BLACK POLITICS

1989 - MARCH.
LP may strike deal with govt on extra seats

Political Staff

A DEAL may be on the cards between the government and the Labour Party on a constitutional amendment which provides for extra seats to be created in all three Houses and the appointment of a prime minister.

The LP has so far declined to approve the amendments to the constitution, wanting the Separate Amenities Act repealed first.

An LP source stressed yesterday that the party had not formally made repeal of the act a quid pro quo for supporting the amendments, as it had linked repeal of the Group Areas Act with the postponement of a white election to 1992.

He acknowledged, however, that the party had not done anything to halt the belief that the amendments would be blocked until the Separate Amenities Act was scrapped.

A deal may be in the pipeline because it is understood that the government is planning to give the go-ahead for opening a number of beaches — once the Easter season is over. Other facilities may also have their "whites only" signs removed.

The act is being seen as expendable and a possible sign to both the LP and groups outside Parliament that the government is serious about reform.

Should a deal be struck in the near future, the general election which is now mooted for May could be postponed until much later in the year.

The creation of extra seats — most of the new Assembly seats will be in the Transvaal — will pave the way for a redelimitation, which the government wants prior to an election.

A delimitation — President P W Botha has already announced his intention to appoint a committee to undertake this — would take at least six months, which would mean an election around October.

In the meantime, National Party sources said if an election was to be held in the first half of the year, an announcement could be expected towards the end of next week.
Mandela's TB clinic treatment cost govt R16 170

Political Staff
THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday the cost of Mr Nelson Mandela's 98-day stay at Constantiaberg Clinic, excluding costs to the Prisons Service, was R16 170.

Mr Mandela was treated at the clinic and not at a prison hospital because the responsible doctor's wishes were taken into account and were carried out by the South African Prisons Service, he said.

He stayed at the clinic as long as it was deemed necessary by the doctor for the convalescence of his patient — in total it was 98 days.

Mr Coetsee said he was not prepared to speculate on whether it was the government's intention to release Mr Nelson Mandela.

The procedure followed in considering the possible release of a long-term prisoner is comprehensive and several advisory bodies are involved," he said.

Mr Coetsee was asked a number of questions yesterday by the indirectly elected Conservative Party MP about Mr Mandela's treatment and transfer to the Victor Verster Prison near Paarl.

He said that at both Tygerberg Hospital and the clinic the same accommodation which was available to other patients was available to Mr Mandela.

From page 1
R16 170 Mandela clinic fee defended

By PETER FABRICIUS, Political Staff
AFRICAN National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela's 98 day treat-
ment for tuberculosis at the Constantiaberg Clinic last year cost R16 170, said Minister of Justice Mr Kobie
Coetsee.

Speaking in Parliament yesterday, he also confirmed that friends from
other prisons had visited Mr Mandela at his Victor Verster prison home be-
fore Christmas.

He did not confirm who they were but other reports have named the
friends as fellow Rivonia trialists Mr Walter Sisulu, Mr Ahmed Kathrada,
Mr Andrew Mhlahlo and Mr Raymond Mhlaba.

Mr Coetsee said the R16 170 price
tag for stay at the clinic did not in-
clude transport and salary expenses.

He was replying to a series of ques-
tions from Conservative Party indi-
rectly-elected MP Mr Clive Derby-
Lewis about Mr Mandela's special
accommodation and treatment.

 Asked why Mr Mandela had not
been treated in the prison hospital, Mr
Coetsee said the "responsible doctor's
wishes" were carried out.

Asked if other prisoners suffering
from the same complaint were treat-
ed at prison hospitals, Mr Coetsee
said it was not possible to make a
generally valid comparison.

"The South African Prisons Service
respects the professional indepen-
dence of all the medical doctors who
treat prisoners."

Not all prisons had the same medi-
cal facilities and the responsible doc-
tor could refer cases to hospitals, spe-
cialists and other medical services
outside prison.

"I am satisfied that this prisoner,
considering all relevant factors, re-
cieved the best medical treatment
available as applies to all prisoners."

Mr Mandela's "comfortable and
properly secured home on the Victor
Verster Prison Reserve" differed
from the accommodation of all other
prisoners, including security prisoners, said Mr Coetsee.

See page 20
ANC LEADER Mr Nelson Mandela's 98-day treatment for tuberculosis at the Constantiaberg Clinic last year cost R16 170, Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee told Parliament yesterday.

He also confirmed that Mr Mandela had been visited at his prison home in Victor Verster Prison grounds before Christmas by friends from other prisons. Though he did not confirm the names, other reports have said the friends were fellow Rivonia trialists, Mr Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Andrew Mlangeni and Raymond Mhlaba.

Mr Coetsee said the R16 170 price tag for stay at the clinic did not include extra expenses such as those for transport or salaries of personnel.
Winnie affair' a blow to US sanctions drive

AS MRS WINNIE MANDELA surveys the shattered pieces of her international image, she will have to realise that she has given comfort and aid to the anti-sanctions lobby in America.

Highly published accounts here of her behaviour and the conduct of her alleged football club have given opponents of sanctions and disinvestment powerful evidence that South Africa is a complex place not easily understood by the outside world.

For years, they have been arguing that attacking the SA economy on the grounds that the oppressor will stop oppressing, is like a simple-minded approach to a complicated racial problem that will not be solved overnight.

They have cited repeatedly the warnings of Chief Buthelezi, Mrs Helen Suzman and other South African leaders with impeccable anti-apartheid credentials that economic pressure will not only hurt blacks but also be a desperate need of economic development, but will set back the movement towards reform and, ultimately, a new and fair system.

**Results**

Their arguments have had some results. There is little doubt that influential members of the US Senate — including many who supported the sanctions legislation of 1986 — are willing to concede that a tattered SA economy will solve neither South Africa's internal problems nor the enormous economic difficulties facing the Frontline States.

But, among the radical anti-apartheid crowd, such arguments have meant little. Congresswoman Donna Dalles, author of the sanctions bill, had been before the US House of Representatives budget committee, offering arguments that are calculated to strike an emotional chord among black Americans and whose psyche the memory of a slave past has burped deep.

To say that destroying the economy that props up the apartheid system will put blacks out of work, he maintains, is like protesting that the abolition of slavery caused unemployment in the deep south.

**Advance**

It is a line that causes a fur in the breasts of American blacks, but it fails to take into account that apartheid can be overcome not by hurting blacks but by helping them advance through economic development, education, training and all the other paths that lead to political power and stability.

Into this stalemate comes Winnie Mandela, a woman who had emerged in America through TV pro-

**Figurehead**

To say that Mrs. Mandela's fall from grace has stung the pro-sanctions crowd must be the underestimate of the year. It is like saying the Pope is a non-believer or that Mrs. Margaret Thatcher is a man in drag. Mrs. Mandela was the leading figurehead of the noble resistance, a role model for little black American girls.

Her personal crisis is a crisis for the anti-apartheid movement in America.

Some of its leaders have sought to limit the damage by pointing out that her rejection by the UDF and other movements in South Africa is proof that the real black leadership will not tolerate violence, and they have suggested that the Mandela United Football Club may have been infiltrated by Government provocateurs to cause trouble from within.

But Mrs. Mandela's tumble has given opponents of sanctions an opportunity to tell Americans that they may not understand the realities of South Africa as clearly as they thought.

As Thomas Sowell, an economist and senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, wrote recently, "The real mass reaches far beyond Winnie Mandela and far beyond South Africa for that matter. Over the years and around the world, we (Americans) have repeatedly romanticized victims into 'liberators' or fighters for justice. Whenever political leaders want power, they say their enemies are seeking justice. When they live in a society with many injustices, it is tempting to believe them without bothering to examine what they are actually doing. But history has taught us that such a position is a mistake. Wherever there are injustices, there is a need for justice."
Winnie affair puts sanctions clash in a new light

WASHINGTON — As Mrs Winnie Mandela surveys the shattered pieces of her international image, she will have to realise that she has given comfort and aid to the anti-sanctions lobby in America.

Highly publicised accounts in the US of her behaviour and the conduct of her alleged football club have given opponents of sanctions and discrimination powerful evidence that South Africa is a complex place not easily understood by the outside world.

For years, they have been arguing that attacking the South African economy, on the grounds that the oppressor will stop oppressing when his pocket shrinks, is a simple-minded approach to a complicated racial problem that will not be solved overnight.

They have cited repeatedly the warnings of Chef Buthelezi, Mrs Helen Suzman and other South African leaders with impeccable anti-apartheid credentials that economic pressure will not only hurt blacks at a time when they have a desperate need of economic development, but will set back the movement towards reform and, ultimately, a new and fair system.

Tattered economy

Their arguments have had some results. There is little doubt that influential members of the US Senate — including many who supported the sanctions legislation of 1986 — are willing to concede that a tattered SA economy will solve neither South Africa's internal problems nor the enormous economic difficulties facing the Frontline states.

But, among the radical opponents of apartheid, such arguments have meant little. Congresswoman Ron Dellums, author of the sanctions bill now before the House of Representatives, is hell-bent on squeezing South Africa as tight as he can even though the blacks he wants to help will be throttled along with everyone else.

To people like Mr Dellums, it's a simple problem of black versus white. He has yet to explain how blacks will benefit from unemployment and malnutrition.

Other pro-sanctions leaders such as the influential Congresswoman Bill Gray, chairman of the House of Representatives Budget Committee, offer arguments that are calculated to strike an emotional chord among black Americans in whose psyche the memory of a slave past has been burnt deep.

To say that destroying the economy that props up the apartheid system will put blacks out of work, he maintains, is like protesting that the abolition of slavery caused unemployment in the Deep South. It is a line that causes a shudder in the breasts of American blacks, but it fails to take into account that apartheid can be overcome not by hurting blacks but by helping them to advance through economic growth, education, training and all the other paths that lead to political power and stability.

