling about the need for sustained economic growth — housing and racism. The rating on these issues is 40.5, 33.7, and 31.5 percent respectively.

Universal franchise, 15.3 percent, is relatively low down the list. So, too, are security and the "border war."

English-speakers put economic growth first on their list of issues to be dealt with, with education and racism receiving the next highest mention.

By contrast security was of most concern to Afrikaans-speakers, followed by economic growth and birth control. Those speaking a black language at home felt that education followed by housing and racism were the most important problems to solve.
Conflict of Interests is Mirrored

No simple answer.

Solving.

Conflict of Interests means that a person in a position of power or authority may have a conflict between their personal interests and their responsibilities to others. This can happen in various contexts, such as in the workplace, academia, or financial institutions. When there is a conflict of interest, it is important to disclose the situation and take appropriate steps to address it to prevent any perceived or actual bias.

In the workplace, for example, a manager may be in a position to hire or promote employees who are friends or family members. This could create a conflict of interest, as the manager's personal relationship could influence their professional judgment.

In academia, a professor might have a financial interest in a company that is the subject of their research. This could affect their objectivity in conducting research or teaching about the company.

In finance, a stockbroker might have a financial interest in the performance of a company they are recommending to clients. This could influence their recommendations and potentially benefit them financially.

Addressing conflicts of interest is crucial to maintaining integrity and trust in these positions. Proper disclosure, transparency, and adhering to ethical guidelines can help mitigate the impact of potential conflicts.
MARKETING and Media Research, which conducted the survey of what people thought should be done to save the country, has been conducting opinion polls for more than eight years across a wide range of issues. Some of the polls conducted by MMIR were:

- November, 1980 — A poll before the Socwate/Civil Council elections gave Dr Nhutso Mokgadi overwhelming support over his main rival, Dr David Tshele.
- 1981 — The pre-election poll correctly predicted the results in three key constituencies.

Mollie and the Moko — The results of the elections were correctly predicted in all six constituencies

The survey on what people think should be done to save the country was conducted along the lines of a secret ballot. Respondents completed their questionnaire anonymously, placed it into envelopes and then sealed them and then deposited into locked boxes.

Respondents were asked to mark their answers to a number of questions, each of which was a statement. Respondents were asked not to discuss the results of the survey with anyone.

The survey was conducted in four areas:

1. South Africa
2. Zimbabwe
3. Botswana
4. Namibia

The survey was conducted among a random sample of 1,000 respondents in each area. The respondents were asked to mark their answers to questions such as:

- Would you agree with the following statement?
- What is the most important issue to be addressed in the affairs of the country?
- Do you think there is a need for a referendum on apartheid?

The survey was conducted to determine the perceptions of the general public on the issues of the day and to assess the level of support for the proposal of a referendum on apartheid.

The survey was conducted by the South African Institute of Race Relations and the South African Council for Human Rights.

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- Would you agree with the following statement?
- What is the most important issue to be addressed in the affairs of the country?
- Do you think there is a need for a referendum on apartheid?

The survey was conducted to determine the perceptions of the general public on the issues of the day and to assess the level of support for the proposal of a referendum on apartheid.

The survey was conducted by the South African Institute of Race Relations and the South African Council for Human Rights.

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Guilty MP may hang on to Hillbrow seat

Political Correspondent

HILLBROW MP Mr Leon de Beer may be able to hang on to his seat despite having been found guilty of 70 counts of electoral fraud this week.

Constitutional experts said yesterday that clarity on Mr De Beer's fate may have to wait until the end of the month when sentence will be passed.

Mr De Beer, who was suspended from the National Party in August last year, said he had no intention of resigning. However, he would be forced to resign if sentenced to a prison term of at least a year without the option of a fine.

In terms of the Electoral Act, he could also be unseated if he is not only convicted of a corrupt practice, but also debarred from registering as a voter for a period of, say, two years.
There is an expression that goes: "Repression increases the resolve of those whom the authorities seek to oppress".

This manifested itself into a frenzy of history which the Government has refused to accept and learn from.

In 1960, the Government banned the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress, the outgrowth of the organizations headquartered and they formed their militant wings - Umkhonto we Sizwe and the Azanian People's Liberation Army - in exile.

On October 19, 1977 - 11 years ago today - the Government felt threatened by the growth of the Black Consciousness movement and banned 11 organizations and three publications - the World, the World and Pro Vidae.

In the month of repression leading up to the bombings, hundreds of people were killed in political violence which marked the country from June to November 1977.

The violence started when black schoolchildren protested against the use of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in their schools because the language was not acceptable to them.

Police opened fire on crowds and battles erupted in the streets of the townships. Funeral services were commonplace and martyrs were made everyday.

Thousands of young people, radicalized by the Black Consciousness movement, left the country and swelled and revitalized the ranks of the ANC and PAC.

However, many who could not stay in the country and were killed in political violence were victims of the ANC were PAC and formed the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania and later its armed wing, the Azanian National Liberation Army.

Divided

The existence of the ANC and PAC, which was almost a year ago on November 10, 1977, the early days of the movement, left the country and swelled and revitalized the ranks of the ANC and PAC.

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Fight for rights won't stop terrorism

The late Jimmy Kruger... Minister of Police at the time.

Police raided the editor of Mr. Percy Qoboza - with the order to stop production and that the newspapers were banned. The staff were shocked when this was announced to them.

They raided around the offices of the newspapers in midtown not knowing how to handle the situation. It was handled by the Police.

News crews descended on the newspapers to have the words of the journalists on the frontlines.

The then Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, apparently felt uncontrollable with the attention and ordered the arrest of Mr. Qoboza and Mr. Aggrey Khots Extensions editor and is presently editor of the Sowetan.

They were held at Modimolle Prison in Limpopo for five months.

The ban on the newspapers did not stop political activity, however.

The Azanian People's Organisation was launched in 1979 and the banned Democratic Front in 1983.

Internally Apartheid and the UDF intensified their activities in 1984, 1986 and 1987 and the Government refused to open the debate.

Women were ordered to go on strike.

The State refused to announce the state of emergency because it says the climate of violence has not been sufficiently clarified.

Clarity of the lesson has been learned - and the message must continue to be heard.
The state Wednesday October 1 1998

A WB Chief Says Join
We Want Our Own Volkstaat — Telerblanche

We will die defending our country.
Economic crackdown after polls

A TOUGH package of new economic restrictions, including higher interest rates and further import controls, is to be announced immediately after the October 26 election.

After yesterday's meeting between Reserve Bank Governor Gerhard de Kock and top commercial bankers in Pretoria, it emerged that:

1. Bank rate is set to rise by one percentage point;
2. Further import controls are being considered;
3. Stricter hire purchase terms are being examined;
4. Tighter control of housing bonds, limiting the percentage that can be advanced, is possible, and
5. A package of fiscal measures is thought to be likely.

The higher bank rate is likely to be imposed at month end, but details of the other restrictive measures have yet to be finalised.

At the end of October the Reserve Bank in concert with Treasury is expected to announce further monetary and fiscal measures aimed at cooling the economy and reliving pressure on the fragile balance of payments (BoP).

After the elections, the Bank will discuss with the Finance Minister this joint package as well as the fiscal measures necessary to finance the 15% hike in the public service wage bill.

The full austerity package cannot be finalised until the means of funding the

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Economic crackdown after elections

A leading economist criticised the proposed increase as insufficient.

He said politically government was too scared to allow interest rates to rise and was looking for inappropriate, alternative measures to dampen credit demand.

Standard Bank economist Nico Cypionka said that proposed direct control was "merely tinkering" but not correcting SA's economic problems.

He urged that Bank rate be raised the full two percentage points to 14.5% with all bond rates following this pattern. Positive interest rates would encourage savings.

"Only measures which will impact directly on the individual's cash flow would help contain consumer spending," he said.

Neither De Kock nor other Reserve Bank officials were available for comment last night.
CP woos the English-speakers

PIETERSBURG — The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, last night invited English-speakers to join Afrikaners "to ensure the survival of a First World community in South Africa".

Addressing an audience of about 800 people at the Pietersburg stadium, Dr Treurnicht spoke frequently in English, and referred to CP enthusiasm for the municipal elections as a tide which would simply wash out "all the little Nationalist votes". He said Afrikaner unity was important to him, and the State President's gesture earlier this year could not be summarily dismissed. However, he felt true unity could only be achieved on the basis of separate development and separate freedoms for all groups in South Africa.

Dr Treurnicht raised a laugh when he said that Mr Adriaan Vlok's recent remark that the CP could possibly win the municipal elections, was in fact an admission of defeat.

"He obviously also believes that the CP could possibly win the next general election as well, and all he could offer was a plea for realism by the CP, in the event of such a victory."

The CP was, in fact, realistic about the South African situation, and it was the NP which had lost touch with the realities.

Earlier in the meeting Dr Willie Snyman, Conservative MP for Pietersburg, introduced the party's municipal candidates to the audience, saying these elections were not all about pavements, refuse removal and tartan athletic tracks, "but about the Government's new constitutional deal".

The mayor of Pietersburg, Mr Mars de Klerk, a CP candidate, told the cheering audience that plans were already afoot for the CP to take over the Transvaal Municipal Association in November, in the same manner as the party had already grabbed control of the Northern Transvaal Association of Local Authorities.
Viljoen floats 'open' group plan

South Africans should consider the possibility of an "open" population group being established to accommodate people who did not attach value to living in their own group areas, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, said yesterday.

Addressing the Maria van Riebeeck Women's Club in Johannesburg, Dr Viljoen said people in the open group could live in free settlement areas, receive education on a multiracial basis and "live together".

He emphasised however that the alternative system could exist only if the maintenance of the present system of "own, exclusive options" in education, residential areas and political management was safeguarded.

Dr Viljoen, who was asked to talk about his vision for the future, said there was a great reservoir of goodwill between population groups despite existing tensions.

"There is a realisation among all population groups that we need each other and cannot do without each other," he said.

The vast majority of the population wanted peaceful solutions, dialogue and negotiation.

There was a need for a new constitution which would give blacks a say in all levels of government, including the highest central, national government level.

Provision also had to be made for a non-political, problem-solving arbitration body which would prevent domination of one group over other and solve related problems.

Dr Viljoen said he saw a future based on group participation in the political process rather than a mere counting of heads in a one man, one vote system which "simply cannot work".
No prior votes for four days

PRIOR voting in the Peninsula has slowed to a trickle. In one area no votes were cast on at least four days. Voting was "shut down" after an apparent "trick" last week when many voters were token to polling stations by candidates.

City Councillor Mr Gys Hofmeyr said voting figures for all-management committee areas under the council, Witteberg/Wynberg, Athlone, Konsertig, and Schotia, had dropped substantially. No votes were cast for four days at the Schotia/Kloof poll. "The polling stations, in terms of the law, have to be kept open," he said.

Official estimates failed to disclose voting figures for individual African areas for fear that it would put pressure on candidates. They also refused to give the votes in figures, instead giving percentages.

Catholic mass

THE Catholic Archdiocese of Cape Town is holding a special service on Sunday in support of the Catholic bishops of South Africa.

The mass, at 3 pm at St Mary's Cathedral, Roland Street, is open to all. The service follows the attack on the Catholic Bishops' Conference headquarters at Khenyana House, Pretoria.

Cosatu warns bosses on voting

JOHANNESBURG - The Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) has warned employers of stoppage anger if they encourage workers to vote in the municipal elections.

At a central executive committee meeting in Sandton last week, Cosatu confirmed its rejection of the elections.

Information officer Frank Metzges says: "We are aware that employers have been urged to use their powers to encourage workers to go to the polls. "It is disgraceful that pensioners and the homeless are being intimidated to vote under the guise of canvassing. "Government officials had failed to address the poverty, homelessness, hunger, education, and poor health facilities."

Of the candidates, Cosatu says: "They are prepared to work in a system where they will be responsible for evicting people and imposing rent hikes."

Candidate on theft charge

JOHANNESBURG: A candidate for the municipal elections in Cravenby Estate, appeared in the Belville magistrate's court this week on charges of theft. Dawood was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The case was postponed to December 12.

Court bid on UDF seven

AN application was filed in the Supreme Court this week for the release of seven people detained last month under the emergency regulations.

The applicant was brought by UDF's Trevor Manuel, Zollie Malondi, Mountain Qumbela, Willie Simmers, Neville van der Riet, Salim Mower, and Teresa Solomon.

They were among about 10 detained last month on the eve of the 2nd Annual Anti-Apartheid Conference.

The application was postponed to allow the State time to respond.

UDF's Willie Hofmeyr and Cape Democrats' Amy Thomson, have since been released, but arrested. Harold Harvey has also been released.

United Woman's Congress' Nono-India Mbeketo is now being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Dear

On July 29, the elections. We doing so since boycott of the have made a through Mr. Archbishop, Minister has such thing as should change people to think.

Why? The re that these elections is not in Many are in are not in fe elections can with prison: organisations understand will you the democracy is? "The Good, democracy". "Democracy African people that make no do will not give the affairs of the cannot throw Group Areas, single, non-jobs for our vote in elections are which has. They are for Africans for the time already has something democracy. In fact, the Management for the Council's Committees, Government: democracy, and all of on.

Elections? What's the Catch?

STAND FOR THE TRUTH
Brothers and Sisters

Church leaders issued a statement on the October 26 at this knowing full well that we were risking prison by the government has made it an offence to call for a elections. Subsequently, both Archbishop Tutu and L "call. After weeks of inaction, the government, " I would not be arrested. I take this to mean that the fact concealed that the law has no validity. There is no "exception under the law. But even if the Minister his mind, it is still my duty to call on our a stand on these elections.

Reasons are clear and very simple. The government claims are democratic.

The elections are taking place in a state of emergency. As many as 300 have been detained because they are of the elections. Only those who agree with the peak publicity. Those who do not agree are threatened with fines of 10 years and are detained without trial. The who would have worked peacefully to make our people side of the issue, have been banned. The press cannot and news and views are severely censored. Is this o. The Government is lying.

It claims that the elections will "broaden the full and meaningful participation of all South at every level of government. These elections will all are meant to achieve this. These elections will encompass whatever the way our country is run. They black people a decisive say, on the basis of their vote, in parliaments. We will not affect or change a single law. We are these elections secure non-racialism, or remove The Act, or annul the Bantustan policy, or bring about a (undivided) system, or secure legislation for people or any of the other things other people can do with a genuine democracy. The Government is lying. They intended to revive the Black Local Authorities system so miserably and which our people have rejected, and to open the way for P W Botha's National Council - which we rejected. They are intended to win legitimacy for the Parliament which we not only rejected but, which had history of shame and moral bankruptcy.

You will, with your vote, do this:
- Give apartheid acceptability, it must never have;
- give the Government legitimacy it does not have and does not deserve;
- support a politically and morally corrupt tricameral system;
- waste more money to maintain apartheid;
- give the Government more time to avoid real negotiations with the majority of our people;
- help prolong an oppression and bring the bloodbath closer.

If you are a Christian — remember:
- The vast majority of churches have called apartheid a sin, a heresy, a blasphemy.
- Participation in apartheid elections is to participate in the sin that apartheid is.
- To be in the struggle against apartheid is a matter of faith, of confession.
- One cannot be a Christian and support apartheid and one cannot be a Christian not participate in the fight against apartheid. Voting on October 26 is supporting apartheid.
- Many are saying: "It is hopeless. Let us take up the gun." I say: "This is a non-violent way of resisting evil.

- A vote on October 26 is a vote against our people.
- A vote on October 26 is a vote against our dignity.
- A vote on October 26 is a vote against our freedom.
- A vote on October 26 is a vote against the memory of those who died.
- A vote on October 26 cannot take the command to be more obedient to God seriously.
- A vote on October 26 is a vote against our democracy.

May God guide you in your actions.

ALLAN A BOESAK
One marvellous night

"For one marvellous night I dreamed of seeing the Springboks again at Twickenham," one South African exile told me. "I should have known that, like so many dreams, it would be ruined when I woke up to reality in the morning."

For 24 hours South Africa had more favourable exposure in the British media than all the De Beers diamonds in the world could buy. Dr Craven's venture into Africa was front-page news here and in Europe. It was hailed in national newspapers, on television and radio, in trains and pubs as "just what rugby needs."

Bill Beaumont, captain of the last British Lions rugby side to tour South Africa, told BBC radio listeners: "It is a very brave and far-sighted move. All of us in rugby wish Dr Craven well."

Even Mr Peter Hain, the man who led the campaign against the last Springboks to visit Britain (in 1969/70) and who is generally credited with being the most successful sports isolationist of them all, acknowledged the potential of the Harare accord.

Writing in The Guardian Mr Hain said: "If Dr Craven is allowed to implement his agreement with the ANC that could be an historic breakthrough."

No wonder there was consternation in the ranks of anti-apartheid organisations.

There was division, too, with some taking the hard line of vowing to fight to the very end, while others such as Sanroc, possibly the most influential and certainly the most effective, were more cautious and even faintly conciliatory.

None wanted to cross swords with the ANC, itself apparently batting to resolve differences in approach between its moderate leadership and extremist support.

But how, it seems, awkward decisions may have to be taken and ambiguity can be expunged from press statements.

For a few brief hours the end of an industry was nigh. Until Mr de Klerk, with municipal elections in mind, appeared like his white charger.
Battle is on for key wards

Municipal Elections

October 26

By SHIRLEY WOODGATE, Municipal Reporter

Randburg has for the past 30 years been seen as a barometer of South African politics, with control of the council see-sawing regularly from right to left but regularly reverting to the National Party which presently holds nine of the 13 wards.

Since its inception in 1959 until 1972, the town council was ruled by a ratepayers' council sympathetic to the NP. Then the United Party briefly took over until the Nats grabbed power again in 1977, only to be shocked out of office in 1982 when the Progressive Federal Party won eight of the 13 wards.

In-fighting in the PFP caucus and its ill-advised race survey, which the NP used to its own advantage, assisted in the PFP's downfall in by-elections less than two years later as the NP swept back into power in 1984.

VOTER-MIX

PFP council representation dwindled to the present three headed by Mr Andre Jacobs; and Mr Wynand Malan's Randburg-based National Democratic Movement got its first councillor when Mr Dick Muller crossed the floor from the PFP.

Since the town has no slums, and has made no provision for low-income groups, the voter-mix is strictly middle to-upper class.

Randburg's coat of arms.

This is characterised by white-collar workers living on an average of 1 500 sq m stands from Blairgowrie to Randpark Ridge and from Jukelsk Park to Ferndale, in the vast Wind- sor flatsland, or on smallholdings ranging from Honeydew to North Riding and Farmall.

Compared with the mud-slinging in next-door Sandton and Johannesburg's four-pronged PFP/NP/GP/Independent onslaught on voter sentiment, Randburg has generally played this election low key.

In view of the see-saw history of the council's political rule, the obvious question is whether the 40 000 voters will swing back "left," putting the PFP once again firmly in the saddle after October 26.

"Definitely not," said long-serving Nat management committee chairman, Mr Frans Lourens.

"The NP will not only win but increase its present majority to 10 with three Frogs making up the balance. But the NDM will be wiped out, all the independents, whatever they represent, will lose their contests and possibly two of the three CP's will lose their deposits," he said.

"REASONABLE CHANCE"

Dr Humphrey Farrer, deputy leader of the three sitting PFP councillors, said the PFP had a "reasonable chance" of taking power, but as the race would be very close, it was difficult to predict.

Former UP management committee chairman Mr Cyril Ford (Ward 12), who referred to himself and Mr Conrad Plange (Ward 8) as "the genuine thing" in terms of just how independent they were, predicted:

"The NP will win but some of the five independents will hold the balance of power. It is believed at least two of the independents are sympathetic to the NDM cause.

Three candidates have already been elected unopposed: Mr Lourens (NP), Mr Ockie Oosthuizen (NP) and PFP leader Mr Andre Jacobs."
Delegates yesterday criticised the Government for over-spending and ad-hoc economic decisions which jeopardised business.

During the open debate on the economy, speakers attacked excessive government and called for a more cost-effective civil service.

Mr A J Cowell of the Witwatersrand described the import surcharge as a subterfuge, a measure designed to raise cash.

It had caused chaos in the private sector and would be responsible for putting companies out of business.

Mr A C Coombe of Cape Town warned that the state's need for funds was going to increase again in the next Budget and that another rise in sales tax was possible.

Mr Henkie Viljoen of the Witwatersrand said there was concern about the rift developing between the Government and the private sector.

Commerce could have made an important contribution, if it had been consulted prior to implementation of the surcharge.

Mr P J Krawitz of Cape Town said the cost of government was far too high — the price tag of the new structures was R450 million — the equivalent of 15 percent of SA's gold and foreign exchange holdings.

Despite assurances that government was being reduced, 42,000 more employees had been taken on.

Mr D F Rowlend of OPS Goldfields said the cost of living had increased by 370 percent over the past seven years. Over the same period, the cost of nominated and elected government had increased by a mammoth 1,520 percent.
Polls head for flop

Johannesburg. — The municipal elections for coloured and Indian management committees here are heading for a flop. By Tuesday, only 2,350 Indian and 6,040 “coloured” had cast prior votes.

The Johannesburg City Council said the coloured figure represented 28.1 percent of registered voters, and the Indian figure 19.6 percent. This was based on 21,500 coloured registered voters and 13,000 Indian figures.

Extra-parliamentary organisations ridiculed these figures. They said the coloured population was way in excess of 100,000, as was the Indian population. They believed the actual percentage of votes cast for the two communities was about five percent. — Indicator
Institute opposed to voting campaign

By Mike Sithima, Labour Reporter.

Government attempts to harness business into helping get black workers to the municipal polls has come under criticism from the Institute for Industrial Relations.

The institute's director, Mr Mike Miles, cautioned employers not to become involved in the campaign.

"The institute believes that in the interests of sound labour-management relations, employers ought not to become involved in the municipal election campaign," he said.

The Transvaal Provincial Administration has, in a letter to employers, urged them to "assist and encourage their black staff to register as voters and later to exercise their democratic right to vote".

South Africa's two main black worker federations — the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) — have not urged members to participate in the poll.

Nactu secretary-general Mr Phoreshaw Camay challenged the SA Employers' Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccola) to state its position.

Saccola spokesman Mrs Frieda Dowie said she could not see how Saccola could involve itself in party politics.
Mr. De Pontes said: "I don't feel the party has relinquished its power. While the party does not support the Prime Minister, it does not support the government. We are in favour of the Prime Minister remaining in office." He added that the party would not support the Prime Minister in any investigation that would lead to his resignation. He also mentioned that he had agreed to the party's request for a meeting with the leader of the opposition, but that the meeting had not yet occurred.

The meeting, which was scheduled for later that day, was expected to discuss the party's stance on the government's handling of the pandemic and the country's economic situation. Mr. De Pontes expressed concern about the government's handling of the pandemic, particularly the rollout of the vaccination program.

He also highlighted the party's support for the reformation of the education system, emphasizing the need for reforms that would ensure equal opportunities for all students. The party has been advocating for these changes for some time, and Mr. De Pontes reiterated the party's commitment to implementing these reforms if elected to power.

Mr. De Pontes concluded by stating that the party would continue to stand up for the interests of its constituents and work towards a better future for all Cape Town residents.
Three held in protest rallies

By ANDRE KOOPMAN and PATRICK COLLINGS

THREE people were arrested at the city hall and police manned roadblocks at the University of Cape Town last night in an attempt to thwart a protest rally organised by two local youth congresses.

The city hall “Rally for Democracy” was aborted in spite of Mr Justice H L Berman having overturned an earlier police ban.

Mr Justice Berman’s ruling came some 35 minutes after the rally was due to have started.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Roy During, ordered the ban earlier in the afternoon.

Police set up a roadblock at the entrance to UCT for two hours from about 7pm and asked students to show their registration cards before entering the campus, for the second time in under a week.

When asked last night, police initially said it was a “crime-prevention roadblock and that it would soon be moved to another location”.

Later, police confirmed that the roadblock was erected to prevent people from gathering on campus in case the rally was moved there.

At the city hall scores of people were turned away from the meeting while police set up roadblocks at the corner of Darling and Adderley streets and at the corner of Strand and Buitenkant streets.

A crowd-control water cannon tanker and a police bus were parked on the Parade in front of the city hall.

One of the people arrested at the city hall last night, Ms Heather Marshall, said she had been standing outside the hall to tell people that the meeting had been banned when she was arrested.

Ms Zora Ebrahim was arrested while telephoning attorneys to find out about the application.

Another man known only as Mark was later arrested. The two women were later released, Ms Marshall said.

Police did not confirm the details of the arrests last night.
Police act on anti-poll school posters

At least 12 pupils are believed to have been held at two high schools in Athlone near Cape Town this week.

Nine were picked up at Rylands High School and the other three at Alexander Sinton High School.

At Sinton, parents arrived by car to remove their children after three pupils were detained and anti-election posters removed.

Police ordered pupils to return to their classrooms.

Wire fence

Security forces had kept the school under surveillance from a field opposite the school from as early as 7am, teachers claimed.

Pupils hung anti-election posters on a wire fence at the side of the school facing Hewat Training College at 7.45 am.

Teachers claimed security force members climbed over the fence to remove the posters before returning to their vehicles.

They entered the schoolground a second time and are believed to have detained a 16-year-old.

Police warned pupils their meeting was illegal. An anti-election banner put on the fence by pupils was confiscated after a second pupil was detained. A third pupil was later held.

Police warned they would act if teachers did not talk to the pupils.

Police later entered the school and detained nine pupils.
THEN VOTE ON OCT 26!

IF YOU WANT PUPPETS
Will ‘nuts’ or squirrels win polls?

EXT Wednesday sees the culmination of a municipal election exercise which has lacked in an atmosphere of the bizarre — squirrels urging people to vote, clergymen (but only clerks, apparently) being allowed to speak against.

Yet it is most important. Quite apart from being a dress rehearsal for deciding who will control the white House of Assembly (and therefore the country) next national election, it should tell us much about how blacks, coloureds and Indians see the future and whether they see any possibility of progress via the tripartisan system.

It could also give a firmer outline to strategies within these communities for opposing the Government’s constitutional plans from within.

Rejection

It seems the Government could face two problems: a strong stayaway vote signalling utter rejection of the constitutional formula, and the election of black councillors who intend linking up with leaders such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi and the coloured and Indian MPs to frustrate its plans.

The black, coloured and Indian communities are invited to elect representatives to 610 different local authorities of varying influence, mostly limited. But a presence on these authorities does give them representation on the regional services councils (except in Natal, where RSCs have not been established), which in effect redistribute wealth, channelising funds from the developed (white) sector for the upliftment of black, coloured and Indian residential areas.

There is, of course, a sizeable constituency within these communities which says “nuts” to the squirrels and will have nothing to do with the present system. It will claim the stayaway vote as its own.

But the voice saying “nuts” has been silenced. It would belong normally to the United Democratic Front and its affiliates, but they have been gagged by the emergency regulations; many of their leaders are detained or restricted. Only those who have taken holy orders are bold enough to urge a voter to boycott.

Ironically, this handicap will serve to amplify any stayaway which might materialise. Add to this the fact that, in the black townships particularly, the very concept of municipal elections is unfamiliar and it will be difficult anyway to persuade people to vote; then that in certain black townships — in the Cape especially — people are more concerned with keeping body and soul together in the face of economic hardship and rampant, violent crime than with abstentions such as representative government.

Once the results are out, these factors will be a clear indication of those who opposed participation.

There were stirrings in Alexandra Township for the “anti-system” control and proclaim a “people’s council.”

Repeatedly countryside this would, if necessary, probably have been less welcome to the Government than a large stayaway. But apparently it was never much more than a bumbling thought, very localised. Such a campaign would, however, have provided an idea of the line-up in these communities.

It would be foolish (and probably illegal in terms of the emergency regulations) to attempt to predict how many blacks, coloureds and Indians will actually go to the polls.

But it will be interesting to know whether the Labour Party’s confrontation with the Government in parliament over Group Areas has worn it kudos: whether various shenanigans and high-jinks in the House of Delegates have had any effect on the Indian community’s ideas on participation.

In the black townships, the main contest in the Transvaal and the Free State is between the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucas) led by Steve Biko and the breakaway United Municipalities of South Africa (Umas) led by Tom Boya, though the entirely localised Sowasoneke Party could win control of the latter itself from Umasa.

Loosely

Ucas and Umasa are not political parties — they are loosely organised associations of sitting councillors — but they operate very much like parties. Ucas will be contesting the elections countrywide, Umasa only in the Transvaal and Free State.

But here is the other problem. Many black councillors who will be elected on Wednesday are more likely to support its constitutional plans than coloured and Indian MPs. Support Group Areas.

Mr Tom Boya, mayor of Davelton and president of Umasa, is explicit: “We reject the National Council,” he says. “We also reject Mr (Chris) Heunis’ plans to establish regional councils for blacks. We will have nothing to do with them. We want to be elected so that we can serve our communities and at the same time exercise leverage against such ideas.”

“We want political representation, not council. And we

FOCUS ON DETENTIONS

THE effort to highlight the plight of detainees and the fight for their unconditional release have just begun for the “Nine Three” who on Wednesday walked out of the United States consulate after 35 days of taking refuge there.

Mr Murphy Morobe summed it up when he emerged from the consulate in Johannesburg:

“We freed ourselves from state of emergency detention and it is up to the hundreds of those still inside to face up to the challenge and do likewise. We will support them all the way by appealing to the international world and our community to focus on the ill of detention without trial in South Africa.”

He was speaking for himself and on behalf of his fellow detainees and refugees Mr Vusi Khanyile and Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa.

Mr Moosa read the trio’s Press statement. They are painfully aware that there are approximately 130 people in detention in terms of the security laws, of which 10 percent are children; many face long terms of imprisonment for political offences while others await execution at Pretoria’s Central Prison”.

Compiled by THEMBI MOLFE
Tell workers about election

By Paula Fray

The East Rand regional office of the Transvaal Provincial Administration is urging employers to inform their black workers about the municipal elections and to give them time off to vote or supply them with transport to the voting polls.

In a letter addressed to employers, East Rand regional director Mr P. J. V. du Toit said that "in spite of an advertising campaign, many people, especially black people, are still uninformed about the October municipal elections".

He appealed to employers to inform their black workers and said it was important for workers to know they could make use of prior votes.

He asked employers to give their black employees the opportunity to vote either during the prior voting period or on October 26.

A small pamphlet also urged employers to supply their workers with transport, if possible.

The Government has already assured State employees that they would be given time off during working hours to vote in the municipal elections.

The Minister for Administration and Privatisation, Dr Davie de Villiers, has said the Government wanted to ensure that all public-service members had an opportunity to vote.
October 26 poll 'vital to business'

By Sven Forsman

DURBAN — Business must make its presence felt in the municipal elections whatever the personal affiliations of businessmen, the new president of Assocom, Mr. Sydney Matus, said yesterday.

Matus, who was educated at Pretoria Boys' High and Wits University and is today executive director of Spar, said the shape and functioning of local government were assuming far greater importance to the business sector.

"Municipal and regional authorities are becoming a focal point for both national and local issues, and it is in the interests of business to help shape the debate.

"The important role of local government goes beyond how business decides to exercise its influence on October 26. The issues are on-going and will have to be addressed once municipal elections are over."

Mr. Matus said the growth of the informal sector, the implementation of privatisation and deregulation at local level, the role of regional services councils, the efficacy of local government, and the matters of finance and municipal rates were local matters of great importance to businessmen.

Mr. Matus said his theme for next year would primarily be the "fate of Assocom and the chamber movement".

"This does not mean that I will not be deeply involved in national issues as well, but I propose to give communications with chambers top priority."

Mr. Brian Kurz is the new deputy president and Mr. Peter Hugo is chairman of the executive council.
Other groups will not rule us — Treurnicht

The Conservative Party is not interested in governing any "non-white" race groups in South Africa as it is "difficult enough for their own leaders to try to rule over them," CP leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht said last night.

"However, if any of these race groups think they will ever rule over the boerevolk, they are making a big mistake," he told a capacity crowd at the Meyerton Town Hall.

Dr. Treurnicht stressed that the CP did not want to "bulldoze" members of other race groups all over the country. The party merely wanted to help them expand their powers so that they could govern themselves in their own homelands.

He criticized the Government for claiming a bloodbath would result if the CP came to power.
house was extensively damaged. The administrator of the Brakpan township, Tsakane, Raymond Radebe, is fighting for his life in hospital after he was attacked by a group of unknown men.

There is little doubt that the exercise has been a costly one involving the staffing of polling stations for two weeks, including Saturdays, for over 1,000 authorities. Councils face huge overtime bills because of the decision to keep the polls open until 9 PM during the week. The election is also tying up a number of employees from the four provincial administrations who are keeping a watch on the elections and compiling daily statistics. Final details of these, however, will only be available next week.

Government believes the expense is justified. Officials believe that it is not only the final poll that counts, but also the educational mileage gained from the prior voting exercise and the advertising campaign.

"A comprehensive publicity campaign was launched to bring home to all residents of the 80 black towns in the Transvaal the purpose of a municipal election and how it works," says Transvaal MEC Olais van Zyl.

"Towards this end a few million election pamphlets, the existing newspapers, radio and television networks are being utilised to carry across the information message." Van Zyl adds that the province is satisfied with the progress of the election.

The prior voting campaign is primarily aimed at black voters to provide safety for them to vote. By the end of the first week, according to the Bureau for Information, 10.3% of registered voters had cast prior votes. The percentage poll in the Free State was 17.4%; in Natal 7.8%; the Cape 11.5%; and Transvaal 8.5%. In order to read some significance into these percentages it is necessary to wait until the final tallies for individual local authorities are available.

Prior voting is proving a relative success in a number of coloured and Indian areas. But government will not like one effect it is also having — in the Transvaal the Conservative Party (CP) is taking advantage of the time to ferry voters to the polls. As part of its attempt to take control of Pretoria, the CP is aiming to get 100 voters per ward to the polls on each prior voting day.

"We are making extensive use of prior voting all over the Transvaal to get out those people we think will not go to the polls on their own on October 26," says CP director for organisation, Kobus Beyers.
Surfin' RSA

The euphoria of P W Botha's overseas trip has subsided. This week it was back to the hard realities of SA's political arena for the aged Nat leader.

Botha has now tasted the faint flavour of international recognition and already there...

Continued on P57

Continued from P55

is talk of follow-up visits. A Nat source claims that diplomatic relations with Mozambique will be clinched within days — which could mean an exchange of ambassadors and a shot across the bows of Frontline State hostility to Pretoria.

However, Botha's diplomatic breakthroughs in Africa and Europe underline the fact that an internal solution must be found before SA will be allowed to take its rightful place in the international community. Three issues — the amended versions of the Group Areas Act (GAA), the continued detention of ANC leader Nelson Mandela and the furor over rugby supremo Danie Craven's visit to Harare — illustrate Botha's predicament at home.

Botha is currently the only leader within the NP who can unravel the political knot in which his party finds itself. And as Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse warned at an election meeting near Roodepoort this week: “If the State President launches these amendments (to the GAA) through the President's Council (PC), he will forever lose the friendship of the coloured people.”

The deadline for a vote on these Bills by the Indian and coloured Houses expired this week. It is up to Botha to make the choice that Hendrickse has laid before the door of Tsunhuys. Some political commentators think the president may instruct the PC to water down the amendments; whether even that would alter Hendrickse's hard stand is difficult to see.

Transvaal Nat leader F W de Klerk admitted at a Lichtenburg meeting on Monday: “We have made mistakes, maybe many.” And in the same breath: “We cannot accept that 4m people be treated as first class citizens and, at the same time, accept that 17m should be content. It's a recipe for revolution. The history of the world has proved this.”

The government-supporting Johannesburg daily Beeld has again taken up the issue of the GAA — no doubt much to Botha's chagrin: “(We don't believe) in a regimented society in which people live in fear and where hatred is being cultivated,” it said. Between the lines — the choice is Botha's to make. Mandela's position is again an open question. In a speech to the SA-Swiss Association in Zurich, Botha, in effect, praised Mandela for his “co-operation.” This angered the ANC leader, according to his wife Winnie who visited him in his luxury clinic outside Cape Town at the weekend.

Beeld says government has advanced so far with procedures towards Mandela's release that there can be few problems still blocking the way. “It is only a question of when instead of if,” it argued. In short, Botha's regional successes must be backed up at home — even at the expense of losing those still wavering between the NP and Andries Treurnicht's CP.

“We are riding a wave,” Botha said to SA's European envoys during his trip. But he should at the same time take care to avoid what surfers call wipe-out.
Buthelezi has gone too far, says 'patient' PW

By Esmaré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

The State President, Mr PW Botha, last night launched a scathing attack on Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of kwaZulu for blocking negotiations on constitutional reform while accusing the State President of being unable to negotiate with black leaders.

At a public meeting in Benoni Mr Botha said he had been patient with Chief Buthelezi, who had repeatedly chosen to attack him personally.

"I did not seek confrontation with Mr Buthelezi, but I have to tell him that he cannot have his cake and eat it. I think he has now gone too far."

Mr Botha was reacting to Chief Buthelezi's remarks at Assocom's annual congress in Durban this week.

Chief Buthelezi had on numerous occasions being invited, with other black leaders, to negotiate on constitutional reform, said Mr Botha. However, he had refused to attend a meeting between Mr Botha and other black leaders in August last year.

"I have up to now been very patient with him because I believe he is often being misled and misused by people who do not have South Africa's best interests at heart."

The Government had achieved significant breakthroughs during the past few weeks, much to the dislike of many who wished to see conflict and chaos in the country. Something, therefore, had to be done to show that the Government was in confrontation with the country's black leaders.

Mr Botha also accused the Labour Party leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, of spreading false rumours about a recent meeting between the two of them.

Mr Hendrickse had said the State President had pleaded with him to co-operate with the NP to keep the Conservative Party out.

In fact, he said, he had told Mr Hendrickse not to allow the right wing to usher him (Mr Botha) out of power, since no Afrikaner leader would ever again have the opportunity to implement reform.
Calls for a nationwide protest on voting day

JOHANNESBURG. — Anti-apartheid organisations yesterday called for a nationwide protest next week on the final day of voting in the segregated municipal elections.

Officials of churches, trade unions and human-rights groups said in a statement that the protest next Wednesday was intended to demonstrate opposition to "these apartheid elections in the clearest possible way".

State of emergency regulations prohibit calls for politically motivated strikes and work stoppages, but previous national protests during the 28-month-old emergency have taken the form of widespread general strikes.

The government has outlawed calls for an election boycott. This prohibition has been defied openly by apartheid clergymen, including the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu.

Wednesday is officially designated as Election Day, but the government, seeking to maximise the turnout, has allowed voters to cast votes in advance during a 12-day period ending Saturday.

The elections mark the first time that South Africans of all races are voting at the same time, and the government depicts the balloting as an important extension of democracy. Anti-apartheid groups reject participation in local elections until blacks get voting rights on the national level.

— Sapa
Louw puts poll statistics on hold

Municipal Reporter

DAY-BY-DAY statistics on how the prior voting is going will no longer be provided by the Provincial Administration, Mr Gene Louw announced yesterday.

He said it would be "virtually impossible" to make daily statistics available during the critical days before the election on the 20th.

In view of the announcement, the Provincial Administration's assistant director of local government, Mr Michael Brevis, declined yesterday to provide black voting statistics.

The Cape Town City Council provided voting statistics for its areas as usual yesterday (for the previous day).

The general trend in these was that voting was falling off. Athlone and District management committee still had 222 votes, but this is fewer than on several earlier voting days. Schotsche Kriel had 12 votes, Witterbome-Wynberg 37, Kensington 32, ward 5 had 35, ward 4 had 37, ward 5 had 44, ward 6 had 133, ward 7 had 84, ward 8 had 24, ward 10 had 86, ward 11 had 63, ward 13 had 44 and ward 17 had 59.

* Mr Chris Heunis and Mr Gene Louw will appeal against a recent Supreme Court decision against the exclusion of Khayelitsha from Cape Town City Council area, and against the establishment of the Lingeletu West local authority there.

Councillors' pensions still on people's minds

Staff Reporter

SOME voters have definitely not forgotten the councillors' pensions issue — one of them lined up his three candidates at the polling station recently and asked each of them their thoughts on the matter before judiciously casting a vote.

Mrs Patricia Salcas, who tells this story, is strongly opposed to the pension scheme. She believes the ratepayers' contribution is out of proportion with the average contribution made by employers in SA.

The buy-back scheme should not be implemented at all, in her opinion, and the funds could better be spent on a civic patrol.
Liberalism in practice in SA

Can the principles of liberal theory be translated into practice in a changing SA? In search of answers, Business Day this week arranged a debate on liberal values. It was chaired by John Kane-Berman, executive director of the Institute of Race Relations, and participants were liberal economist Charles Simkins, PFP leader Zach de Beer, Wits sociologist Duncan Innes and Ann Bernstein, policy director, urbanisation, of the Urban Foundation. These are edited extracts . . .

KANE-BERMAN: Is repealing the pass laws, for example, not a genuinely liberalising act?
INNES: It is a reform, clearly a step forward, but this government is nowhere near expressing genuine liberal views. I don't dispute that there are liberal trends - the pass laws, the labour reforms, those are genuine, they are important, and one is only talking about them very long a way from where I understand liberalism to be. It comes back to Zach's point of universal franchise.

Simkins: People in the NIE who are not genuine liberals nonetheless show up on the liberal end of the spectrum when it comes to a whole series of quite specific issues.

De Beer: Group areas and release Mandela, for example.

KANE-BERMAN: Do liberals not face something of an identity crisis? If one looks at the pattern of change, is government in some sense stealing the clothes of liberal parties?

INNES: I am not convinced by this argument that genuine liberals are supporting government. The same time as this swing away from the PFP, government has shown itself committed to a state of emergency, to detention without trial, to separate racial institutions.

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Liberalism and the State of Emergency

30th April 2021

Kane Benjamin

Kane Benjamin

A few years ago, I found myself in a situation where I was forced to make a difficult decision. I had to choose between my personal values and the demands of the state. It was a stressful time, but I knew that I had to do what was right.

In the context of the current pandemic, the government has taken drastic measures to control the spread of the virus. These measures have been effective in reducing the number of infections, but they have also had a significant impact on the economy and on people's lives.

The government has been accused of using this crisis as an opportunity to expand its powers and to impose new regulations that could have a long-term impact on civil liberties. It seems that the government is using the pandemic as a pretext to establish a new order.

I believe that the government should be transparent and accountable in its actions. The public deserves to know how their taxes are being spent and how their rights are being protected. The government should also ensure that the necessary measures are proportionate to the threat.

In conclusion, I urge the government to be cautious in its use of power and to prioritize the well-being of the people above all else. The state of emergency is a serious matter and should not be taken lightly.
Tyranny of the Majority
PW heads for fierce new clash on Areas

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Nothing the State President said or did with regard to legislation to tighten the Group Areas Act would change the Labour Party's total opposition to it, the party's leader, the Rev Allan Hendriks, said today.

He was reacting to the speech by Mr P W Botha last night in which he indicated that the Group Areas Amendment Bill would go to the President's Council for consideration.

Mr Botha confirmed the Government remained determined to enact legislation to tighten the Group Areas Act.

Addressing a public meeting at the Benoni town hall, Mr Botha said reports that he had not sent the Group Areas Amendment Bill to the President's Council for a decision, had been blown out of all proportion.

Surprise decision

He was referring to reaction yesterday from political leaders that the decision not to send the Bill to the President's Council represented broader thinking within the National Party that the Group Areas Act should be scrapped.

The reaction followed the surprise decision by Mr Botha to refer to the President's Council only two of four Bills which had been at the centre of heated controversy during this year's session of Parliament.

Mr Hendriks said in an interview today that if the State President persisted with the legislation, it would be difficult for those who wanted to help South Africa to continue to do so.

He said this would be particularly unfortunate at a time when South Africa was making progress with its relations with Africa, and when the US Congress had postponed its sanctions legislation.

Progressive Federal Party civil rights spokesman Mr Helen Servan said today it appeared Mr Botha was keeping open all his options on the legislation.

"If the CP does not do so well, then he might take courage and listen to the strong protest of all the important industrial, financial and legal bodies, let alone those concerned with human rights, who have expressed their opposition to the Bill," he said.

Mr Botha should also be concerned about the effect of the CP on South Africa's international relations and the further isolation of the country.

The President has referred only the Bills providing for free settlement areas to the President's Council, and has withheld the Group Areas Amendment Bill and the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill.

The free settlement areas Bills provide for the creation of mixed residential townships in which people of all race groups may own and occupy property.

The Group Areas Amendment Bill provides for a drastic toughening of the existing law to protect racially segregated suburbs, while the remaining Bill tightens existing squatting legislation.

All four Bills were accepted by the House of Assembly but rejected by the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates after a series of acrimonious sittings of Parliament this year.

Last night Mr Botha said speculation by individual correspondents would not be the constitutional duties.

"I will decide when the Bills go to the Council after I have thoroughly considered the matter. I cannot do everything at once," he said.

The media had speculated that the Government might order changes to soften the Group Areas Amendment Bill by dropping its penalties. The speculation was based on leaks from several senior Government sources.

Election's foundation

There has never been any suggestion from the Government that the principle of group areas would be abandoned. Segregated areas has been a major plank in the National Party's current municipal election platform.

There was no clarity today about when Mr Botha would refer the two Bills to the President's Council and on what basis he would do so.

In the case of the two free settlement areas Bills he has instructed the President's Council to give him a decision on whether they should be made law or not (after they were rejected by two of the three Houses of Parliament).

Mr Botha has the option to ask the President's Council for

Homes show off latest design c

The Star Design for Living Expo, consecutive weekends, opened today.

The show — with six designer homes and 175 pavilions — marks a return to the 1970's and offers the innovative in architectural concepts.

The show is open to the public Friday and Saturday from 10 am to 6 pm.

Priced at $15 for adults, $5 for children under 12.

To get there take the N1 Western to the Fourways intersection then follow Fourways Gardens by-pass. The show is at the entrance fee is $5 for adults, $3 for children under 12.

Drum majorettes Kim Cramer, left, from Northfield High Scho burgem, tomorrow to help raise f

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He said this would be particularly unfortunate at a time when the South Africa was making progress with its relations with the Western nations, and when the UN Congress had postponed its sanctions legislation.

Progressive Federal Party civil rights spokesman Mrs. Helen Smuts said today it appeared Mr. Botha was keeping open all his options on the legislation.

It seems likely that a lot is going to depend on the municipal elections next week. If the Conservative Party makes even more gains than expected, I think he will run for cover and send the Bill to the President's Council for ratification, she said.

"If the CP does not do so well, then he might take courage and listen to the strong protest of all the important industrial, financial and legal bodies, let alone those concerned with human rights, who have expressed their opposition to the Bill."

Mr. Botha should also be concerned about the effects of the Bill on South Africa's international relations and the further isolation of the country.

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Mr. Botha has also asked the President's Council for advice with regard to the remaining two Bills.

The President's Council may recommend changes to the Bills and the draft legislation would then have to be re-submitted to Parliament for the approval of the three Houses of any amendments.

Mr. Botha could also simply ask the Council for advice on whether the Bills should be made law or not. The President's Council went into recess today until October 31.

It will hold two sittings later this year, from October 31 to November 11, and again from November 21 to December 2.

The sessions will be used to process the free settlement areas legislation and any other matters referred to it by the State President.

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See Page 2.
Who's who in Sandton?

By EMMARE VAN DER MERWE
Political Reporter

Sandton's 59 400 registered voters have a tough time figuring out which political line of thought they are supporting in next week's municipal election. There are 20 candidates: one for the National Party, five for the Progressive Federal Party, seven for the Sandtonians and seven independents. The independents could be sympathetic to any of the official groups, according to party spokesmen.

The talk of the town is the election pact between the PPP and the Sandtonians, the latter an organisation claiming to be non-political and interested only in a "best-man council". Despite the controversial pact, announced only after nominations have closed, the stable-mates are contesting one another in four of the nine contested wards. The town's 11 unopposed wards seem to be more or less equally divided between the two partners and a number of "Independents".

ENLIGHTENED

Mr Peter Jardine, PPP chairman in Sandton, believes the council - the only council in the country at present controlled by the PPP - will still be dominated by the party after October 26.

"We still be the largest single grouping and we will be backed by some independents. There will be at least 18 politically enlightened, like-minded people in the Sandton council."

Sandtonians' leader Mr Perry Oriel holds a different opinion.

"From the outset we wanted to ensure a non-political, best-man council in which debate can be open and in which no caucus situations will prevail. We have succeeded in that.

Before the pact was reached, the Sandtonians tried to reach a pact with the NP, according to the NP leader in Sandton, Mr Costa Babich.

"He is now critical of the pact. "The Sandtonians have all along claimed to be opposed to party politics in local government. I regret that was not the object of the exercise. It was about power-play."

He claims at least six of the independent candidates are Nat supporters in addition to the one official NP candidate, Mr Blyth Thompson, who will contest Ward 16.

Mr Nicky Valente, the management committee chairman who resigned from the PPP under a cloud of controversy earlier this year and is now contesting Ward 16, also raises serious questions about the pact.

He says the Sandtonians say their group is composed of people from the "left, right and centre" while the PPP says it has made a pact with like-minded people.

"No matter how one looks at it, this is a very strange pact that has nothing to do with being 'like-minded', but is merely an arrangement of convenience," says Mr Valente.

Mr Jardine hits back: "A lot has been made of the 'like-minded' issue. We don't agree on everything with the Sandtonians, but we are politically like-minded.

"Even before the pact was formed the PPP decided not to oppose certain independents. It is senseless to oppose people who are on the same political wavelength as us. In the end it is a matter of the best candidate."
Thirteen Jewish vote has become an issue in next week's White Town general elections. People such as Gerald Leiser, national chairman of the South African Jewish Board of Deputies (ROD), deny a "Jewish vote" exists in South Africa. He believes Jews tend to follow the general voting pattern within the broader community.

In the Johannesburg ward of Yeoville/Bryanston, Jewish candidate Martin Swart (Progressive Federal Party) and Sam Treiman (National Party) both claim to want to "save the Jewish interest out of it." But at this point, it's probably impossible. Their election contests, as those of other Jews standing for the Nats, has aroused interest from beyond the community itself. For many in the Jewish community, it raises the fundamental question of what does it mean to be a Jew, and to what does the Jew owe his allegiance?

Rabbis, bishops, and recently the rabbi of the Orthodox Green Point and Sea Point Hebrew Congregation in Cape Town, estimated that almost half the Jewish South Africans preferred the Nats in the 1987 general elections. Although this estimate is debatable, rabbis, Jewish leaders, and politicians do not deny the general swing to the apartheid.

Liberal and radical Jews are outraged and embarrassed by this shift. It stands in contrast to Jews favored in opposition to apartheid. For many, this trend is a betrayal of history, culture, and religion. But the shift to the Nats is not really surprising. Not because Jews are particularly racist, but because they are a part of the broader white, English-speaking, Nationalist supporting community and therefore increasingly reflect its ideological trends.

Furthermore, says Orthodox Chief Rabbi Cyttel Harris, the swing of Jews to the right of the political spectrum is "part of a world-wide trend." The tragic history of Jewish persecution forces the need for Jewish allegiance with the oppressed. Religious law also provides a strong basis for Jewish opposition to apartheid, says Harris.

Rabbi Lewis Furman is another recently evidenced Orthodox rabbi. As a rabbi serving prior to New Year, he discussed Judaism's rejection of discrimination, and why it is unacceptable for Jews to support institutionally discriminatory policies. It was argued that carefully worded criticisms of Jews who are standing as NPA candidates in the October elections.

Many Orthodox and Jewish communal bodies as a whole have done little to dedicate themselves to oppose the government's policies. This contrast starkly with the outspoken church and Muslim leaders. Thus far, however, it is the BDL mostly which has been critical of the government's policies regarding apartheid. More liberal Jews argue that the problem has little to do with politics.

Jewish leader Howard Sackman says: "The board's condemnation of apartheid needs to reflect its present approach to passive condemnation rather than an active one against it. But they've begun in this address that problem by encouraging a young leadership grouping, intended to assist in the making of a Jewish party.

The Jewish swing to the right — a betrayal?

Franklin's contract was not renewed by his congregation this year. The committee decided it was a political one but there is no denial that he was perceived as "too radical." The real surprise of Jewish political interest in South Africa is how Jews, as whites, hold on to relatively liberal sentiments and practices for so long. There are a number of reasons for this. Until recently, there was a strong anti-semitic trend in white South African politics, and, of course, the Nats. Secondly, many of the early Jewish immigrants were politically active as communities and Liberals, and had a radicalizing effect on the community. Thirdly, the "ghetto" mentality and lifestyle of Jews in South Africa allowed down the influence of mainstream white culture.

What changed? Jewish would grow, and did, thought that he was a conservative. But today he supports the Jewish swing to the right has "something to do with effect.

The Right becomes increasingly dominant in Israeli politics and Zionist ideology. The NPA and Israel embraced, and Nats threw out over anti-semitism.

Locally, the Bath government now represents a protection against the anti-semitic ultra-right to many Jews. Rabbi Aschien notes that for many Jews, the vote on October 26 will be a "Jewish vote"... the search for what the majority of the Jewish community call "their subsistence." Aschien, an active opponent of injustice, is rabbi within the more liberal Reform Jewish movement.

The pivotal point for many of these political beliefs in PW Botha's sincerity in 1983. Treiman says, "I am very, very close to human rights, both as a Jew and a Jew." He writes, "Jews in South Africa are turning to the NPA in greater numbers because it abandoned... apartheid many years ago."

Orthodox Rabbis Norman Bernhard and Rabbis are virtually in silent. He ended a sermon two years ago to a crowd of Jews for social justice (JSJ). Dr. Franz Auster, is that unlike the Christians and Islamic communities, the Jewish community in South Africa does not have black congregants. This further intensifies the position of Jews from the cruel reality of apartheid.

Where the religious leaders do not stand to be found giant become victims of the community's conservative congregants. Franklin is an example of Orthodox commitment to justice in South Africa. He was active during the struggle, doing much to lead Jewish Muslins and the black community.

The Jewish swing to the right — a betrayal?
Scores of affidavits, rulings, around country

One week from polls, rich crop of fraud claims

By Gaye Davis, Thami Mkwanazi, Si Ngomane, and Carmel Rickard

The prior voting system for the municipal elections has produced many ballots — and a rich crop of allegations of misconduct and fraud.

The Bureau for Information says that 173,097 people — or 11.8 percent of registered voters — have already cast “prior votes” for the black local authorities.

However, allegations of abuses of the electoral system are flowing in from all over the country. Many of these are backed with substantial evidence — including court rulings.

Khayelitsha candidate and community leader Malo Hoza, is alleged in court records to be in control of an informal police force “Khona” and a network of sub-chiefs who run “bush courts.”

The allegations were contained in an affidavit supporting an application by a 23-year-old Khayelitsha resident for a supreme court interdict restraining Hoza and his men from interfering with him.

An interdict was issued earlier this month.

This week candidates competing for Khayelitsha’s 20 seats alleged that Hoza supporters on Sunday assaulted people and threatened to demolish their homes if they did not vote for Hoza and his 19-person committee.

They also claimed that young women employed at Khayelitsha’s four polling stations were Hoza supporters who were “telling people where to make their crosses.”

Hoza could not be contacted by the Weekly Mail to answer these allegations and government officials denied knowledge of any such abuses.

In the earlier matter, Solomzi Mzamo, a matric student, alleged in an affidavit that he was harassed, molested, assaulted and interfered with by Hoza’s “unofficial policemen.”

He said the men were armed with pangas, knobkerries and sjamboks and operated as vigilantes, imposing a 9pm curfew and allegedly assaulting anyone on the streets after that.

Hoza’s “police” forcibly escorted him to hearings, Mzamo alleged.

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Liberals, involve yourselves: Van Eck

by DALE LAUTENBACH, Political Staff

PEOPLE who profess to be liberals should involve themselves in the struggle against apartheid. If important liberal values were to be relevant and believable in a changing South Africa, said Claremont independent MP Mr Jan van Eck.

Delivering a 22nd Feetham Memorial lecture at the University of the Witwatersrand, he shared the platform with Mr Vusi Khanyile, one of the three former Detainees who left their refuge at the US Consulate earlier this week.

He said it was not enough to merely position oneself against the present regime: "One must also choose positively for the oppressed."

This did not mean that one necessarily agreed with all the strategies adopted by those organisations representing the oppressed, he said, singling out the violence of the armed struggle as an issue with which many would have a problem.

"It is quite possible to side with the oppressed without getting involved with those who are in the armed struggle. But while one doesn’t have to join the armed struggle, one has to show an understanding of why the oppressed have virtually been forced into resorting to counter-violence. It is, after all, the state’s violence that is producing the counter-violence."

Some who called themselves liberals argued that they chose to remain neutral, free to criticise the left and the right.

"I believe this is naive and just another way of opting out of the present political crisis. "One wonders whether those who are trying so hard to remain neutral because they are scared of siding with the majority really know what the actual demands and aspirations of the majority are. We whites have after all for so long been indoctrinated into believing that black and white aspirations are incompatible that even those many white South Africans who have taken the step to distance themselves from the government have not even considered it possible that they could align themselves with the black majority."

Mr van Eck spoke of his personal experience of involvement in the black community and that, in spite of the anger and the sorrow, the hatred was directed against the Nationalist regime and not against whites generally.

"The role of the ANC and the UDF in establishing this non-racial attitude deserves to be documented fully."

"There is no doubt in my mind, after more than three years active interaction with black communities and reading documents such as the Freedom Charter, that the aspirations of black and white are basically the same and completely compatible."

If only this was understood, whites would find it so much easier to side with the oppressed in their struggle.

"Liberals should not be passive observers but should show through their involvement in the struggle that liberal values are — as indeed they are — relevant in a changing society."

"The failure of liberals to do so will not only make them irrelevant but will also result in the oppressed questioning the relevance of the very values liberals believe in."

He cautioned though that siding with those who believed in a just, non-racial and democratic society could not be taken up merely as a duty.

"We should do so with enthusiasm and dedication."

All spheres of society were challenged by this dilemma of choice, of taking sides. Even Dr Danie Craven’s initiative was a taking of sides.

"What else is Dr Craven’s historic visit to the ANC other than a courageous taking of sides by him — for non-racial sport, against apartheid sport."

Churches especially had been landed with the bulk of the work in providing the oppressed with venues and opportunities to give vent to their frustrations and aspirations. Churches provided some last remaining space in which people could organise and mobilise and those who boomed the politicisation of the church should look to the church’s proud history in many countries — especially in fascist repressive societies — of being in the forefront of the struggle for justice.

In South African society in which virtually all majority opposition political organisations and leaders had been banned and detained, the church had no choice but to fill the vacuum. Not to do so would be the same as the Catholic Church in Nazi Germany refusing to harbour escapees.

Universities too could not escape this choice, and faced with the physical reality of South Africa and with growing numbers of black students, English-speaking universities had in fact already made the choice and were embarked on the course, traumatic as it was.

"In continuing on this road; in learning how a university comprising both the First and Third World students of South Africa’s total population can succeed, a university can act as an example to the rest of our society of how we can allay fears and prejudices and how we can accommodate the needs and aspirations of black and white in one institution."

This learning process the universities were going through was something each and every white South African would have to experience as well.
claims under fire

A NUMBER of organisations and businesses are angry that the National Party is taking sole credit for certain improvements to parks and recreation facilities in and around Johannesburg.

Among the claims, being made in an election manifesto pamphlet issued by Ms Juli Coetzee, the NP candidate in Ward 11 (The Parks), are the following—all of them said to have been brought about through the NP-controlled council in the last three years:

- Completion of our art gallery.
- Gold Reef City.
- Standard Bank Arena.
- Polar bear habitat.

Father helped

"My father helped me draw up the pamphlet," said Ms Coetzee. "You should ask him the details about the polar bear habitat."

Her father is Mr Danie Malan, head of Parks and Recreation on the Johannesburg Management Committee.

Following protests from the Polar Bear Trust, which built the habitat entirely from money raised by the trust, Saturday Star established that several of the listed facilities were provided with the substantial assistance of private enterprise.

Vice-chairman of the Polar Bear Trust Mr John Parker said it was not correct for the Johannesburg City Council to claim credit for the polar bear habitat.

"The council turned down the polar bear enclosure as a centenary project in 1985 and would not give us a cent for it. The council agreed to provide bridging finance for the habitat but only on condition it was guaranteed by an underwriter.

Council takes credit for city improvements

SUE VALENTINE

"The late Mr David Lewis, head of the Johannesburg Centenary Festival Association, secured that backing for us from Mike's Kitchen."

Another trustee, Mr Graham Knight, said the Polar Bear Trust had registered as a fundraising organisation in order to collect money and they had to "fight like hell" to get the proposal approved by the council.

On the subject of the Johannesburg Art Gallery, a spokesman from Anglo American Corporation's communication department, Ms Shelaigh Blackburn, said Anglo had given R2 million for enhancements to the gallery and R4 million for the endowment fund to purchase works of art.

"The enhancement side of the project included the re-establishment of some of the elements that were missing from the original building as well as the upgrading of the ventilation and humidifying systems to make the gallery conform to international standards."

The assistant director of the Johannesburg Art Gallery, Ms Rochelle Keene, said the city council had given substantial assistance to the gallery in an amount of R7 million.

Mr Peter Soai, Progressive Federal Party MP for Johannesburg North, said it was an absolute disgrace for the NP to claim credit for the art gallery when it was the initiative of Anglo American.

"According to senior general manager of First National Bank Mr Jimmy McKenzie, Gold Reef City would not have been launched had the bank not picked up the original costs.

"We put up an amount totaling R14 million to get Gold Reef City off the ground and subsequently wrote off the amount owing to the bank as a gesture to the city of Johannesburg and the people of South Africa."

He said the city council had some involvement but not in any substantial financial terms.

A spokesman from Standard Bank Investment Corporation Ltd (SBIC), who did not wish to be named, said the Standard Bank Arena had been a joint venture of the city council and the bank.

"The council provided the land at Ellis Park and R2.7 million, while SBIC put up the balance of the R6.9 million—an amount of R4.2 million."

"I had no intention of misleading anyone," said Ms Coetzee. "We listed the achievements of the council to show people some of the things their rates and taxes are used for."

"People think they are paying just for keeping the pavements and verges neat and tidy. We wanted to show that the city council does much more. The Standard Bank Arena was a project initiated by my father in a speech to the council."

Socialist state

"Private enterprise has to be drawn in because if it does not become involved we will become more like a socialist state. We did credit big business by listing it as the Standard Bank Arena instead of just as 'the Arena'."

Ms Coetzee's father, Mr Malan, said the council had given a loan of R125,000 to the Polar Bear Trust in 1982, which had, since been repaid by the Trust. He said he only discovered this a few weeks ago.

According to the Polar Bear Trust the final repayment was made on July 4 this year.
Group to talk to Soviets

Several Afrikaner academics left South Africa on Friday for talks in West Germany with Soviet officials.

The meeting in Leverkusen, near Cologne, follows signs of an unofficial thaw in Soviet relations with South Africa.

West Germany's Friedrich Naumann Foundation, a partly state-funded educational body run by the West German Free Democrats, said about 35 people were expected to attend the four-day meeting from Monday.

Organisers said Soviet professors Vasily Solodovnikov and Irina Filatova would brief the South Africans on the Soviet perception of their region and its problems.

Moscow recently admitted three parties of South African journalists, the first to visit the Soviet Union since diplomatic relations were severed about 30 years ago.

Former parliamentary opposition leader Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert said he and about 15 other South Africans had been invited to meet Soviet academics and other unnamed guests.

He said the group included some Afrikaner academics who met ANC leaders in Dakar last year. — Sapa-Reuters.
WHITE opposition political parties this week lashed out against the Government's 12-day prior voting system, introduced for municipal elections for the first time this year, which ends today.

The Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party said it was "a waste of money and time" to have 12 prior voting days, and for polling stations to be open from 8 am until 9 pm on weekdays.

At Johannesburg's eight polling stations for the city's 51 wards, there were more election officials than voters virtually throughout the prior voting period.

Until Thursday, 43 percent of Johannesburg's white voters cast their votes, compared to 22.5 percent of coloured and 20 percent of Indian voters.

The leader of the PFP in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Tony Leon, described the prior voting system as "an absurdity and a shocking waste of money".

"Voting was slow at all the polling booths where council staff and candidates had to man tables for the full 12-day period.

"All these council employees will have to be paid overtime while their own work piles up at the civic centre. The system is a complete waste of time, money and effort."

The PFP's Johannesburg campaign organiser, Mr Peter Soal, said officials were "complaining and bored".

Asked to estimate the cost of manning election booths for 12 days, he said there were at least 20 officials at each of Johannesburg's booths.

"This whole system is duplicated and quadruplicated throughout the country. It must cost an arm and a leg."

The CP's Johannesburg chairman, Mr Fred Rundle, said the system had been introduced to "appease blacks" by preventing intimidation at black polling stations.

"But the Government did not want to discriminate against whites. Whites are wary to make use of prior votes because of the National Party's fraud in Hillbrow during last year's general election," Mr Rundle said.

A spokesman for the Bureau of Information yesterday said throughout the country 218,000 (14.6 percent) of registered black voters in townships, where elections were held, did not vote by Wednesday.

This figure could be divided as such: Transvaal 12.3 percent, Free State 24 percent, Cape Province 16.1 percent and Natal 11 percent.

Other available figures were the following:

In the Free State, 15.4 percent of whites and 60.3 percent of coloureds had voted by Wednesday.

In Natal, the comparable figures were 13.9 percent for whites, 15.4 percent for coloureds and 17.6 percent for Indians.
What I want or can only wish for!" he exclaims. Bows. "I wish I could have a chance to express my love for you."
"What do you say?"
"Will you accept me as your boyfriend?"
"Sure, I love you too."

WHAT I WANT!

A happy, healthy, and loving relationship. Honest and trustful communication. Opportunities for growth and development. A partner who is understanding and supportive. A future with you that is filled with love and happiness.

WHAT I WISH FOR!

A perfect partner who meets all of my needs. A relationship that is filled with joy and laughter. A future that is secure and stable. A partner who is always there for me, no matter what. A love that is unconditional and everlasting.
Funeral 'can show solidarity'  

The Federal Independent Democratic Alliance (Fida) yesterday called on all Witbank businessmen to attend the civic funeral this weekend for the three victims of the town's bombing earlier this week.

Fida's president, Mr John Gogotya, launched the appeal in the belief that their presence would show that all South Africans, irrespective of race, were appalled by these acts of terror. "This united front will also show that all citizens support democracy and that South Africans are determined to seek a solution to the country's problems through non-violent means," Mr Gogotya said in a statement. — Sapa.

Explosive device found  

MBABANE — More than 200 travellers were evacuated from a Swaziland-South Africa border post yesterday afternoon when police found an explosive device in a telephone booth. The device was found at the Oshoek border post and was apparently wired to a telephone at the border gate.

All border traffic was halted and the area cleared before a policeman removed the device. Traffic resumed a few minutes later. — Sapa.
Why the coming municipal elections are so important

Angry special correspondent GR.

As expected, the newspaper will devote a great deal of space to the forthcoming municipal elections. This is high time that the politicians and the electorate should be reminded of the importance of the coming election.

The municipal elections are not just a matter of selecting new councilors to represent the local community. They are an opportunity for the electorate to express their views on issues that affect their daily lives. The outcomes of these elections will have a significant impact on the delivery of local services, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure development.

It is crucial that the electorate understands the importance of these elections and participates actively. By casting their votes, they will be able to influence the direction of their community and ensure that their voices are heard.

In conclusion, the municipal elections are an essential part of the democratic process. It is up to every citizen to exercise their right to vote and make a difference in their community.
No polling at these schools

Municipal election polling stations at schools in at least one black township — KwaThema and Springs — have been moved to other venues at the request of school principals.

They are said to have experienced "pressure from pupils who objected to schools being turned into polling booths".

Voting would now take place at the township's civic centre and Habedi offices, a spokesman for the town council said.
'Resurgence of interest' in Indaba proposals

By Lloyd Coutts

Indaba co-ordinators are gratified by a resurgence and broadening of interest in the Indaba proposals and their implications, according to the co-convenor, Dr Oscar Dlomo.

In a published review and director's report, Dr Dlomo said a new mood of acceptance had become obvious in all areas critical to the future success of the Indaba's endeavours.

Dr Dlomo claimed that there was an increased willingness in boardrooms of the corporate sector to support the Indaba materially and invest for the future in its pragmatic vision, thereby underwriting the continuity and viability of commerce and industry in a developing, free-enterprise environment.