Into this state of affairs comes Winnie Mandela, a woman who had emerged in America — through TV programmes and adulatory pieces in the media — as a martyr of legendary proportions. She had resisted the oppressors for years, a splendid partner in the struggle to her husband Nelson.

To say Mrs Mandela's fall from grace has stunned the pro-sanctions crowd must be the understatement of the year. Mrs Mandela was the feminine figurehead of the noble resistance, a role model for little black American girls.

Her personal crusade is a crusade for the anti-apartheid movement in America. Some of its leaders have sought to limit the damage by pointing out that her rejection by the UDF and other movements in South Africa is proof that the real black leadership will not tolerate violence, and they have suggested that the Mandela United Football Club might have been infiltrated by government provocateurs to cause trouble from within.

But Mrs Mandela's tumble has given opponents of sanctions an opportunity to tell Americans they might not understand SA's realities as clearly as they thought.

As Mr Thomas Sowell, of the Hoover Institution, wrote recently: "The real issue reaches far beyond Winnie Mandela and far beyond South Africa, for that matter. Over the years and around the world, we (Americans) have repeatedly romanticized victims into 'liberators' or fighters for justice. Whenever political leaders want power, they say they are seeking justice. When they live in a society with many injustices, it is tempting to believe them—without bothering to examine what they are actually doing."

"But history has mocked our gullibility, time and again."

In the shocked pause that has followed the Winnie Mandela affair, thoughts like this are being articulated by Americans who thought they knew all the answers in South Africa are asking themselves what is going on over there.

It has created a climate in which the argument against sanctions has a better chance of succeeding and it gives Pretoria yet another chance to create a better image for itself by pressing on vigorously with reform.
JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTRY REBUKED OVER SA ERROR

TOKYO - Japan's Foreign Minister Sousuke Uno yesterday rebuked ranking ministry officials for omitting SA from the list of mourners attending the funeral of late Emperor Hirohito.

But the ANC claimed the omission was deliberate to avoid protests.

"There was no problem as far as the attendance by South African envoys itself was concerned," Uno told a news conference. "But not reporting about the attendance beforehand was apparently a clerical error."

"I have given a strict warning to relevant officials," the minister added.

Japan had said envoys from 163 nations attended the state funeral for Hirohito last Friday, but the ministry later revealed that the South African consul general in Tokyo, Alexander Kuhn, had been excluded from the number and the correct total was 164.

Yesterday the ANC accused the Japanese government of hiding the presence of the South African envoy.

"It is clear the Japanese government deliberately hid the presence of a South African envoy because it was afraid protests may have damaged the funeral," an ANC spokesman in Tokyo said.

He said he had sent a letter to the foreign ministry protesting at the belated announcement of the attendance by a South African and demanded an explanation.
Secret ANC talks end in silence

LUSAKA. — The ANC has ended two days of secret talks with South African union leaders — but yesterday both sides declined to comment on the discussions.

An ANC spokesman said no statement would be issued, and Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), declined to speak to reporters about the talks, which ended on Tuesday in the Zambian capital where the ANC has its headquarters.

The Cosatu delegation returned home yesterday.

Sunday's talks centered on the row over the conduct of Mrs Winnie Mandela's personal bodyguards, which are known as the Mandela United Football Club. Mrs Mandela has been disowned by anti-apartheid groups as a result of their actions. — Sapa-Reuter
"Amazing escape"

member of the security forces at the home of my wife's parents.

"He took out his gun and wanted to shoot me, but my wife came between us and prevented him from shooting me. If my wife had not prevented him, I could have been killed or seriously injured."

Issel's latest narrow escape, at a farewell party for CUPC director Nobs Wessels at the Dora Falcke Centre in Mzumbe, near Cape Town, last Thursday, has brought to the attention of Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok by Independent MP Jan van Eck.

Vlok's spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet said he could not comment on a letter which the Minister had not yet received.

Issel said he did not notice any "suspicious-looking" ears as he travelled to the Dora Falcke Centre along Prince George Drive, Mzumbe.

On arrival he met CUPC chairperson, Rev Abe Maart, and suggested they sit on the lawn.

"We noticed a kombi stopping on Baden Powell Drive and several vehicles pulling up in front and behind the kombi and a number of men jumping out of the kombi."

"Rusiel McGregor then shouted 'Cops!' I jumped up and ran towards the front of the building, but turned back to enquire whether they were really cops.

"Issel confirmed this and I ran towards the northern fence and jumped over it."

"Between the bushes on the side I tried to see what was happening and could see several police vehicles parked on the left as well as on the right of the building on Baden Powell Drive."

Walked into trap

"After what seemed like a very long time, police vehicles on Baden Powell Drive as well as the massive enclosed truck turned around and left the premises of Dora Falcke Centre."

"I walked back in the direction I had come and approached the kombi which was parked in front of the store room."

"I looked into the face of a big white man with a moustache He then asked 'Ja, kon ek help?'"

"His appearance as well as the tone of his voice immediately told me that he was from the police."

"Shocked and terrified, I said to him 'I'm looking for petrol. Our car is stuck nearby. Can we get petrol here?'"

"Ask these people, he said to me. "Who are these people? Will they give me petrol?"

"They're church people. Yes, they'll give you petrol," he said.

"He was getting impatient with me. Let me call my friend, I said to him and turned around and walked away from him."

"As I walked away faster and faster I shouted 'Mokos, Mokos here's petrol' and started running. I ran towards Baden Powell Drive and exited at the small gate on the southern fence."

"As I neared the road, I decided to run towards the beach. The lights of a car approaching from Strandfontein side shone on me.

"I immediately stepped into the dark. I noticed two figures down the road towards Sunrise Circle and realised that they had spotted me and were running towards me."

"After the car had passed, I crossed the road and ran into the bushes towards the beach."

"After running for about 20 metres, I fell and decided to remain lying down."

"Everything was quiet for a few minutes when I heard somebody whistling as if he was a friend but I remained quiet, took off my shirt and pushed it underneath my body, covered my chest with some of the branches of the bushes around me."

"Suddenly I saw a white man standing about a metre from where I was lying."

"Stood on ankle"

"He walked forward and stepped on my right ankle. He was looking straight ahead. I noticed a gun in his hand and two men were behind him. They all seemed very scared."

"Kom ons gaan voorentoe" (Come let's move forward) he said to the two behind him. The one said 'Okay.' They ran forward and the one stepped on my right leg."

"A few metres away they stopped and the white man instructed the other two to each walk 10 paces in different directions."

"He repeated his instructions twice. I heard him speak on his two-way radio 'Roger, Roger is the man armed,' he asked. I did not hear the answer."

"I heard dogs approaching and they were barking. I then buried myself into thicker bush. A gunshot went off and one of them panicked and shouted 'Hulle moet skiet met, hulle sal ons rak skiet!' (They must not shoot, they will kill us!)"

"I heard them discussing the idea of setting fire to the bushes but did not hear the end of the discussion."

"Then someone shouted 'Don't touch the white shirt, let the dogs get to it.'"

"Another one replied 'No, I will shoot and kill the bugger if I see him.' (Nee, ek sal die donker weskiet skiet as ek hom sien.)"

"After a while I heard noises as if they were leaving and decided not to leave immediately for fear that they might have staked out the area and were waiting for me to leave my hiding place."

"After a long wait I cautiously crawled out of the bush, my hiding place and left the area."

The chairperson of the CUPC, Reverend Abe Maart, said in an affidavit that among the group that entered the grounds at the centre were 50 men wearing balaclavas and bullet-proof jackets. They had arrived in an armoured truck."
Zolli's plea to the cops

By HENRY LUDSKI
RELEASED and restricted UDF Western Cape president Zolli Malindi has made a desperate appeal to the police — allow me to be at my seriously ill daughter's bedside.

"My daughter is very, very sick in Groote Schuur hospital and she can't see her father because the hospital is outside the Wynberg magisterial district to which he is restricted," said a heartbroken Mrs Letseia Malindi this week.

Mrs Virginia Matanga, 32, the 64-year-old Guguletu community leader's eldest daughter, recently underwent a marathon nine-hour operation to remove a brain tumour.

A Groote Schuur hospital spokesperson has described Matanga's condition as "stable".

Mrs Malindi, 66, said her husband's restriction order was like "jail in his own house".

Malindi, a listed person who is not allowed to be quoted, has to report to the Guguletu police station twice daily and is confined to his home at night.

He is also prevented from participating in the activities of the UDF and the Western Cape Civic Association.

When Malindi was released on Tuesday, he left behind the last remaining detainee at Pollsmoor Prison, his 64-year-old friend Mountain "Com Q" Qumbela, with whom he shared a cell.
NELSON Mandela has urged his wife to join progressive organisations and to "win the people's trust through hard work".

This has been confirmed by a source close to the Mandela family after Mrs Winnie Mandela visited the African National Congress leader at Victor Verster Prison at the weekend.

Mandela had been "concerned" about recent events involving his wife's "soccer team" but that he had "carried himself well", our source said.

He had asked her not to speak to the press or at public meetings but to rebuild her reputation through "grassroots" work.

Mandela's advice to his wife comes as the democratic movement, which initially shunned her, began a process to "bring Winnie into the fold".

The visit to Lusaka by senior members of the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions this week was part of this process, a prominent activist confirmed.

"The Lusaka visit was meant to work through the next stage of re-establishing the moral and political authority of the democratic movement," he said.

"Winnie must be made accountable so she can play her rightful role. At the same time we need to protect the values of the democratic movement."
Show of unity at Stompie's burial

From MONO BADELA JOHANNESBURG.
— There are countless robes in the struggle against apartheid.