"Among those in government we detect a new mood of increased accommodation and preparedness to negotiate. 'Whereas in previous days the Indaba and its proposals were rejected out of hand by the more outspoken of our Government critics, today we find the 'spirit and process' of the Indaba acclaimed and only certain areas of the 'detail' criticized.'

"The fact that no other real options existed explained the resurgence of interest," Dr Dlomo added.
We'd be tough on terror — PFP

The Progressive Federal Party would be tough against terrorists if it came to power, according to party leader Mr Zach de Beer.

Mr de Beer said that, in its stance against terrorism, a PFP government would "stick to the rule of law".

"The Nationalists simply bypass the courts and ban organisations by a stroke of an official's pen," he said in a statement. "We, unlike the Nats, respect the courts and respect liberty.

"Only a court should be allowed to deprive a person — or an organisation — of its liberty. That is the essence of the PFP approach."

He said his party also believed that no organisation or individual should be permitted to engage in, foment or advocate violence, terrorism, insurrection or revolution. — Sapa.
30 OFS families out in the cold

By Peter Malherbe

When voters of all races go to the polls on Wednesday, 30 Indian families in Bloemfontein will be left out in the cold.

With no polling station in the Free State capital and no representation on any public body, the group of Indians feel like foreigners in their own country.

They cannot even be buried in the province — their dead are transported to Natal and the Transvaal where there are cemeteries for Indians.

Once completely barred from living in the Orange Free State, the small group of pioneering settlers moved to Bloemfontein last year after being granted the right to occupy three buildings in the city centre.

Now the group, who are mostly Muslims, are battling against all odds to establish a community in Bloemfontein.

They have set up their own little school, mosque and clinic in the first-floor offices of a shopping centre.

Requests for aid for their school from the House of Delegates have been turned down and they are still fighting for an Indian residential area to be proclaimed in the city.

"We don't know who to turn to with our problems," said Mr Younus Bata, chairman of the Bloemfontein Muslim Jamaat.

He said the 110-strong Indian community paid a high price to live in the OFS.

Flats in the three blocks were at a premium — and some families paid more than R600 a month for accommodation.

He said most Indian businesses were struggling.

Members of the community confirmed this, saying they had signed leases on their businesses and were now committed to living in the province.

They said there had been little racial friction. The major problem was living in a segregated society which made no provision for Indians.

Mr Flam van Deventer, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information in Bloemfontein, confirmed that there would be no polls for Indians in the province.

A spokesman for the OFS Provincial Administration said special permits had been issued permitting Indians to live in the city.
Pension pull-out offers 'just an election ploy' 

Municipal Reporter

A new Johannesburg row over membership of the controversial buy-back pension scheme for city councillors has been labelled by former management committee chairman, Dr Patrick Lewis, "a cheap election gimmick and a feeble attempt to win votes".

National Party council leader Mr Danie van Zyl has told PPF council chief Mr Tony Leon that if he were given a written undertaking that the PPF would pull out of the scheme his caucus was prepared to pull out too.

Dr Lewis said council pensions would be obligatory from November for all councillors voted in on October 26. He said the sitting councillors would fund their buy-backs by cash gratuities equal to 12 months' pension on leaving the council.

"This means their buy-backs will cost them virtually nothing."
SA-USSR academics to offer perceptions

Sue Leeman, The Star Bureau

LEVERKUSEN — An unusual, high-powered political think-tank composed of South African and Soviet academics gets down to business in West Germany this afternoon.

Sixteen of South Africa’s leading liberal academics, most of them Afrikaners, have come here for an exchange of views and ideas with some of the Soviet Union’s foremost Africa experts.

They will be seeking a clearer view of Soviet perceptions of southern Africa and its future, and outlining their vision for the resolution of the region’s problems.

Also present is a delegation from the ANC, which is expected to table for debate its guidelines for South Africa’s constitutional and economic development.

The conference opens officially this afternoon with addresses by Dr Alex Boraine of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) and Dr Gerhard Retschitz of the liberal Friedrich Naumann Foundation in Munich, which has helped to organise and finance the talks.

Prominent in the South African delegation are Idasa founder Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, National Democratic Movement leader Mr Wynand Malan, Dr John Barritt of the Institute for International Affairs, verligte Stellenbosch academics Dr Sampie Terreblanche and Professor Willie Breytenbach, Professor Herman Gillmor of UCT, Professor Susan Booyzen of RAU and Professor Deon Geldenhuys of Unisa. Dr Beyers Naude and exiled writer Breyten Breytenbach are also attending.
CP still optimistic after Botha's speech.
SA profs meet Soviets, ANC

Johannesburg. Talks between a delegation of SA academics, Soviet experts on Africa and the ANC start today just outside Cologne.

Dr Philip Nel, director of the Institute of Soviet Studies at the University of Stellenbosch, said the talks reinforced the view that the Soviet Union could play a constructive role in national conciliation in SA.

The ANC and Soviet delegations were expected to arrive in Cologne today.

Sixteen academics from SA left for Cologne on Friday. The group is led by Rhodes directors, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Alex Borsine. Included are Stellenbosch academics Prof Willie Breytenbach, Prof Hennie Kotze, Prof Sampie Terreblanche, Prof Gerhard Erasmus and Prof Jannie Gagiano; Prof Lawrence Schlemmer and Mr Mark Swilling of Wits; Prof Deon Geldenhuys and Ms Susan Booyzen of RAU; and Prof Herman Giliomee from UCT.

Also taking part are Mr John Barratt of the Institute of International Affairs and NDM leader Mr Wynand Maan.

The Soviet representatives include Africa expert Mr Appolon Davidson, Mr M Zavgorodny and Mr N Telikum of the Soviet Capital Solidarity Committee, an influential think-tank on Soviet-African policy.

The ANC delegation is understood to include top-ranking ANC members.
The choice is the choice. Left, right, or stand where you are. Ken Owen

Straddled

Ken Owen
Civil servants hold key to government

By FRANS ESTERHUYSSE
Political Staff

KEY indicators in this week's local government elections will include areas where voter strength is dominated by civil servants.

A swing towards the white rightwing movement in such areas could have enormous consequences for white politics, according to the Centre for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand.

A research officer at the centre, Mr Richard Humphries, said the key indicators of the relative strengths of the Conservative Party and the National Party lay in the East and West Rand, the Vaal Triangle and Pretoria.

Civil service

Should Pretoria and Verwoerdburg fall to the CP, it will probably mean that the civil service vote is increasingly going to the CP in spite of the recently-announced salary increases for civil servants and teachers.

Mr Humphries says the CP already has support among the lower echelons of the civil service. Should they do well in Pretoria, this support will probably have taken hold in middle and senior levels as well.

It will also mean that the CP is increasingly appealing to the white middle-class voter.

General election

The National Party is expected to analyse the election results closely before deciding whether to call a general election.

A postponement will possibly benefit the CP.

Mr Humphries says NP-supported independent candidates can be expected to win a number of rural towns in the Transvaal, some in CP-held constituencies. These towns include Nelspruit, White River, Barberton, Delmas, Christiana and Wolmaransstad.

Such victories for the NP will be due to specific local characteristics such as a large English-speaking presence in Eastern Transvaal towns.

However, should these towns be won by NP supporters, it will not mean that CP support in those areas is necessarily on the wane.

Mr Humphries's analysis shows that the municipal elections will provide no indication of political opinion among people living outside municipal boundaries, particularly farmers.

"Transvaal farmers now generally seem to support the CP."

Unclear correlation

"An accurate assessment of CP strength among farmers in the other three provinces will not be provided by the elections."

He also notes that there is an uncertain and unclear correlation between municipal and constituency boundaries.

The abstention by the NP and PFP from formal open involvement in large areas across the country will make it difficult to assess accurately their standing among the electorate.
Municipal Elections
October 26

By Shirley Woodgate,
Municipal Reporter

Mud-slinging, personal attacks, vague threats and only one real issue — the Group Areas Act — have dominated the 1988 municipal election campaign in Johannesburg.

It is said South Africa’s future direction — accelerated reform or back into the haggar — is likely to be mirrored by the results of this election in Johannesburg which is the only region openly contested by all three major political parties wearing their true colours.

But ironically, six months of hard campaigning by 193 white, coloured and Indian candidates have left the voters little wiser about the real options open to them, and worse, totally ignorant of the real consequences of their vote on October 26.

Chiefly at stake in the coloured and Indian areas is the credibility of the candidates. A high poll will ensure their standing in the community; a low poll will reinforce the leftist view that they are yes-men who have sold out their people to the establishment.

Indications are that the Government’s R5 million voting campaign has got through to the electorate as far as prior votes are concerned, with about 30 percent of coloureds having gone to the polls and just over 20 percent of the Indians in Johannesburg.

The figure for whites is about 5 percent.

The PFP go into the white election with 17 candidates...
may be that he was too young, his meteoric rise to the top of the party came too late and happened too fast — mainly because of a dearth of leadership material and the loss of public support.

His party has embarked on one of the most expensive poster campaigns ever seen in Johannesburg, their sometimes idealistic "pole talk" promising voters a brave new world, an oasis straight out of "Camelot".

The NP with 18 councillors and needing 20 for outright control of the city council, reverted to the worn old "swart gevaar" tactics for its main thrust, backed up by a vigorous press advertising campaign, alternating attack with self-satisfied back-patting.

Management committee chairman-elect, Mr Danie van Zyl, went straight for the kill, aiming his kick below the belt where he knew it would hurt most and attract most votes, turning the entire election into a huge group areas debate.

Homing in on the Act, he suggested "A vote for the PPF is a vote for an open area," totally eclipsing his temporary setback over the toll plaza debacle. Cynics said it represented reform: The old "Do you want your daughter to marry a black" had been taken out of the bedroom and into the garden with "Do you want your neighbour to be a black".

The Conservative Party making its first bid to get on to the city council took "swart gevaar" back to its roots, the bad old days of the 1940's, conveyed to a stunned public mainly in press statements by its leader, Mr Fred Rundle.

His threat to remove blacks from Hillbrow "block by block and street by street" was dismissed in some quarters as right-wing lunacy, in others as the kind of reality the Nats had achieved in Sophiatown in the late fifties.

A round-up of informed predictions indicates a low poll (30 percent in 1982) in the 51 wards.
Poll

strong feelings evoked

[Image: Newspaper page with text that is not clearly visible or legible due to the angle or quality of the scan.]
Young journalists barred

AWB leader refuses interview to blacks

By Rashida Dhoorma

Two aspiring journalists were barred from interviewing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche this week — because they were black.

For three days Lebohang Chuma and Comet Mnisi, both 17 and matric pupils, prepared to interview Mr TerreBlanche for a feature for the new monthly publication *Early Times* aimed at teenagers.

*Early Times* editor Ms Robin Comley said she set up the interview with Mr TerreBlanche through his secretary earlier in the week.

"Lebohang and Comet were excited about the interview. Then, on Thursday, Mr TerreBlanche's secretary called to make sure I was not sending black reporters to the interview."

"I pleaded with the man to give Lebohang and Comet a chance but he was adamant Mr TerreBlanche did not want to be interviewed by black journalists."

"I then had the unpleasant task of informing the two of Mr TerreBlanche's decision," Ms Comley said.

But Lebohang managed to slip a letter to Mr TerreBlanche via the two white journalists whom he allowed to interview him — Toni Loizides and Jean Heely.

Part of the letter asked Mr TerreBlanche why he hated black people so much, to which, Ms Comley (who was present at the interview) said, he replied that that was not the case. She said his reply was: "I do not hate them; I merely have nothing to say to them."

Lebohang also told Mr TerreBlanche in the letter that she did not understand his reasoning for his decision. She asked him to reconsider.

Lebohang said she and Comet decided to interview Mr TerreBlanche.
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Lebohang said she and Comet decided to interview Mr TerreBlanche "because his politics are very interesting".

She said: "We wanted to talk to the man to find out what makes him tick. We were not going to see him in our personal capacities, but as journalists — and planned to tackle the interview objectively."

Lebohang said she was disappointed at Mr TerreBlanche's attitude but his refusal to see her had not changed her mind about journalism.

Ms Comely said Mr TerreBlanche's decision demonstrated the types of attitudes in this country.

Mr TerreBlanche was not available for comment.

Woman
Parties wind up election campaigns

By David Brown and Kormar van der Merwe
Political Reporter

Political parties are pulling out all the stops to win the country's municipal and provincial elections. The main parties have been campaigning hard in the run-up to the polls, which are scheduled to be held on 27 October.

NP in Johannesburg "riddled with racism and incompetence"

By Kormar van der Merwe
Political Reporter

The National Party faces strong challenges ahead as it seeks to win the general elections. In Johannesburg, the party's African National Congress (ANC) wing is facing criticism for its perceived racism and incompetence.

In the lead-up to the elections, the ANC and the NP have been locked in a fierce battle for votes. The ANC, led by Cyril Ramaphosa, has been accused of corruption and mismanagement, while the NP, led by John Steenhuisen, has faced criticism for its record on immigration and race relations.

NP leader John Steenhuisen has been accused of racism and incompetence in managing the party's affairs. There have been reports of financial mismanagement and a lack of accountability within the party.

The National Party has been struggling to win over voters, especially in the province of Gauteng, where the ANC holds a strong majority.

Scandals

The NP's main rally in Johannesburg, which will start at 12:00 pm, will be addressed by Mr. Ans van Wyk, the leader of the party. The NP is expected to launch its campaign with a rally in Johannesburg.

The party's financial troubles have been highlighted in recent weeks. The NP has been accused of mismanaging its funds and has been facing criticism for its poor record on governance.

NP leaders have been accused of corruption and mismanagement, with some party members calling for a clean-up of the party's leadership.

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SA-USSR academics to offer perceptions

Sue Leerman, The Star

LEVERKUSEN — An unusual, high-level political think-tank composed of South African and Soviet academics has met for the first time.

Sixteen of South Africa's leading liberal academics, most of them Afrikaners, have come here for an exchange of views and ideas with some of the Soviet Union's foremost African experts.

They will be seeing a clear picture of Soviet perceptions of southern Africa's political situation and their vision for the resolution of the region's problems.

There is also a delegation from the ANC, which is expected to table its guidelines for South Africa's constitutional and economic development.

The conference opens officially this afternoon with addresses from Dr. Alex Bullock of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA) and Dr. Gerhard Nolde of the Institute of South African Affairs, Varling.

The conference will also feature a panel discussion on human rights, with speakers from South Africa's leading human rights organizations.

Pension offers 'election' to MPs

A new job over members of parliament (MPs) who have retired has been set up by the National Union of South African Women (NUSWA). The new job will be called "Pension Offers 'Elective' to MPs".

The NUSWA has issued a call for all MPs who have retired to consider returning to politics. The union has offered to help MPs return to the National Assembly if they are interested.

"The NUSWA believes that MPs have a vital role to play in the democratic process," said National President Mr. D. Thulare. "We are willing to help MPs return to politics if they so wish."

Levenson, The Star

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NUSWA has offered to help MPs return to politics if they so wish. The union has set up a "Pension Offers 'Elective' to MPs" scheme, which is expected to be launched in the next few weeks.

The NUSWA believes that MPs have a vital role to play in the democratic process, and is willing to help MPs return to the National Assembly if they so wish.
PFP slams claims of security hypocrisy

By Esmaré van der Merwe

The Progressive Federal Party last night attacked the State President, Mr P W Botha, and the National Party.

At rallies before tomorrow’s municipal elections, speakers accused the NP of a campaign to taint the PFP as being hypocritical about security.

PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer said the NP had campaigned on the fact that former PFP councillors had resigned and emigrated.

Dr de Beer said: “I would far rather have candidates who may one day emigrate without dishonour than candidates who subsequently get found guilty of electoral fraud, or candidates whose Mafia connections form the subject of evidence before commissions.”

He quoted from a recent Financial Mail article: “There is a way out of this mess: tight money, no exchange control, rapid deregulation and privatisation. But those are policies that take political guts and require an understanding of economics. P W Botha manifestly has no stomach for the former and no head for the latter.”

Big crowds hear PFP’s closing salvo

By Esmaré van der Merwe

The Progressive Federal Party last night fired the final shot in its election campaign for tomorrow’s municipal elections in which voters of all population groups will go to the polls throughout the country.

Capacity crowds totalling about 1,000 people attended two simultaneously held rallies in Greenside and Glenhazel in Johannesburg. The meetings were addressed by PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer, Houghton MP Mrs Helen Suzman and the party leader in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Tony Leon.

Dr de Beer said the PFP’s hallmarks were hope, confidence and inclusive patriotism as opposed to the racial fear, despair and selfish exclusivism of the National Party and the Conservative Party.

“While and black will forever live and work together in our country. Success demands fruitful co-operation between us, while alienation between the different population groups will lead to poverty and failure. Apartheid is driving us downhill, but an inclusive South Africanism can take us up into the sunshine again.”

Mrs Suzman said the municipal elections were a testing ground for the national issues that would be paramount in the next general election.

Mr Leon said the real problems of ordinary people in Johannesburg did not revolve around the skin-colour of their neighbours. Crime, overloading, noise and health hazards were the result of poor urban management.
Students heckle De Klerk

By Deborah Smith
Pretoria Bureau

Rowdy Conservative Party hecklers constantly interrupted Minister of National Education and Transvaal National Party leader Mr FW de Klerk at the University of Pretoria yesterday.

Addressing a sharply divided NP and CP audience of about 250 students, Mr de Klerk slammed the CP and other right-wing organisations, saying they were on a road to "a make-believe land" and their leaders knew it.

If the CP's policy could work it would be good for whites but it was impossible in practical terms, he said. Even CP leaders could not say where the borders would be or how millions of people would be moved against their will at enormous cost.

Whites had never been alone and never would be alone in this country so a common road had to be found together.

Mr de Klerk emphasised that the National Party supported own schools and own group areas as far as possible.

In reality, despite the Government's attempts, they could not succeed in separating integrated people in certain historical areas such as Woodstock, he said.

Whites could survive only if they developed a system giving all people their rights in South Afri-
By Jim Freeman

Police vehicles and fire engines were stoned, teargas grenades were fired and three hostel bedrooms at the University of the Western Cape were damaged by fire yesterday after a student demonstration against tomorrow's municipal elections.

No one was arrested during the police action, which came as students marched between the hostels towards the university's main entrance and threw stones at police vehicles parked across Middenweg Road just after 2am.

Police confirmed that a number of their vehicles and those of passersby were damaged in the stone throwing.

The vice-rector of the university, Prof Jan van der Merwe, said last night a full statement on the incident would be issued today.

However, he confirmed that he had spoken to the riot police commander after the three bedrooms had been set alight.

The police had promised him the incident would be investigated, said Professor van der Merwe.

Police fired teargas grenades which caused fires in three hostels, according to campus personnel.

Barricades littered access roads to the hostels after the confrontation, they said.

Books destroyed

Two of the bedrooms, both in men's hostels, were badly damaged. The third bedroom, in the women's "Casanga 2" hostel, was only slightly damaged.

Fire engines were stoned by students as they tried to get to the fires, forcing the vehicles to leave the campus grounds, a fire brigade spokesman said.

The occupant of one room, Mr Clarence Oliver, lost all his books and some of his belongings had been destroyed by the blaze, caused when the grenade detonated on his mattress.

A second male student, who declined to give his name, was asleep when a grenade shattered the pane of his window and set the room alight.

Camping fire-fighters dragged burning furniture and bedding into the corridors before dousing the flames with teargas swirling around them.

After the police vehicles left the students crowded outside the hostels to allow the teargas to disperse.

A spokesman for the police's public relations directorate said last night the incident would be dealt with in today's arrest report.

Lieutenant Atie Laubscher, a police branch officer for the Western Cape, last night refused the Cape Times permission to publish photographs of the fire damage in the hostels.
Election result won’t be clear-cut

By Esnarevah der Merwe
Political Reporter

Although tomorrow’s country-wide municipal elections are regarded as a pointer to future political developments, a analysis of the results will not be an easy task.

Most Conservative Party candidates in the Transvaal are contesting the elections under the official party-political banner, while the National Party is fielding many “independents”, especially on the platteland.

The Progressive Federal Party is contesting only the elections in Johannesburg, Sandton and Randburg on a party-political tag and is fielding some independents in other areas.

In an attempt to co-ordinate the results, the Transvaal Provincial Administration will provide a 24-hour service at its Pretoria head offices where all Transvaal results will be announced.

TPA spokesman Mr Fanie Terblanche said yesterday the first results were expected at 11 pm on Wednesday. However, the latest results would be available only on Friday morning, he said.

Platteland results would be available first, with city results coming out later.

Mr Terblanche said prior votes would not be announced separately.

Although prior voting closed last Saturday, final prior voting percentages were not yet available when The Star went to press last night.

A spokesman for the Bureau of Information said the percentages could be announced late yesterday.
Nation will lose, says Treurnicht

Whites should support the Conservative Party (CP) in tomorrow's municipal elections because the nation would lose everything if it lost political control, CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said in Pretoria last night.

He told 1 200 people at a public meeting in the city hall that the CP had not politicised local government. The constitution had, because whites now had to fight for their rights on all levels of government.

Dr Treurnicht said the State President, Mr P W Botha, had caused uncertainty by failing to forthwith refer to the President's Council two Bills on Group Areas and Free Settlement Areas that had been rejected by the Houses of Representatives and Delegates.

The Government was guilty of the discriminatory enforcement of laws by stating it would not touch Anglican Church leader Archbishop Desmond Tutu and by failing to enforce the Group Areas Act.

He said Mr Botha was guilty of "political hawking" if he was seeking ties with African states on the strength of promises of political reform.

Turning to the row over rugby administrators Dr Danie Craven and Dr Louis Luyt's contacts with the African National Congress, Dr Treurnicht was scathing when he suggested that Dr Craven should resign.

"Talks with the ANC go too far and are unacceptable."

He mooted the possibility of racially segregated sports bodies, founded along the lines of CP policy, being put to the test once again.

Referring to an appeal by Mr Botha to Labour Party leader the Reverend Allan Hendrickse to prevent Mr Botha from being "pushed out by the rightists," he said he assumed Mr Hendrickse would be required to neutralise a majority CP vote among whites.

Coloureds would therefore be used to stop the CP from assuming power. - Sapa
Prior votes not genuine, says TIC

By Esmeré van der Merwe
Political Reporter

The refusal of municipal election candidates to respond to a challenge to address voters at public meetings organised by the Transvaal Indian Congress raised questions about the candidates' commitment towards a democratic future, the TIC said yesterday.

"None of these candidates seem to have the courage to face the very people who they expect to vote for them. The TIC believes this is because these candidates know that local management committees are unable to address the real problems facing our people, like housing shortages and the lack of facilities," spokesman Mr Ismail Momoniat said.

He claimed the prior voting system had provided for "massive voting fraud" while some candidates had wooed voters by telling them voting was compulsory.

"The TIC is unable to expose these electoral abuses because of the prior votes legislation. For example, we were refused permission to inspect the list of prior voters. Under the law, the public does not have the right to inspect the list.

"In the past, the TIC has uncovered many cases where votes were fraudulently cast in people's names," the organisation said in a statement.

"The TIC does not regard any prior votes cast as genuine votes. We believe that the polls are going to be very low on October 26. Over 90 percent of all the votes cast will be prior votes. This makes it a postal election.

"Congress calls on all churches, mosques and temples to organise prayer services to pray for a non-racial and democratic South Africa. We call on shopkeepers and businessmen to close their shops and give their workers the day off," the TIC said.
NP 'will control 9 big cities'

By Esmare Van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The National Party seems likely to gain or retain control of most local authorities in the major centres in tomorrow's municipal elections, according to an article in the October edition of the NP's journal, Nationalist.

More than 2.5 million whites live in the 10 biggest cities, representing more than 53 percent of the total white population of about 4.565 million.

Nationalist claims that NP-affiliated councillors are likely to be in control of nine of the 10 cities, a significant factor because key elements of government policies will be implemented in big cities.

In spite of the Conservative Party's 'confident claims', it will not succeed in making major inroads into the cities, it says.

Councillors allied to the Progressive Federal Party are likely to be in the majority in Cape Town which has a white population of 543,000.

In the remaining nine urban centres 'the Nationalist superiority is unlikely to be challenged', the Nationalist article says.
Polls will be pointer to path of the future

By Esmaret Van der Merwe

Voters go to the polls tomorrow in municipal elections which will be a pointer to future political directions.

Polling booths open at 7 am and close at 9 pm.

Transvaal results are expected from about 11 pm tomorrow, with last results by Friday.

All parties wound up months of intensive campaigns last night.

- The State President, Mr PW Botha, made a strong call for South African solidarity in the face of economic and political problems.

- The leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Zach de Beer, urged voters to support the party's policy of hope, and confidence as opposed to the racial fear and despair of the NP and CP.

- CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht reiterated the party's policy of racial separatism and the right of Afrikaners to be governed by their own people in their own country.

- In coloured, Indian and black elections campaigning has been muted in the face of strong opposition. Many voters have used the newly-introduced prior voting system to avoid intimidation.
The pressing need for economic reform in South Africa, the question of what role the government should play in promoting economic development, and the challenges of transformation and restructuring.

**The Need for Economic Reform**

Economic reform is essential for South Africa to address poverty, inequality, and unemployment. The ongoing economic challenges have led to a call for fundamental change, with the government considering various policies to stimulate growth and create jobs.

**Political Reform**

The political landscape is undergoing significant changes, with a focus on democratic governance and the distribution of political power. The role of opposition parties is crucial in ensuring accountability and representation.

**Social Transformation**

Efforts are being made to address social issues, including education, health, and housing, with a particular emphasis on improving access and quality.

**International Dimension**

South Africa's relationships with other countries and international organizations are being reevaluated, with a focus on trade, investment, and diplomatic cooperation.

**Conclusion**

Economic reform, political transformation, and social progress are interconnected, requiring a comprehensive approach to achieve sustainable development and a better quality of life for all South Africans.

---

*Draw a distinction between the economic and political reforms necessary for sustainable development.*

*Identify the key stakeholders and their roles in the reform process.*

*Evaluate the potential impacts of the reforms on different sectors of the economy.*

---

*South Africa's business leaders have been given a clear message.*

*The government is expected to take decisive action.*

*What are the anticipated outcomes of this new approach to economic policy?*
SA-Soviet academics agree on negotiation

In a statement issued before the talks, the Soviet academics stressed they did not view SA “as an arena for confrontation between East and West”.

The meeting has been organised by Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert’s Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa.

Dr Irina Filatova from Moscow State University said the Soviet Union had been hampered for many years by a lack of facts about South Africa.

However, in recent years South Africa had been constantly in the world’s headlines and there was a growing Soviet awareness of South African issues.

Professor Deon Geldenhuys of the Department of Political Science at Rand Afrikaans University summed up Pretoria’s official view of Soviet policy.

He said he believed cooler heads in Pretoria had now recognised that the Soviet Union could “play a potentially stabilising and thus beneficial role”.

But Professor Geldenhuys stressed that the “Boer-versus-Bear” image was still deeply ingrained.
Call for peace

On eve of elections

Archbishop Tutu today made an urgent plea for peace on polling day tomorrow.

He called on the government not to provoke violence and on "all those responding to the elections, whether supporting or opposing them" not to allow intimidation.

He also called for a day of prayer and fasting for peace.

Police leave has been cancelled throughout the country to help maintain order.

Captain Bog Crewe of the police public relations division in Cape Town said police would do everything in their power to ensure the safety of voters.

- More election reports, page 5.

He warned that police would act quickly and professionally to deal with anyone intimidating voters.

In the Cape Town municipal area polls will open from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.

All ballot boxes will be taken to the Civic Centre, Hout Bay, or to the police stations where counting starts at 7 p.m.

Results will be announced regularly in the course of the counting by the returning officer. Town Clerk Dr John Hoon.

First results are expected towards midnight.

Yesterday security forces broke up a protest march by locals and beggars as students closed their vehicles and fire-engines at the University of the Western Cape.

Two security force members were slightly injured, police said.

Three rooms at the university's residences were set alight. The fire was put out by students.

The source said one student was arrested.

- Students from UWC and colleges in the northern area and pupils from schools in the area held an anti-apartheid election rally in the university hall.

They decided to embark on a protest march around the university before returning to the hall to sing "Shosha".

As the students reached the university entrance some students started throwing stones at passing vehicles.

Teargas, batons

The source said police intervened, firing teargas and batons were used to disperse the crowd.

At Malmesbury High School pupils walked off the premises yesterday in protest against police action at the school last Friday when seven pupils and two teachers were detained.

All except Mr O. de la Harpe, a teacher, have been released.

Mr de la Harpe appeared in Goodwood Magistrates Court yesterday and was released on R200 bail, according to his attorney, Mr Joe Ebrahim.

Youths burnt tyres near Malmesbury High School, Heidelberg, yesterday.

Archbishop Tutu said a meeting of representatives of community organisations had been held at Bishop's Court yesterday to discuss the situation created by tomorrow's elections.

"Among other issues we discussed a call made in Johannesburg last week for a national day of peaceful protest to be observed tomorrow.

"In the past such calls have often been seen as an implicit appeal for work stayaways. It became clear during the meeting that this is not necessarily the interpretation being placed upon the call by democratic organisations on this occasion.

"We in the church cannot speak for the community organisations. They must be allowed to speak for themselves and we reiterate our past demands for free political activity so they can articulate their views.

"However, as leaders of our church, we wish to make the strongest possible appeal that whatever expressions are given to the call for a day of peaceful protest, organisations and individuals should be free to act without fear of violence.

Choice

"People must be free to exercise their choice without intimidation on whatever side.

"I want to make an urgent call for a peaceful response to the elections. I call on the government not to provoke violence during the polling and on all those involved in responding to the elections, whether supporting or opposing them, not to allow intimidation.

"I also call on our dissent and all others who wish to join us to fast and pray for peace tomorrow," he said.

- Archbishop Tutu yesterday condemned the Witwatersrand University council for its "morally callous and counter-productive".

- See page 3.
Election turnout will be biggest ever — professor

TOMORROW'S white municipal elections would record the highest voter turnout ever, analyst Prof Willem Kleynhans predicted yesterday.

For the first time, voters of all races will go to the polls on the same day to elect more than 7,500 local government representatives. National issues are dominating the white elections, with all major parties actively taking part.

In the black, coloured and Indian elections, the main focus will be on the percentage polls, which will be used to measure the acceptability of representative structures for those races.

Kleynhans said the poll would be the highest in municipal elections but would probably be lower than for a general election.

He said although municipal boundaries in most cases did not coincide with parliamentary constituencies, the results of the elections would give an important indication of trends and tendencies in white politics.

Of particular interest would be whether the CP had maintained the progress it had made in last year's general election, and the performance of the PFP, which was taking part only in three municipalities — all in the Transvaal.

Kleynhans said the NP had mostly opted not to tackle the CP officially, but would be measured by the performance of its independent and official candidates.

Opposition to party politics in local government could cost the NP and PFP, but was unlikely to have much effect on the CP, which had mobilised its supporters particularly well.

The municipal elections could show that the CP had made significant gains, particularly with the decline in fortunes of the HNP.

Kleynhans said the timing of the next general election would probably also depend largely on how well the CP did.

A good performance by the CP could persuade government to delay calling a general election for as long as possible.

A Weather Bureau spokesman yesterday predicted sunny weather for the whole of the country tomorrow.

GERALD REILLY reports from Pretoria that the NP and the CP will clash head-on in that city's 42 wards, and there is a good chance that the CP will win.
Many support talks with ANC

By Patrick Lawrence

Seven in every 10 people in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand complex believe that negotiations should be held with the African National Congress. On the issue of the ANC lead er, Nelson Mandela, 45 percent — exactly the biggest single response — would have him represented unconditionally.

These findings emerge in a survey of public opinion on what should be done to save South Africa from possible dis taster. It was conducted by Marketing and Media Research and commissioned by The Star.

A small majority of those in favor of negotiations with the ANC — 37 percent against 31 percent — think that negotiations should be held under certain conditions only.

Faced with a three-fold choice between ceasing the restrictions on outlawed organizations, removing them under certain conditions and maintaining them, nearly four out of ten of the more than 1,050 respondents favor maintaining them.

Another third support conditional unification with a third who would have the problems maintained.

Fifty-seven percent of National Party (NP) supporters want Mandela to be released under certain conditions.

Consequently, on the left of the NP — in the ranks of organizations ranging from Inkatha through the Progressive Federal Party to the Labour Party — the same proportion are in favour of Mandela’s immediate release.

But there is an important difference between the NP and the parties to the immediate left while only a tenth of the NP’s supporters favour the unconditional release, four in ten of those supporting the left of the NP favour uncondi tional release.

The strongest demand for his unconditional release comes from people on the NP’s far left — from the outlawed extra-parliamentary opposition.

Eight in every 10 people in the extra-parliamentary opposition demand Mandela’s immediate release.

Support for unconditional release is strongest among households who speak an African language (nearly 30 percent) and weakest in Afrikaans-speaking households (nearly three-quarters) and lowest in African-speaking households (less than a tenth).

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Big security operation will protect voters

By Craig Kotze and Thal Younghusband

A massive operation by security forces country-wide to prevent disruption of the municipal elections moved to top gear today as voters prepared to go to the polls tomorrow.

This follows a spate of terror blasts in the country, the latest at a Wimpy Bar in Potchefstroom this morning.

Yesterday a car bomb in Witbank killed two men and injured 42 other people.

No body was injured in the 7am Potchefstroom Wimpy blast, which happened in the Eldo building just before peak hour, police said.

Brigadier Louis Moditse, press secretary to the Minister of Law and Order, said security forces were operating on all fronts - at polling booths and on the intelligence front, building up information on possible terrorist activity - to make polling day safe for the public.

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan last night urged neighbouring states not to allow their countries to be used as springboards for attacks on South Africa.

Prohibition

Thal which did so should not "substitute" when South Africa's security forces went to remove terrorists from their territories, he said.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu condemned the explosions, saying that while he regarded the struggle to end apartheid as legitimate, violent methods were "abhorrent in moral terms and counter-productive in practical terms".

Brigadier Moditse said: "We are moving into top gear with plans, made long in advance, to prevent disruption of the election.

A black woman was still in a serious condition today after the Witbank blast.

The Witbank bomb went off at 8.34am outside the NBS building near the City Centre parking lot, on the corner of Delville and Bulhoes streets.

It caused damage estimated at R2 million.

Mr Elias Muskana of Ackerville died shortly after he was admitted to the Witbank Hospital, Mr Jacob Samuel Mabatsa (47) of Delville died at the scene.

Mr S Mphoko, superintendent, said a woman who had been transferred to Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital where she underwent plastic surgery. A Tshシbaga Hospital spokesman said that Miss Phumla Vusi, who was transferred from Witbank to Tshシbaga yesterday, was in stable condition.

A bomb went off within minutes of an office block housing SAP delegates and security police personnel.

Had the bomb gone off in mid-morning, when the shops opened, hundreds of people could have been killed or injured.

The most serious damage was to the NBS, the consulting rooms of a doctor and a furniture store. Eighteen cars were damaged.

Police said they had not yet identified the explosives used in the blast.

According to hospital sources, 23 of the injured were white and 18 black.

Police said that among the seriously injured was a woman who had her left foot blown off above the ankle.

In hospital

The names of those admitted to the Witbank Hospital were:

Mr Elias Mushana (who died), Mr C Horne, Mr O J J Sebowo, Mrs C Hara, Mr O J J Sebowo, Mrs E P Mphoko, Mrs V J Pringle, Mr N P Mwamba, Mr J J Vosper, Mr M K Nkosi, Mr J J Ludeka, Mr G Lsor, Mr J J Thabane, Mr P J Viljoen, Miss E M Lunde, Mr P J Viljoen, Miss E M Lunde, Mr P J Viljoen, Miss E M Lunde, Mr P J Viljoen, Miss E M Lunde, Mr P J Viljoen, Miss E M Lunde, Mr P J Viljoen, Miss E M

Doc ready until the end

By Tim Crous

"There is going to be a fight and my gloves are off. I am going to fight to the bitter end," South African Rugby Board chairman Dr Claude Craven said at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from Chile last night.

Dr Craven was referring to next month's meeting of the SARU which may split over the talks with the ANC.

He said he had not contacted any of the other board members and wanted the board's Revolutions "where everyone can have it from there."

He said his party had to do the board to go through. "I want to be saying they didn't give us pet" that I am not working to believe badly of the whole a side."

Asked for his reaction to the said he won "1 000 percent.

"We are happy that next threnches ever a year of total integration."

Rest

The Star is being published in response of the emergency
Municipal Elections

THE Cape Provincial Administration's claims yesterday that prior voting in the Cape had been so successful that "any rumours of the elections being a failure" had been "squashed".

A number of black areas would be reasonably represented even without today's voting, it said.

Groups opposing the elections, including the UDF, are unable to respond to those claims in the press because of government restrictions.

Dr Andre Le Roux, Public Relations Officer for the provincial administration, said in a press release yesterday that 70% of the 294,000 registered black voters in Cape areas where elections were being held had already cast votes.

In the Western Cape, where elections were being held at seven black towns, 7,206 of the 590 registered voters in wards where voting was compulsory had already cast votes.

She did not mention Khayelitsha, which has a total population of 200,000, as only Cape Town townships where voting is taking place. It had 40,000 registered voters, 39 of whom had already voted, according to figures before a court this week.

A possibility exists that the Khayelitsha election may be declared invalid if the Appellate Division upholds a recent Supreme Court decision setting aside the nomination of the Khayelitsha local authority from the Cape Town district which runs the other black Cape Town suburbs.

In Langa, Nyanga, Guguletu and Crossroads, the LURS has been under attack because the elections have not been held.

In the Northern Cape, Dr Rabe said the average black voting percentage was 65.5% for one town in the area.

In the Eastern Cape, excluding the 1,144,000 voters in Uitenhage, 21 towns returned an average percentage of 48.8% of registered voters, she said.

This was an "exceptional achievement", considering that two years ago the ex-minister for local authorities, Dr. K. A. Rabe, resigned because of the actions of "certain elements".

The CPA said 16 different coloured management committees in the Cape had registered a prior voting percentage of over 60%, and 19 white committees had already had percentage points between 60% and 70%.

Black voting booths open today at 8am and close at 5pm. Other places open at 9am and close at 5pm, unless other times have been fixed by local authorities.

The first results are expected to come back in 15pm tomorrow.

Tomorrow's Cape Times will carry most of the results and an assessment of how the voting went.

Liquor outlets will be open for business as usual today.

Police guard 'guns down candidate'

PORT ELIZABETH — A candidate in today's local government elections was fatally wounded by an African policeman early yesterday morning, police said.

The UDF's candidate, Mr Morris Ziptoleka Thomas, 36, was shot outside his home.

There are no unconfirmed reports that any other African municipalities or police officers were shot, police said.

Mr Thomas was shot in the head. Police and the matter were under investigation.

A 31-year-old member of the African municipal police appeared in court in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday in connection with the death of Mr Thomas.

He was not allowed to plead and the case was postponed to November 23.

According to his wife, Mr Thomas, his wife and two children were shot at after he had been walking his children outside his house.

"After he had opened the door, we heard a bang, and my husband was shot in the head," Mrs Thomas said.

Police said Mr Thomas was allegedly shot when he was walking with a shotgun.

"He was later shot in the head, apparently to an outside toilet," police said.

"He was shot in the head, apparently walking to a toilet," police said.

"He was shot in the head, apparently walking to a toilet," police said.

"A person was seen moving around in the back of the house by a guard, who allegedly shot the person as an assistant. Shots were fired."

Rundburg a test for PFP

JOHANNESBURG — The PFP's political future is on the line today in Rundburg town council elections.

PPF claims that it has largely overcome the crushing setback of last year's general election and will be severely tested in this town and the adjacent suburbs of Johannesburg.

In 1983, the PFP won Randburg, but lost control after a series of resignations. The chairman of the town's NP-controlled management committee, Mr. F. De V. Smit, believes that the party's smooth administrative record has all but killed off the PFP's chances.

Reports from the local election situation are the PFP, which has put up three different candidates for the first time.

The PFP has already lost two unopposed candidates and the PFP one. South Africa is said to need six PFPs to control Rundburg for 15 seats on the council, one of the eight municipalities not to be changed by the constitution change.

PFP leader, Mr Andre Jacoba, believes the NP will fail to hold the seat, and that the PFP will do well in the elections.

The PFP is in with a good chance, he says.
TODAY’s first nationwide local government poll — which takes place against a backdrop of bombs, protests and a national security alert — has developed into a battle on two clearly divergent fronts.

In the contest for the 590 white local authorities, the bitter fight between the National Party and the fast-growing Conservative Party — in the Transvaal and northern Free State in particular — will largely override other issues.

For the 2,430 coloured, 767 Indian and 2,577 black candidates, the issue is not so much who will win but what level of support the pro-participation lobby can muster.

The Commissioner of Police, Gen Henkie de Witt, assured South Africans last night that police were geared to cope with any eventualities.

Three bombs

A huge operation by security forces countrywide to prevent disruption of the elections moved into top gear yesterday after a spate of blasts in the country.

Three bombs exploded yesterday — bringing the number of bombings this month to 22.

A policeman was slightly injured in one of the blasts in Potchefstroom yesterday, while in Paarl the property of two township councillors was damaged by timebomb explosions.

The latest blasts come after Monday’s Witbank car-bomb explosion in which two men died and 42 people were injured.

Meanwhile, massive preparations were under way yesterday to post thousands of policemen at every polling station in SA.

Law and Order spokesman Brigadier Leon Mallett said police would present a “high profile” at polling stations.

With 7,900 posts up for grabs, today’s colour-coded emergency election will be the largest in the country’s history.

The government is confident that sufficiently high polls will be obtained in today’s black elections to boost the flagging credibility of those local authorities.

According to the Bureau of Information, 19.3% of registered black voters have already cast prior votes.

The figures given for the Transvaal are 16.5%, compared with 30.6% in the OFS, 20.9% in the Cape Province and 15.8% in Natal.

In the case of the white elections, the focus is on the Transvaal where the CP claims it will capture between 60 and 70 of the province’s 86 municipalities, including Pretoria.

The National Party is confident of retaining the balance of power in Johannesburg, with the PFP determined to hang on to its 17 seats.

In the OFS, the CP says it will capture more than half of the municipalities, a claim that is disputed by the NP.

Other areas in which the CP is expected to do well are Richards Bay and Newcastle in northern Natal, in Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape and in several Northern Cape towns.

Cape Town is likely to remain one of the few cities under liberal control after the election.
VOTERS

Tight security for

Accidents at a background of controversies; thousands of voters

Today, Deputy Cope Town's Mayor Mr Peter Miller

Poll Pleasantness: Conservative Party candidate Mrs Linda Jones turn out high. Her opponent well in vote.

Elected unopposed

The number of candidates has been reduced from 2 to 1. There are 3 seats for candidates.

A number of candidates have been selected. There are 2 seats for candidates.

Constituency there are 8,867 seats for candidates.

In the constituency, the election is expected to

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the other.

The party remained confident of doing well in Johannesburg but it seemed that its efforts in Durban will be beaten off by a PFP-minded group.

The CP is especially hopeful of making breakthroughs in the Transvaal and Free State country areas but the National Party is dismissing its claims as exaggerated.

**Taunted**

The CP is the only party to stand under its own colours in most municipalities in these provinces and it has taunted the NP, which has often supported local ratepayers' associations, for "running away" from the elections.

The Argus Correspondent in Durban reports that the city was set to retain its moderate government, but Richards Bay, Newcastle and Amanzimtoti could be under right-wing control tomorrow.

In Maritzburg and a number of smaller centres people sympathetic to the National Party appeared to be in line to win.

Cape Town City Council's public relations officer, Mr Ted Doman, said voting got off to a quiet start at polling stations around the city.

"I would like to remind people that our polling stations are open until 8 tonight," he added.

The first Cape Town results are expected from 10.30 tonight.

Voting began slowly and without incident at the six management committee areas

*(Turn to page 3, col 6)*
Time ripe for nation building in S Africa

WHILE our rivals and some of our detractors wish to make believe that nation building is a flash-in-the
pan idea, I can say without equivocation that the idea
looked years to manifest itself.

Nation building is many things. In the final analysis it is
something like a unilateral declaration of independence on
its own merit and in the crudest role that blacks will play in
the country's future.

After Sharpeville in 1960, the first paradigm towards a
phenomenon, I have been able to identify began. After the first
stock of the tragedy, we were thrown into uncontrollable waves
of anger, which anger was just as brutality smashed by the
black.

In the meantime, the white communities were being told a
rather different story. On this occasion, the search for self-security
by the government and its powerful organ, while South Africa was
made to believe everything was under control.

The worst terrible explosions of this phenomenon came later, in 1976.
This time the cost was much higher. People were seriously be-
ginning to question the legitimacy of the apartheid system.

Our children caught most of the heat and became the heroes
and martyrs of this struggle. However, the media and the opposition political
organizations saw fit to ignore their duty to fan the silent flames systematically for the next
round.

Once again under communism was told that things were
under control. Law and order only needed to be put in place for
life to be continued as before.

Blacks lost many things. Worst of all was the innocence of our children. We also lost their respect for us.

Phenomenon intensity

The scars of history have been long healed when the next
configuration struck with phenomenon intensity. That was
in September 1984. After that, it became clear to me that some-
thing deeper, something unexplainable, something beyond our creativity
began to be felt.

It took the security forces and the police a long time to
deal with the violence unleashed in 1984 and onwards. They
began to make use of methods as far as the eye could see, as far as the ear could
hear.

There is therefore a feeling of anger in the black
community. It is gradually transmutating, but I can feel it in my
bones. There is a silent rebellion from blacks for the next
inevitable explosion.

Quite clearly the body has to do something to stop this mad-
ness. Or at least cushion the blow if or when it will fall.
We have the anger from the deep heart of the black
people. It is slowly awakening, but something beyond our
creativity is felt. The effect is felt. The root is felt.

That, I believe, is the crux of the matter.

It is the recognition of the responsibility of blacks to help
this country from certain aching. It is our responsibility be-
cause it is our country, and we are after all
in the country. Even more centrally, we have
something within us that is not easily defin-
able, something that we are just equal to saving the country.

It stirs in the very depths of my soul, the con-
cerns that blacks have are unique and remarkable
humanity called blacks that others do not have. We have this indescribable ethos, to forgive
and to forget.

We would thus be able, after the reconstruction of
collapsed power structures, to do the good
things, not for ourselves, but for all South Afri-

cans.

The Africans are hunts with their own his-
torical petard. They encumbered their people
with a baggage of carelessness, an almost
passionate claim to the ownership of this land
and overlordship eternally over blacks. They

rather this in their schools, through their religion, and by prog-

They kept on making what should have been badly bruised
conscience pointing to the general decency in the continent.

But that South African black has helped to nullify this stereo-
type. We tend to see like Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde. One moment
we are proud, loving slaves, happy to lick the boss's hand.

The worst thing we are engaged in unbelievable acts of vi-

The Afrikaner bourgeoisie has become a reality. The Afri-

They have realized against the same method present. In their

The more dangerous thing is that they are a very frightened
people. For this reason we have averted the danger signs and
something had to be done.

On some of my travels I was told by厚厚 black South Af-

So something seems to indicate there has got to be another
move to be spurred on. But what should it be? It has been
risible. It has been very difficult to shift the focus from the politi-
cal strangle.

In the end we are saying to our brothers and sisters who are
actively involved in the struggle that we need to build strong
people. A strong following of thinkers and doers. Not simply
a vast number of angry and plainly dangerous people.

Political kingdom

We say the political kingdom will be built on itself. It will look
after itself particularly if it has strong people behind it. We are
saying that instead of staving the flames for the next explosion,
implant in fact, let us start doing the building.

Why is it possible to do the building now? Few years we have
have quite naturally arrived at politics. We have said to
ourselves, in our children significantly, and to the world that the
only leaders who are of consequence among as are the political
leaders. That has been a shameful thing to do in many ways.
Those who are politically active have to take
all the attacks from the State. Many of them have died. Many of them
are in detention.

We have been asked many times for searches for black leaders.
We are asked in times of crisis. Aphi armadula? Where are the
men? The answer is almost simplistic. They have been but they are
in jail, detention, exile.

An interesting thing to say about the many black men
and women who are doing excellent work that can make them wear
the cap of leadership effortlessly.

Nation building is about the recognition of such leadership.
We need to have the type of black leadership that will de-
crease the fear to the borders of the black Africans. They are
afraid of our members. They are convinced by the perception
that we are a vast population of gentle people easily swayed
by communists and other radicals.

We need to show these people that when we talk of building
we include them in that happy future. We have no secret agree-
dent. We will start helping rebuild the structures in all forms in
our societies.

When we run out of ideas, out of money, out of managerial
skills, we will ask for help from our white friends. We are pre-
pared to go to Pretoria and Stellenbosch University for such
help.

But we will continue. The ultimate ideal is that we, who are
in the majority, will build ourselves by seeking help internally
and externally for that matter, to build South Africa for all its
people.
National black ballot touches 20pc

Political Reporter

Nearly 20 percent of registered black voters have cast prior votes, the Bureau of Information said yesterday.

In the Transvaal, 16.5 percent have voted, compared to 30.5 percent in the Cape, 28.5 percent in the Free State, 16.3 percent in Natal.

A spokesman for the bureau said these percentages referred to the number of eligible voters, and also excluded voters in wards where no voting was taking place, because candidates were elected unopposed, or no nominations were received.

The total number of eligible voters was 1, 464,166.

The provincial breakdown was 968,523 in the Transvaal, 264,562 in the Cape, and 24,429 in Natal.

Final prior voting percentages for the other population groups were not available yesterday at the time of going to press.

The Star's Pretoria Bureau reports that Mamelodi had received 14,205 prior votes by Saturday — the last day of prior voting — which represents 17.5 percent of registered voters.

Mr Koos Nel, the Town Clerk of Mamelodi, Pretoria, said he was happy with the figure.

He added that a percentage poll of 35 percent was hoped for. In 1983, 28 percent of voters went to the polls.

Atteridgeville, Pretoria, recorded 5,225 prior votes — 11 percent of those registered.
Bitter election battles in Pburg, Tzaneen

By Dirk Nel,
Northern Transvaal Bureau

As voters go to the polls in northern Transvaal towns today, there are indications that Pietersburg and Tzaneen will be the fiercest battlegrounds.

In both towns the election run-up has been marked by bitter verbal exchanges in the local press, and several incidents at polling stations, while three defamation cases — one in Pietersburg and two in Tzaneen — are still unresolved.

To add to the tension, the Conservative Party was granted an urgent application to stop circulation of The Letaba Herald in Tzaneen on Friday, when it became known that the newspaper would be reporting allegations of electoral contraventions by two CP candidates.

But the editor, Mr Lukas Groenewald, said the court order had come too late to have any serious effect, as all but 500 copies of the paper had already been sold.

Tzaneen is the only country town in the Transvaal where National Party candidates are standing for election under the official party banner.

Pre-voting among whites in the far north has been brisk, with Phalaborwa (39 percent), Potgietersrus and Messina (57), Warmbaths (53), Louis Trichardt (46) and Pietersburg (42) recording the highest polling.

The black townships of Nancefield, Messina (46 percent) and Bellabia, Warmbaths (56) have also seen a steady stream of voters visiting their polling stations.

In Westenburg township near Pietersburg, 60 percent of the coloured voters have cast their votes.

The CP seems likely to be defeated in Messina and Tzaneen, while close contests are predicted in Warmbaths, Phalaborwa and Pietersburg.

But all other towns in the region are almost certain to have CP majorities.

In Naboomspruit five CP candidates are unopposed, while in Potgietersrus the rightwingers are likely to make a clean sweep of all the wards.
‘Fair’ Soweto prior-vote turnout

By Stan Hlophe

About 20,000 voters had made their crosses when prior voting closed in Soweto on Saturday, electoral officer Mr. Nico Malan said yesterday.

This represented about 5.8 percent of the 347,000 registered voters, a result Mr. Malan described as “fair”.

If the prior-voting results are anything to go by, the 10.7 percent poll achieved in the 1983 elections will be difficult to reach — let alone surpass.

It seems, however, that this year’s percentage poll will be higher than the six percent recorded in 1978 when the first black local authority elections were held.

Mr. Malan was optimistic that this year’s percentage would be higher than 10.7 percent.

He said that he was hoping for a 20 percent vote. (30%) "We are quite happy at the rate things are going now and we expect more voters coming into the polls today."

"Polling will be faster than the prior voting because there won’t be any forms to be filled in," he said.

Mr. Malan said members of the SA Police and security forces would be on standby at the four polling stations, but he did not anticipate any problems.

Fifty-seven candidates are contesting 25 wards. Ten candidates, six of them from the Soasembe-Party, have been elected unopposed.

Mr. Malan said he did not expect that the final results would be known until midnight tonight.
Homeland policy 'dividing blacks'

BY SUE LEEMAN

LEVERKUSEN — The former Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Professor Vasily Solodovnikov, has told Afrikaner and Soviet academics meeting in this West German town that he believes South Africa is moving along the road towards a unitary state.

But in a nod to the revisionist views on nationalism now surfacing in Russia, he said attention would have to be given in South Africa to the question of different national identities.

Yesterday, the first full day of the talks, was devoted to a Soviet explanation of the concepts of glasnost and perestroika as well as a look at Russian foreign policy as it affects South Africa.

Professor Solodovnikov, a former vice-chairman of the state-run Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, said capitalism in South Africa and the existence of a single economic market coupled with urbanisation trends had "triggered a rapid process of the convergence of different ethnic groups into a single African nation".

An "overwhelming majority" of the black population, he said, had lost their ethnic identity. They considered South Africa, and not the homelands, to be their "motherland".

However, he said, the progress towards unity was far from complete.

"There are real racial, tribal and ethnic distinctions and the policy of the formation of the Bantustans attempts to highlight them and to resurrect tribal divisions."

Professor Solodovnikov admitted there was a school of Soviet thinking which held that several nations — Zulu, Xhosa, Tswana — were in the process of formation in South Africa. He did not agree with this, he said, "but on the other hand the presence of tribal, ethnic, linguistic and historical distinctions among the African majority in South Africa cannot be dismissed".

He stressed that the Soviets did not want to export their social system — a union of republics — to South Africa.

"We uphold the views of the ANC and the South African Communist Party that regard the current state of the struggle against apartheid as a stage of the national liberation struggle for a non-racial democratic state in which all nations and races would have equal rights," he said.
MAPUTO — Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha opened a new trade office in Maputo yesterday and presided at a memorial service for an Afrikaner pioneer who died in Mozambique 150 years ago.

Permission for the service was granted by Mozambique's Marxist-oriented government following a meeting last month between the State President, Mr P W Botha, and the Mozambican leader, Mr Joaquim Chissano.

The summit marked a major advance in the gradually improving relations between Mozambique and South Africa, although Mr Chissano's government continues to charge that South Africa is aiding Mozambican rebels.

The South African Foreign Minister was joined by Mozambique's Co-operation Minister General Jacinto Veloso at a ceremony inaugurating a new office for South Africa's trade mission in Maputo.

General Veloso, in a speech, said he hoped South Africa would live up to a 1964 accord in which it pledged to halt support for the rebels. He expressed hope that trade with South Africa would increase and said the new trade office "will gain even more significance as we eliminate the differences and barriers which separate us."

Mr Botha said South Africa and Mozambique, which have maintained extensive trade ties despite their adversarial relationship, "must stand together to help our peoples develop."

Earlier, Mr Botha gave a brief speech at a monument in Maputo honouring Louis Trichardt. The monument was built in the 1860s when Mozambique was a Portuguese colony.

Trichardt was one of the leaders of the Great Trek. Most of the trekkers set up communities in what is now central and northern South Africa, but Trichardt and 52 others continued into present-day Mozambique, where he died of malaria in 1838.

Mr Botha described Trichardt as "our first diplomat", saying he maintained good relations with the African chiefs through whose territory he passed. — Sapa-AP.
Wit and goodwill abound as Boer meets Bolshevik

By Sue Leeman
The Star’s Foreign News Service

LEVERKUSEN — The man who President Botha once called the “big devil” behind the ANC was waving nothing more demonic than a pencil, and he was smiling and joking with a professor from Stellenbosch University.

Joe Slovo, leading light in the South African Communist Party and co-founder of the ANC’s military wing, revealed a keen sense of humour at the opening session of the Leverkusen talks but he was more than matched by the quick-fire wit of Stellenbosch’s Professor Jannie Gagiano.

As Mr Slovo posed for photos with those seated on either side of him at the conference table — poet Breyten Breytenbach and Professor Willie Breytenbach, also from Stellenbosch — he quipped, “Mr Slovo is banned in terms of the Internal Security Act and may not be quoted in South Africa.”

Professor Gagiano quickly capped Mr Slovo’s comment to the great amusement of everyone within earshot.

Mr Wynand Malan of the National Democratic Movement enjoyed a more private joke with the ANC’s Jackie Selebi and Soviet Professor Viacheslav wuscurred about his female colleague Dr Irina Filatova being late.

By Sunday night more than 30 delegates had arrived at the ritzy Ramada Hotel in the heart of Leverkusen.

And as the first round of talks got under way there were repeated bursts of laughter from the conference room — a signal, perhaps, that glasnost and tonaduring are bringing Boer and Bolshevik together.
The Star Wednesday October 26 1988

Group Studies Court Repression

297 detentions since September

Human Rights Commission

The Johannesburg-based Human Rights Commission

This house was taxed by

By Johannes Calligas

In contrast to the

Nurhapi's

Kraaihoek, the key town,

Religious and cultural activities are free.

In contrast to the

The Johannesburg-based Human Rights Commission

In contrast to the

The Johannesburg-based Human Rights Commission
GRAHAMSTOWN. — The Supreme Court here has ruled that all prior votes in the municipal election in the black township of Dukathole at Aliwal North are null and void, resulting in the postponement of today's election in the township.

These developments follow a successful court application by three Aliwal North residents, after the local electoral officers had refused to accept their nominations as candidates for election to the Dukathole Town Council.

In a decision handed down in the Supreme Court, Grahamstown, on Monday, Mr. Justice Van Rensburg ordered the electoral officers to accept the nominations of the three applicants.

The three applicants are Mr. John Lietaiso, Mr. John Jika, and Mr. Mark Mohelepela.

The co-ordinator of black municipal elections in the Eastern Cape, Mr. Danie Berdaidenhout, says that, in the light of the court ruling, the Administrator of the Cape has decided to postpone today's election for the Dukathole Town Council. — Sapa

**Votes, not seats, the issue**

**Political Staff**

**Votes and not seats will be the overriding political factor in today's nation-wide municipal elections for more than 7,500 local representatives.**

**The outcome of the NP and CP battle could determine immediate government strategy and could decide the pace of the reform programme.**

**Political observers, divided on the prospects of the various parties agree there should be a record poll.**

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**DEFACED** ... Mr. Norman Osburn, running mate of the Mayor of Cape Town, with one of his election posters on which vandals have superimposed an illegal message. Mr. Osburn urged voters in the Gardens area to reject racism in today's election.

*Picture: GLENN SHERRATT*
A leaflet that declares "A vote in the municipal elections will be a vote for Mandela's freedom" has been circulating in Reef townships.

It is purportedly issued by an organisation called Contralesa, the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa, an affiliate of the United Democratic Front.

But a spokesman for the organisation stated emphatically that Contralesa had not issued any pamphlet of the sort.

"We suspect that in the case of these pamphlets, like many others that have been issued in names of organisations, the Government is responsible."

The pamphlet declares: "Boers change their tactics. Call their bluff!"

"The broad democratic alliance has learnt that the apartheid regime plans to use a poor voter turnout in the municipal elections as an excuse not to release Comrade Nelson Mandela..."
Joanemshurg
of who controls
The importance

Examination what today's poll means for the city

PFP Johannesburgh city councilor Pat Rogers

Beyond all the politics
Confident

Voting in Sandton got off to a slow start but candidates from all parties remained confident the day's turnout would be good.

In Ward 16, which is being contested by Independent candidate Mr Bruce Stewart, Sandtonian Mr Ralph Bredman and the only National Party candidate in Sandton, Mr Blyth Thompson, fewer than 20 voters had cast their ballots by 7:30 am.

Leader of the NP in Sandton, Mr Costa Bachich, said 139 prior votes had been cast in Ward 16.

There was a heavy security presence at the polling station at the Sandton Fire Department.

There were very few voters in Eldorado Park and Lenasia this morning. There was no evidence of a work stayaway.

In Eldorado Park, voting for the South Western Management Committee was slow.

One candidate in Ward 4, Mr E P Londi, said he had only 404 people who had used the prior vote system and he expected about 200 people today.

There are 1,102 registered voters in the ward.

Other polling booths reported a similar situation. There were seven wards in Lenasia, each being represented by at least three candidates.

"Slow but steady" was how the town clerk of Thokozan, Mr D H A Marais, described voting in the township.

In Katlehong, the town clerk, Mr Fanle Marais, said people were arriving at the polling stations in dribs and drabs.

In Germiston, security was evident as 22 of the 23 wards got off to a slow start.

In some wards, voters were queuing for up to 30 percent of votes already cast.

Tension was high at the polling stations where a neck-and-neck battle is being fought between the Conservative Party and National Party candidates.

The street block around the Danville polling booth in Pretoria was cordoned off and a strong police force searched the trickle of early voters.

The ward is being contested by Mr D du Plessis (NP) and the sitting councillor Mr Japie Leeuwiler (CP) who agreed that they were running neck and neck.

Polling in the centre of Witbank was slow amid stringent security two blocks away from the cordoned-off site of Monday's massive car bomb explosion.

Witbank's Town Hall, where the polling station is situated, was closed off to incoming traffic and barriers around the building prevented parking near the voting hall.

At 7:30 am fewer than 20 voters had arrived.

Candidate Mr Andrew Bennick, supported by the Conservative Party, said the car bomb might keep voters away.

Witbank's town clerk, Mr Dawie Steyn, said he was satisfied with the security at the eight polling booths.

Voters were queuing at some polling stations in Pietersburg and Potgietersrus at 6.30 am this morning, and voting there was brisk during the first hour.

In Tshwane voting was slower, but there were many early voters in Phalaborwa.
Sporadic bombings mar start of election

Security blanket descends on voters

Staff Reporters

Voters went to the polls today to elect councillors to more than 1,000 municipal authorities in an election marked by tight security, sporadic bombings in black townships and some school stayaways on the Reef.

A limpet mine last night exploded at the Zola rent office beer garden in Soweto; another exploded at a railway line electrical sub-station at Kathlehong on the East Rand today and a second mine was found on the railway line; two houses in Kathlehong were petrol-bombed and petrol bombs were thrown at the homes of three Soweto municipal candidates.

Nobody was injured and damage was minimal in all the attacks.

The South African Transport Services reported that occupancy on trains in the PWV area was normal and Putco said early reports indicated that services were operating normally but with a slight drop in passengers.

Putco spokesman Mr Robin Duff reported incidents of stoning-lasting in Soweto this morning.

Voting got off to a slow start in the western areas of Johannesburg under the heaviest security presence yet seen in the city.

Truckloads of police arrived at the Mayfair polling station as voting started and there was an army presence up to two blocks away from the booth.

Mr Ian Davidson (FPF), in Ward 14, complained that a security box on parking near the Parkview polling booth would have a detrimental effect on voting.

In Melrose and Parkhurst, candidates reported queues when the doors opened, but candidates in Mayfair and Brixton expected little action until after work.

Confident

Voting in Sandton got off to a slow start but candidates from all parties remained confident the day's turnout would be good.

In Ward 16, which is being contested by Independent candidate Mr Bruce Stewart, Sandtonian Mr Rafael Friedman and the only National Party candidate in Sandton, Mr Bryn Thompson, fewer than 20 voters had cast their ballots by 7:30 am.

Leader of the NP in Sandton, Mr Costa Babich, said 139 prior votes had been cast in Ward 16.

There was a heavy security presence at the polling station at the Sandton-Fire Department.

There were very few voters in Eldorado Park and Lonsdale this morning. There was no evidence of a work stayaway.

In Eldorado Park voting for the South

Dam faces cyanide pollution

By Theres Andw, Chiefwe Bureau

LOSkop Dam - Last night emergency clean-up crews were still trying to clear the spruit which runs into the Loskop Dam of contamination by deadly poisonous calcium cyanide granules.

Some of the 150 drums containing the granules burst open when they landed in the spruit after the truck carrying the deadly cargo was involved in an accident on Monday night.

It has been estimated that between two and three tons of the dangerous chemical may have been washed into the Loskop Dam, said there was no danger to the local population. A Department of Agriculture official said, "but we believe that the cyanide that has been washed downstream will have been quickly diluted."
POLICE with whips break up demo

Staff Reporter

POLICE using sjamboks whipped and allegedly injured 14 school children at Alexander Sinton High School in Athlone yesterday after an anti-election placard demonstration.

Liaison officer Lt Attie Laubscher said police used teargas and sjamboks after vehicles in which they were monitoring the demonstration were stoned by pupils.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who visited the school soon after the incidents, said independent accounts from different people at the school were that 14, children, some as young as 13, were “attacked and beaten” by police.

Bishop Tutu said he had sent a message to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Viljoen, protesting and “asking for an explanation”.

He said he was told police had entered the school premises “without any provocation at all”.

Lt Laubscher disputed this, saying Alexander Sinton pupils had stoned the police vehicles. “They left us with no option but to chase them out and we used sjamboks to do that,” he said.

He said pupils had stoned police again once they were on the grounds and had also thrown a petrol bomb.

He said a policeman was slightly hurt when a stone hit him on the leg.

A senior teacher at the school said 14 children were treated for large welts and bruises by a doctor. Four children were referred to the day hospital with large welts and bruises to their faces and heads, he said.

At the nearby Belgravia Senior Secondary School police wielding quirts entered the grounds and chased a group of about 40 pupils away from the school, senior teachers said. None of these pupils was injured, they said.
Church leaders appeal for peace on election day

Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Frank Chikane yesterday appealed to South Africans not to allow intimidation regardless of whether they supported or opposed today's municipal elections.

They also called on the government not to provoke violence during the polling.

Both church leaders appealed to Christians to join them in day of fast and prayer for peace.

Archbishop Tutu made "the strongest possible" appeal for a day of peaceful protest, emphasising that this did not imply a call for a work stayaway.

He cancelled an overseas trip to remain in South Africa until after the elections and spent yesterday visiting schools and townships urging pupils and residents to heed the call for peace.

“I reiterate what I said when I appealed on September 4 for a boycott of the elections: People must be free to exercise their choice without intimidation on whatever side. Organisations and individuals should be free to act without fear of violence,” he said.

Mr Chikane, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches (SACC), said he feared that “in the light of this climate of repression, and because of frustration and anger amongst the people”, there could be an outbreak of violence today.

However, he urged people to observe a day of peaceful protest, saying “no one must resort to violent means especially against any fellow residents, even if they would have chosen to do what others have not chosen to do.

“Let us prove that it is not us that intimidate the people but that it is the forces of apartheid which do so,” said Mr Chikane.

“We also wish to appeal to the government to restrain its security forces from creating conditions or from acting in a way that could provoke violence against or cause violence to, people.”

Archbishop Tutu's statement followed a meeting in Cape Town between church leaders and representatives of community organisations to discuss the situation created by today's elections.

"In the past such calls have often been seen as implicit appeals for work stayaways. It became clear during the meeting that this is not necessarily the interpretation being placed upon the call by democratic organisations on this occasion," said Archbishop Tutu.

“We in the church cannot speak for the community organisations. They must be allowed to speak for themselves and we reiterate our past demands for free political activity so that they can articulate their views.”

Mr Chikane added that the SACC was especially concerned by the wide scale of harassment and detention of people.
Schools disrupted in nationwide

**Journalism**

By David Campbell

In the midst of many people's lives, the impact of school disruptions due to recent events has hit hard. The situation has been exacerbated by a number of factors, including school closures, remote learning, and safety concerns. As schools attempt to adapt to these challenges, they face a variety of obstacles.

For many students, the transition to remote learning has been difficult. Teachers and administrators are working hard to ensure that students have access to the tools they need to succeed. However, many students lack the necessary resources, such as reliable internet connections or access to technology.

The impact of school closures on students' mental health cannot be underestimated. Many students rely on school for more than just academic support. It is a place where they can socialize with their peers, participate in extracurricular activities, and receive support from counselors.

Parents and guardians are also facing challenges. Many are juggling work and child care responsibilities simultaneously. This can be particularly difficult for those who work in essential services or have limited access to child care options.

As the situation continues to evolve, there is a growing sense of uncertainty. Schools are working to provide support and resources to students and families, but the challenges are numerous.