But few are as sad as the one depicted in the huge billboard which formed a backdrop to the funeral of 14-year-old activist, James Stompie (Mocketsi) Sepe.

"Together we will build a brighter future," read the State-sponsored billboard in the dusty street below, hundreds of young activists gathered to pay tribute to the young general who was small in stature, but huge in courage.

At the age of 11, Stompie became a legend when he led his army of under-14s into pitched battles against vigilantes.

Allegedly killed by members of the Winnie Mandela’s soccer team, Stompie received a hero’s burial at the weekend following a service marked by fiery speeches and pleas for unity.

Mrs Mandela was not mentioned by name in any of the emotional eulogies.

A South African Council of Churches speaker blamed Stompie’s untimely death on apartheid.

Stompie was a household name in his home village of Tumahole on the Orange Free State.

Long before he was laid to rest, his epitaph had been inscribed on walls in white suburbs and black townships.

Said Black Sash vice-president Ethel Wait: "Stompie’s death is yet another in a series of deaths of young dynamic leaders. We mourn him and his loss affects us all."

Tumahole Civic Association leader Lister Skosana appealed for calm.

The names of Mr Kanza Cebekulu, 21, of Hammersdale, and that of a 16-year-old girl were added to the charge sheet of Mr John Morgan, 61, the former bus driver of the Mandela United Football club, who appeared in court last Friday.

The case was postponed to March 10. There are now five people charged with Stompie’s death.
SA blacks are sick of protest

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BY RAMSAY MILNE
The Star Bureau

With South African blacks having become "sick of protest," there is now a backlash taking place in the black community, said Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the Sowetan, in an interview in the New York Times.

In a lengthy report under a headline "On blacks' do-it-yourself route to nationhood," The New York Times correspondent in Johannesburg, Christopher Wren, outlined what he described as Aggrey Klaaste's "vision of black nation building in South Africa.'

Some whites, he said, had assumed when Klaaste, whom he described as "a gentle crusader who edits the Sowetan," first floated his vision that he was sounding a retreat in the battle against apartheid or else agitating for black power. Other blacks wondered if Klaaste was selling out the struggle. But, Klaaste, in the interview, makes it clear that he has "no organisation, only a great notion." He argues that apartheid has left blacks mired in a poverty that is psychological as well as physical and that they have to pull themselves out of it "because no one else will do it for them.

Wren adds "Through Klaaste's argument runs a theme of black consciousness promulgated by Stephen Biko, who, before he died from a police beating in 1976, urged blacks to seek their own identity apart from whites. Klaaste diverges in his contention that blacks should not reject help from sympathetic whites."

In effect, writes Wren, Klaaste echoes the Bush administration's contention that black economic muscle, not economic sanctions, will force racial justice on South Africa.

Klaaste points out that "the legacy of four decades of apartheid" made it hard for whites to accept that blacks yearn for the same stability and prosperity. "They don't realise that behind the wall is a black guy walking a dog or riding a bicycle," he said.

The situation in South Africa, said Klaaste, was so abnormal "that you can't have people embracing across the colour line."

Thus, he adds "What we have to do is to turn the townships into the kind of ethnic suburbs you have in the United States," citing the "Chinatowns" popular in major American cities.
Change law first, says Mabuza

JOHANNESBURG — KwaZulu Chief Minister Chief Fosu Mabuza said yesterday that a number of prerequisites, including the release of ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela and the repeal of apartheid legislation, had to be met before blacks could sit at the negotiating table with the South African government.

Chief Mabuza was reacting to National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk's call to black leaders to join him in a "Great Indaba" to find a solution to South Africa's political impasse.

"While we accept that the minister's call is made in good faith, we cannot come forward to the negotiating table as fellow South Africans."

Mr Mabuza said that until laws that entrenched apartheid were removed from the statute book, "we cannot be expected to negotiate on an equal footing with fellow white South Africans."

He said blacks who served in government-created structures did not lay claim to being the only voices of the people.

"Those leaders in prison and exile need to be available to attend such a negotiation."

Mr Jan van Gend
20th July 1989

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Mr Jan van Gend
20th July 1989
UK doctors to treat PAC leader for cancer

JOHANNESBURG. – Pan African Congress president Mr Zephania Mothopeng, 75, will travel to Britain for treatment and a possible operation on the invitation of the British medical fraternity as soon as his passport application is approved.

Mr Benny Alexander, a spokesman for the Zep Mothopeng Committee, said that Mr Mothopeng hoped to receive his passport within the next week. He applied for a passport on February 26.

Thyroid cancer was diagnosed

Mr Alexander said Mr Mothopeng was released from prison on health and humanitarian grounds last December.

Mr Alexander said Mr Mothopeng was “very weak, but slightly better than at the time of his release”.

He was expected in Britain on March 1st and would be accompanied by a South African medical practitioner and also his wife, Urkana.

Mr Alexander said Mr Mothopeng did not want to leave South Africa immediately after his release because he had first wanted “to get the feel of things”.

“He will very definitely be returning to South Africa. He is unlikely to stay in Britain for more than three months”.

He added that Mr Mothopeng had accepted the British medical fraternity’s invitation, but had received offers of medical treatment from several other countries as well as from Commonwealth foreign ministers—SAPA
Baig takes over from Naicker as leader

Parliamentary Staff

Parliamentary leader of the National Peoples Party, Mr Yacoob Baig, has been elected to replace Mr S V Naicker, Indian Minister of Local Government, as national leader of the National People's Party.

Mr Naicker, who was elected on Tuesday to replace Mr Amichand Rafi, stepped down yesterday.

The latest case of musical chairs in the House has been caused by another anomaly.

Mr Naicker sits in the Indian Ministers' Council, which is controlled by the majority party, Solidarity.

As such he cannot also be leader of the official opposition.

Caucus Meeting

In an attempt to find its way around the problem at its caucus meeting on Tuesday, the NPP elected Mr Naicker national leader of the party and its chief whip, Mr Baig, parliamentary leader and leader of the official opposition in the House.

Mr Naicker said however that the Speaker, Mr Louis le Grange, had told the NPP this was not acceptable. The leader of the party had to be the parliamentary leader if he was sitting in the House.

This meant that Mr Naicker had to either resign as a Minister or as national leader of the NPP.
Indaba
on ‘local level only’

By ANTHONY DOMAN, Staff Reporter

THE National Party would have to make a
devasive break with apartheid and commit itself
to non-racialism before embarking on the
“great indaba” proposed by party leader Mr
F W de Klerk, says distinguished liberal academic
Professor Hermann Giliomee.

Even if such a round-table were to take place, it
would be at local and regional, rather than national,
level at first, said Professor Giliomee, who is
head of the University of Cape Town’s Department
of Political Studies.

This week Mr de Klerk
spoke of formulating detailed proposals towards a new
dispensation for a peaceful and
prosperous future

“Things will have to change
dramatically,” he said.

Mr de Klerk has committed
the NP to renewed reform.
The party would not set pre-
conditions for what he ac-
knowledged should be urgent,
meaningful negotiations with
leaders seeking peaceful solu-
tions.

Change was necessary, agreed Professor Gil-
ioomee.

“It is like an apple pie,” he said of the indaba
suggestion.

“It sounds like a good idea but how do you actu-
ally accomplish it?”

It was difficult to see exactly how an indaba
would be set up, Mr de Klerk’s announcement of-
ffered few guidelines apart from its “general senti-
ment” that “it is a good idea to start talking”.

On the agenda

The indaba idea was obviously on the Cabinet
agenda, so the government would keep it alive.

But before they could get any meaningful dis-
cussion, they would have to commit themselves to
a non-racial government, he added.

“A leader such as (KwaZulu Chief Minister Man-
gouthes) Buthelezi would realize that the gap is
simply too wide on the national level,” he said.

“However, I think the government will have to
commit itself to negotiations at least on the local
and regional level.”

Chief Buthelezi would probably stand firm on
preconditions such as the release of Nelson Man-
dela.

“...it is hard to see him getting into serious nego-
tiations without demanding that this occur. Buthe-
lezi is not desperate for a settlement on the nation-
al level.”

Professor Giliomee said he saw Mr de Klerk’s
suggestion as the National Party’s opening gambit.

“I cannot see it happening at national level with-
in the next three or four years. However, I can see
significant movement on a local level.”

Serious discussions would have to be held about
the non-racial content of a future constitution.

“It is difficult to see a government of national
unity with, say, a 50/50 power-sharing between
whites and blacks,” he said.

Principle of non-racialism

The position of the groupings which supported
non-racialism would be decisive.

“The kind of insistence on non-racialism is so
powerful. I don’t think that any black leader
with any significant following would go against the
principle of non-racialism.”

Professor Giliomee was reluctant to speculate
on how an indaba’s proposals would be implement-
ed.

Nothing significant would happen on a national
level for some time so it was pointless to try to
predict how best to deal with recommendations.

“But in the end the government would have to
commit itself to a structure which breaks decisively
with apartheid.”
Op for Mothopeng in UK

THE president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, has accepted an offer by leading British medical practitioners for treatment and possible operation depending on tests to be carried out.

Mr Mothopeng has received numerous offers of medical treatment from governments and also from the foreign ministers of the Commonwealth.

Mr Mothopeng, who was recently released from jail, has applied for a passport to travel overseas. He was optimistic the government will grant him the document.

He regards the medical treatment he is to undergo in Britain as the primary reason for wanting to leave the country.
US paper reports Stompin assaults

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles Times yesterday carried a report purportedly quoting affidavits of survivors of assaults that took place at the house of Mrs. Winnie Mandela.

It details the alleged events and how the beatings were initiated.

The report also mentions the death of 14-year-old Stompin Mokhele Sepele. The newspaper quoted sources as saying affidavits also showed Stompin was suspended by his feet and repeatedly dropped on his head — Sapa-AP
JOHANNESBURG. —
The number of suspects arrested in connection with the murder of 14-year-old Soweto activist Stompie Moeketsi Sepei has risen to eight with the appearance in court yesterday of Mrs Clisa Falati, 35, and two others.

Yesterday's hearing was held in camera — one of the trio was said to be a 17-year-old youth.

He and the other accused, Mr Kuyban Khubeke, 25, of Diepkloof, are reported to have been members of the Mandela United Soccer Club.

The three were remanded to March 10. — Sapa
2 new deputy ministers in HoR reshuffle

Political Staff

IN A significant political development yesterday, President P W Botha gave the go-ahead for a reshuffle of the Ministers' Council of the House of Representatives.

Two new deputy ministers have been appointed — Mr Miley Richards, who becomes Deputy Minister of the Budget, and Mr Abe Williams, who becomes the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture.

The announcement of the reshuffle by the acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis, is seen as a bid by the government to re-establish relations with both the Labour Party and its leader, Mr Allan Hendrickse.

The rest of the council remains the same, apart from the portfolios of auxiliary services and agriculture, which have been transferred from Mr David Curry, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, to Mr Andrew Julies, Minister of the Budget.

In his statement Mr Heunis said the decision to reshuffle the council followed discussions with Mr Botha on Thursday.

Mr Hendrickse has wanted to reshuffle the council for more than a year since Mr Carter Ebrahim — who subsequently left the Labour Party — was forced out as Minister of Education and Culture.

Mr Botha, however, declined to do so, causing a further deterioration in relations between the government and Mr Hendrickse.

And there were attempts by the government to cause a further split in the Labour Party and muster further support for a small breakaway group under Mr Ebrahim.

Mr Hendrickse said in an interview last night that the decision to reshuffle was a significant one and the move an attempt to establish a "healthier climate" which could lead to negotiation on a number of issues.
Talk peace with ANC — DRCA

Saturdays Star's Africa News Service

TALKS last month between the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa and the African National Congress have prompted the Church to call on Government to negotiate unconditionally with the ANC.

DRCA Moderator, the Rev S P Buti, said on behalf of the Commission for Justice, Reconciliation and Peace, it accepted that the ANC formed "an inherent part of the political solution in South Africa."

He added: "The commission has decided to call urgently upon the Government to negotiate unconditionally with the ANC to come to reconciliation and peace in the political conflict in the country and to prevent further bloodshed and loss of life."

It is reported from Lusaka that the ANC has confirmed it will soon hold another meeting with representatives of the National Soccer League (NSL). An ANC spokesman said no dates had been fixed. The spokesman welcomed the NSL decision to cut the number of foreign players to four for each affiliated club from 1991.
ANC, Cosatu, UDF in secret Lusaka talks

The ANC has ended two days of secret talks with SA union leaders but both sides declined to comment on the discussions.

An ANC spokesman said no statement would be issued and Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo refused to speak to reporters.

The talks ended on Tuesday in the Zambian capital Lusaka, where the ANC has its headquarters.

The Cosatu delegation returned home on Wednesday.

The ANC held several hours of talks on Sunday with Murphy Morobe, acting publicity secretary of the UDF.

Morobe returned to SA on Monday.

Sunday's talks centred on a row over alleged thuggish behaviour by personal bodyguards of Winnie Mandela.

Anti-apartheid groups have disowned Winnie Mandela because of the conduct of the bodyguards, known as the Mandela United Football Club. - Sapa
UDF leader Malindi is released

VETERAN anti-apartheid activist and former UDF (Western Cape) president, Zolle Malindi, has been released from estimating March 1992. Malindi, 64, was severely restricted this week when he left Pollsmoor prison, where he had been held since September 1991.

He cannot take part in the activities of the UDF or Guguletu Civil Association, or address a meeting of more than 10 people. He has been restricted to the Wabang Magisterial district and must report to a daily Guguletu Police Station.

His wife, Leila Malindi, said she had lost contact with her. "I'm happy, she is," she said. "At least there's a man now. But 1 am not happy with his restrictions," she said. Sapa.
Mayor survives gang's knife attack

Crime Reporter

THE MAYOR of Linglethu West in Khayelitsha, Mr Malt Hoza, survived an assassination attempt on Saturday night.

Mr Hoza — officially installed as mayor two weeks ago by the acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis — drew and fired his own handgun during the attack by a gang of ten men.

Police shot dead one of the men, believed to be in his early 20s, and soon afterwards arrested an 18-year-old youth who is expected to appear in court soon.

A police spokesman said Mr Hoza's life was saved when one of his two bodyguards, a special constable, jumped between Mr Hoza and an attacker armed with a knife.

Police said the constable's blade cut into the special constable's uniform but "did not draw blood".

The constable drew his weapon and shot the man in the stomach. The wounded man and his fellow attackers then turned and fled.

Mr Hoza drew his weapon and fired a number of shots at them.

Collapsed

It is believed that the wounded man was hit a second time, collapsed and was taken in a private vehicle to the police riot unit's office in Site C, Khayelitsha.

He died before an ambulance could take him to hospital. His identity had not yet been established by police, who said yesterday that they had yet to find a motive for the attack.

Mr Hoza was in Paarl yesterday and not available for comment, according to committee member Mr S M Gubayo.
No bail for suspects

JOHANNESBURG. — Bail for four accused of the murder of Mandela United Football Club member Mr Maxwell Madondo on January 30 was refused in the Magistrate’s Court yesterday.

Magistrate Mr G van Wyk ruled that there was ample evidence that Mr Lerothodi Ikaneng, 23, Mr Isaac Mazibuko, 22, Mr Nkanhla Blanket, 18, and Mr Sandile Blanket, 20, all of Orlando West, Soweto, had quarrelled with the football club and that the club had no scruples when it came to eliminating such opposition.

He said that if they were granted bail, the football club could attempt to kill the four or involve them in further illegal activities.
Soccer club linked to man's death

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG - Mr Maxwell Madondo was murdered as a result of clashes between members of the Mandela United Soccer Club and the accused involved in the Madondo murder case, a policeman told a Johannesburg magistrate.

Detective Sergeant Jean van Zyl gave evidence yesterday in a bail application for four of the accused, who allegedly murdered Mr Madondo on February 13 this year.

Mr G van Wyk refused the application by Mr Andrew Ikaneng, 27, Mr Sandile Blanket, 20, Mr Isaac Mazibuko, 22, and a 17-year-old youth.

A fifth accused, Mrs Dudu Chili, 47, was granted bail of R500 last week.

Sergeant van Zyl said members of the football club had tried to kill Mr Ikaneng by slashing his throat. He survived.

The accused decided "to put things right with the soccer club."
Four suspected Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) insurgents and an alleged collaborator were arrested by police in the western Transvaal at the weekend, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, announced yesterday.

They were arrested on Sunday at a roadblock at Magaliesburg after being spotted by a member of the public on the road between Swartkoppies and Koster, said Mr Vlok.

It is believed the group entered South Africa from Botswana.

The person who spotted the alleged PAC members saw them "acting suspiciously" in a vehicle and contacted the police.

Police set up a roadblock, the vehicle was forced to halt and the arrests were made. Weapons were also seized.

Mr Vlok did not say whether any violent incident accompanied the arrests or what kind of weapons were seized.

"The arrest of these (alleged) terrorists and the seizure of their weapons will make a contribution towards preventing the shedding of the blood of defenceless people," said Mr Vlok.

He thanked the member of the public who provided the information and said he would be appropriately rewarded.
PAC suspects held

FOUR suspected PAC insurgents and an alleged collaborator were arrested by police in the Western Transvaal at the weekend, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, announced yesterday.

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NIC to appeal against 'emergency' decision

The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) was yesterday granted leave to appeal against a Natal judge's refusal to declare certain portions of the emergency regulations invalid. Last year the NIC asked that certain portions of the regulations be declared invalid. In September Mr Justice Friedman rejected the application. Mr Justice Law yesterday granted the NIC leave to appeal. — Own Correspondent.
PAC suspects held

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The person who spotted the alleged PAC members saw them “acting suspiciously” in a vehicle and contacted the police.
Zeph's passport is 'considered' 'considered'

THE Department of Home Affairs was considering an application for a passport for Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Zephania Mothopeng, a spokesman for the department confirmed in Pretoria yesterday. Mr Mothopeng (75), applying for a passport on February 29 so that he could travel to the UK for medical treatment, said the British medical fraternity had offered to treat Mr Mothopeng for suspected thyroid cancer. Mr Mothopeng was "very weak", Mr Alexander said, but slightly better than he had been when he was released from prison on humanitarian grounds last December. Mr Mothopeng would be accompanied to Britain by his wife Urbanna and a South African doctor. Mrs Mothopeng said her husband took violently ill one night last month but his family could not call a doctor because most Soweto doctors did not make night calls.

"He will very definitely be returning to South Africa. He is unlikely to stay in Britain for more than three months", Mr Mothopeng also received offers of medical
SA lawyers convince ANC on issue of Bill of Rights

An important breakthrough was achieved by lawyers who met ANC members in Harare last month, Professor Johan van der Vyver told the law students at a report-back meeting recently.

The 30 mainly Afrikaans lawyers from South Africa were able to convince the hesitant ANC members that a Bill of Rights was desirable. Finally the participants at the meeting unanimously agreed to include it in their final document.

Professor van der Vyver said the conference also heard a senior ANC member solemnly swear that the ANC would no longer attack soft targets and that if any member did, the ANC would deal with the member "in the harshest possible way".