**Mental Health Services**

To address the mental health needs of students, many schools have implemented new programs and resources. These include virtual counseling sessions, online resource centers, and peer support groups.

**Technology Access**

Efforts are being made to ensure that all students have access to technology. Many schools are providing laptops and hotspots to students who need them, and some districts are offering online tutorials and workshops to help families navigate the digital learning landscape.

**Community Support**

Community organizations are playing a crucial role in supporting students and families during this time. Many are offering food assistance, healthcare services, and emotional support.

While the situation remains challenging, there is hope for the future. As schools work to adapt and innovate, they are finding new ways to support students and families. With the help of the community and ongoing support, we can overcome these challenges and emerge stronger.

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**Editorial Note:**

As we continue to navigate these uncertain times, it is important to remember the resilience and strength of our communities. By working together, we can overcome these challenges and emerge stronger.
High white turnout in Transvaal polls

by late yesterday.

Just before voting closed last night indications were that the Durban 2000 Group and other independents could win the fight to prevent an NP takeover of the council.

According to a report from Cape Town that a city council spokesman said voting had been brisk generally throughout the Cape Province but it was too early for any idea of how the various parties had fared.

Our Correspondent reports from Port Elizabeth that early voting there and in Uitenhage and Grahamstown was slow. Some candidates put the small turnout down to prior voting and bad weather.
Mafia man 'offered to pay for NP election campaign'

Jailed Mafia drug trafficker Vito Palazzolo offered to pay the entire costs of the National Party's election campaign in East London City last year, Mr Peet de Pontes has told the Tambo Commission.

The NP said he turned down the offer, but he later accepted a R420 000 loan for the National Party and a R120 000 personal loan from a firm controlled by himself and Palazzolo.

The Tambo Commission, sitting at the NGK gymnasium in East London, is investigating alleged cross-border irregularities by South Africans following the findings of two commissions in Transvaal which probed corruption in the homeland.

Mr de Pontes, who was recently suspended from the National Party, told the commission he had rejected Palazzolo's offer to fund his personal bid for re-election in May last year.

However, the election campaign had problems later with an overdraft bank account and he accepted a R220 000 loan for the National Party.

The loan was from Papillon International, a firm set up by him and Palazzolo, and the cheque was cashed on June 3, about one month after the election.

Allowance

Mr de Pontes said he also accepted a R20 000 personal loan from the same company. He handed in acknowledgments of debt for the amounts an exhibitor to the commission.

Mr Justice Harmot asked Mr de Pontes where Papillon International Obtained money for the R20 000 loan.

"According to papers, the funds came directly from South Africa. It is not clear if it was a loan or if it was not," the judge said.

Mr de Pontes said he did not know about Palazzolo's dealings with the Reserve Bank but suggested it could be part of the R160 000 allowed to immigrants when they entered the country.

He said that when he helped Palazzolo apply for a residence permit in South Africa he did not know Palazzolo was a Mafia man and there was still no proof.

He learned Palazzolo was in jail when he arrived in Switzerland with Edward Pauwels, Mr Robert de Lange, who had arranged for him to meet Palazzolo.

He was shown a translation of a document that indicated Palazzolo had been convicted of handling funds which were later suspected to have been used in drug transactions.

Mr de Pontes told the commission that he bought a Mercedes-Benz for R40 000 for his use and it was still in his possession.

Luxury cars

Earlier in the day, Warrant Officer Andre Pauwels of the SAP narcotics branch told the commission Palazzolo and re- ceived a tax rebate of more than R40 000 on a luxury German car through the help of Mr de Pontes.

The affidavit made by customs officials in support of a tax rebate for four luxury cars belonging to the Palazzolo family, Mr de Pontes said as far as he knew, each member had "owned and used" the cars.

In documentation Palazzolo declared his car had been bought in December 1983, whereas he was in jail from 1984 to December 1988,

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DURBAN. — Many young whites started school as unthinking children and left as unthinking adults with no political sensitivity.

So said Dr Chris Saunders, chairman of the Tongaat-Hulet Group, in an address to teachers, boys and parents at Glenwood High School's annual speech and prizegiving ceremony.

"Somehow the straitjacket and group determination of our educational system has got to be discarded, and more thinking, more creative and, above all, more tolerant attitudes adopted," he said.

"What is the use of the knowledge we have pumped into our children and the skills they use on the playing fields if they leave school totally untrained to deal with the problems of the new and emerging society of South Africa?"

Dr Saunders pointed out that by the turn of the century, when the boys could possibly be parents themselves, black matriculants would greatly outnumber their white counterparts, non-whites would be the largest consumers, car owners and the largest tax contributors.

Vision

"You will have to understand and appreciate that there will be no solution to your hopes and desires of achieving the expectations that our country offers unless you have the vision to realise that no discrimination can be tolerated within a free-enterprise society," Dr Saunders told the boys.

There could not be a dual economy for the "haves" and the "have-nots" in an area like Natal/KwaZulu, he said.

Turning to teachers' salaries, Dr Saunders said not only the country's teachers but parents and pupils were being "short-changed".

"It is amazing how long our nation has debated something that should not have to be debated at all — how much we pay our teachers.

"We have got our priorities wrong. In Japan teachers are in the top 10 percent of wage earners, while in this country the opposite is true." — Sapa.
NP wins upset CP hopes for Northern Transvaal

Northern Transvaal Bureau

The shock election result in the Northern Transvaal yesterday was the National Party's overwhelming victory in Tzaneen, with the Conservative Party failing to win a single ward.

"Results proved we were justified in standing under the NP banner," said Mr. Nie Borchers, one of the triumphant candidates.

Ironically, the CP made a clean sweep at Duwelskloof, 12 km from Tzaneen, and won the town board election at Leitsilele. But NP-backed independents got home 6-0 in the village of Soekmekaar.

The CP also failed to win control of the Mesi town council.

The CP was expected to be defeated in Warmbaths, and thus failed to achieve its anticipated clean sweep in the Northern Transvaal.

In Pietersburg, the CP has a 5-4 majority. The CP also won Phalaborwa, Potgietersrus, Naboomspruit and Nylstroom.
Municipal polling round-up

NP clings to Pretoria by slim margin

Pretoria Bureau

The National Party was left with a very slim margin of control in the Pretoria City Council today after the Conservative Party, more than doubled its seats in the capital's bitterly-fought election.

The National Party won 22 of the 42 seats, and can count on the support of successful independent candidate Dr Gerhard Davidtz, whom it agreed not to oppose in the election.

The Conservative Party won 18 seats — a gain of 10 — and a Residents' Association candidate supported by the party was victorious.

More than 47 percent of registered voters went to the polls compared with just 23 percent in a 1982 municipal election.

Transvaal NP leader, Cabinet Minister Mr F W de Klerk, released a statement today saying his party "rules Pretoria with an outright majority".

"HNP death knell"

Predictions that this election was the death knell of the HNP appeared to have been realised when the right-wing party failed to gain a single seat.

Pretoria's satellite town of Akasia was comfortably won by the Conservative Party when an exceptional 72.9 percent of registered voters went to the polls.

The CP took five of the eight wards and also has the support of an unopposed candidate, Mr Louis Meyhardt.
Conservatives triumph in 3 West Rand towns

Three West Rand towns — Krugersdorp, Westonaria and Carletonville — have been won by the Conservative Party in the municipal election.

Independents rule the roost in Randfontein.
The National Party won nine wards in Roodepoort, independents won eight and the CP five.
Three sitting councillors suffered shock defeats: Mr Quinton Painter, who served on the management committee, Mr Hennie van Zyl and Mr Nic Becker.

Krugersdorp affairs are to be run by a predominantly CP council after the election put eight CP members, one NP member and six independents into the council chamber.

Three of the wards were uncontested. Mr Sakkie Nel, Mr Thys Steenkamp and Mr Abram du Plessis, all CP members, were unopposed.

Three serving councillors lost their seats to CP candidates. They are the former vice-chairman of the management committee, Dr Arrie van Wyk, Mr Wits Botes and Mr Christo Peyppe.

Randfontein’s results showed that residents of this West Rand town preferred to choose the middle path and most of the serving councillors were re-elected.

One shock defeat was that of the past mayor, Mr Hennie Schoonwinkel, who lost his seat to Mr Jan Scheepers of the CP by 146 votes.

The CP now holds three seats while independents hold the other six.

Three serving councillors were not available for re-election. Two of the seats they held went to the CP and the third to an independent.

In Westonaria only one serving councillor, Mr Jacobus Haywood (CP), held his seat. All the elected councillors are CP with the exception of Mr A S van der Merwe, an independent.

All 10 Carletonville council seats have been filled by the Conservative Party.
Labour Party in control of South Western Committee

The Labour Party maintained control in the South Western Management Committee despite fierce opposition from several independent candidates and the United Civic Association (UCA).

Thirteen wards were contested in the municipal elections and the spoils split between the two parties and four independent candidates.

The LP obtained seven wards, the independents four and the UCA about two.

Percentage polls were "high" with the lowest in Ward 12 where Mr. M. A. Ramjee defeated Mr. P. Peffer with a 102 majority and a percentage poll of 25.8 percent.

The highest percentage poll was 88 percent in Ward 11, where Mr. C. M. Seeforth won by a majority of 464 votes.
Right wing may rule the roost in Nelspruit

by Clyde Johnson
Lowveld Bureau

The Nelspruit Town Council could find itself being run by a Conservative Party majority.

Of the nine sitting independent councillors, only four were re-elected.

They were Dr Jacques Labuschagne, Mr Nic van Zyl, Mr Carel Kruger and Mr Daan Nel. Mr Charles Venter, who joined them as an independent, was also elected.

Outgoing mayor, Mr Brian Shrosbree, lost to Mr Louis Conradie (CP), Mr Chris Delport lost to Mr Louis Badenhorst (CP) and councillor Mr Fred Joseph lost to Mr Tobie de Bruin (CP).

Mr Johan Kotze, who joined the independents, lost to Mr David Jacobs (CP).
Would-be voters had 'already cast ballot'.

By Paula Fray

A candidate in Eldorado Park's Ward 5 has complained of irregularities in voting after three people arrived to find their names already ticked off.

According to Mrs Venice Hendricks of the United Civic Association (UCA), two women, including her neighbour, arrived during prior voting but found they "had already voted". A third was told she had voted when she attempted to do so yesterday.

However, the winning candidate, Mr Kurt Matesman, dismissed the "irregularities" as a result of an outdated voters' roll.

Mr Matesman, a Labour Party candidate, won with a majority of 48 over independent Mr S James.
October 27, 1988

I am not a CP man

Witbank councillor

By Therese Anders, Highveld Bureau

Control of Witbank Town Council was in dispute today. The Conservative Party, which was expecting a landslide win, took control with a 6-3 victory.

However, the independents, most of whom are Nationalists, dispute this, saying one of the CP's six councillors is not, in fact, a CP man.

In the middle of the dispute is Mr Ronnie Koch, who admitted to The Star that he was not a member of the CP. Elected unopposed, Mr Koch said he wished to be described as "an independent United Party member who is supported by the Conservative Party."

He would not be more forthcoming on his ties with the CP but stressed: "I hate the Government and have been fighting them since 1948."

'OKE OF US'

Witbank's CP Member of Parliament, the Rev Wynand Vah" Wyk, acknowledged that Mr Koch was not a CP member "but he's one of us."

Retiring management committee chairman Mr Hendrie Erasmus was insistent that the CP had taken the town.

By Middelburg the CP took over control of the town from the Nationalists with a 6-3 romp home.

Ermelo's NP council also fell to the CP.

The son of Ermelo's CP Member of Parliament, Mr Moofu Moofu Mentz, won his ward.

According to a CP head office spokesman, other eastern Highveld towns to go to the CP were Secunda 6-3, Bethal 8-1, Volksrust 6-3 and Evander 6-3.
USSR's policy on SA ‘basically unchanged’

By Sue Leeman, The Star Bureau

LEVERKUSEN — Soviet delegates to the talks here are driving home the point that while they welcome the opportunity to speak to liberal Afrikaner academics, there is no chance of their joining South African Government officials around the negotiating table until apartheid is a thing of the past.

The Soviet contingent, made up of Africa experts from various universities and research foundations, denies there is any softening in Moscow of the traditional anti-apartheid stance.

The South African Foreign Ministry has recently begun to intimate it believes the Soviet Union could have a beneficial part to play in bringing peace to the region. There have been hints that it may be interested in joining the round-table negotiations on the future of Angola and Namibia.

But while the Soviet delegates concede their country could play a role in the region, they have repeated their support for both sanctions and the ANC.

The views of the Soviet Communist Party were expressed by Professor Vyatcheslav Tetekin, who conceded there was “potential for the development of political and economic relations with South Africa”.

But any shifts in Soviet policy on South Africa were in approach and had come about because of new circumstances inside the country.

Since 1984, there had been “an entirely new” situation in the Republic, putting “the broad popular masses united in hundreds of legal organisations into the arena of struggle”.

In addition, “larger and larger segments of the white community began to assume a critical stand with regard to apartheid, like Idasa, the End Conscription Campaign and Five Freedoms Forum”.

Professor Tetekin described recent reforms as “largely cosmetic” and the political climate was therefore not conducive to the return of South Africa as a full member of the world community.
Full alert ... Army personnel were out in support of the SAP at polling booths in Randburg yesterday. These three soldiers guarded the gateway to the Greenhills Primary School in Bordeaux.

© Picture by Sean Woods.
The steps that should be taken

Harry O's wish for SA to be respected

BY SVEN FORSSMAN

Mr Harry Oppenheimer sketches out the conditions which would put South Africa back on the road to world respectability.

Mr Oppenheimer said he does not believe Mr Botha's recent travels to African states have led the investment world to believe that Mr Botha has picked up his reform programme.

"The perception of the investment world is very much worse than it used to be. But they are not very fair to the State President in many ways."

"They do not realise the importance of what he has done and there is still a tendency to think that no progress is important unless it is political."

Mr Oppenheimer could not help getting a certain amount of entertainment from the Government's embarrassment resulting from the Craven-Luyt talks with the ANC.

"It was an embarrassment probably from an unexpected quarter. I have some sympathy for the Government, however, because it must be tiresome to have that sort of thing happening on the eve of an election."

Reacting to criticism that big business has in the past not opposed the Government vigorously enough, Mr Oppenheimer said in retrospect business probably should have taken stronger views and been more outspoken.

Easy to judge

"But it is easy to judge what people did in the past by the standards of today," he said.

He said the need for businessmen to be conscious of these issues is greater today than it was in the past.

"I think we have got to go on with the things that we are doing like improving the housing situation and getting black people accepted as permanent residents."

Mr Oppenheimer pointed out that Anglo had 120,000 new black shareholders. Anglo and De Beers had already given R60 million to employees and were committed to do the same thing for at least the next five years.

Where does Mr Oppenheimer see South Africa at the turn of the century?

"It is not just a question of successful economic policies."

Frustrations

"It is very difficult to carry the sort of economic policies I think the Government wants, and I know the Reserve Bank wants, with the emphasis on private enterprise market mechanisms, when you are continually frustrated by political policies."

"In the long run, South Africa will have to reduce its dependency on gold as an earner of foreign exchange. But it is not quite as simple as pessimists think."

"Geologists always used to say that if you want to shoot an elephant you go to elephant country. Well, South Africa is certainly elephant country when it comes to gold."

On the part he plays in Anglo affairs, Mr Oppenheimer said he occasionally gave advice, but not often.

"It is irritating if you retire then give too much advice," he said.

"I am reasonably active for my age. I spent my whole life in business and you can't just cease to be interested. I like coming to the office, talking to my friends and keeping myself informed."
Black percentage polls meaningless, says Forum

JOHANNESBURG. — It would be dangerous to conclude that the reported percentage polls in black areas represented a significant acceptance of the process and structures of black local authorities, says the Five Freedoms Forum.

The Forum's publicity secretary, Mr Geoff Nokwe, in a statement, drew attention to the ban on free discussion which prevented measurement of opposition to the local elections.

"The continued detention of leaders and a significant increase in repression during the pre-election period" should be considered.

Also significant was that only 1.5 million of the 28-million black South Africans (living outside the "independent homelands") were registered voters, making the 23-percent poll meaningless. It represented only a tiny proportion of the black population.

"The white municipal elections in Johannesburg showed that despite NP and CP gains there is still a large number of white voters who are prepared to support candidates who take on an unambiguous anti-apartheid stand.

"The FFF was pleased to see that the PFP increased its tally to 18 seats, and also put up an impressive showing in Sandton and Midrand.

"We believe that the FFF stand of calling on its supporters to vote for anti-apartheid candidates contributed to the victory margins in areas such as Yeoville, Melville and Berea and probably reduced the extent of the NP victory margin in several other areas." — Sapa.
Voting in PWV townships off to a slow start

INITIAL voting in several PWV townships was slow and attendance at work around the country, largely normal yesterday as SA's first election for all races got under way.

Electoral officers in Soweto and other West Rand townships were expecting a big turnout of voters after people returned from work.

There was above-average absenteeism in industrial areas around Durban and on parts of the East Rand, but the rest of the country had the usual flow of workers.

There was some confusion among voters who went to the Soweto Chambers to vote only to be told that 26 polling stations were scattered throughout the township.

Dobsonville and Mthokazane reported slow voting in the morning.

Voting in the South Western coloured townships and the Lenasia area was very quiet, candidates said.

A survey of 29 corporations showed no general stayaway.

Cosatu spokesman Frank Meintjes said attendance was mostly normal.

Sitas reported normal train occupancy levels in all areas except Natal, where they were running at 70%. Parco said operation were normal except for services to the Alberton area where buses carried only 30% of the normal complement.

Most companies affected by stayaways said they would adopt a policy of no work, no pay, and no discipline.

An OK Bazaars spokesman said two East Rand stores had only a 50% attendance while all other stores had a normal level of absenteeism.

Checkers MD Clive Weir said although some workers had arrived late for work, no stores were affected.

Pick n Pay's Frans van der Wilt said all branches operated normally except two near Soweto with a 40% attendance.

Two AECI plants near Durban and two East Rand SAB breweries had a 20% stayaway, and about 95% of workers at Dunlop's Durban plant did not arrive for work.
Nats predict 'bloodshed' in Mayfair

By Melanie Gosling

The National Party predicts there will be "trouble and perhaps even bloodshed" in Mayfair West after the Conservative Party took Ward 23 in a landslide victory yesterday.

Jubilant CP candidate, Mr Hendrik Claasen, told The Star last night he intended "to get Mayfair West white again".

"For sure we are going to become a white suburb again even if it means evicting the Indians," he said.

He declined to spell out how the CP would do this but said plans would go ahead as soon as possible.

He attributed his victory "to God, my workers and my voters".

"The CP is the old Nat party. The Nats have gone on a new road and the CP is going back on the old road."

Defeated Nat candidate Mr Nils Meiring said the Mayfair West election had been won on the group areas issue.

"If they push on to do what they say they will — evict people from their homes — there will be a lot of trouble, perhaps even bloodshed."

When the electoral officer announced the results last night CP supporters cheered wildly and drowned out his remarks.

The CP gained 1167 votes to the 794 for the NP.

Restrictions

The Star is being produced under the severe restrictions of the emergency regulations.
By David Braun, 
Political Correspondent

The Conservative Party in white politics is continuing, but yesterday’s white municipal elections produced losses and gains among all the major parties.

In black politics, percentage polls were generally low, but with important exceptions. No party trends in black politics can be deduced from the results, but rejection of the system seemed the big winner.

White political trends were also difficult to define. Although the CP showed a significant new growth, the National Party and Progressive Federal Party held on to their support better than had generally been expected.

The Nationalists’ capture of Johannesburg, Pretoria and Bloemfontein, but failed in their bid to take control in Durban and Port Elizabeth. The Conservatives came within a whisker of snatching control in Pretoria, while PFP-backed candidates retained power in Durban and Cape Town.

The Conservative Party has been largely contained in its rural and Transvaal strongholds while black participation was generally lower than the Government had hoped during yesterday’s country-wide multi-ethnic local government elections.

Several towns in white politics were generally lower, especially in Natal.

The Conservative Party demonstrated the swing in the white electorate was still in its favour. It did not manage, however, to break out of its rural and Transvaal strongholds to any significant extent.

The Progressive Federal Party clung to its power base, beating off National Party attempts to annulise its representation in Johannesburg and Durban.

In the Transvaal, the NP narrowly clung to power in Pretoria as the CP captured 19 of the city’s 42 wards. This is a dramatic improvement in support for the Conservatives and it places a number of Nationalist MPs at risk in a future parliamentary election.

The National Party captured Johannesburg for the first time in the city’s 102-year history, but it has a majority of just one in the City Council.

The PFP increased its representation from 17 to 18 seats on the council (five down since 1982’s election) while the CP won four seats.

The National Party, or independents it endorsed, won surprise victories in several CP strongholds, including Randfontein, Middelburg, Louis Trichardt and Barberton.


The Durban 200 alliance, which was backed by the PFP, beat its electoral challenge, but by a narrow margin. The NP defeated the Conservative Party in every one of the city’s 18 wards.

In Port Elizabeth, NP candidates won 13 of the 26 seats. The PFP won seven seats, independents three and the CP two.

Both the National Party and the Conservative Party were convincingly beaten in East London.

Soweto rejects municipal system

By Jo-Anne Collinge

The people of South Africa’s largest black local authority, Soweto, gave a resounding thumbs down to the municipal system, with a 9 percent of registered voters — or some 28 percent of adult residents — voting in yesterday’s municipal elections.

Although still results have not yet been processed, results in Transvaal black towns show less than 10 percent of registered voters went to the polls.

In the major Pretoria township of Mamelodi, 22.7% valid votes were cast. The proportion of registered voters at the polls was 27 percent. But once again only about half of the adult population of some 700,000 registered as voters.

In Pretoria’s other township, Atteridgeville, the total number of votes cast was 8,705 and the percentage poll was given as 16.4 percent. The adult population of the township is about 60,000, somewhat greater than the number of registered voters — 47,596. There was a slight increase on the 1985 voting total.

In the Western Cape, the voting percentages were higher. When the Khayelitsha polls closed, 72.3 percent of the 67,876 voters in the township had cast votes, including the prior votes which accounted for 30.1 percent.

Soweto’s mayor, Mr. Nelson Botlele, lost his seat when he managed to scrape only 526 votes and was ousted by Mr. NJ Ngaimi.

The pattern of a huge majority stay-away from the polls was repeated in Greater Soweto’s second largest component, Diepmeadown, where the official poll was 16.5 percent — or 4,767 valid votes cast. The percentage of the 10 percent official poll represented special votes.
Letters

Don’t close the Mail. Preserve it for posterity and for us

Dear Editor,

I am writing to express my concern about the proposed closure of the Post Office. As someone who has grown up in this community, I feel strongly that the Post Office serves an essential role in our daily lives. It provides a space for communication, connection, and community. I urge you to reconsider the decision to close the Post Office and instead find ways to improve its operations and service to the community.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]

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The American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) wishes to express serious concerns regarding the recent developments in the United States, specifically the attacks on press freedom. In light of these events, ASNE submits this statement to the editor of the Weekly Mail:

The attacks on press freedom are a violation of the First Amendment and a threat to the free flow of information. We call on all involved parties to work towards a resolution that respects the rights of journalists and the public.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]

---

Mary and John Doe,

We are writing to you today to express our concern about the recent developments in the country. We believe that the government’s actions are not in the best interest of the citizens. We urge you to take further action against the government, and to desist from issuing warnings of a lockdown. We support the right of the people to assemble and speak out against the censorship of the press in South Africa.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]

---

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing to express my support for the efforts of the Weekly Mail to maintain a free and independent press. The recent developments in the country are a serious threat to the democratic process and the rights of the citizens. I urge you to continue to publish articles that challenge the government and support the voices of the marginalized.

Sincerely,
[Your Name]
The party political issues hardly matter. The local elections will be a referendum of whether the government’s tough line in recent months has stemmed the flood of white flight.

SHAWN JOHNSON gives a countrywide breakdown.

**ELECTION COUNTDOWN**

- How many whites will vote CP.
- How many blacks will vote at all.

The party political issues hardly matter. The local elections will be a referendum of whether the government’s tough line in recent months has stemmed the flood of white flight.

**Transvaal**

**White elections**

The battle between the National and Congress parties will be fought in the Transvaal. The Transvaal is the heartland of the Afrikaner population, and it is the province where the Nationalist Party has traditionally been strong.

**Black elections, Tvl**

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- **WESTERN CAPE**

**White elections**

The basic trends of apartheid have been applied over the years, with only slight modifications. The Nationalist Party has enjoyed a strong majority in the Western Cape region, which is predominantly Afrikaner.

**Black elections**

In the coloured areas — constituting the majority "population group" in the Western Cape — local structures are set up through the "Advisory Management Committee" (AMCO) stage. The Nationalists have been strong in the Western Cape, particularly in the coloured areas, where they have traditionally enjoyed a strong majority.

**Eastern Cape**

**Black elections**

In the Coloured communities, which are designated in the Eastern Cape, negotiations with the Coloured electorate are conducted through the "Advisory Human Relations Committee" (AHRC) stage. The Nationalists have been strong in the Coloured communities, particularly in the areas that are predominantly Coloured.

**To PAGE 7**
47% poll in six W Cape townships

THERE has been a relatively low poll, in some cases far below government expectations, among registered black voters although prior voting helped to increase the percentage.

Before the election the Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, said that there could be a poll of up to 50 percent.

Boycott actions, although officially banned, appear to have had a considerable effect in some areas.

In the Transvaal the poll was about 20 percent among blacks but in the Western Cape the average was about 47 percent. In Natal it was about 30 percent.

More than 32 600 black people cast votes in six Western Cape townships yesterday, according to the Provincial Administration.

Counting began today at 9 am and first results are expected later.

The average percentage poll in these elections was 47 percent of registered voters.

A Provincial Administration official said the number of registered voters in the areas where elections were held — limited in some cases to one or two wards within local council areas — was 74 184.

The highest percentage poll of 70.9 percent was in Zolani, a seven-ward township in Ashton, where 1 933 people were registered to vote in the five contested wards. A total of 732 people cast votes.

CONTESTED WARDS

The highest number of votes, 29 585, was cast in Khayelitsha in the Lingelethu West Town Committee election. There were 67 850 registered voters and the percentage poll was 43.3 percent.

Other figures issued by the Provincial Administration, with the number of registered voters in brackets, are:

- Mfuleni (1 043) where 320 votes were cast in two contested wards. Percentage poll — 30.7 percent.
- Kaya Mandi (2 635) 1 545 votes in seven wards. Percentage poll — 58.6 percent.
- Nduli, Ceres (1 362), 658 votes in five wards. Percentage poll — 47.3 percent.
- Mossel Bay (233) 75 votes in one contested ward out of seven. Percentage poll — 32.5 percent.

Not all the voting totals for outlying areas have been received.

Transvaal MEC for local government, Mr Claus van Zyl, said the turnout of 19.07 percent in the province was disappointing as about 40 percent had been hoped for.
Tough battle but council still PFP domain

CAPE Town City Council remains firmly under liberal control in spite of 10 new faces after a hard-fought election which saw the Conservative Party challenge melt away and the defeat of three sitting councillors.

Most of those elected seemed to have heavy Progressive Federal Party backing. A minority are Nationalists and a few are uncommitted.

Four CP candidates in two wards lost their deposits.

Five women are among the 10 new councillors. Mrs Joyce Gibbs beat Mr Gerald Musi

kantha in Ward 17 by a mere four votes after a recount.

Voting in Cape Town's management committees areas was well up on the previous general elections.

Athlone, for example, showed a big improvement from 15 to 20 percent, mostly votes cast in prior voting.

Most management committee polls were around 30 percent, although Kensington recorded 30 percent.

Defeat sent three more city councillors into early retirement and seven quit before the elections.

12-YEAR INNINGS

Disappointment awaited Mr Sam Gross (Ward 3) and Vice-Admiral James Johnson (Ward 12), a councillor for six years, who polled the least votes in their contests.

The other defeated candidate was Dr Jack Joffe, who represented Ward 3. He switched to Ward 7 for the election, only to be beaten by Mr Clive Justus and Mr Gerry Sullivan.

"I had a good innings," Dr Joffe said. He was a councillor for 12 years.

Mr Gross and Miss Annette Reinecke lost to the team of Mr Neil Ross and Mr Clive Bilski.

Mayor Mr Peter Muller and Mr Norman Osburn retained their Ward 4 seats against the CP's Mrs Aletta la Grange and Mrs Lente Roux.

And in Ward 5 Mr Louis Kreiner and Mr Llewellyn van Wyk defeated Mr Johannes Jacob and Mr Thaneis la Grange.

However, the CP challenge in Ward 13 fared slightly better. Mrs Jean Viguol polled about 20 percent of the winning votes of Mr John Muir and Mrs Ruth Ortloff.

VICTORIOUS

In the city-centre Ward 6, Mr Leon Markovitz topped the poll, but Mrs Patricia Sleens convincingly beat Mr Markovitz's running mate, Mr Dennis Nicholls.

The "new boys" include Mr Gerry Sullivan, a councillor in the mid-70s. Mr Sullivan and Mr Clive Justus will represent Ward 7.

Former divisional councillor Mr Clive Bilski joins Mr Neil Ross in Ward 3, while Mrs Gibbs and her election opponent Mr Abe Katz will team up in Ward 17.

In Ward 10 councillor Mr Ian Iversen and teammate Ms Anamaria van den Heever were victorious, while councillor Mr John Muir and Mrs Ruth Ortloff won in Ward 13.

Management committee polls were generally high, with Kensington recording 34 percent. The Athlone vote was still being counted after more than seven hours.

Wittebome-Wynberg management committee chairman Mr Tom Ferrier was one of several members ousted.

(Turn to page 3, col 1)
Richard Wing candidates fare badly in the Cape and Natal
Huge security operation at polls succeeds

The nation was put on the watch list.

The police were patrolled around the clock.

Construments and inspections were conducted.

In a city, the "deferral of CP in city"

"Sheesha, changes grazed"

"Council remains Liberal"

Constance (2017)
Liberal lie exposed, says Tutu

BY CHRIS GATEMAN

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu yesterday scoffed at the municipal election result, saying it exposed the myth that English-speakers were liberal.

"Johannesburg and Natal voters had come out in their true colours," said the Archbishop during a press conference at his Bishopscourt residence yesterday.

English speakers had "shown they supported apartheid as much as the much-maligned Afrikaners," he said, while noting "a slightly brighter picture in Cape Town".

English speakers enjoyed the fruits of apartheid as much as Afrikaners and had also supported the government during the 1983 referendum on the tricameral parliament.

The Nationalist-Conservative struggle was "irrelevant to us: all the CP does is express in more blatant form that which is characteristic to the Nationalists".

The Archbishop laughed when asked to respond to a claim by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, that the 30% turnout of black voters showed significant support for incremental reform.

"If you wrote an exam and you got 30% you would not even be given the opportunity of writing a supplementary exam. You fail," he said.

The 30% turnout had come after the government had spent R4 million on a campaign to stop opponents of apartheid from "merely saying don't vote".

He said most people were brought up on the conventional wisdom that: "If you'll pardon the expression, the Afrikaners are the niggers in the woodpile and that English South Africans are basically more democratic, more liberal".

He said this had been shown to be untrue. He hoped that the elections would not be interpreted as change because "people of the same races voted on the same day."

Mandate

The government's interpretation of election statistics amounted to a "quite hilarious heads we win, tails you lose" logic. It was claiming that "hundreds of thousands" had voted and that people elected had "solid mandates".

"How can there be a solid mandate when half the seats for blacks in the country were not even contested for lack of interest? How does a 10 or 12% poll in Soweto constitute a solid mandate?" he asked.

"As I am a rival, a Bureau for Information spokesman said: 'We are only here to give you statistics - we can't give you any comment.'"

VOTE DEBATE ... Archbishop Desmond Tutu at the press conference at his Bishopscourt residence yesterday to discuss the outcome of Wednesday's municipal election.

Meanwhile Dr Allan Boesak last night told US television that many black people believed that, the sooner the CP won power, the better it would be, because the mask of reform would be removed. And the Conservative Party MP Mr Clive Derby-Lewis agreed with him, saying South Africa needed "a return to honesty."

However, the Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, who also appeared on ABC's Nightline programme, refused to discuss the municipal election.
Poorly

Pius, the CP

Local authorities

CP fared very
depressingly.

NP, on the other hand, was
controlled by the CP, at least by
its pre-poll prediction in
Western Capetown.

Ward off

In the Cape, the NP
challenge was good.

The CP, which was
reportedly poor, was
controlled by the CP, at
least by its pre-poll
destimation.

In the Northern Cape,
the CP was still
controlled by the CP,
but the NP was
challenging.

The CP, which was
poorly estimated,
was controlled by the CP,
but the NP was
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Contrast in black voting percentage

Own Correspondent

LARGE black towns and cities generally produced low percentage polls in Wednesday's municipal elections, in sharp contrast to high voting figures in rural municipalities, and pro-boycott groups have claimed success in their restricted campaigns.

However, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis lauded the election as a victory of the democratic processes over the revolutionary.

While the government was aware that voter participation had not been satisfactory everywhere and a lot of work still lay ahead, local government would increasingly play a more important role in decision-making, he said.

In results available so far, black percentage polls ranged from 3.62% in Tembisa to 21.41% at Duduzo on the far east Rand. One notable exception was Khayelitsha where 43.2% of the 2,179,076 voters cast their votes.

Many polls in the rural areas of the Transvaal were above 73%. The overall figure for black elections in the province was 21.6%.

SA Council of Churches general-secretary the Rev Frank Chikane said the low polls in most major urban areas "even surprised those of us who campaigned, within the constraints imposed by the state, for the boycott of the elections".

He said the low polls were achieved despite threats against black civil servants that they would lose their pensions, houses and jobs if they did not vote, and promises by candidates "of ridiculously low rents".

The Five Freedoms Foundation, which called on anti-apartheid whites to vote, said it would be dangerous to conclude that the polls in black areas represented a significant acceptance of black local authorities by the majority of black residents.

However, an official said the Johannesburg election showed that despite NP and CP gains there were still a large number of white voters who were prepared to support anti-apartheid candidates.

Percentage polls in coloured and Indian areas were higher than those in large black municipalities, with 29% in Lenasia, 61% in Actonville and 32.8% in Coronationville.