He said the ANC was not particularly keen on a Bill of Rights because they feared that the government of a post-apartheid South Africa — which they hope will be an ANC government — would be stifled by the kinds of restrictions a Bill of Rights would contain.

Professor van der Vyver used the example of a constitutionally defended right to property ownership, which he said the ANC feared would restrict a new government's attempts to redistribute wealth.

"But I think after the purpose of a Bill of Rights was fully discussed and some of the fears were waylaid, the ANC people conceded that a post-apartheid South Africa should have a justifiable Bill of Rights — a Bill of Rights that is enforceable through the courts.

"Professor van der Vyver explained that the argument put forward by the lawyers from South Africa was that the new constitution, including the Bill of Rights, should guarantee the non-repetition of the evils which a society experienced.

"That's the way the American Bill of Rights was drafted and that's the way the Bill of Rights of the Federal Republic of Germany was drafted."

"The countries came to a crisis in their history, they established a new society and in their constitution they made guarantees against all the faults of the past so that the crimes would not be committed.

"At the talks, the ANC delegation presented a draft constitution, which included such principles as universal suffrage, the promotion of a single national identity, a constitutional duty to eradicate race discrimination, worker's right to strike, a mixed economy and an affirmative action programme to implement land reform.

"Professor van der Vyver said his main criteria of the ANC document is that it retains elements of state absolutism and totalitarianism.

"For example, the constitutional guidelines ban and make punishable any kind of racism, he said.

"To do as the ANC's guidelines suggest would be to over-burden the law in an attempt to put things straight," Professor van der Vyver said.

"The debate on violence was extremely heated, he said, but after one heated exchange, a senior member of the ANC had stood up and "very solemnly" told the conference that the ANC would never again attack soft targets.

The ANC had internationally committed itself to abide by the first protocol of the Geneva conventions on war, which means that it had undertaken to conduct its offensive against the South African Government in terms of the rules of international humanitarian law, he said.

The convention outlawed urban terrorism and the hitting of soft targets.

The ANC did admit that it had attacked soft targets, but ANC representatives said that in all the cases, the operatives involved were trained in South Africa.

They had not had the opportunity of going to Lusaka to be briefed on the ethics and the international commitments of the ANC.
**Khayelitsha leader shot**

**Crime Reporter**

POLICE are investigating the mysterious circumstances surrounding the shooting at the weekend of Mr Thomas Ngwane, chairman of the Khayelitsha Joint Action Committee and a political opponent of the Mayor of Linglelethu West, Mr Mali Hoza.

A possible link between the attack, in which Mr Ngwane was hit in the knee by shotgun fire, and the attempted assassination of Mr Hoza is also under investigation, police said.

Mr Hoza and his two bodyguards were attacked by a gang of 10 men on Saturday evening. Mr Hoza was not hurt in the incident that claimed the life of one of his attackers.

Less than 24 hours later, about six gunmen entered the home of Mr Ngwane, shot him in his left knee with a shotgun and struck him with pangas.

Mr Ngwane was taken to a local hospital before being transferred to Tygerberg Hospital.

The 18-year-old man who was arrested by police in connection with the attack on Mr Hoza is expected to appear in Mitchells Plain Magistrate's Court later today.
From KAREN EVANS
PORT ELIZABETH — The mystery surrounding the violent death of UDF activist Sparrow Mkonto took a new turn recently when the reference book he had taken to Port Elizabeth on the night he was murdered, turned up in his house.

Mkonto was one of four Cradock UDF leaders found dead near their burnt-out car after they had attended a meeting in Port Elizabeth in June 1985.

The other three were Matthew Gonwe, Fort Calata and Sicelo Mahlawu.

Mkonto’s wife, Baminwa, "went cold" when she opened an envelope with her husband’s reference book inside.

She was sweeping the toilet floor when she came across a sealed envelope.

"Inside was my husband’s reference book which he carried with him everywhere. He took it with him to Port Elizabeth on that fateful day in June 1985, and I had not seen it since,” she said.

She said she found it "very strange" that the reference book had "suddenly turned up.

"I believe it must have been left there deliberately by someone who had something to do with the killing."

The envelope was white with no postage stamp or address. On the back it had a return address reading "Parow East Account Dept." Mkonto’s attorneys are looking into the matter.

An inquest into the deaths of the four activists was held recently in Port Elizabeth. The findings of the court were that they were killed by "a person, persons or group of persons unknown.

Nyameka Gonwe, wife of Matthew Gonwe, said after the inquest that the findings were what she had expected, taking into account "the manner in which the whole thing was handled."

"A picture has been drawn of the murderers, but we don't need a court to tell us what the findings are," she said.

-PEN
Unionist on ANC charges

A FORMER Cape Town trade unionist and her husband have been charged with undergoing military training and promoting the aims of the ANC.

Lucy Abrahams, 28, who worked as an organizer for the Media Workers Association of South Africa, and her husband Gerald Nyembe, made a brief appearance in the Johannesburg regional court last Friday.

They were not asked to plead and no evidence was led. The trial is set for hearing from May 8.
Mkwanaazi calls for pressure

BY JOSHUA RABOROKO

THE president of the Black Management Forum, Mr Don Mkwanaazi, yesterday called on big business to pressurise the Government to release all detainees, political prisoners and to abolish apartheid.

Speaking at the launch of the East Rand Branch of BMF, Mr Mkwanaazi said big corporations should help blacks in their opposition to apartheid. If they did not, the Government will continue with its discriminatory policy.

He said by releasing detainees, including those on hunger strike, the Government will be showing its bona fides to change in the wake of protest from the local and international communities.

The Government would also have to act against the Separate Amenities Act and the Group Areas Act which have made the Conservative Party "political lunatics."

Mr Mkwanaazi also challenged the corporate world to help develop the country economically.

Many foreign companies have pulled out of South Africa and were bought over by local concerns. The new owners of some of these enterprises did not have the interest of blacks at heart.

"We want to extend our hand of friendship to them to help develop blacks. Corporations that feel they have a future in black South Africa, must acknowledge that one of the propitious sectors for success is the incorporation of blacks," he said.
Nelson, Winnie 'disagree on soccer team'

PITTSBURGH — The daughter of Mr Nelson Mandela says her parents disagree on whether to dissolve the controversial Mandela United soccer team.

Ms Makaziwe Mandela said this week that her father wanted to dissolve the team. Her stepmother, Mrs Winnie Mandela, wants to keep it in tact.

But Ms Mandela said: "That doesn't mean their relationship is strained."

The soccer team serves as Mrs Mandela's bodyguard.

Eight people linked to Mandela United have been arrested in connection with the murder of 14-year-old activist Stompie Sepele.

Anti-apartheid leaders have accused the bodyguards of waging a "reign of terror" and have denounced Mrs Mandela.

"There's no doubt that it's affecting her stand in the liberation struggle," her stepdaughter said.

"All along, children have died in the hands of the police. So if there are children who die in the hands of other blacks connected to her, it will affect her image.

Ms Mandela, 35, is a graduate student at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst — Sapa-AP

Robert Brown bought Winnie her mansion

WASHINGTON. — Mr Robert Brown bought Mrs Winnie Mandela's Diepkloof home for her after her other house was burned down last August, a spokesman for his public relations firm, B and C Associates, said yesterday.

The funds, including an initial payment of R38,000, came from the International Concern Foundation (ICF), a tax-exempt organisation set up by Mr Brown in 1986 to provide food, clothing, financial assistance and scholarships for black South Africans, Mr Armstrong Williams said.

Mr Williams said corporate and individual donations to ICF, which to date have totalled some R2,400,000, are channelled to a bank account in SA upon which Mrs Mandela may draw with Mr Brown's approval.

ICF also supports Mrs Mandela's daughter Zenani, who is studying at Boston University with her husband, Prince ThembuMuzi Dhlamini, on full four-year scholarships.

Mr Williams said neither ICF nor Mr Brown had directly contributed to the completion of Mrs Mandela's controversial mansion.

However, about R48,000 had been made available for this purpose by the Coalition on SA (Cosa) in February, 1988, a few months after Cosa had been founded to help promote the cause of US business in SA.

Mr Brown helped fund Cosa in 1987 with $700,000 (about R1,65m) in contributions from Mobil, Caltex, Johnson and Johnson and other major US companies.

He recently resigned from its board.

Mr Williams said Mrs Mandela was being unfairly castigated over the house. It did not belong to her but to the Madiba Trust, whose trustees included Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Alan Boesak, Dr Nthato Motlana and Prince Dhlamini.

The R48,000 Cosa grant was technically supposed to be for a clinic run by Mrs Mandela, but most of the proceeds in fact went to the trust to complete work on the house. Mr Williams said he emphasised that no impropriety was involved.

In an as yet unpublished letter to the New York Times, Mr Brown strongly denies trying to profit from his relationship with the Mandela family.

He also insists that, despite the furore over the death of Stompie Sepele, Mrs Mandela remains in his view "a strong, courageous, dedicated woman who has endured great stress and carried many burdens in life"
again called for a new approach to negotiations. Both the position of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and that of the ANC would be of great importance to the success of such an indaba, it said: "Methods will have to be found to transform those handicaps into opportunities." To get negotiations started, the "long list of preconditions" set in the past would have to be reconsidered.

In the Afrikaans Sunday Rapport last weekend, Stellenbosch philosopher Willie Esterhuysen asked whether it wasn't time to have at least an informal discussion about the renunciation of violence on the part of the ANC. Esterhuysen argued that countries like the US, Britain, the Soviet Union and the Frontline States have an important role to play as facilitators. "In short, it has become time for a serious new evaluation (of the situation) and initiatives," he concluded.

While Heyns's and Beeld's viewpoints still fall short of actually proposing talks with the ANC, a backdown by Pretoria on the precondition clause could at least set the ball rolling.

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**TALKING TO THE ANC**

**Thinking again**

Afrikaner academics, politicians and sports administrators taking part in the first cross-border safari to meet the banned African National Congress (ANC) were quickly spat upon as outcasts by the rest of Afrikaner-

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dom. Talking to the enemy — responsible for bombs and limpet mines — was seen as an act of treason.

But suddenly there seems to be a new sense of urgency attached to such negotiations. Whether this has been encouraged by the recent Angolan peace talks or a realisation that the ANC is in fact a major player in the SA political process, as the National Democratic Movement's Wynand Malan declares, is of academic interest (See "Defending Sample") What is significant is the direction from which this new breeze blows.

The likes of Malan, Idasa's (Institute for a Democratic Alternative to SA) Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and Stellenbosch academic Hermann Giliomee have conveniently been type-cast as "alternative Afrikaners." But when NG Kerk Moderator Johan Heyns questions the ethics of government's prescriptive demand for a renunciation of violence as a precondition to talks with the congress, a brand new ball game is apparent.

Heyns, in an interview with the Fm, reiterated his earlier view that he has an "ethical problem" with government's precondition: "I am not saying that government should talk to the ANC. What I am saying is that their rejection of talks with the ANC should be based on other reasons, if any. They may feel that talks with the ANC give the organisation a status it does not deserve, or they may reject such talks based on security reasons."

By way of analogy, Heyns says it would be useless to urge an alcoholic to stop drinking before discussing his problem with him.

Heyns's statement received favourable comment from Nationale Pers's Johannesburg daily Beeld, which said: "His views should receive serious consideration. We also believe that a peace dialogue could only be conducted with those who have authority among their supporters. Someone who has lost his credibility (like Bishop Abel Muzorewa of Zimbabwe) has little to offer."

In an editorial after newly elected Nat leader F W de Klerk's Nigel speech — in which he called for a Great Indaba — Beeld
A SMEAR campaign against Sowetan reporter Mathatha Tsedu was yesterday dismissed as an attempt to create division among blacks.

Pamphlets were distributed at Turffloop University campus, Seshigo and at the neighbouring township of Mankweng, Pietersburg, on Tuesday night. They claimed to come from the South African National Students Congress (Sansco) and the United Democratic Front, Northern Transvaal.

They had a UDF emblem in one corner and Tsedu's photograph in the other, and referred to an article written by Tsedu and published in the Sowetan — about the National Intelligence Service's attempt to recruit a Turffloop law student, Miss Sonti Mojapelo.
New turn in 1985 murder of E Cape UDF men

CP Correspondent

IN a new twist to the mysterious and violent death of UDF activist Sparrow Mkonto, his reference book – which he had taken to Port Elizabeth the night he was murdered – recently turned up at his house. Mkonto was one of four UDF leaders from Cradock who were killed after attending a meeting in Port Elizabeth in June 1985.

The other three were Matthew Goniwe, Fort Calata and Sindiso Mahlangu. Mkonto’s wife, Sindiwe, “went cold” when she opened an envelope and found her late husband’s reference book inside. She was sweeping the toilet floor, a daily chore, when she came across a sealed, unmarked envelope.

“Inside was my husband’s reference book, which he carried with him everywhere,” she said.

“He took it with him to Port Elizabeth on that fateful day in June 1985, and I have not seen it since."

Sindiwe said she found it “very strange” that it suddenly turned up.

“I believe it must have been left deliberately by someone who had something to do with the killing.”

The envelope was white with no postage stamp or address on the back, but featured a “Parow East Accounts Dept” return address.

Mkonto’s attorneys are looking into the matter.

At a recent request into the death of the four activists, a Port Elizabeth court found they were killed by “a person, persons or group of persons unknown.”

Nyameya Goniwe, wife of Matthew Goniwe, said afterwards the findings were expected, “taking into account the manner in which the whole thing was handled.”

“A picture has been drawn of the murders, but we don’t need a court to tell us what the findings are,” she said. — Pen
ANC man found guilty of fraud over ID

CP Correspondent

LAWYERS have expressed surprise over the conviction on fraud charges – involving a forged ID document – of a 28-year-old Port Elizabeth man also found guilty on terrorism and related charges.

Nkuleleko Enoch Kwezi was convicted in the regional court at Alexandra on charges of terrorism, possession of a hand grenade or limpet mine, being a member of the ANC, possession of explosives, and fraud.

He has been sentenced to an effective 12 years and three months in jail.

The fraud charge sheet stated that Kwezi had shown a policeman a forged ID document, to the detriment of the policeman, the police and the SA Government.

Grahamstown lawyers have expressed surprise at the fraud charge.

According to one lawyer, it was the first case he had heard of in which a member of the ANC was charged with fraud.

At Kwezi was a first-time offender, he should have been given a fully suspended sentence, the lawyer said.

At the beginning of last year, a Transkei police spokesman told a Press conference “They’re a funny group, terrorists. They don’t carry proper identification.”

In a confession made after his arrest, Kwezi admitted to having received military training outside SA.

There was, however, no violence involved in any of the charges.

Kwezi was sentenced to the maximum of 10 years’ imprisonment on the main count of terrorism. A three-year prison term for being a member of the ANC will run concurrently with this sentence.

He was sentenced to three years’ imprisonment on two other charges. One year of each was suspended for three years.
Anti-CP demo called off

By MANDLA TYALA

A MASSIVE sit-in planned for yesterday to demonstrate abhorrence with the re-introduction of petty apartheid in Carletonville was called off at the eleventh hour after police advised it could lead to a violent encounter.

Hundreds of people, including miners from the western Transvaal town’s hostels, had been called on to converge yesterday morning on a park in the centre of the town where the Conservative Party-controlled town council recently erected whites-only signs.

Addressing a media contingent in the park, Mr Elijah Barayi, president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, said police had approached leaders of the planned demonstration and warned them it could lead to a bloody clash with right-wing elements and there could possibly be loss of life.

Carletonville recently witnessed a spate of attacks on blacks by right-wing vigilantes.

Said Mr Barayi: “We are a responsible leadership. We have weighed what the police told us and we have decided we will launch it in the near future with a lot less people than were expected today.”

Meanwhile, as a black community boycott continued, it was announced that a R15-million development planned for the town had been put on ice.

Mrs Claassen said the council had indicated it was not prepared to back down.

Chamber of Commerce
A controversy is brewing on Capitol Hill over scholarships, paid for by the American taxpayer, that some lawmakers fear might be going to ANC-approved South African refugees.

The scholarships, worth about R3-million a year, are funded by the State Department’s Bureau of Refugee Programmes and awarded each year to about 150 South African and Namibian exiles.

The accusation of ANC involvement arises out of an investigation by Mr Phil Christensen, now a senior official at the State Department. His report, which is still classified, concludes that the ANC is involved in the selection process for refugees.

Mr Christensen, who was investigated while he was a conservative senator, said that applicants were forced to list political activities that would not influence the ANC to claim political support for either the ANC or the PAC to “officially” qualify for refugee status and receive UN help.

They are then assigned to camps, usually in Angola, Zambia or Tanzania, it is from there that they apply for the much sought-after scholarships.

A study in the US, but the majority attend universities and colleges in Africa. It is the issue of where the ANC is allowed to operate in the South African community. The issue is one of how pervasive the ANC appears to be in the refugee affairs is that the money is being well spent.

“Why pay for an education for these radical anti-American students?” was how one staff aide expressed it.

“We could just give the taxpayers’ money straight to Robert Mugabe” (Zimbabwe President Mugabe’s anti-American rhetoric has made many legislators here reluctant to give aid to Zimbabwe).

One indication of how pervasive the ANC appears to be in the refugee affairs is that Mrs Zoneli Mbeki, the wife of top ANC official Thabo Mbeki, is a high-ranking member of the UNHCR in Lusaka.

It is the UNHCR that pays for the transport of exiles from their first country of asylum (usually Botswana, Lesotho or Swaziland) to refugee camps in the country of final asylum.

Review of the programme may come next month when the Senate plans to investigate how money for broad range of South Africa-related projects is being spent.
Youth released then restricted

16-year-old Petrus Dumisani Xaba...detained, now restricted.

By SELLO SERipe

A SIXTEEN-year-old Dobsonville youth recently released from detention has joined the list of restricted people.

Petrus Dumisani Xaba of Dobsonville spent almost seven months as an emergency detainee in Johannesburg Prison.

He was detained in his classroom at Mapetla Tswana High School on August 16 and released on February 27.

Xaba is possibly the youngest former detainee to be restricted.

The restriction order placed on Xaba, signed on February 27 by Law

16-year-old detained for 7 months

and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, states that he must report at the Dobsonville Police Station daily between 5am and 6pm, and restricts him to the boundaries of his home between 6pm and 5am.

The order also restricts him from attending meetings and from attacking any acts or policies or proposed acts of the SA Government and local authority councils.

Four days before he was detained, Xaba was arrested with two other youths. They were charged with arson and possession of explosives, but were acquitted when they appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrates Court.

Xaba's aunt, Elizabeth Gumede, 65, who served a five-year jail term under the Terrorism Act, has condemned the ban placed on him.

"I think our rulers have gone crazy. How can an unarmed youth aged 16 be a danger to the security of the State?" she asked.
SA and Russians discuss ANC and 'armed struggle'

Own Correspondent

LONDON — A three-day meeting in England between influential South African, Russian, and British academics could contribute significantly to long-term improved relations between Pretoria and Moscow.

Sir John Killek, former British ambassador to Moscow, who chaired the secretly arranged meeting held at a hotel in Surrey last week, said there had been an unprecedented level of “positive” agreement.