But the Transvaal Indian Congress said less than 17,000 out of 90,000 Indian adults voted — a 19% poll taking into account unregistered voters. This, it said, was a vote of no confidence in President PW Botha's government.
New council for blacks a step closer

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

PLANS for a consultative National Council to deal with black political rights have been brought a step nearer by this week's local government elections.

There is also speculation in Nationalist circles that the government may be tempted to call a general election early next year because it is felt that the National Party did reasonably well in the fight against the Conservative Party.

A major row on group areas and central business districts is building up between the government and the CP, but a government spokesman maintained that the right-wing would not be allowed to thwart reform policies.

In terms of legislation passed earlier this year to provide for the National Council, electoral colleges from local government structures have to elect nine representatives to the council. There will also be representatives of the government and the self-governing states.

According to the Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, Wednesday's poll would give greater momentum to the government's constitutional reform process.

He declined to give a timetable for the start of the National Council but said he hoped it would be long before the next municipal election.

He maintained that the turnout of Wednesday was clear evidence that the majority of South Africans had opted for peaceful solutions.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu maintains, however, that the 30 percent of blacks the government claims voted in the elections, would have represented only five percent if blacks had been registered in the same proportions as whites.

The possibility of an early general election next year is again being touted. An election can be put off until early 1990 if some Nationalist politicians feel that advantage should be taken of what they see as indications in the local election results that the CP's progress has been stemmed in many areas.

There is also the possibility of a Cabinet reshuffle if President Botha decides to appoint a Prime Minister as he indicated earlier this year.

CP threat

According to some of the speculation Mr Heunis could be appointed to the post with Foreign Minister Pik Botha taking over his department, but sources close to Mr Heunis discount this possibility.

President Botha said yesterday that the course the elections had taken generated confidence for the future.

Meanwhile the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has threatened that the party will try to undo open central business districts in areas it controls and that it will also hinder government policies in the Regional Services Council.

See page 3
MARKS VOTED

Big Turnout

ELECTIONS...
Khayelitsha residents vote amid strict police checks

ELECTION LINE-UP... Seven of the 39 candidates at Khayelitsha's Green Point polling booth yesterday. They are (from left to right): Mr Million Goniwe, Mr Shepard Benya, Mr Lungi Dubease, Mr Charlie Banji, Mr Zimiso/e Njahola, Mr Prince Gobinga and Mr M. Haze.

Staff Reporters

WHEN the Khayelitsha polls closed at 5pm yesterday, it was estimated 42.5% of the 67,850 voters in the township had voted, including 35.4% who had cast prior votes.

Mr Andre Grove, assistant electoral officer for the Core Housing Area, said 5,167 out of 7,744 voters in his area had voted in a "constant stream" from 5pm.

Vote counting will begin at 9am today and is expected to take hours.

Mr Nimrod Bavuma, one of the Committee of 10, said voters in the core housing area of Khayelitsha had initially "not understood" the elections.

After numerous meet-
ings they were persuad-
ed that "unless they voted they would be swallowed up by the overwhelming number of squatters" in Sites B and C.

Earlier in the day, voters trickled to polling stations amid strict security. By mid-morning 1,000 people had cast votes for the 39 candidates there.

There was a heavy security presence in both areas, with police and the army joining forces to ensure voters' safety.

Even women with children on their backs were searched by police before they were allowed to enter polling booths.

Journalists had to produce press cards before being given an armed escort into voting halls.

By mid-morning no violence or intimidation had been reported.

At some polling booths, election officers and candidates outnumbered the voters.

Most electoral presiding officers described voting as "fair".

In Khayelitsha, Mr Graham Lawrence, the Provincial Administration's deputy director of local government, said he expected a final percentage poll of about 45%.

Mr Lawrence said 24,900 of Khayelitsha's 67,850 registered voters had used the prior voting system. This constituted a percentage poll of 35.4%, and he expected another 10% to cast their votes before the polling booths closed.

"We will be very happy if we get 45%," he said.

He said there were no elections in Guguletu, Langa and Nyanga because only eight candidates stood for the area's 20 seats. It had not been decided yet whether local councillors would be nominated or whether a by-election would be held.

Two Khayelitsha candidates, Mrs Comfort Moshweswe and Mrs Elsie "Iron Lady" Shwahane (the only woman candidate), were confident yesterday, not only of seats on the local council, but also of a high percentage poll.

"It got us by surprise. We never expected so many people. Tonight the champagne will flow," Mr Moshweswe said.

Some electoral officers expressed concern about the voting system. Each voter can vote for up to 20 of the 39 candidates.

"Can you imagine what will happen when we try to count the votes," said one officer, who asked not to be named.
SOUTH Africa’s first simultaneous local government elections were marked by acts of violence, school stayaways and heavily guarded polling stations throughout the country yesterday.

At least nine houses were petrol-bombed in the Reef, with no fatalities in all incidents and minimal damage caused to the buildings. Six of the houses were attacked in Katlehong in the East Rand while the other three were in Soweto.

The three Soweto houses belong to a Sofasonke Party candidate, Mr Jacob Nkosi of 101A Zola Three; Mr Titus Shezi of 174B Zola Three; and Mr Richard Ndaba of Emdeni South, who are both not councillors or candidates.

**Stayaway**

There was an almost total stayaway at schools in Soweto and Lenasia yesterday, although the vast majority of Reef workers went to their jobs.

Residents in Lenasia also reported a strong pupil stayaway in the area and said even primary school children had remained at home.

At Wits University, where demonstrating students clashed with police, the majority of black students stayed away and absenteeism varied from 10 percent to 100 percent, depending on the department.

The South African Transport Services reported that occupancy on trains in the PWV area was normal and Putco said early reports indicated that services were operating normally although there was a slight drop in passengers.

According to Putco spokesman Mr Robin Duff, Putco buses were prevented from entering Tokoza near Alberton by police this morning and were turned back as they reached the perimeter of the East Rand township.

The reason why the buses were turned without passengers was not clear but there appeared to be a major security operation underway, he said.

There was only one very minor stone-throwing incident reported at Emdeni in Soweto yesterday morning, he said.

One bus was set alight and several stoned in KwaMashu and some shops in the city centre were also closed.

The Town Clerk of Alberton, Mr J J Prinsloo, said the municipal staff turnout was between 60 and 80 percent. He said he assumed that staff turnout at Alberton businesses was of that order.

**Normal**

However, other employers on the Reef generally reported normal work attendances yesterday.

A spokesman for OK Bazaars said more than 90 percent of employees had come to work. A Checkers spokesman said stores in all areas had normal attendance, except those in Johannesburg North, where a five percent absenteeism was reported.

A spokesperson for the Department of Education and Training (Det) in Pretoria said black school attendance in Johannesburg, the East Rand, the urban areas of the Western and Eastern Cape and Durban were seriously affected by yesterday’s municipal elections.

Mr Job Schoeman, the Det chief liaison officer, said his department had received a considerable number of reports of intimidation, especially in the East Rand and Johannesburg.
Elections

From page 1

Opposition leader Mr. Samuel Kolisang retained his seat.
Mr. Kolisang’s Vaal People’s Representative Party won 38 seats.
Mr. Kolisang has been tipped as the next mayor of Lekoa.

The two remaining seats in the Vaal went to two independents. Out of the total of 44 seats, contested only 12 of the sitting councillors retained their seats. The total percentage polled was 243 percent. Zamdela in Sasolburg registered the lowest poll of 6.7 percent.

In Atteridgeville, the mayor, Mr. Matthews Mabianu, was the only one in his party to retain his seat out of nine wards.

Soweto’s percentage poll was officially given as 11.5 percent while Tembisa on the East Rand registered the lowest poll with only 3.64 percent followed by Tshwane with 8.2 percent.

The highest poll was recorded in several Eastern Transvaal townships and ranged from 29 percent to 85.96 percent.

Atteridgeville and Mamelodi recorded 18.42 percent and 27 percent respectively.

Another major upset is that of controversial Ibhayi councillor in Port Elizabeth, Mr. Tamsianga Linda, who was ousted from his mayoral seat and also that of advisor to the Ibhayi administrator.

He is known as a fervent campaigner against Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and has led many placard demonstrations against him.

Daveyton mayor Mr. Tom Boya was unopposed. He has been mayor of the township for 10 years and had become the longest-serving mayor in the country.

The deputy mayor of Vosloorus, Mr. Hamilton Ketse, was defeated. He was executive member of the United Municipalities of South Africa of which Mr. Boya is president.

In KwaZulu Natal, veteran civic leader, the Reverend Joe Mazange of the Anglican Church, was ousted. The mayor Mrs. Muntu Mthlaping managed to scrape through. • See Page 12
AROUND THE COUNTRY ... SOME ELECTION CONTROVERSIES

STATE figures on how many black people in Natal voted is way off course, a group of Natal University academics claim.

One of the group, which has been monitoring the voting, said the official total of votes cast by black voters was 7,992.

Most of these — 4,018 — were cast during the priory voting. The voters were drawn from 10 towns where "registered voters" were eligible to participate in the polls.

Dr Michael Suttle, head of the department of town and regional planning, said of the 108 seats in Natal, there were no nominations in 19, 40 were uncontested and elections were held in 49.

Suttle said the official percentage poll given for Natal was 29.9 percent. However, this was based on what Suttle's group believes is an inaccurate list of eligible voters.

"The bureau's figures for registered voters in the 10 towns is 25,428. However, this appears to be based on people on the town council manager's housing list. We believe the number of potential voters, over 18, living in these towns, to be between 80,000 and 100,000." "In our view the percentage would be less than 7.5 to 8 percent. It is certainly under 10 percent and nowhere near the state's estimate of 29.9 percent."

CAPE TOWN's white wards remained in the hands of the Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party's only two candidates both losing their deposits.

In Woodstock, which contains "gray" areas and where the election was fought largely on the Group Areas issue — voters rejected a candidate seeking to reserve the area for whites.

Polls in Cape Town's coloured townships appeared low — 18 percent in De Ganshoek and 10.8 percent in Wynberg, but higher in oiling areas.

There were no elections in Mitchell's Plain, home of 200,000 people and the largest of Cape Town's coloured areas.

IN Soweto's Ward 11, out of a total 9,229 registered voters, 1,068 residents voted during the prior voting period. Only 170 people had cast their votes by noon on Wednesday.

And in Ward 8, where there are 13,241 registered voters, 1,200 cast their votes in the prior election period, while 200 had voted by 1pm on Wednesday — a 10 percent poll.

THE elections in Mamelodi was marked by the fire-bombing of the houses of two candidates, while a limpet mine exploded outside the Soweto township of Zola.

Police have also reported limpet mine explosions at the homes of councillors in various parts of the country, including the Free State and the Eastern Cape.

CIVIL strife in the Pietermaritzburg area could be partly to blame for the rightward swing in the city council elections.

Four National Party members were elected on an NP ticket as were a number of others standing as independents.

Only three "Put Pietermaritzburg First" candidates, standing on a progressive platform, were returned, but one PF candidate lost by a mere two votes.

Professor of politics at Natal University's Pietermaritzburg campus, Douglas Irvine, said he believed the continuing strife in the area was probably an important factor.

The violence could have influenced white voters to choose candidates standing on the Neighbourhood Watch or other law and order tickets.

There had been a considerable increase in violent crime and robbery in the city due to high unemployment and the "township" was seen to have "spilled over into the city centre."

"It seems many people felt they needed to be restored of 'order' and voted for the NP," he said.

DESPITE confident predictions, the National Party failed to take Durban City Council, long regarded as ripe for NP picking.

With the return of a majority of the Durban 2000 group of "reform-minded indepdents" and three candidates of the ultra-right Civic Action League (CAL), NP strength on the council was reduced from 14 to 10.

The balance of power is firmly in the hands of Durban 2000 and their sympathisers, sparking fears that the CAL would be the decisive factor. The right appears to hold 13 wards compared with the 17 to the left.

The three CAL candidates won their seats from the National Party, in two cases from sitting NP councillors.

In Durban the NP lost seats to the left and to the right, and of the 23 seats contested, the party won only seven. Three other seats were uncontested. The Conservative Party, however, won no seats at all.

Natal leader of the PFP, Roger Burrows, said the CAL win in these seats "may reflect voter discontent with the NP in those wards rather than true support for the CAL itself and its right-wing racist policies."

Following the Durban Coloured Local Affairs Committee (CALA) election, the PFP is to begin court action challenging the outcome in one ward.

PFP regional director Roy Alafise said when one of his candidates standing for election died a few days before the polls, a by-election should have been called. But officials simply scratched off the name of Peter Marcus from the ballot paper.

The polls in the South Durban Indian LAC were very low, ranging from 4.52 to 18.73 percent. In the North Durban Indian LAC elections the percentage was higher, between 8.1 and 25 percent.
Barricades blaze in Athlone

ANTI-ELECTION demonstrations and police action against protesters resulted in injuries, arrests and damage to the University of the Western Cape residences this week.

Barricades blazed in Athlone as pupils staged placard demonstrations which culminated in violent clashes with police.

At Alexander Sinton High, 17 pupils were injured on Tuesday after police used teargas and sjamboks to break up the third anti-election protest in three days. Police said they had been stoned.

The incidents, coming after similar clashes between police and pupils in schools in Bonteheuwel, Mitchell's Plain and Athlone since last Friday, prompted the director-general of the Department of Education and Culture, Awe Müller, to seek a meeting with police to express concern over police action.

Meanwhile, the UWC has called for a full inquiry into incidents on Monday when teargas grenades, fired by police into residences, started fires causing thousands of rands' damage.

Four students were treated in hospital following clashes with the police after students had marched to the university's main gate after an anti-election rally and police were stoned.

Police said they were investigating a charge of public violence and three charges of malicious damage to property after the incident, in which two policemen were injured.
Soviets' stance on SA is unchanged

By Sue Leeman,
The Star Bureau

BELGRADE - Soviet delegates to the talks here are emphasising that, while they welcome the opportunity of speaking to liberal Afrikaner academics, there is no chance of their joining South African Government officials around the negotiating table until apartheid is ended.

The Soviet contingent, made up of Africa experts from various universities and research foundations, denies there is any softening in Moscow of the traditional anti-apartheid stance.

The South African Foreign Ministry has recently intimated its belief that the Soviet Union could play a beneficial part in bringing peace to the region. There have been hints that it might be interested in joining the round-table negotiations on the future of Angola and Namibia.

But, while the Soviet delegates concede their country could play a role, they have repeated their support for sanctions and the ANC.

The views of the Soviet Communist Party were expressed by Professor Vyacheslav Tetekin, who conceded there was "potential for the development of political and economic relations with South Africa".

Since 1984, there had been "an entirely new situation in South Africa, putting the broad popular masses united in hundreds of legal organisations into the arena of struggle." Professor Tetekin described recent reforms as "largely cosmetic" and the political climate was therefore not conducive to the return of South Africa as a full member of the world community.

See Page 15.
Media blamed for the Red alert

By SUE LEEMAN

South Africans are being kept in the dark about Russia, says a Soviet academic.

LEVERKUSEN — The South African media have been accused of keeping the South African public in the dark about the Soviet Union, thereby fuelling mistrust and suspicion.

In a strong speech to Soviet and Afrikaner academics gathered in Leverkusen for talks with the ANC, Mr Sergei Borisov, of the Institute of African Studies at the USSR Academy of Sciences, said that for decades South Africans had received meagre information — or misinformation — about the Soviet Union.

He made no distinction between the pro-Government media and the opposition Press.

Most information about the Soviets, he said, came from Western sources which had little affection for the USSR and the public received "only that information that fitted in with the official doctrine of total onslaught".

As a result, everything that did not square with a newspaper editor's concept of the Soviet Union and socialism went straight into the basket.

Most periodicals continued to handle news and features about the Soviet Union in this way, he said.

However, in recent months, members of the South African media, to some extent, moved away from the principle "of writing bad things or nothing about the Soviet Union" after a number of South African journalists visited the Soviet Union and wrote about their experiences.

Mr Borisov said the South African Government had maintained a "state of benevolent neutrality" towards these ventures to the USSR.

"But as there is no suggestion that the apartheid regime is going to abandon anti-communism as part of its ideology the present 'hate' is rather a tactical manoeuvre. Playing the Soviet card is part of Pretoria's new active diplomacy," he said.

"This view is confirmed by the fact that in any contacts with officials or public figures or scientists the majority of white South Africans visiting the USSR look for some confirmation of their thesis about a change in the Soviet policy on South Africa' or, at least, for hints that the Soviet Union may reduce its support for the liberation movement in exchange for the establishment of relations with the apartheid regime.

"The South African media seize at every statement made in an interview or private conversation that may confirm their thesis, whether, even when taken out of context, they indicate the opposite."
Mamelodi elects 7 new councillors

By: McKeed Katlilo, 30 April

Ermelo residents—27.53 percent of the electorate—voted in an incident-free municipal poll which saw seven new councillors elected.

Among them was former local mayor Mr Alex Mokana, who resigned from the council a year ago under pressure from his family.

He obtained 2,134 votes.

Ward 1: Mr Moses Molebo — Ward 1
Ward 2: Mr Ben Shirenda — Ward 2 (unopposed)
Ward 3: Mr S Ramoala — Ward 3
Ward 4: Mr Lesetso Rambo — Ward 4
Ward 5: Mr Simon Mokone — Ward 5
Ward 6: Mr Ntlazi — Ward 6
Ward 7: Mr Ben Shirenda — Ward 7
Ward 8: Mr Ntsiboy Mphwewa — Ward 8
Ward 9: Mr Zulu Boy Mphwewa — Ward 9
Ward 10: Mr Moses Molebo — Ward 10
Ward 11: Mr Zulu Boy Mphwewa — Ward 11
Ward 12: Mr Mphokeng — Ward 12
Ward 13: Mr Joey Makgatho — Ward 13
Ward 14: Mr Simon Mokone — Ward 14 (unopposed)

Two new candidates, Mr James Matuleke — Ward 13, and Mr Joey Makgatho — Ward 14 were unopposed.

The other new councillors are: Mr J Mabotha — Ward 12, Mr Jesiah Mphokeng — Ward 4, Mr Lesetso Rambo — Ward 10.
THE October 26 municipal elections, branded the most democratic by the Government, have raised more questions than there are answers.

The Government based its claim of democracy on the fact that, for the first time, all race groups voted for local authorities on the same day.

Acknowledging discrepancies in voter knowledge, the Government pumped R4.5 million in an advertising campaign that told voters that they would "make it happen" if they voted.

Make what happen? Answering this question would in part shed light on the election.

For white politics, the Government's reform programme was put to the test.

Worried by a swing to the right, the Government wanted the electorate to stem this tide. The Progressive Federal Party, holding a centrist position, seemed to pale in these elections, which had taken a national flavour.

Election results indicate that the Nationalists have gained control of major urban areas — significantly Johannesburg and Pretoria.

The main issue in Johannesburg was the city's metropolis which has a very high percentage of black residents.

The Nats will now have to come up with a solution to the question of "grey areas."

After the scrapping of the highly contentious Bill on group areas, does this mean that blacks in Hillbrow, Mayfair, (which fell into Conservative Party hands), Yeoville and other "grey" areas can now still live with the fear of being ejected or being in "wrong places."

The Nats' position during the campaign was that "we believe in our own areas."

Pretoria has always been regarded as a conservative area and the battle there was convincing the voters who were more verkrampt than whom.

This then does not change the position in any material form.

On the black side, a completely different and fascinating picture emerges.

While the names of white candidates were public knowledge, those of their black counterparts became known through bitter court cases when opponents tried to unseat one another long before the first votes were cast.

The election mood prevailed in white areas with posters lining up the streets and speeches by the dozen. Black areas seemed to belong to a completely different country.

**Stake**

At stake for black candidates were their reputations — if they can be so called since the last election (in 1983) saw an average percentage poll of around six percent.

Soweto, which is sometimes used as a yardstick, had a percentage poll of 11 percent. The East Rand also gave a thumbs down to the elections: Tembisa's poll was 3.62 percent.

In Tokoza, near Alberton, 13 percent of the 14 percent official poll represented special votes. Registered voters numbered 7,900 — about 15 percent of the estimated 50,000 adults living there. The actual number of voters was lower than in the 1983 poll.

In Duduzo on the East Rand seven out of 10 wards were contested. And although only 570 voters were cast the percent had been cast as 21 percent, of which 13 percent had been cast as" proper votes. The area's 2,660 registered voters represent only 13 percent of the estimated adults in the area.

In the Witbank township of kwaZulu the number of voters was down on the 1983 figure. Votes of 6,360 persons were recorded (as against more than 8,000 five years ago). Yesterday's official poll, based on 18,500 registered voters, was 34 percent.

This was not surprising in view of black councils' track record. Almost all the urban councils in the Transvaal and the Cape were facing rent boycotts.

Soweto's mayor, Mr. Nelson Bottle and chairman of the council's management committee, Mr. Letsatsi Radebe, lost their seats. The elections saw the rise to power of former mayor Mr. Ephraim Tshabalala's son, Butana. It has also seen the Afrikaner Party returning with 29 out of 35 seats.

This is due to the party's huge base of the old, the unemployed, the homeless and the sickly. The party's organisational machinery saw to it that voters were well fed and properly bussed to election posts. This was also the case in the Vaal Triangle.

Whether the party will fulfil its promises of better housing, a cleaner environment and properly run services remains to be seen.

In the Vaal Triangle, where the rent boycott started in 1984, only 12 of the sitting councillors, out of 44 candidates, retained their seats.

These include bitter rivals mayor Mr. Esau Mahlats and "opposition" leader Mr. Samuel Kolisi.

The high number of uncontested candidates signifies their unpopularity as well as their inability to solve problems in the region. The Vaal Triangle has some of the worst unemployment and housing problems in the country.

What the elections have proved, if such proof was ever needed, was that black councillors still have a long way to go before being fully accepted by residents.

If the elections were a step towards democracy — as the Government claimed — will this be taken further in the next general elections (some commentators believe these will take place some time next year?"
‘Make the right decision for your children’ — PW

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

SMITHFIELD — The State President, Mr PW Botha, appealed last night to voters to make the right decision so that in 40 years' time their children would say their choice had been right.

He was addressing a National Party meeting of 600 people at Smithfield in the southern Free State.

He said no party, and least of all the National Party, was perfect.

South Africa had a case to put to the world and it would be a stupid Government that acted in such a way that it decreased the number of its friends who were opposed to sanctions.

He had recently told leaders in Europe and Africa that sanctions were a "march of folly". If sanctions succeeded they would be fatal for southern Africa and the rest of the continent.

Mr Botha said: "That is why we have friends in the world who fight together with us against sanctions."

He said 1 million unemployed people had been trained to fend for themselves in the economy over the past three years.

Since the Government and the private sector had started training schemes for the unemployed in 1985, more than 300 job training centres had been established.

By the end of this year 1 million people would have been trained in them so that they could be in a position to help themselves.

Mr Botha said that in the past decade, the 10 years of his administration, R5.2 billion had been spent by the Government on the erection of 28,000 housing units for whites. Yet people were going round saying his Government "gave everything to the blacks".

In the same period, because their need and backlog was so much greater, R1.6 billion had been spent on 112,000 units for coloureds.

In addition, 68,700 units had been built for Indians, and 134,000 for blacks.

He said that if the Government's population development programme was to succeed, people had to be "taken out of the bush and put into houses".

Only then would the Christian message get through to them.

"We will not get this right while people live in poverty and suffering," he said.

And he reminded the audience of the words of Dr Verwoerd: "We cannot sleep peacefully at night while our neighbours are starving."
Two key NP men out in Randburg

By Lloyd Coutts

Shock waves spread through Randburg when two key National Party councillors lost their seats in a vote which left a majority role in doubt.

The NP secured six seats, the Progressive Federal Party, five and the independent candidates two, which means that neither the PFP nor the NP gained an outright majority.

The parties will have to look to the independents for support. But an imminent by-election in a crucial ward may swing the odds in favour of the PFP.

Mr. Engel Pienaar (NP) lost Ward 12 to independent Mr. Cyril Ford, a former UP mayor of Randburg.

Mr. Chris Sutherland (NP) lost Ward 11 by three votes to the PFP's Mr. Brian Craig.

Mr. Frans Lourens, former chairman of the management committee, said he did not wish to see a situation with independents wielding a whip over an NP caucus.

Mr. Andre Jacobs, the leader of the PFP in the council, said the independents were more conservative than liberal and were more likely to align themselves with the nationalists.

The commitment of Mr. Ford and Mr. Chris Plange, the other winning independent, would be put to the test.

If they stood firm on their stated intentions of placing the interests of the ratepayers ahead of other considerations "then I think we can make a deal."

"But if it's going to be heavy on politics I think they'll go to the other side," he said.

Unconfirmed statistics indicate the PFP polled about 15 percent more votes overall than anybody else in Randburg.
Black vote disappointing, say analysts

More parliamentary seats for CP likely

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

Political analysts today estimated that, based on its performance in the municipal elections, the Conservative Party could gain between 11 and 23 parliamentary seats in a snap general election.

They also pointed out that the low percentage polls among black voters pointed to a rejection of local authority structures.

But they did not agree on the performance of the white political Left.

Professor Dirk Laurie, of Potchefstroom University, said that there had been a slight swing to the CP in the Transvaal but not in the other provinces. Although the CP had not captured Pretoria, it had fared better than expected.

The Progressive Federal Party’s performance in Johannesburg and Durban had “not been too discouraging” but the party had not impressed in Randburg. Although Dr Denis Worrall’s Independent Party had obtained a majority in Somerset West in the Cape, the NP had taken control of adjacent Strand.

These two municipalities fell within the Helderberg parliamentary constituency and thus effectively cancelled each other out.

Mr Gary van Staden, senior research officer at the Institute of International Affairs, said a general swing to the right in the white elections had been recorded. The NP had gained from its left and lost to its right.

The CP could no longer be regarded as a rural party and could take at least another 11 seats in the next general election. But it should have fared better in the Free State.

The white left seemed to have lost interest in breakaway groups such as the National Democratic Movement and the Independent Party, said Mr van Staden.

Potchefstroom political analyst Mr Donald Simpson said both the NP and the CP would be slightly disappointed with the results. There had been a small variable swing to the CP from the NP. He estimated this at roughly five percent since last year’s general election.

But the CP had failed to win many of its targets, such as Pretoria, he said.

The PFP and the IF had polled well in Durban, East London, Midrand, Johannesburg and Randburg.

Mr Simpson predicted a next Parliament consisting of 100 NP and 45 CP seats, while giving 20 seats to parties on the Government’s left. The NP presently holds 123 seats, the CP 22, and the parties on the left 21.

- The Government would be disappointed in the percentage poll in the black elections, said Mr van Staden.

“By example, Soweto’s percentage poll has been given as 11 percent. But, if the town’s total adult population is taken into account, the percentage poll was not higher than three to four percent. Based on a 13-day election, this must be very disappointing to the Government.”

Mr Simpson said the percentage poll had been registered against the background of "enormous governmental pressure on black residents to vote and with the opponents of the elections restricted and detained"
Turnout positive, says Stoffel on US show

By Alan Dunn,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The turnout at the elections had been “very satisfactory” — beyond the expectations of many, Minister of Information Dr Stoffel van der Merwe said on Wednesday night.

Speaking on the American television show “Nightline”, he said the turnout could be seen as a willingness by black people to take part in the opportunity of creating democracy.

Dr van der Merwe appeared on the 30-minute programme with a Conservative Party MP Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, and the anti-apartheid leader Dr Alan Boesak. Dr van der Merwe refused to join a discussion directly with Dr Boesak, according to “Nightline’s” Mr Ted Koppel.

Mr Derby-Lewis said his party had fared well in Pretoria where it was neck-and-neck with the National Party.

“We are establishing the Conservative Party as a real factor in Pretoria, the capital city,” he said. He dismissed the importance of the outcome in Johannesburg.

On why so much had been made of blacks, whites and coloureds voting on the same day, Dr Boesak said the South African Government had wanted to present the elections as part of its “so-called programme of reform, to show the world it is broadening democracy, as they call it”.

“For them, I suppose it’s important for the international community to see it as such.”

Asked what would happen if the CP won, Dr Boesak said there would be immediate problems, such as a probable return to petty apartheid. He said many black people were, however, hoping for a CP victory to “rip the mask off this reform sham”.

“These elections will not make any difference whatsoever,” Dr Boesak said — neither to the continued resistance of black people, nor to the fact that the country would one day be truly democratic.

“All these plans of the National Party will come to naught,” he said.
Polls big news in UK media

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The outcome of the South African municipal elections is major news in the British media today.

Michael Hornsby of The Times sees Mr Botha remaining in control of the volatile middle ground of white politics. But black South Africans remain overwhelmingly indifferent, if not outrightly hostile.

The main effect of the election, he thinks, is that it could prod Mr Botha into taking slightly bolder liberalising moves.

Anthony Robinson of the Financial Times says South Africa's white electorate "looked over the parapet at the prospect of racial conflict offered by policies of the Conservative Party and, at least outside Transvaal, retreated to a safe distance."

But he says, "most important... is confirmation that the CP does not have national appeal and is essentially a right-wing Afrikaner tribal party. It is not an unstoppable steamroller..."

"The 'platteland, where the CP made its biggest gains, represents South Africa's past," he says. "The future is being forged in the cities."

The Financial Times, again urges talks with a cross section of black leaders including Nelson Mandela.
Three generations of right-wing support... CP candidate in Garsfontein Mars Anna-Marie Laas (right) had the support of her mother, Mrs Anna Boshoff (left)—wife of Professor Carel Boshoff—and her grandmother, Mrs Betsie Verwoerd, in her election campaign.

Writing on the wall for many MPs

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The writing could be on the wall for several parliamentarians, including senior Cabinet Ministers, following Wednesday's municipal elections.

In the Transvaal, the Conservative Party seized control of a number of townships which form the major components of constituencies represented by senior Nationalists.

These include Lydenburg (in the constituency of the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis), Vanderbijlpark (Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen), Potchefstroom (the Speaker, Mr Louis le Grange), and Krugersdorp (Deputy Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Leon Wessels).

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's constituency in Johannesburg, Westdene, could also be in jeopardy following the surprise gain of Ward 13 (Melville) for the Progressive Federal Party, which cost the seat of the National Party's deputy leader in the Johannesburg City Council, Mr Johan Fick.

The National Party managed to hold on to Vereeniging, in the constituency of Transvaal NP leader Mr F W de Klerk, in spite of a tremendous CP onslaught.

Losses in several wards will flash warning lights to MPs.

The PFP member for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, now finds his seat under increasing pressure from conservative voters.
Is this councillor CP, NP, or even UP?

By Therese Anders
Highveld Bureau

Control of the Witbank Town Council is in dispute following the municipal elections.

The Conservative Party, who were expecting a landslide, took apparent control with a narrow 6-5 win.

However the independents, most of whom are Nationalists, dispute this saying one of the CP's six councillors is not, in fact, a CP man.

In the middle of the dispute is Mr. Ronnie Koch who admitted to The Star that he was not a member of the CP.

Elected unopposed, Mr. Koch said he wished to be described as "an independent United Party member who is supported by the Conservative Party".

Mr. Koch wore his green United Party tie to election night. He would not be more forthcoming on his ties with the CP, but stressed: "I hate the Government and have been fighting them since 1948."

Withbank's CP member of Parliament, the Reverend Wynand van Wyk, acknowledged that Mr. Koch was not a CP member "but he's one of us."

However retiring management committee chairman, Mr. Hennie Erasmus, was insistent that the CP had not taken the town. "Mr. Koch is with us, he is not CP. Therefore the independents still control the council."

Returning independent councillor, Mr. Yokie Sheill said the Witbank CP "have been given the shock of their life, just as I predicted."

He too maintained independents held sway in the council.

"In Middelburg the CP took control of the town from the Nationalists with a 6-3 romp home. The town's CP member of Parliament described the result as a "fantastic swing to the CP of between 10 and 15 percent."

Ernolong's Nat council also fell when the CP won six of the nine wards. The former head of the south-eastern Transvaal region of the AWB, Mr. Jan Brand — standing for the CP — missed a seat on the council by only two votes."

...
Far-right gains in the Vaal Triangle

The Conservative Party gained control of two Vaal Triangle towns on Wednesday by winning seven wards in Vanderbijlpark and seven in Meyerton.

The CP also won four of Sasolburg's nine wards with independents and the National Party taking three and two seats respectively.

The only Vaal town where the National Party gained a majority was Vereeniging where the party took seven of the 12 wards. The CP won three and independent candidates two.

The NP chairman for the Southern Transvaal and MP for Vanderbijlpark, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said the defeat was a disappointment but should be regarded as a warning and a valuable experience for the road ahead.
De Klerk says NP achieved its goals

By Deborah Smith
Pretoria Bureau

The Transvaal leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, said the National Party had with few exceptions achieved its goal in the PWV area.

Mr de Klerk, the Minister of National Education, said the Conservative Party's chief aim had been to gain control of Pretoria, but the results indicated that the National Party now ruled with a substantial majority.

The CP's second aim had been to win Vereeniging but the results indicated a "destructive setback".

There had been surprise victories for the NP in Randfontein — six seats to the CP's three.

This and the win in Standerton had to be seen in the light of by-elections earlier this year.

Official CP candidates in Tiëran, Louis Trichardt, Barberton, Messina, Christiana, Belfast, Witbank, Bronkhorstspuit and Kinross were rejected by the voters, said Mr de Klerk.

He said there had been a good majority in Roodpoort where the NP had lost a seat last year.

STRONG SUPPORT

The CP had won Plett with a small majority of one and the voting showed the NP had made progress there.

Mr de Klerk said there had been disappointing results but the total results showed strong support for the National Party by the majority of white voters in the Transvaal.

"I see this as a confirmation of the mandate given to this NP in the May elections last year and am full of hope for the future in our fight against right and left elements in the Republic."
Mayfair West win 'cause for concern'

By Melanie Gosling

The Conservative Party's victory in Mayfair West was cause for great concern and would heighten the group areas battle, a spokesman for Aatstop said yesterday.

Mr Cas Coovadia of the publicity secretariat of Aatstop, the organisation formed to fight the Group Areas Act and take on tenant-related problems in Johannesburg, said moves by the Johannesburg City Council to evict Indians living in the Mayfair West constituency would be energetically opposed.

On Wednesday night CP winner Mr Hendrik Claassen said he intended to "get Mayfair West white again", even if it meant evicting Indians living there.

Mr Coovadia said Mayfair West had already become a mixed suburb.

"That cannot be reversed. The Indians are a vital part of the community. If the CP tries to evict them they would be creating a situation of conflict. If the law backs them we will find evicted people camping on the pavements in Mayfair."

Mr Coovadia said Aatstop would continue to offer legal protection to Indian residents in Mayfair West.

Mayfair West resident Mr Alan McCabe, who told The Star he had a criminal conviction for using force to prevent Indians from moving into the suburb, yesterday welcomed the CP victory.

"It's fantastic. I will certainly join forces with Claassen to help evict the Indians," he said.

Meanwhile, Indian residents living in the white suburb have expressed anxiety over the CP victory.

Mr Abdulla Davis said yesterday he had no intention of moving out voluntarily.

"But I suppose the Government can do anything it likes because it is the ruling party. My son has lived here for a year. We will just have to wait and see what happens."

Mrs Shenaaz Kajee said the CP victory had given her a feeling of insecurity.

"We've been here a year and so far have had no hassles. We will stay here until something happens," she said.
Russian’s call for talks with SA shocks Harare

HARARE — Zimbabwe’s differences with the Soviet Union on the correct approach to South Africa have become a public issue following remarks in Harare by a senior Soviet newsmen.

Zimbabwe claims to stand for the “all or nothing” approach. Any suggestion of talking to President Botha meets with a definite and resounding “Nyet!” from President Mugabe.

Mr Botha must talk to South Africa’s own black leaders first, after letting them out of prison, and also do something meaningful about ending apartheid is Harare’s line.

It was reinforced only this week with vitriolic remarks by the Foreign Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, about Pretoria’s “hand of friendship being stained with the blood of black brothers and sisters”.

This attitude is well known. So it caused something of a stir in Harare when, last week, a leading Soviet newsmen, the deputy chairman of the Novosti Press Agency, Mr Karen Khachaturov, urged African leaders to talk to the South African Government.

The question of Pretoria talking to South African black leaders was a different issue, he said.

He clearly implied that it was unrealistic for President Mugabe and other African leaders to refuse to have dealings with Pretoria, relating this approach to outdated Soviet policy concerning the destruction of all imperialism in one sweep.

A senior Zimbabwean government official, who met the three-man Soviet team led by Mr Khachaturov, told me he was quite bowled over by their views. “I never realised things had changed that much,” he confessed.

Now the main newspaper in Zimbabwe, The Herald, which normally reflects government policy on all foreign policy issues has described Mr Khachaturov’s statement as “truly frightening”.

BY ROBIN DREW of The Star's Africa News Service.

The suggestion from a visiting Soviet journalist that the Zimbabwe leaders should talk to Pretoria has sent shock waves through President Robert Mugabe’s administration.

Calling for a Soviet clarification, the paper added: “We say frightening because it spells serious trouble for such ‘refuseniks’ as Zimbabwe because General Magnus Malan issued a warning to this country for our stand on the apartheid issue.”

The Herald said Pretoria had lost the initiative and it would be tragic if the system were to be rescued by wrong signals at this delicate stage.

The editorial also maintained that recent apparent contradictions within the OAU over talks with South Africa had been resolved.

The current chairman, President Mousa Traore of Mali, had appeared to be condoning talks now with Pretoria, but had since reaffirmed that political prisoners had to be released and apartheid dismantled before Pretoria could be taken seriously.

This position should have the support of the socialist camp in particular, said the paper, but had been followed by the Soviet advice to accept “the crumbs” Mr Botha was offering.

The paper claimed “the stated Soviet position on the issue no longer coincides with that of Africa with regard to the issue of isolating the racist regime”.

With some bitterness, the editorial concluded: “The not-so-subtle suggestion was that for the sake of ‘world peace’, Africa should surrender to reformed apartheid. That the apartheid regime will not relinquish racism, nor accept one man-one vote, is lost upon our dear colleagues.”
Police raided the home of the secretary of the People's Education Committee in Lenasia as polls opened for the municipal elections.

A Pretoria police spokesman said yesterday it was against policy to comment on routine police duties.

Mr Basheer Lorgat said seven policemen from the Protea Security Branch searched his house "superficially" soon after 7 am.

He said he was warned that if he knew of any action being planned for the day, "they would be tough on people".

"One man was exceptionally rude. I know they are allowed to search the house in terms of the emergency regulations, but I took exception to them entering, without asking, the room where my wife was sleeping," he said.

"Their action is indicative of their intolerance of any opposition to a sham election," he said.
Let's get together

The fears of white South Africans would be allayed through the actual experience of black leadership — and the man to do that most effectively would be KwaZulu leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says Independent Party (IP) leader Denis Worrall. "If he appears on a platform with the PFP's Zach de Beer, Denis Worrall, the Labour Party's Allan Hendrickse and the National Democratic Movement's (NDM) Wynand Malan, the impact on white voters will be enormous. We would fill every city hall, including Bloemfontein and Pretoria."

Speaking at Rostrum at the Yard — a newly-established speaker’s forum for Johannesburg businessmen — Worrall said he had said this to De Beer when he read about a possible merger between the IP, the NDM and the PFP. "Why stop with those three parties? Why not bring together all the people who share the same basic commitment and values to a nonracial democracy? We believe the analogy in SA politics which must apply now is the analogy which worked in Namibia. The DTA's Dirk Mudge realised what Namibia needed was a new political alignment which cut across political and colour lines."

By the next general election, which Worrall forecasts will be during April next year, the creative opposition should have its act together with such an alignment in place on the same platform, relaying the same message. He said: "I hope for the establishment of a neutral starting point to the negotiation process which is so important to our political future."

During question time, Worrall was accused of making a fundamental mistake by wanting to co-opt people instead of breaking through to organisations like the UDF, ANC, Azapo and the PAC. "Isn't that our problem — that we are only repeating the DTA's performance?" he was asked.

"The changes in Namibia were brought about by outside forces," Worrall responded. "There are no outside factors which will force white SA to make changes inside this country."

"I'm less concerned with the outcome in SA than I'm with the transition process. I'm less concerned worrying about people who do not wish to participate, people whose tactics are largely spoiling tactics, than I am about getting to a post-apartheid SA."

Such a SA through peaceful means is possible over the next five to six years; after that it is highly questionable, Worrall warned. "Unless white opinion is changed, unless whites are persuaded to accept the realities of our situation — political and economic — and the inevitability that there will be a government with more black faces than white faces, our situation will increasingly become polarised and take the road of a violent solution."

The answer is to address white South Africans and to make an impact on them: "I believe there are certain black leaders who still carry weight with white South Africans. There are, however, others — important as it is to keep an open-ended approach towards them — whose impact on white SA is quite negative."

"It does not mean to say those organisations (the ANC, PAC, UDF, and so on) will not have a role in government or will not be a decisive factor in the government of the eventual society which we create. It is the transition period which is critically important."

In Worrall's opinion there are two ways to ensure violence: "What the NP is doing by making small concessions and misleading white opinion by suggesting they do not have to face up to the realities. The other way is to opt out of system politics, to engage in extra-parliamentary politics and to ignore institutional power and the people in power."

Taking a swipe at former PFP leader Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert for "making his biggest mistake by forsaking parliament for extra-parliamentary politics," Worrall described whites as those still with institutional power and influence.

"Once you forget that whites still have that power, you forfeit the whole argument to rightwingers and the Conservative Party who say there is no hope. I say there is hope."
The black man with a broom and a Nat hat

"I KNOW nothing about these elections," said the noisy man who was wearing the black Nat Party colours and a huge Nat Party sign. "I never even look at the polls."

The election was to be held in the town of Hillbrow.

In response to the national day of protest called by anti-apartheid organisations, a strike was called to stop the election.

"I am not going to vote," said a man named kitten. "It's a waste of time."

"I am not voting," said another man. "I am staying home."
The black man with a broom and a Nat hat

"If the CP comes to power, it would enforce the Group Areas Act in a strict letter because nothing would be taken for granted."

The FP"s Kurnt said that so many Hillbrow residents were noise-makers. For the NPP, the case for a clearer voice, added that black workers, whose voices were not heard, would not tolerate being treated like that. And anti-smuggling initiatives were not desirable, because they invoke a sense of revulsion among the black community.

"Whites own all the property in Hillbrow, they are the ones without anything," added a Hillbrow resident.

At another white-painting station visited by the Mail & Guardian in the townships, the people painted their homes and coloured properties in the area. Asked whether they would remove the white-paint from their home, one resident said, "We own the house, we can paint it any colour we like."

The raucous temptation of Tshabalala

"In the rain, we endorsed the NNP," said a resident of Tshabalala. "It is the time to act, because the CP is no longer in power." The residents gathered around the Tshabalala town hall, waving flags and singing. The crowd was led by a priest who prayed for the community and called for unity.

The raucous temptation of Tshabalala

"We are tired of waiting for the CP to come back to power," said a resident. "We want change now." The crowd chanted and danced, with bottles and cans clattering together in the air. The atmosphere was electric, with everyone shouting and cheering.

The raucous temptation of Tshabalala

"We are ready to fight for our rights," said a resident. "We will not be silenced by the CP." The crowd marched through the streets, singing and shouting, with banners and flags waving in the air. The atmosphere was charged with energy, with everyone eager to make their voices heard.

The raucous temptation of Tshabalala

"We will not be defeated by the CP," said a resident. "We will continue to fight until we achieve our goals." The crowd gathered around the Tshabalala town hall, with flags and banners waving in the air. The atmosphere was charged with energy, with everyone eager to make their voices heard.

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Intense security at the polls – but voters stay home

were undoubtedly met … The lack of knowledge and the attendant apathy among a significant number of people in our country are things which we cannot change overnight.

“Even so, the results were a victory for those who wanted the extension of democracy … The people of South Africa have voted for peace and development. Democracy (and) black participation in decision-making on the local level is a reality in 248 black local authorities.”

But opponents say only a fraction of African adults confers credibility on the local authority system by taking part.

In a statement yesterday, Archbishop Desmond Tutu also threw doubt on government claims. “The government’s interpretation of the election statistics amounts to a ‘heads we win, tails you lose’ logic. How can there be a solid mandate when half the seats for blacks were not even contested? How does a 10 or 12 percent poll in Soweto constitute a solid mandate?” he asked.

Mapheto said the overwhelming majority of eligible voters stayed away from the polls “despite the unprecedented and massive repressive forces in the townships.”

“Once more, this is a vote of no confidence in Botha’s constitutional initiatives,” he said.

According to Richard Humphries of the University of the Witwatersrand’s Centre for Policy Studies, “it may well turn out, once all the results are available, that there is a nominal increase in the number of votes cast.”

“But it will not be the significant change of black hearts and minds that the government was hoping for — despite the extensive publicity campaign around the elections and the township upgrading programme.”

Minister of Information Stoffel van der Merwe announced on the day before voting that publicity campaigns had resulted in “90 percent awareness” of the elections among black South Africans.

But Minister of Constitutional Planning, Chris Hani, yesterday explained the discrepancy between high awareness and low participation by saying: “This did not mean that all people had been informed sufficiently with regard to (the elections) nature and functioning.”

“One should understand, for the fact that a large number of people in the country, especially among the black population, lack a tradition of elections in the Western sense of the word,” he said.

The estimate that about 10 percent of eligible voters cast their ballots is calculated on the assumption of an overall African population of 26-million, including all homelands. Assuming half of this number are ineligible because of their residence in the Transvaal, Venda, Bophuthatswana and Ciskei and “self-governing” territories, and a further one million because of their residence on farms, this leaves a total estimated African township population of some 12-million.

Approximately 60 percent can be assumed to have been too young to vote, leaving an estimated five million eligible African adults. (The official estimate is 3.1-million.)

The Bureau for Information announced a prior voting percentage in contested wards of 19.3 — suggesting a total voting potential of 1.4-million in these wards. If the final poll tallies at around 30 percent, fewer than half a million Africans will have made their marks on the ballot sheets.

In addition, a high proportion of African wards were uncontested (almost one-third in the Transvaal) — and in some no candidates came forward at all.

The response in African constituencies varied sharply from area to area. In Soweto, the country’s largest and most important township, for example, only 11 percent of registered voters — an estimated 2.8 percent of adult residents — took part. In Greater Soweto’s second largest component, Diepsloot, the poll was 10.5 percent — or 4,787 valid votes cast.

This pattern — no appreciable improvement on previous polls, and a resultant representing the will of only a fraction of residents — was mirrored in many townships throughout the PWV area.

The highest returns recorded in African areas were in small townships in the Eastern and Western Transvaal, but respectable polls were also announced in Khayelitsha.

Percentage polls in the coloured and Indian elections were expected to be higher than in African wards, especially in rural regions of the Cape.

However, elections for coloured “management committees” in Cape Town resulted in polls uniformly less than 20 percent.

The results of local elections for Indian wards appeared to be similarly varied. In a statement issued yesterday, the Transvaal Indian Congress declared the results in its province “a vote of no-confidence in the government.”

The TIC estimated 81,000 out of 100,000 Indian adults in the Transvaal “did not vote at all. A maximum of 19 percent have actually voted.”
Open trading areas first battleground

Govt braced for election aftermath

By David Braun, Political Correspondent.

The tremors of this week's country-wide local government elections are starting to rock South African politics.

In the aftermath of the polls, which saw the Conservative Party make further advances in the Transvaal and which produced widely varying levels of participation in the black elections, the following developments are shaping up:

- The scores of Conservative Party-dominated town councils in the Transvaal and the Free State are set to become the battlegrounds for a huge clash of wills between the CP and the National Party central government.

Conservative leader Dr Andries Treurnicht has already given notice that his party will start restructuring apartheid in the smaller towns in which the CP won control of the two provinces in the municipal elections.

- Political parties in all parties are bracing themselves for an early general election.

The overall results of the elections have highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of the National Party and the State President may signal for a parliamentary poll in either March or April next year. There is known to be Cabinet support for an early election. A Cabinet meeting is being held today and the implications of the municipal election results are expected to be discussed.

- Speculation of an imminent Cabinet reshuffle has intensified, although this may be put off until after an early general election.

- With the elections for black local authorities over, the government has moved a step closer to constituting the National Council, which will give blacks a say at central level of government.

The State President, Mr P W Botha's first action after the election has been to refer the group areas and squatters' Bills, which had been rejected by two of the House of Parliament, to the President's Council for decision and recommendations.

Mr Botha's only reaction to Wednesday's election so far has been that the results are encouraging for the future of the country.

We believe this is crucial to the success of the new government.

- The government has also been pleased with the outcome of the black local government elections, which, as the opposition is saying, reveal a trend towards broader democracy according to the 'N' formula.

The next step in this process is likely to be the nomination of black representatives on the new National Council by the black town councillors who have just been elected.

The CP won control of scores of towns on election promises that it would revert to old-style apartheid. Dr Treurnicht announced yesterday steps would be taken to reverse the policies those trading areas in white local authorities which had been opened to all races.

He also said the CP would use its representation on regional services councils (RSCs) to further white interests.

Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Houtz said today Dr Treurnicht could not close down business districts which had already been opened to all races.

This could only be done by changing the law, which meant the CP would have to have a parliamentary majority.

Tvl matric starts today

Months (or some hours) of study come to a head for thousands of school pupils in the Transvaal's standard 11 final examinations. Samantha Hogg, of Benoni High School, sits for the last-minute tests yesterday on the eve of the final examinations. Picture by Kaps.
More belt tightening as rate increase is forecast

By Sven Linde

Home owners and consumers buying on hire purchase face higher monthly charges within weeks as financial authorities prepare to put up interest rates again.

The financial markets yesterday sent a clear signal to the authorities that interest rates will have to be increased as soon as possible — raising the spectre of higher lending and bond rates.

And the Reserve Bank is expected to oblige next week by raising the bank rate by up to 1.5 percentage points from its current level of 12.5 percent.

The key short-term liquid bond rate yesterday rose from 14.5 to 14.75 percent, its highest level in three years, an indication that dealers anticipate a higher level of general interest rates soon.

The commercial banks, which have emerged as major players in the housing loan market over the past two years, could implement possible increases immediately.

With the exception of the Standard Bank, whose bond rate is currently fixed at 15.75 percent, all banks and building societies at present charge 15 percent on bonds.

If bond rates are raised by 1.5 percentage points, home owners would see their interest payments go up from 12.5 percent at the beginning of the year to 17.5 percent, effectively increasing the monthly repayments on a R70 000 bond by over R300.

Sapa reports that the Government is unlikely to put up GST before next year's budget.

Government sources said that those pushing speculation about an increase in GST following the local government elections were likely to be deeply disappointed.
PW may cash in

Political parties are remaining on a full election footing as expectations of a general election early next year continue to rise.

Even senior Cabinet Ministers are among those politicians who believe it would make a lot of political sense for the State President to call a general election as soon as possible, following this week's countrywide municipal polls in which the National Party did better than expected against the Conservative Party.

Estimates of the number of additional parliamentary seats the CP would take if there were a general election now, based on the results of this week's municipal contests, vary between 10 and 23.

This would give the CP a maximum of 45 seats in the 166-seat House of Assembly, leaving the National Party with a comfortable majority and a five-year breathing space to get on with its reform policies.

The State President, Mr. P.W. Botha, is known to be keen to move ahead with plans for bringing blacks into central government, as was endorsed by the electorate in the 1987 general election.

New developments in the pipeline include the appointment of the first black deputy ministers, very likely to the portfolios of black education and constitutional development and planning.

Another development ahead is the creation of black regional councils, which will act as black own affairs administrations at central government level.

A third development is the constitution of the National Council, or "Great Indaba," as it might be called. This body will include representatives elected by the black town councillors, who will sit together with the leaders of the other communities to draw up a new constitution for South Africa.

Mr. Botha and members of the Cabinet are growing weary of being in a state of permanent election.

Obstacles which remain in the way of an early general election include the hopefully outdate voters' rolls and the fact that a new delimitation of the white constituencies is due.

Opinion divided on whether PW should call an election

Callers to Speak Out last night were divided on whether the Government should use the opportunity presented by this week's municipal elections to call a general election soon.

Many felt the Conservative Party tide had not been stemmed and if they gained more seats in a general election it would be good for the country.

Others felt that the time was ripe for the Government to take the country to the polls and to implement promised reforms.

Mr. M. M. Patel, Laudium, Pretoria: There is really very little difference between the CP and NP. A vote for either is a vote for the infringement of the spiritual and moral values of whites.

Mr. M. G. Roso, Southills: I don't think NP has stemmed the advance of the CP. If the Government should call a general election now, the CP will gain more ground.

Mr. T. M. Patel, Vosloorus, S. Africa: I think it is better to call a general election as soon as possible.

Mr. W. H. Magagula, Mamelodi: There is too much difference between the CP and NP. I would prefer to see a split in the NF to give the CP an opportunity.

Mr. R. M. Makhaza, Mafikeng: I think it is best to let the people vote in a general election.

Mr. W. G. B. Bosman, Benoni: I think it is better to have a general election in the near future.

Mr. W. J. G. Malan, Alberton: I think it is better to have a general election now.

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When all’s fair in love and elections

ARE WE to believe a spirit of camaraderie prevailed in the tension-filled municipal elections — indeed, to such a degree that in Lenasia, four candidates received the grand total of no votes and another polled exactly one?

Was this a case of the candidates being so sporting that they had not even voted for themselves but for one of their opponents instead? It would seem so.

In fact, it would appear some of the candidates didn’t even have the support of their nearest and dearest.

Finding out how many votes the candidates received was relatively easy — all the results were published in Thursday’s editions of The Star. But it was a horse of a completely different colour when it came to finding out who cast votes for whom.

Finally I had to resort to the telephone directory. The trouble with the directory is that many people have the same name. Indeed, I was about to give up when I struck gold... in the form of one of the candidate’s wives.

The candidate in question was Mr S H Mia who stood in ward seven in Lenasia and polled exactly one vote.

Mrs Mia, however, said she did not know who voted for her husband.

When asked if the one vote cast for her husband was hers, she replied in a somewhat agitated voice: “Look, who are you? I don’t want to talk any more.”

Apparently even Mr Mia did not vote for himself either, as his wife said: “He voted for Mr M Chetty.”

There is no way of knowing how relations are in the Moodley, Lala, Gamieldien and Pather households today, but they could be a bit frosty.

Messrs G R Moodley (Ward 1), M Lala (Ward 2), N Gamieldien (Ward 5) and M Pather (Ward 6) were the four sports who presumably voted for their opponents — and, if they’re married, didn’t even enjoy the support of the women on the home front.

Ah well — love, as they say, remains a many splendoured thing!

See Page 2.
Political Staff

THE right wing will use its new municipal might to block reform as far as it is able.

By winning twice as many local authorities in the Transvaal as the NP, the Conservative Party now can make it difficult for the government to implement its policy at municipal level.

Conservative leader Dr Andries Treurnicht claimed his party's victories had made a great psychological impact on the government, which now would think twice about pushing ahead with reform.

"The NP has been given due and official warning by the voters. It is a message that, at local level, the government can expect resistance against their policies."

Separation

In fact, municipalities do not have all that much power to thwart government, but Dr Treurnicht said rightwing authorities now under CP control would move against NP policy wherever it was possible and suited the party.

For example, the party did not approve of open business areas, integrated parks, buses, ambulances, libraries, sports grounds, swimming baths or any other facility or service falling under municipal control. It would restrict use only to whites in white areas.

CP municipalities also would be well placed to orchestrate telling opposition to proposed open suburbs in areas under their control.

The party believed blacks, Indians and coloureds should live in segregated suburbs and townships and should have their own municipal services and facilities.

"Basic services must be supplied, but they (blacks) cannot lay claim to these in our residential or business areas."

Dr Treurnicht warned that the CP would "move away from integration with due discretion. Our aim is to protect whites in white areas."

He also believed the CP's new representation on various regional services councils would make it possible for it to block spending of white taxes on projects benefiting blacks.

Delay projects

"We are not against providing certain services on a regional basis because there may be advantages in doing so ... we are not against helping others, but we are against a law which says the money of whites must go to blacks."

At best, the CP may not be able to do more than delay projects, however, because no local authority is permitted more than 50 percent of the votes on any regional council.
SAFE! MY MATE

But what would happen in a general election?

The Nationalists are still safe from being toppled from government by their right-wing adversaries, according to most political analysts.

But they warn that the government has no room for complacency either. Though the CP's performance in this week's municipal elections fell short of its pre-election predictions, it has made significant further inroads into Nationalist territory, especially in the Transvaal.

In a general election, expected to be called within 16 months — and perhaps even quite soon — it could spell trouble for many Nationalist MPs, including several Cabinet members and deputy ministers.

It would set off a battle of great intensity, especially in the Transvaal where the Conservatives have taken control of the most white local authorities.

One of the prime battlefields will be Pretoria where, in a titanic struggle, the Nationalists have succeeded in retaining a marginal majority.

The CP currently holds not a single Pretoria seat in Parliament, but the municipal results show that several of the administrative capital's Nationalist MPs could next time be in serious trouble.

Cabinet ministers, deputy ministers and Nationalist MPs who could be toppled by even a mild swing to the right include:

• **Dr. Gerrit Viljoen**, Minister of Education and Development Aid and MP for Vanderbijlpark. The town of Vanderbijlpark is now controlled by the CP. In the 1987 election, Dr. Viljoen won with a majority of 3,246 votes against the CP.

• **Mr. P.J.C. de Fleuris**, Minister of Manpower and of Public Works and Labour Affairs, who holds his Lydenburg seat with a 193-vote majority. The town of Lydenburg was this week captured by the CP.

• **Dr. M.H. Veldman**, Deputy Minister of National Health, who won by 816 votes in Rustenburg in 1987. The town of Rustenburg is now also under CP control.

• **Mr. R.J. Viljoen**, Speaker of Parliament who retained his Potchefstroom seat with a majority of 103 votes against the CP in 1987. The town of Potchefstroom is now CP-controlled.

• **Mr. L.M. Wessel**, Deputy Minister of Law and Order, who now has the CP controlling the main town in the heart of his Krugersdorp constituency.

Other Nationalist MPs holding their seats with precarious majorities include

• **Mr. P.J. Steyn**, Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, who holds Pretoria's Wonderboom seat with a majority of only 599 votes.

• **Mr. S. de Beer**, Deputy Minister of Education, whose seat in Middelburg was held against the CP by 1,793 votes; and Mr. M.D. Maree who holds his seat with a majority of 1,132.

• **Mr. P.W. du Klerk**, MP for Vereniging and Minister of National Education, could also come under considerable pressure, although the NP managed to retain control of the Vereniging town council in a tough fight against the CP this week.

A number of other Nationalist MPs now find themselves in the uneasy situation of having the main town or major centres in the heart of their constituencies controlled by their right-wing opponents. They include Mr. P.J. Coetzer (Springs), Mr. J. Johannes Blaauw (Boksburg), Mr. D. Christopher (Germiston), Mr. D. Andries (Pretoria) (Meyerton), and Mr. James Cunningham (Stilfontein).

The NP on the other hand weakened the right-wing grip in parts of the CP heartland by gaining control of towns like Traneen, Mesma, Louis Botha (all in the CP-held South-Pasberg constituency), Botha (in the CP-held Botha constituency), and Barberton, and also Christiana and Makwane both in the CP-held Schweitzer-Reneke constituency.

whether it was moving towards the CP, while in some metropolitan areas the NP lost votes to the CP but at the same time gained votes from the Progressive Federal Party.

This seemed to be a continuation of the trend shown by the last general election.

The swing to the right in this week's elections was smaller than had been expected. But if it continued the NP would have trouble in the next election. The results showed that the NP could not afford to be complacent in the Transvaal.

In view of the CP's successes, some political analysts believe the picture may change in favour of the government in the next 18 months. Factors that helped it maintained its strength included the prospect of greater clarity on the direction in which President Botha was moving with his new Africa initiatives and moves towards a peaceful settlement in Angola.

At present there was much uncertainty about these matters, but before the next parliamentary election the new moves would have had time to take shape and the government would then be in a position to use them to its advantage.

Veteran Pretoria political analyst Professor Willem Kleynhans said a swing to the right was a "substantial factor" in this week's elections, especially in the Transvaal.

While CP predictions, such as that it would win Pretoria, proved to have been unrealistic, it made significant advances even in the heart of an NP-held constituency like Stamsdrift in Pretoria.

With the CP now close to controlling Pretoria, South Africa's administrative capital would be the main battleground for the continuing power struggle between the NP and the CP.

In the next general election the CP could capture six or seven NP-held seats in and near Pretoria, while a number of other NP seats in areas such as the East Rand and the Vaal Triangle would have become more competitive.

However, while the CP stood to win more seats in future, it was at this stage no serious threat to the government.

Professor Kleynhans said the PFP had done well in the week's election. Its performance in areas like Cape Town, Durban, East London and Johannesburg showed that it could win more than 30 seats in the next general election.

CAPETOWN election analyst Dr. Jamie van Rooyen said the elections had shown that fears of a huge rightwing threat were unfounded. It was now clear that the CP's growth was not as large as many people had thought.

Although the CP could do even better in the next election, it was no big threat.

He said the PFP could be satisfied with the outcome of the elections. The results showed that its decline had stopped and there was no longer a shift away from the party. They also showed that in white politics the PFP was the major player to the left of the government.

The potential for political growth to the left of the government would have depended on three political forces "getting their act together" — the PFP, Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Party and Mr. W. Kruger's National Democratic Movement (NDM).

Meanwhile CP sources have indicated that the party is gearing for a general election in April. They claim that the party has "inside" information that President Botha has decided on this in the face of Labour Party leader the Rev. Allan Hendriks' refusal to co-operate in postioning white candidates in the next election.

The CP has committed itself to paralysing the system of regional services councils (RSCs) wherever it can. But such plans might be exaggerated, according to NP sources. It has been pointed out that the CP is already deeply involved in the running of three regional RSCs, where it has a number of directors and deputy chairmen.

In those councils the CP has made no attempt to frustrate the system.

It has been speculated, on the other hand, that widespread CP success could set up the momentum for a change in strategy towards a hardline confrontation with the provincial and central government.
IN A one-sided boxing match, a critical moment is reached when the loser becomes indifferent to his punishment.

He does not flinch, avoid the blows or defend himself — just soaks it all up as if he accepts it as part of reality and has no choice in the matter.

Our country has become like that on the issue of civil rights.

Increasingly we are becoming indifferent to the punishment we are taking — right becomes wrong. Black becomes white and the abnormal is relativised into a lunatic normality.

The State bans organisations, detains people, prevents public meetings, threatens to and does close down newspapers, and spend R24 million on a couple of squirrels to convince us that this is the best way to "broaden democracy".

We just soak it all up — and even tacitly agree with the State that it should be a criminal offence to say that this is all a farce and nonsense.

Eric Ntonga was a friend of mine, a quiet, big, friendly man, who worked for Idasa in East London.

He was last seen alive picked up by the Ciskei police and a few days later found dead on the back seat of his car.

Nobody knew anything and yet we all "knew" everything. Nothing happened until some "deep threat" let off a cracker, and on September 26 this year a Ciskei major-general pleaded for bail in a case where he and others were accused of Eric's murder. started pointing to people in court (part of the investigating team) who were the "real murderers".

In chilling detail he talked about plastic bags over Eric's head, brutal torture and beatings until the interrogators went too far and Eric's body had to be dumped. (The case is proceeding.)

Janet Cherry was detained for eleven months without charge and in solitary confinement. She was released and began picking up the threads of her life again.

I know her well. She has strong political convictions which she states openly and honestly.

A few weeks ago she was picked up again and now finds herself in virtual seclusion in North End Prison, Port Elizabeth. Nobody, including Janet, has been told why.

There are literally hundreds of people like this. The state of emergency allows police officers at their own discretion to pick up people off the street and detain them indefinitely — this while the State is claiming to be "broadening democracy".

In this atmosphere of normalised repression Mr Pik Botha announced that the Kine 3 who escaped and sought refuge in the American Consulate could come out as "free men" because their release was "on the cards" in any case.

Van Zyl Slabbert Soaking up the pain

What a brilliant diplomatic manoeuvre! That put those three on the spot. The whole thing became a farce. They couldn't get any political mileage out of it etc, etc. "Come on out fellows, you're OK now! Pikkie has done it again!"

Why? Not because the state of emergency has been lifted. Not because every detainee in a similar position has also been released.

No — because "we", "big boss we", had decided that in the case specifically affecting you three fellows, and as a matter of extraordinary coincidence, just when you decided to hole up in the consulate, "we" had decided to release you in any case.

As for the pontifical columnists — they just soaked it all up and came back full of pluck advice. Given the "normality" of the state of emergency and therefore the necessity of indefinite detention to "cool the revolutionary climate" it was pointless for the three to continue in the consulate — they should take up the offer and test the water.

Well they have done just that, and in the process have converted the SABC and Nal editors to become champions of free speech, because the former had been kicked out of the Press conference which the three held.

Not for one moment did either pause to consider their role in justifying the state of emergency and detention without trial.

But an even more critical moment in a boxing match is when the referee and spectators become indifferent as well. When nobody really cares and some even begin to enjoy the savagery.
THE ‘STAY AT HOME’ FACTOR

DR ANDRIES TREURNICHT ought to be a worried man. Wednesday October 26 was a bad-news day for him and his Conservative Party.

The results of the nationwide municipal elections must have told him that there is no chance that he can win a coming general election. He implied that in his comment after the election when he said that a solid base for future growth had been laid.

He is not right of course.

The remarkable thing about the CP is that it has not grown significantly beyond the strength it had on day one of its existence back in March 1982.

All evidence shows, despite the media hype about the CP being “rampant”, “making inroads” and all the other descriptions used by political journalists who do not go beyond the superficial, that the CP was as strong in early 1982 as it was in early 1988.

It then showed some slight growth — but at the expense of parties to its right, not against the National Party. This does mean, though, that it managed to eliminate most three-cornered electoral fights during a coming general election.

Peculiar

And it should thus be able to double its parliamentary strength without really having grown on the growth.

Our peculiar electoral system simply makes it possible, in other words, to look as if you are growing when you are in fact not.

Far from the municipal elections having made the CP a danger to the National Party — it has confirmed that it is basically a Transvaal party with some exceptions in the Free State.

It is mostly a rural phenomenon with some minor deviations in urban areas and that in fact the National Party has rolled back some CP advances in rural Transvaal.

Not the sort of base from which you win a nationwide general election!

In fact, what Wednesday seems to be saying more clearly than ever before is that the CP is close to its natural ceiling beyond which it cannot grow. That ceiling being a maximum of some 35 percent of the white vote.

Even with the distortions our electoral system can cause, that is not enough to win a general election.

If you can’t win the coming election — held, say in eighteen months — you must look to the next one which will come some five years later.

And you ought to know South Africa seven years hence is going to be even less amenable to the kind of separatist policy the CP has.

South Africa’s cities, where the CP is not and the population mostly will be, should be almost completely integrated by 1995, with the Group Areas Act gone simply because the sheer weight of people will have made it impossible to apply.

And in all other spheres the country will have gone much further down the road the CP so fears — and South Africa which has shed almost all forms of apartheid

It must mean that a remotely sensible political leader will look to his party’s policies and say to himself: ‘We have to adapt if we are going to get closer to Libertas and Thyphlens — but knowing that this will bring enormous tension within the ranks of the party faithful.

The National Party ought to be concerned, for, not only has it not managed to halt its own decline which started in 1977 but a growing number of white voters showed on Wednesday that they are deeply dissatisfied with the political leadership which our rulers provide.

Because the only real growth on Wednesday was among those who felt there was nobody they could vote for.

The municipal elections were not just another local affair. They were conducted by all concerned as if they were a general election.

We were bombarded by propaganda in all newspapers, on radio and TV, by a multitude of placards, public meetings, canvassers, phone calls.

There was an enormous awareness among voters about the importance of Wednesday. Yet the average percentage polls were substantially lower — in the region of 30 percent — than for a general election.

That figure is just too high to be argued away by saying that during local elections there is less voter interest.

White voters were telling our rulers that they are looking for something else. An ill-defined something else, but certainly not what they have been offered.

Fallacy

They were looking for inspired leadership, for much, much faster reform, for imaginative policies.

They, in fact, pinpointed a major fallacy about the National Party, namely that the present Government is cautious about reform because it fears the right wing.

Voters have shown that there is no real danger from that corner and that it is an inability within the National Party’s psyche which makes it impossible for the party to finally wrench itself away from its own past and take a major leap forward.

In a way, Wednesday has underlined what has been apparent for some time and that is that an opportunity exists for strong and rapid reform. White voters are ready for it but their expectations are not being fulfilled.