Key points accepted by the Russians were that:

- Although the USSR continued to support the ANC and its policy of armed struggle, the eventual end of apartheid had to be achieved by peaceful means.
- Settlement in South Africa had to guarantee all rights of minority groups, including the whites.
- South Africa’s future should be decided by South Africans, not the superpowers.

Sir John, who was Moscow ambassador from 1971-73 and the director of Dunlop South Africa from 1980-85, stressed that the meeting was non-governmental and did not necessarily reflect the views of Pretoria or Moscow.

He said, "This meeting was a very significant success in which the leading Soviet and South African academics, who do advise their governments, made a very positive assessment (of Southern Africa).

"They (the Russians) saw the problems in South Africa as human and were emphatic that they could only be solved around a table by peaceful means.

"Both the Russians and the South Africans destroyed stereotypes of Moscow and Pretoria. It was a most heartening meeting.

"It was an extremely important and successful meeting in the sense that we must hope that these positive views will filter through to their governments."

The most senior Russian present was Mr Anatoly Gromyko, son of the former Soviet president, who is director of the state-controlled Africa Institute in Moscow and senior Africa adviser to Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

The South Africans included two Stellenbosch advisers to the government, Prof Philip Nel and Prof Willie Breytenbach.

The other South Africans present were Prof D Fourie of the University of South Africa, a Prof D Geldenhuys, Mr John Barratt, director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs, and top businessman Mr Chris Saunders, chairman of Tongaat-Hulett and a director of Anglo American.

British academics, who spent two years planning the meeting — with Foreign Office support — included Britain’s top academic Africa expert, Prof William Battenidge of Aston University, Birmingham, and Professor Jack Spence of Leicester University.

Dr Philip Nel, director of the University of Stellenbosch’s Institute of Soviet Studies, was named in a London Sunday Telegraph report as the co-leader of the SA delegation which met with about a half-dozen Soviet foreign policy advisers.

Dr Nel, who was described as being close to South Africa’s foreign policy-makers on matters Soviet, confirmed the meeting which was kept low key at the Soviets’ insistence — at the Woodlands Park Hotel in Stoke d’Abernon, Surrey, near London.

But he declined to name any other participants beyond those already named in the report which said the meeting was probably the “most significant between SA and Soviet delegations in 25 years.”

"Hopefully it will lead to more contact between SA and Soviet academics and I believe it was a significant meeting from that point of view, taking SA-Soviet contact much further than our initial meeting with the Soviets in West Germany last October."

Professor Willie Breytenbach, head of Stellenbosch University’s department of Africa Studies, and named as co-leader with Dr Nel of the SA delegation, could not be reached for comment.

Dr Sandy Shaw, head of the SA department of Foreign Affairs’ Eastern European section, said he was aware of the weekend report about the meeting.
BC activists are released

SIX MORE Black Conscious activists from Bekkersdal township on the West Rand were released from detention and severely restricted. This now brings to 34 the number of BC members restricted in Bekkersdal alone. Last month 11 more were released and restricted. They are, Mandla Josiah Tjale (27), Advocate Willie (20), Aggrupa Pharule (22), Barry Mosingoe (22) and Leslie Makgamahe (23). The terms of their restrictions are that they may not take part in activities of Azapo, Azayo and Azasm. They also may not leave Randfontein to attend gatherings to attack, criticize or protest against any acts or policies of the Government or local authorities. They must also report to the police in Randfontein.
Sit-in at park called off

CARLETONVILLE — Blacks planning a sit-in demonstration at a whites-only park on Saturday cancelled the protest after police warned organisers they would be held responsible if any trouble broke out.

The sit-in was in response to a decision by the Conservative-controlled town council to resegregate the park.

Mr. Elijah Baraya, president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, said the protest was called off because police told organisers they would be held responsible if any trouble occurred.

Only a handful of blacks showed up to participate in the protest.

However, the consumer boycott launched on February 27 in protest at the town council’s decision to resegregate public facilities continues to bite.

Sales have fallen sharply in the main shopping district and only a few black shoppers were visible on Saturday morning, normally the busiest time of the week.

The Conservative Party won control of the Carletonville and dozens of other town council in last year’s municipal elections.

The party has vowed to reinstate strict segregation in the towns they control — Sapa-AP
Soviet ‘snub’ for Oliver Tambo

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The disclosure of secret talks between leading Soviet and South African academics near London has coincided with what is described here as a "virtual snub" given to ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo during his recent visit to Moscow.

The Moscow correspondent of The Times says the snub indicates "rift between Moscow and the ANC over the use of violence against Pretoria".

He says Mr Tambo, who arrived there last week, was given a low-key reception compared with a visit in 1986 when he held extended talks with President Gorbachev. This time he met only Mr Anatoly Lukyanov, a candidate member of the Politburo, and Mr Valentin Falin, head of the Communist Party’s Central Committee international department.

"The official communique at the end of the visit pointedly made no mention of the use of violence and avoided the word ‘armed’ — used in past communiqués — to describe the ANC struggle.

"Instead, it said apartheid could best be done away with by ‘political means’ which would meet the long-term interests of all South Africans.

Although Mr Tambo formally denied there had been a switch of Soviet policy towards the ANC, his delegation was clearly disappointed. ★See Page 6
PC says it's natural for blacks to like socialism

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

MANY black people experienced a controlled and rather socialist environment in their daily lives and for this reason it seemed at first sight natural for them to favour socialism, the President's Council economics committee said yesterday.

However, it was highly desirable that the economy be privatised as far as possible and there should be a political commitment to make the privatisation succeed.

The committee, in its report on "a strategy and action plan to improve productivity in South Africa", which was tabled in the council yesterday, said it had received abundant evidence that "the political system and free enterprise capitalist system are considered synonymous by many black workers and it is essential that these two concepts be separated in the minds of people if South Africa is to have a private enterprise system capable of generating the wealth it so desperately needs."

It was stated in evidence that "South Africa has a high degree of central and socialist planning, that most South Africans are black, and that the economic system under which they live can be described as traditionally socialist."

The reason for this is that a large part of their contact with the national economy is in the hands of an authority, for example the government, a tribal authority, and so on, which owns the land and the housing which they occupy and which is supplier, owner or controller of transport, welfare, health care, education and training.

"It was argued that since blacks do not have enough exposure to the so-called free economy, it is only natural for them to consider central planning and control as the norm."

Many blacks rejected the private enterprise system because they associated it with a specific political system which they felt treated them unfairly.
ANC to seek assurance of Soviet aid

Own Correspondent

MOSCOW — ANC president Mr. Oliver Tambo, who is visiting Moscow, is expected to seek assurances that the Soviet Union is not planning to reduce military or political aid.

Mr. Tambo will be determined to persuade the Kremlin not to reduce the ANC's military clout or to give the impression that it is distancing itself from the ANC.

But, although the Kremlin has discounted any chance of establishing rapid diplomatic or overt economic links with South Africa, it has been adopting a far more conciliatory and flexible policy.

The removal of apartheid by political means would meet the long-term interests of all South Africans," said a joint ANC-Soviet statement at the weekend, omitting any mention of "armed struggle", after Mr. Tambo had met Mr. Anatoli Lukyanov, the Soviet vice-president and senior Gorbachev adviser.

The Russians reassured the ANC that Moscow considers it "the oldest and most authoritative political organisation of the majority of the country's population", but the tone and content of recent Soviet declarations on South Africa carry a strong new emphasis on political negotiation rather than on guerrilla warfare as the means of removing apartheid.

At the same time, the Russians continue to supply and train ANC guerrillas who infiltrate South Africa.

The official news agency Tass said that the ANC and the Kremlin had jointly "declared for an intensification of the international campaign against Pretoria's racist policy."

But recent Soviet commentaries, including those issued at the weekend, dwelt little on the guerrilla campaign against South Africa.

Arguing for a twin-track policy, the head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's African department, Mr. Yuri Yukalov, three months ago said "We have never regarded armed struggle as an absolute", but neither did he rule it out.

Mr. Yukalov was among Soviet officials who met South Africans including Broederbond leader Professor de Lange in a confidential meeting at Wilton Park in Sussex last week.

Earlier last December, Mr. Anatoli Adamishin, a deputy foreign minister in charge of African affairs, welcomed "a certain evolution in (the South African government) policy" and sounded strikingly sympathetic to the whites, saying that most of them "are also oppressed by the apartheid regime, by their isolation from most other countries and are looking for ways of ending it."

Leading Soviet scholars and journalists now urge wider contacts with a broad array of South Africans, while the government newspaper Izvestiya has been allowed to send a correspondent on a tour of South Africa.

A key Soviet Africanist, Mr. Boris Asoyan, has urged the Kremlin that "it would be fatal to miss the chances available for a stage-by-stage normalization" of relations with South Africa.
HARARE — The Black Consciousness Movement of Azania has praised black South African women for their resistance to colonialism and efforts towards its abolition, Ziana news agency reports.

In a statement released in Harare, the BCMA said it acknowledged numerous factors that militated against women's involvement in the liberation struggle or general participation in public life.

"Azanian women have played a sterling role in the sphere of political mobilisation, labour organisations, relief for victims of settler-colonial brutality and in direct combat with the forces of the regime.

"The BCMA recognises the contribution made in this regard by black women not only from its own ranks, but from all major-political tendencies in our struggle," said the statement.

"We call on all progressive women's organisations everywhere to join hands with the oppressed and exploited women of Azania as they forge ahead towards unity, justice, working class power and peace," said the BCMA. — Sapa
Demand for apology after Curry walkout

By MEG BRITS

THE central ratepayers' committee of Blue Downs will ask Housing Minister Mr David Curry for a public apology for walking out of a meeting last night because the press was present.