They did not flock to the CP, they reluctantly voted for the NP but mostly they stayed at home — waiting and watching.
Whites given message in black poll boycott

THE dust has settled after the country’s “historic” municipal elections and the question we find ourselves asking is: Where to now? Are we any nearer to constitutional peace since October 26?

Well, as was the case in the white areas where the issue was no longer tarred roads and blocked drains but keeping out blacks, in Soweto and elsewhere the issue was also not the removal of night soil but collaboration with apartheid.

Those groups barred from campaigning for a boycott will be pleased by the fact that black voters in many areas stayed away in large numbers from the “apartheid elections”.

Blow

The Government, despite all the rhetoric, must secretly realize that a serious blow has been dealt, especially in important places like Soweto, to what it had hoped would be a massive demonstration of black confidence in third-tier government National Party-style.

But rural blacks — up to 80 percent voted in some areas — made up for the stayaway by the more politicized city dwellers.

And constitutional guru Chris Hamlin, pointing to average percentage polls, has been happy to claim a victory for the Government’s reform process.

I did not vote on Wednesday because I am reserving my cross for a candidate who will serve in an all-embracing integrated local authority which will be representative of all communities, black and white.

This, I believe, was the average non-voter’s stance. And, fortunately, the state of emergency and the security forces saw to it that we could take this stand in an intimidation-free environment.

No revolutionary elements could tell us this time not to vote.

Intimidation has been blamed for low polls in the past. But what do we blame for this year’s 3.64 percent poll in Tembisa, 8.3 percent poll in Tshwane on the East Rand, or 11 percent poll in Soweto — the largest city in the country?

Just about everybody who agitates against apartheid has been banned, restricted or detained.

And police spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet is on record as saying police were successful in foiling an African National Congress plan to disrupt the elections.

There was prior voting, and the nation’s armed forces were at the polling stations on election day.

So how do we explain away the fact that in Soweto, a community of more than 2 million people, only 325 voters put their crosses next to ousted mayor Nelson Mandela’s name?

The answer is the same one that has been transmitted to Pretoria before: Tsy telephone lines, like Urban Bantu Councils, Bantu Advisory Boards, Community Councils and new black local authorities are structures that black people will continue to reject.

Opposition is two-pronged, as has been shown by two recent surveys conducted independently by the SAA Institute of Race Relations and the University of Witwatersrand’s Centre for Policy Studies.

For the man at the taxi rank, the council lacks credibility because councillors are seen as self-serving and corrupt. The common perception is that they are in it so they can allocate business sites to friends and kin.

Confusion

The politically active see the councils as structures that consolidate apartheid — part of the grand plan of separate development which will see homelands linking up with so-called city states. The whole process will lead to participation in the proposed National Council is seen as designed to keep blacks on the periphery of national politics.

On another plane, the elections prompted much confusion.

We were told the elections were particularly important, and the squatters were telling us to “make it happen”!

But why for the fact that we were voting on the same day as our counterparts, what was it that was really so important? What was it that voters were supposed to make happen?

Vote back into office the same people who were carrying out mass evictions of rent defaulters.

Such questions were prevalent whenever black people discussed the elections.

And of course there were the faceless candidates.

In some cases voters came to know the names of the men who wanted to represent them only when a candidate went to court to challenge an opponent’s candidature.

Tactics

The only visible campaigners in Soweto were from the Soweto Freedom Party.

To strains of gospel music, they busied in to the polling stations the people who support them most staunchly — the aged, the unemployed and the unsophisticated.

Their tactics paid off and they duly swept to victory.

In Alexandra some residents turned up to vote, unaware that all candidates had been elected unopposed — that’s how informed most were!

Now, with the newly elected councils having taken office this week, there is great uncertainty in most black communities.

The Government is set to forge ahead with its constitutional designs to surround itself with consultative bodies of “elected” blacks, while its opponents clamour for direct representation in central government.

On the municipal front, all indications are that we’re back to where we were in 1978 when the Government introduced Community Councils.

Pretoria is still fastening on a reluctant populace structures that have been shown to be despised.
Township elections had to look popular

By VASANTRA BENGARATHU

ON Wednesday, for the first time, South Africans of all races went to the polls simultaneously. This was all that was new about this year's black local government elections.

Yet, to the government, the municipal elections in the townships were all-important. So much so, it became an issue, in terms of the latest emergency regulations, so call for a boycott of the elections.

October elections: A Recipe for Conflict, details why these elections were so important to the government.

Nuss, a booklet published by the National Union of SA Students, entitles October elections: A Recipe for Conflict, details why groups have boycotted these elections.

Why were the township elections so crucial to the government? A booklet published by the National Union of SA Students, entitled October elections: A Recipe for Conflict, gives an explanation.

Nuss said the government, determined to prove that there was interest in the election, claimed a high voter registration.

In last, very few registered — by placing their names on the voters' roll. In many cases the voters' roll was compiled by government officials from rent lists, housing lists, passport and electricity receipts.

As a result, most black voters did not even know they were registered.

"Even though one can go and check the voters' roll, it is difficult to check its accuracy in the black community. Even dead people may appear on the voters' roll. In the township election some dead people were found to have voted.

"Due to the "cultural" problems, the public was invited to send in their names for voting. The public was asked to send in their names for voting. The public was asked to send in their names for voting.

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Heunis safe, but problems ‘far from over’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, appears set to hang on to his job for the time being — but the problems facing the embattled minister are far from over.

One source said yesterday that President P W Botha was sent a petition by NP backbenchers asking for Mr Heunis’s removal.

But it is understood that Mr Heunis has received assurances from President Botha that he is not about to be sidelined in favour of Mr Pit Botha, as has been widely speculated in recent weeks in both the government-supporting and opposition newspapers.

However, Mr Heunis could well end up in hot water in the wake of the sudden sideways transfer of two leading reformists in the Department of Constitutional Development who have achieved some success in getting discussions going with extra-parliamentary groups, trade unions — and the ANC.

The senior officials — who because of their work have enjoyed access to highly secret documents, including cabinet discussions and decisions — are the chief director of constitutional planning, Dr Finie Cloete, and the department’s chief negotiator, Mr Kobus Jordaan.

One government source indicated yesterday that the two officials had had their security clearances withdrawn because of their contacts with the banned organisation.

It is understood that the government is considering a ban on publicity flowing from contacts between South Africans and the ANC — much along the lines of legislation that Britain has introduced in a bid to starve the IRA of publicity.

Government sources have also indicated that consideration is being given to legislating against contact with the ANC.

Under the circumstances, Mr Heunis could be landed with responsibility for explaining why officials under his control have been flowing government directives on contact with the ANC. If he is forced to “carry the can” for the actions of his officials, he may lose his job, appears to have won a reprieve, at least temporarily.

Earlier persistent speculation was that an imminent cabinet reshuffle would aim to place the government’s “super-negotiator”, Mr Pit Botha, in the position implicit in the role's title.

To page 3
By Carina le Grange

As the country reels under the party political implications of the results of last week’s municipal elections, the small village of Kosmos on the banks of Hartbeespoort Dam remains truly independent — despite incorrect reports that all eight of its candidates are National Party members.

Elected member Mrs Corrie Cartwright told The Star the published results of the eight candidates who were elected were wrong in that all the names were followed with the tag “NP” for National Party — while the Kosmos Local Area Committee (KLAC) was “entirely and truly independent”.

“We are not Nat. Because we are such small fry we come under the peri-urban board and all the candidates stood as independents with a joint campaign,” she said.

The village is too small to have wards but the 120-odd registered voters each had eight votes to cast in choosing eight of the nine candidates to the KLAC.

Mrs Cartwright said people who owned holiday cottages in Kosmos might be surprised to see the candidates tagged as NP supporters. She said the eight who were elected stood with the backing of the local ratepayers’ association known as the Kosmos Resident’s Association.

The water-fronted village, 10 km from Brits, celebrated its golden jubilee last year and is described as “very active” by Mrs Cartwright. This year, it has asked the Transvaal Administrator of the Transvaal to grant it autonomy.

Those who stood as candidates promised their voters other things than the retention or scrapping of the Group Areas Act.

Local matters are what counted — stormwater drains and the development of the waterfront area park.

“There was no politics — we are too small. We never had politics and we certainly do not have any now. When we say we are independent that is what we mean,” Mrs Cartwright said.
PW should work for all,
says Craven

CAPE TOWN — The State President, Mr PW Botha, is too involved in working for Afrikaner unity, says Dr Danie Craven.

The President should be working for the whole of South Africa, Dr Craven added.

Interviewed by Leadership on the eve of his Harare talks with the African National Congress, the president of the South African Rugby Board said: "Let's put South Africa first."

Apartheid had isolated South Africa from the rest of the world and the people who introduced it should rectify their mistake.

"So President Botha must say: 'Right, we form an alliance and we give the voting power to those who deserve it — whites, blacks, coloured and Indian people.'"

"I would like to see President Botha put out the hand of goodwill to Allan Hendricks. He should say to him: 'Forget about the swimming incident. Let's work together.'"

"He should go to a man like Chief Buthelezi, a strong man who has proved himself as a person who is prepared to work for unity. He should go to Zach de Beer and Denis Worrall. He should form an alliance with these people. "We are talking politics now but it's so interlocked with the problem of isolation in sport."

Asked about meeting the ANC, Dr Craven replied: "I don't care a damn if an ANC member happens to be in the company of people with whom I wish to speak about sport.

"When PW Botha went to Mozambique, I am sure he didn't first check whether there would be ANC people or supporters among the people he was meeting."

"When I am in a meeting of the rugby board, I don't ask: Are you a member of the Conservative Party? What are your politics? I am interested only in sport. I will talk to anyone willing to help me to get back into Africa."
Afrikaner academics, ANC share vision for SA

The Argus Foreign Service

LEVERKUSEN (West Germany).—This small German town which is home to medical giant Bayer has been the scene of another kind of healing.

Afrikaner academics who braved government anger to be at bridge-building talks here with ANC strategists and a group of Soviet experts on Africa believe that what has emerged is a new and valuable mutual understanding of each other's hopes and fears.

One group of old enemies, at least, may be on the road to becoming friends. A strong unifying factor — and this was emphasised at the closing Press conference — was the desire to work for a non-racial, democratic South Africa where every individual had access to the ballot box.

Areas of conflict remain, notably on the principle of armed struggle and questions of nationalism, but there has clearly been a softening of stances on all sides.

The ANC has gone home to resume its fight. However, there is a new sense of its willingness to be involved in a politically negotiated settlement, a feeling endorsed by the Soviets.

A number of the South Africans are saying they now have a new understanding of why the ANC decided to take the armed struggle route. Idasa, which organised the talks in conjunction with Bonn's liberal Friedrich Naumann Foundation, made clear that the three-day meeting was not intended to produce clear-cut strategies for future political action.

Rather, as Idasa executive director Dr Alex Boraine put it, the aim was to "demythologise" the situation, to dispel stereotyped ideas and engage in a frank discussion about beliefs and aspirations. In that, the talks had been successful, he said.

Great emphasis was laid on building relationships, and the delegates spent most of their leisure time engaged in more informal discussion.

"Evil genius"

Perhaps the most striking feature for many of the South Africans was the presence of Joe Slovo, seen by Pretoria as the "evil genius" behind the ANC's armed campaign.

He seldom attends such meetings but it is understood he believes it is time he, too, was "demythologised".

Members of the South African party found it hard after meeting him to credit Pretoria's image of a rabid, steel-eyed killer with an ideology set in concrete. A number said they found his arguments well-constructed and his approach rational.

He and the other ANC members argued the case for the ANC's armed struggle and explained the organisation's recently-published economic and constitutional guidelines.

The view expressed from the ANC side was that it was an autonomous organisation not answerable to the Soviets or anyone else — a view repeatedly endorsed by the Soviets themselves.

Professor Willie Breitenbach of Stellenbosch University, a former adviser to Mr Chris Hani's Department of Constitutional Affairs and Planning, said he believed that while the South African party remained opposed to the armed struggle, it had gained some insight into why the ANC had embarked on this course.

He said this was most valuable in understanding where the ANC now stood.

Soft targets

Dr Beyers Naude said what had impressed him in Leverkusen was the ANC's desire to share, and not dominate, the future South Africa. Other Afrikaners said there seemed to be a willingness on the ANC's part to meet its white compatriots halfway.

There were strong indications from inside the ANC group that while they are not yet ready to lay down their arms, they are becoming increasingly aware of the damage that attacks on soft targets, in particular, can do to their cause.

It was brought home to them this week that such activities made it difficult for those inside the country who support their campaign for a non-racial democracy to argue on their behalf.

For the Soviets, led by former ambassador to Lusaka, Dr Vasily Solodovnikov, the Leverkusen meeting was a chance to meet white South Africans for the first time. The five Soviets who attended all work for public organisations engaged in research into African affairs, but none has visited South Africa.

They were particularly keen to try to dispel the belief that South Africa was under "total onslaught" from the Soviet Union. The Soviets, they said, wanted nothing more than to see a democratically elected, non-racial government there.

But they emphasised that the Soviets believed wholeheartedly in the ANC's "national liberation struggle" and will continue to support it.

Any links with the South African government were out of the question until apartheid had been abolished, they said.
The Leaders SA WANTS

Special Survey Shows Pick Somalia is Tired Above State President and Nelson Mandela

WHO SUPPORTS?

TOP 4 LEADERS

TOP 3 LEADERS

My Pick for President

Comprehensive Remarks of My Leaders Support Against the Established Ruling Group

By: [Name]

[Image of leaders]
Champion C simply far too far

By GRAHAM POTTER

WHILE most horse-racing fans bought the champion out Royal Chalice into the 1988 Melbourne Cup on Saturday, so not with such a serious outlook as to be confident in the chances of the Millard stable called for a win.

He did – and almost everyone at the racecourse with whom I spoke being the popularity of the champi-

It was always on the cards that Royal Chalice’s fifth successful feature race victory would be achieved with something to back with the form in some of his races, but not in the absolute ease with which he returned to form at his last start. The result was a strung-out win that still had many people shaking their heads over the achievement.

The only claim that he had to deal with was the one from the fast-racing of the Pinky Paces, and that became a serious rival within a matter of strides once Royal Chalice returned to the go-ahead.

FAIR WARNING

As a warmup for the summer season it made an emphatic statement – a warren in all pockets of the racing world these days. If they can improve on a track that’s no longer any better quality, they will remain in the best of the world.

And apart from Mark Anthony, the most serious challenge competing up to Royal Chalice’s level seems remote. Only his earnings at the moment of the challenge of Royal Chalice going on to become a legitimate threat to the catalogue of equine millionaires in the post-education section must be very strong indeed.

Anyway, Royal Chalice is still very strong on the day the Darling Cragilly Eligible Lassie, but the champion will have to stay there if he’s to win a double and just how an odds-on shot is expected to

Twice the result looked in doubt.

SKIPPED CLEAR

Firstly, the horse was asked to close up the gap on Rule The Roof who, running a strong race, simply ran as a gelding, had skipped clear of his foes and was now up.

That task was achieved with the help of Guy Henry and George Napier, and a couple of smart movements on the outside in the first two straights, though he was going on fast and straight into the home stretch, on a horse of superior stamina, and it was something or other.

The most important and the strength

ON THE BIT: Champion Royal Chalice (grooming from Felix Costello) in action. The champion's speed was still on the go.

This was the second Saturday in succession that I have not been in the mood of a rising star – and this time we are not taking in a grandstand.

This is when the empty stands and the very empty stands give rise to a good track.

We're all ready to give the best performance.

WELL: On Saturday the Jackpots, and by a gear as dead as a horse had just a few days ago, as Royal Chalice by default of his own speed and strength and stamina, simply ran as a gelding, had skipped clear of his foes and was now up.

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Taxis back to normal after ‘war’

Staff Reporter

TOWNSHIP taxi services in the Peninsula have returned to normal after the disruptions last week caused by a “war” between the two main black taxi organisations.

The resumption of normal services follows a meeting between the Western Province Black Taxi Association (WPBTA) and Western Cape Taxi Association (WCTA) at Nyanga administration offices on Friday.

They said in a joint statement after the meeting that they had agreed to resume operations pending further talks.

“PROBLEM AREAS”

They said there were “some problem areas” that needed further discussion. Another meeting is scheduled for tomorrow at Crossroads.

According to Mr Laurence Memani, president of Western Province Black Taxi Association, the conflict started when members of his organisation opened a taxi rank in Nyanga after a request from people in Crossroads for more taxis.

The move was opposed by Western Cape Taxi Association members.
New Faces Will Lead Soweto

Councilors Tell Like Mine-Pins

By Patrick Lawrence

The Times Monday October 3 1988
Facts distorted

The Conservative Party MP for Roodepoort, Mr. J.J. Prinsloo, has accused SABC-TV and an Afrikaans Sunday newspaper of "sustained distortion" of the results in the municipal election in the town.

He said yesterday that Roodepoort did not consist only of the Roodepoort constituency (held by the CP). It also included the National Party-held Helderkruiin and Florida constituencies and a large part of Maraisburg, also NP.

"Before the recent municipal elections there was only one CP-supported councillor in the Roodepoort constituency and no official CP councillors.

"In the elections three official CP candidates and two CP-supported candidates were elected...

"The position in Roodepoort constituency is therefore that the CP and CP-supported candidates won in five of the six wards. Furthermore, the total number of votes for the right-wing candidates was 1,867 more than the total for the six NP and NP-supported candidates..."

Besides the five wards won in the Roodepoort constituency by Conservative candidates, another three wards were won by official CP candidates in neighbouring wards: one largely in Helderkruiin, one largely in Maraisburg and one situated entirely in Maraisburg.

Mr. Prinsloo said both Helderkruiin and Maraisburg then for the first time also had CP councillors.

"To allege in view of the above facts that the NP scored a surprise victory in Roodepoort as claimed this week by SABC-TV, or that the CP suffered a loss in the Roodepoort constituency as alleged in the (Afrikaans Sunday) newspaper report, is in conflict with the real facts." — Sapa.
Idasa two-day conference will debate 'right to speak' outside law

DURBAN — The right to speak will be explored at the first large public conference to be organised in Durban by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa since it opened an office in the city a few weeks ago.

Mr Paul Graham, regional director of Idasa, said freedom of speech was a cornerstone of a democratic society.

"In South Africa, the right to speak has been restricted so much that people are no longer aware what is going on nor that their rights as citizens have been so eroded."

The conference will look at the ways in which the right to speak has been restricted and will suggest ways in which it could be protected in the future. It takes place at the University of Natal, Durban, on Friday November 4 and Saturday November 5.

Dr Stuart Saunders, vice-chancellor of the University of Cape Town, will open proceedings with an address entitled "The right to speak and democracy."

Delegates will look also at the freedom of expression clauses in the kwazulu-Natal Indaba Bill of Rights and at the newly adopted constitutional guidelines of the ANC.

National Democratic Movement MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastow, and Mr Theo Oggin, the deputy director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, will speak in this session.

Mr Gilbert Marcus, a Johannesburg legal academic, will give an overview of the law and Mr Richard Steyn, editor of the Natal Witness, will look at the position of the press.
CP plan of action is judged ‘impossible’

By Claire Robertson, Pretoria Bureau

The first plan of action sketched by Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht — after his party took control of more than two-thirds of Transvaal platteland towns in the municipal election — is not possible to fulfil.

This is clear from Government statements, black housing experts and a study of legislation governing group areas and regional services councils — the targets identified by Dr Treurnicht at a press conference after the election.

Dr Treurnicht said the election had given the CP a greater majority in the Regional Services Councils (RSC), where CP-controlled towns could exert influence on budgeting.

"In principle we are not in favour of the redistribution of wealth and we would not necessarily spend as much on black housing," he said.

He also said the CP-controlled towns would attempt to keep out all but whites from operating in those central business districts which had been desegregated.

The latter was knocked down last week when Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis pointed out that open areas were declared by central Government and local authorities were powerless to close them.

Some RSCs may well be controlled by the CP, but legislation governing these provides a number of checks and balances to prevent hijacking of funds by one party for one race.

Should even one member of the RSC object to a decision, he or she has the right to appeal to a board comprising the provincial administrator as chairman, Cabinet Ministers concerned with black, coloured and Asian local affairs, and the Minister of Finance.

The administrator may instruct the RSC to take a certain decision.

The Transvaal Provincial Administration does not believe the CP would hamper RSCs even if it could.

The MEC in charge of RSCs, Mr Fanie Schoeman, said: "Up to now the RSC concept has proved itself a great success and people — not only CP members — who were hesitant have become convinced of the merit of the concept."

New councillors would also see the benefits.

The creation of new housing is outside the province of the RSCs and the provision of black housing is now almost entirely in the hands of private enterprise.

In many cases the land is provided by the TPA.

Province is unconcerned about possible complaints from white communities giving the CP members leverage in chiseling funds for "black" projects.

There is not a white community in, for example, the Highveld RSC region which has not benefited from RSC fund allocations, according to senior sources at the TPA.

In the largely CP-controlled, far northern Transvaal few black communities exist under South African control, the majority of black people living in homelands.

The CP would also be hard put to justify starving black communities of RSC funds as these are generated by levies on commercial firms — the bulk of whose clients are generally black, TPA officials pointed out.

Urban affairs consultant Mr Nigel Mandy said the worst the CP could do was cause unpleasantness. "The message I have had is that CP people involved in RSCs and local co-ordinating committees are embarrassed by their party's declared policy."
English bias: Reply to Tutu

Political Correspondent
ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu appeared to believe there was some inherent reason why English-speakers could be expected to oppose apartheid more than Afrikaners. PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer said at the weekend.

"I have never believed that."

Dr De Beer was responding to the earlier charge by Archbishop Tutu that the municipal election results had exposed the myth that English-speakers were liberal.

Archbishop Tutu had also remarked that English-speakers had shown they supported apartheid as much as the "much-maligned Afrikaners", adding that Johannesburg and Natal voters had come out in their "true colours".

Approached for comment yesterday, Dr De Beer said: "Within limits, His Grace is right to point out that very many English speakers do support apartheid.

"The traditional vote of that community against the Nationalists was based on support for the Commonwealth and its symbols - it had little to do with race relations.

"There are, thank heavens, some Afrikaners who favour equal rights, freedom and the rule of law, and there are some English speakers who also support these things."

"But language group is not the determinant of people's views."

Dr De Beer said that in both Johannesburg and Durban the results were actually better than the PFP had expected.

"The Nats gained outright control in Johannesburg but they had had effective control for 10 years anyhow. What is good is that the PFP opposition has been somewhat strengthened.

Archbishop Tutu

"In Durban, it is clearly the more liberal-minded people who predominate in the new council," he said.

Meanwhile, a major controversy continues to rage about whether the turnout for the black, coloured and Indian local authorities election constituted a solid mandate for the government's constitutional policies.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said significant numbers of people of all races participating constituted a "victory for evolutionary change over time."

The extent of voter participation was a victory for democratic processes over revolutionary processes and the results indicated that all communities were ready to exercise greater control over local affairs, he said.

Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickse said the high polls showed that calls by church leaders and a boycott of the elections had been ignored.

The acting leader of the NFP, Mr Boetie Abramjee, said the encouraging turnout had once again proved "that those who were opposed to the election had failed in their attempts at keeping voters away from the polls."

However, the Five Freedoms Forum countered that only 1.5 million of the 26 million blacks in South Africa were registered voters, "making a 23% poll meaningless as it in fact represented only 1.13% of the black population."

The Transvaal Indian Congress said it saw the outcome of the election as a vote of no confidence in the government, saying that more than 81 000 of the 100 000 Indians eligible to vote cast their ballots.
Ken Owen

The Townships

Voice from

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AXX East The Magazine
No ready-made SA leader, p

The Star's save SA poll

Who supports...  

Far left of NP  

Left of NP

Replies to structured questions such as those in The Star's survey reveal people's passions and opinions but not necessarily strongly felt commitments.

The views can be based on loose or even passive sentiment. In the open question with which the study started, however, people interviewed had to give reasons. Significant answers are more likely to reveal people's convictions and intensify felt commitments.

The replies are encouraging in a positive way possible reconciliation. Only about one-third of Afrikaners spoke and less than one-tenth of white National Party supporters felt strongly enough to argue spontaneously for the maintenance of apartheid and separate development.

Communication

Roughly double these proportions of people in the same social category felt strongly enough for a move away from apartheid and separate development. The need for communication between all people and the building of awareness was a frequent answer across all groups and among all classes.

Among the larger mass of whites, coloured people, Indians and Africans the need to move away from apartheid and enforced racial separation, although not always a majority answer, was the single most frequently mentioned solution to South Africa's problems.

But political solutions require leadership and, for this reason, the study ended with a question on the three leaders whites, people polled would more like to work with in order to save the country. More than 40 names were presented for selection and respondents collective add more than 16 more.

More than 25 percent of all the people in the sample made their choices. The following 10 leaders emerged, in addition to the State President, in the front rank per the given overall level of commitment after the name:

- Mr Biko
- Mr Malema
- Mr Botha
- Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi
- Mr Botha
- Mr Malema
- Mr Botha
- Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi
- Mr Botha
- Mr Malema

The overall results mark a great divergence in choices of leaders between different groups in the sample. On a scale of agreement (agreement between one and 100 to choices made by Afrikaners-speakers, whites in general, coloured people, Indians and Africans, Mr PW Botha attracted most general agreement (disagreement index 9) followed by Chief Buthelezi (8), Mr Van Zyl Slabbert (6), Mr Botha (6) and Dr Andries Treurnicht (3).

At the other end of the continuum, where leadership, although very prominent, is controversial and highly disputed by certain groups we have General Malan (disagreement index 39) followed by Archbishop Desmond Tutu (16), Mr Botha (10 plus), Nelson Mandela (10 plus) and Dr Andries Treurnicht (10 plus).

But even the top five leaders are relatively low disagreement ratings lack meaningful support in some group or another. It is even worse at the other end of the scale. Mandela and Dr Treurnicht are chosen by less than 5 percent among Afrikaners and Africans respectively, although they have massive support in their own constituencies.

Thus there is no great black or white hope who, at this stage, could legitimate lead or inspire the nation as a whole. The situation, therefore, is highly difficult but clear - leaders such as those in the top 15 have to do it together to save South Africa - we need them all, whether we like it or not.

There are other results of great interest but those highlighted above sum up the picture.

Pik Botha is rated above PW and Mandela

By Patrick Lawrence

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, is rated above President Botha and African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela as the man to salvage South Africa from the deep, devastating living in the key Pretoria and Western Pretoria electoral ranges.

Mr Botha emerges President Botha out of first place, securing 33 percent of the "vote" against 21 percent for Mr PW Botha, in a survey conducted for The Star by Marketing and Media Research (MMR).

Mandela is rated next after the two Bothas. His rating is 30 percent. In the president's cabinet, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi is fourth at 16 percent.

A scientific sample of more than 1,000 people, drawn from households speaking English, Afrikaans or an African language were asked to choose three people they thought should be in the country from casualty.

They were offered a choice

Background to Star survey

This is a guide to how, when and where The Star's survey was conducted and by whom.

UNIVERSE: All residents of voting age in the South African, Seewalt, and West Rand. Stipulated and non-stipulated townships, representing about six million people.

SAMPLING UNIT: 1,022 sons and daughters aged 16 and over.

SAMPLING METHOD: Area stratified random sampling.

Chief Buthelezi and Mr Botha were chosen by 40 percent of the sample and 33 percent respectively, although there was some disagreement level.

Clan Buthelezi are Mr Botha and Mr Malema of the PFP (each with 12 percent) and Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the former FPF leader (11 percent).

After them, level-pecking below are Mr Botha, are Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Denis Worrall, leader of the Independent Party and General Magon Magama, the Minister of Defence.

Mr Botha, who is riding high in the undeclared run to succeed President Botha, has one key advantage over his rivals in the running for the right to lead the Party. He is the only NP man to attract significant support from both the right and the left of the NP.

On the right of the NP, he ranked second after Dr Treurnicht. On the left of the NP - distinct from the far left - he ranked second after Chief Botha. In the NP (level) to second after Pik Botha.

It is only on the far left - contesting largely of the extraordinary party possibilities - that Mr Botha does not figure. Here top rating goes to Mr Malema, with 21 percent. Befall him are Mr Botha and Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

The Foreign Minister is not ranked top in any of the political - as distinct from language - groups where he has significant support. But his considerable standing rating pushes him in the top group.

Both Buthelezi attract support in English-speaking and African-speaking households.

One surprising result is that Chief Buthelezi does not get a place in the top three African-language households.
y-made SA leader, poll shows

Who supports . . .

![Graph showing political support]

The overall results mark great divergence in choice of leaders between different groups in the sample. On a scale of agreement/disagreement between one and 100 in choices made by Afrikaners, whites, coloured people, Indians and Africans, Mr. P.W. Botha attracted most government agreement/disagreement index 30 followed by Chief Buthelezi (8), Dr. van Zyl Slabbert (8), Mr. P.W. Botha (7) and Dr. Buthelezi (11).

At the other end of the consensus scale, where leadership, although very prominent, is controversial and largely disengaged by various groups we have General Malan (disagreement index 55) followed by Archbishop Tutu (52), Mr. Oliver Tambo (106 plus), Nelson Mandela (105 plus) and Dr. Andries Treurnicht (109).

On the right of the NP, he ranks second after Dr. Treurnicht. On the left of the NP — as distinct from the far left — he ranks second after Chief Buthelezi. In the NP (10) he is second after President Botha.

It is easy on the far left — counting largely of the extra-parliamentary opposition — to see that Mr. P.W. Botha does not figure here. Top rating goes to Mr. Mandela with 71 percent. Behind him are Mr. Tambo and Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

The Foreign Minister is not rated top in any of the political — as distinct from language — groups where he has significant support. But his consistent second rating puts him in the top two.

Both Botha attract support in English-speaking and Afrikaner-speaking households.

One surprising result is that Chief Buthelezi does not get a place in the top five among Afrikaner-language households.

**Background to Star survey**

A random sampling of 1,052 men and women aged 16 and over was conducted between 1 and 23 August 1984. The Star's survey was unemotional and unprejudiced, as intended. This is a standard sampling method whereby every man and woman in the defined universe has an equal chance of being selected for the sample, hence the sample is representative of the people in the urban population complex.

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**Conduct By:** Marketing and Media Research

**Research By:** Markan. (Pty) Ltd.
Security clearance mystery

Heunis backs officials as rumpus grows

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Controversy surrounding two senior officials of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning grew today when their political boss, Mr. Chris Heunis, came out in their support.

The officials, Dr. Fanie Cloete, chief director of Constitutional Planning, and Mr. Kobus Jordaan, director of Constitutional Development Support Services, have been involved in some sort of row concerning their security clearance.

Due to the nature of their work, which has included the sensitive task of trying to promote broad constitutional negotiations between the various communities of South Africa, they have until recently enjoyed high-level security clearance which included the right to see certain Cabinet papers.

In terms of the Protection of Information Act, newspapers may not be told if their top-level security clearance has been altered, according to security sources today.

'Talks with ANC' hint

It is therefore not clear just what sort of trouble the two officials have become embroiled in, although there have been hints in several 'daily' newspapers, including Nationalist-supporting publications, that they have been talking to what might be considered undesirable extra-parliamentary organisations, including possibly the ANC.

There was no clarity early today on the status of the two officials. It was reported in a morning newspaper today that both officials were on leave.

Mr. Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said in a statement released to Sapa today that he had always had the fullest confidence in the two men.

He said he had no information that their loyalty to himself, the department, or the Government could in any way be questioned.

Student in severe shock

Speargun killed his brother.
CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Mr Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, said in a statement released to Sapa today that he had always had the fullest confidence in the two men.

He said he had no information that their loyalty to himself, the department or the Government could in any way be questioned.

"It is the stated aim of the Government, the department and myself to do everything possible to find constitutional solutions for South Africa," Mr Heunis said.

He added it was in the national interest for him and his department to be allowed to continue on this basis unhindered.

Earlier in his statement, Mr Heunis reacted to Sunday newspaper speculation that the two officials had been sidelined by saying they were members of his department out of their own choice and they surely had the right to decide themselves whether to continue working for the department or not.

No restrictions

No restrictions were placed on either of the two by the department and the service conditions of the two men were not determined by the department or himself, Mr Heunis said.

He added that the department enjoyed the services of exceptionally well-trained and capable personnel who did not deserve to be hindered in their jobs, either directly or indirectly, through speculative reporting.

Mr Jordaan declined to comment today saying he could not react to suggestions his security clearance had been withdrawn.

Dr Cloete could not be reached for comment.

Mr Heunis was not available for further comment.

Student in severe shock

Speargun killed his brother

An 18-year-old college student is being treated for severe shock in the Vanderbijlpark Hospital after a spear gun he was examining accidentally went off and fatally wounded his younger brother at the weekend.

Hein van Beukering (18) of General Lategan Street, Vanderbijlpark, inhaled a deep coma almost immediately after the 6 mm-thick steel spear penetrated his head and pierced his brain on Friday.

The teenager was rushed to the Vanderbijlpark Hospital and connected to a life-support machine before being airlifted to the Johannesburg Hospital where he was certified dead soon after arrival.

Hein's brother, Arnold, who became hysterical after the tragedy, is still being treated for severe shock under heavy sedation at the local hospital.

Arnold, a first-year student at Potchefstroom Teachers' Training College, was due to start writing exams this week and was studying at home when the incident occurred.

The boys' father, Mr Hans van Beukering (50), yesterday stressed it was a terrible accident and the family did not blame his eldest son for what happened.

By Melody van Veenendaal

"Arnold has been so upset by the whole thing and that we will reject his answers to the question of what happened when the spear gun went off."

Arnold was not in good health and was not wearing a jacket when the weapon went off.

Hein, a Std 9 pupil at Nork Bloem High School, was a prefect for next year.

A week before his injury, he received the local Rho award for unsiness.

Hein will be buried later this week.

Police are investigating a possible homicide.

Israeli bus petrol-bombed; mother, 3 children dead

JERUSALEM - A petrol bomb attack on an Israeli bus killed a mother and three children last night near the West Bank town of Jericho, the army said.

Five passengers were wounded in the attack, the most devastating on a Jewish target since the start of a Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories nearly 11 months ago.

The attack came just days before Israelis vote in an election whose campaign has centred on the uprising and the future of the West Bank captured in the 1967 Six Day War.

Armed forces Fadl were pushed the bus, forcing it down and then hurled petrol bombs, that engulfed the entire bus.

The army spokesman and her children were Israeli citizens of Tiberias. They were travelling Barmitzvah. • See P