Meanwhile Mr Curry, the Minister of Housing in the House of Representatives, said late last night that his department would go ahead with investigations into Blue Downs as announced last week.

Mr Curry left last night's meeting with the Blue Downs ad-hoc committee - representatives of all the ratepayers' associations in Blue Downs - saying that he was not even prepared to discuss his reasons for doing so as long as the press was present.

The meeting had been called to discuss the appointment of an arbitrator to investigate residents' complaints of shoddy workmanship and lack of facilities.

Mr Curry said last week that he believed some had genuine cause for complaint.

However, he said last night that he was "not prepared to discuss sensitive matters with the press present".

The Blue Downs committee is now considering whether to appoint an independent arbitrator to request a commission of inquiry into the financing of Blue Downs or whether to take the matter to the State President.
SOVIET politicians are growing weary of the armed struggle waged by the ANC, prominent academics from Stellenbosch University said yesterday.

Institute for the Study of Marxism head Philip Nel and Africa Studies head Willie Breytenbach met Soviet and UK academics at a three-day conference in England last week.

Nel said Soviet participants at the conference believed that, although well-founded historical reasons for the armed struggle existed, this struggle was becoming counter-productive.

He said the Soviets told the conference the time for killing was past and the ANC and SA had to start talking.

Breytenbach said the Soviets had placed the armed struggle under a magnifying glass and decided "Umkhonto we Sizwe" will get nowhere.

The Soviet academics thought a settlement in SA must be a political settlement, Breytenbach said.

"They do not see the ANC as a sana qua non (undispensable) for a settlement in SA," Breytenbach said.

Both agreed ANC president Oliver Tambo's reported failure to meet President Mikhail Gorbachev on a visit to Moscow over the weekend should not be summarily termed a "snub."

"One should not summarily interpret it as a snub. Maybe it was not on Tambo's agenda to see Gorbachev. I would be careful," Breytenbach said.

Soviet agreement to the Angola peace accords, which required the ANC to dismantle four of their bases, was definitely a snub, he said.

Meanwhile, SA Institute of International Affairs director-general John Barratt warned that exaggeration in the Press of the significance of the meeting between Soviet and SA academics could jeopardise chances of future meetings.

He said there might be some feedback from the meetings to the respective governments, but the academics had not represented government viewpoints.

"Its almost as though there was deliberate misinformation. It's nothing new that the Soviets want a political end to the struggle in SA, but they are not stopping their support for the armed struggle, the ANC or sanctions."

Comment Page 6
ANC ‘cannot be ruled out’

DURBAN — Dr Alex Boraine, executive director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa), predicted last night that the day would come, sooner than many believed, when the government would have to eat its words regarding the African National Congress.

Speaking at an Idasa seminar, Dr Boraine said the government would have to eat its words in exactly the same way that it was now dealing with Mozambique, with Cubans and Angolans, and with Swapo and the Soviet Union.

At the seminar on the constitutional proposals put forward by the ANC, the director of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba, Professor Dawid van Wyk said white South Africans should accept the ANC guidelines as "a serious, sincere contribution to the constitutional debate"

Dr Boraine said "The real question facing South Africa today is: Do we reach the negotiation table before war, thus preventing a war, or do we have to go there after a civil war?"

The ANC could not be ruled out as a legitimate participant at the negotiating table.

"In the end you have to negotiate with people who have a mandate, who have the necessary support to make a bargain stick."

Professor Van Wyk said he believed the climate for shaping white opinion in respect of fundamental constitutional and political issues in South Africa appeared to be very favourable.

White perceptions of the ANC were heavily influenced by the way in which the organisation was portrayed as a violent and therefore a "non-negotiating" organisation.

"A massive positive educational process should be conducted to convince whites they are needed and wanted in a non-apartheid South Africa."

A question which whites would ask regarding the guidelines, he said, was whether the "principle of one person, one vote" meant one person, one vote once — or whether there would be some guarantee of "regular, periodic, free and general elections" — Sapa

Whites ‘wanted, needed’ in a non-apartheid SA

Political Staff

ULUNDI — The ANC's continued commitment to violence was the only factor that was keeping it from the negotiation process in South Africa, acting State President Mr Chris Heunis said yesterday.

Opening the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said the ANC's absence from the list of participants in the negotiation process was seen by some of the essential participants in the process as an obstacle to progress.

"On the other there are those whose participation is equally essential, who in turn do not see their way open to participate in the process if the ANC were to be present in the prevailing circumstances."

He said the only single factor that was now preventing the ANC itself from joining the process was its continuing commitment to violent confrontation and "terrorising the population in an effort to seize power."

However, historically the ANC was a nationalistic movement which had in the past suspended its own political activities in support of the national interest when South Africa was at war.

"If the ANC now wants to act in South Africa's national interest it can best do so by abandoning violence and declaring itself in favour of the peaceful process of political negotiations together with other political leaders in South Africa," he said — Sapa.
‘Violence keeps ANC from SA negotiations’

ULUNDI — The ANC’s commitment to violence was the only factor keeping it from the negotiation process in SA, acting President Chris Heunis said yesterday.

Opening the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said the ANC’s absence from the list of participants in the negotiation process was seen by some essential participants in the process as an obstacle.

On the other hand, there were those whose participation was equally essential who refused to join negotiations if the ANC took part.

Heunis said the only factor preventing the ANC from joining any negotiation process was its continuing commitment to violent confrontation and “terrorizing the population in an effort to seize power”.

However, historically the ANC was a nationalistic movement which had in the past suspended its own political activities in support of the national interest when SA was at war.

“If the ANC now wants to act in SA’s national interest it can best do so by abandoning violence and declaring itself in favour of the peaceful process of political negotiations together with other political leaders in SA,” he said.

At the Legislative Assembly opening, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi confronted Heunis with an urgent plea for the National Party to seek a white voters’ mandate for a new SA.

He urged the NP to get electoral support for releasing Nelson Mandela, scrapping the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts, and for negotiating a non-racial democratic future.

He assured government that if it sought such a mandate it would get support not only of a majority of whites but of blacks who did not have the vote.

“You must put yourself in a position where you can campaign in black society against the far right and the far left from whatever political faction opposition comes,” Buthelezi said in remarks prepared for delivery.

Democratic ideals could not be preserved by dictators or fascist governments, and they could not be presented when they were in a kind of suspension while the government raised through emergency powers.

The KwaZulu leader said his people were encouraged by NP leader F W de Klerk’s recent policy statements, as well as those by Heunis. He hoped to meet De Klerk soon.

He warned that time favoured revolutions, and that the longer the delay in reform the more strength they would gather among the masses.

“We cannot get on with the job of tackling poverty, ignorance and disease until we have developed a national will to do so and make a united effort to succeed. It is at this juncture of SA history that the government should be re-examining itself very critically,” Buthelezi said.

It would not be possible to negotiate a new political dispensation without government and the NP being party to the negotiations.

“The South African government is a de facto and de jure government. It is childish to jump on and off and call it an illegitimate government,” Buthelezi said.

“I have not heard one person describe military juntas, which we have in such abundance in Africa, as ‘illegitimate’ once they become de jure and de facto governments of their particular countries.

“The government is wrong, it is not representative, it is not democratic — but it is the government of the day and it is a government of the day which must be salvaged from the consequences of its own actions” — Sapa
Heunis criticises ANC on link to violence

THE ANC's continued commitment to violence was the only factor that was keeping it from the negotiation process in South Africa, the Acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Opening the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly he said the ANC's absence from the list of participants in the negotiation process was seen by some of the essential participants in the process as an obstacle to progress.

"On the other hand there are those whose participation is equally essential, who in turn do not see their way open to participate in the process if the ANC were to be present in the prevailing circumstances."

However, historically the ANC was a nationalistic movement which had in the past suspended its own political activities in support of the national interest when South Africa was at war.

Meanwhile, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday confronted Acting State President Heunis with an urgent plea for the National Party to seek a white voters' mandate to free Nelson Mandela, scrap the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts and negotiate a non-racial democratic future for the country.

3 men executed

THREE men were executed in Pretoria yesterday bringing the number of executions this year to seven.

Two of the men were hanged after a last-minute plea for a stay of execution failed.

An urgent application for Dawid Temba Bekana (20), and Jacobus Konzi (22), was turned down by Mr Justice Krieger.

The third man was Raymond Shobi (30), who was twice sentenced to death for murder. — Sapa.

Warning

RESIDENTS of Protea North, Mapetla, Protea South, Phiri and the northern part of Chawelo are warned that on March 29, between 8am and 5pm, the main water supply line in the area will be cut as a result of work on an additional supply line.
**FOCUS**

**Why Pretoria must deal the ANC in**

Better we should talk now than arrive at the negotiating table bloodied by civil war

"Dr Alex Buzane, executive director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa, predicted in Durban on Monday night that the day would come sooner than many people believed, when the Government would have to eat its words regarding the African National Congress."

Speaking at an ideas seminar, Dr Buzane said the Government would have to eat its words on the precisely the same way that it is now dealing with the so-called Marxist-Leninist state of Mozambique, in the same way it had dealt with Cuba and Angola, who had previously been shooting at South African soldiers, and in the same way it was dealing with Swaziland and the Soviet Union.

Sincere

All of these people have been punished by the Government as monsters determined to destroy everything we hold precious."

The seminar focused on constitutional proposals put forward by the ANC, and Professor David Wyk, director of the Kwazulu-Natal Institute, was among the speakers, and while the South Africans should accept the ANC guidelines, the onus is on the ANC to ensure there is a constitutional debate on the proposals put forward by the African National Congress.

The real question facing South Africa today is do we reach the negotiating table before war, thus preventing a war, or do we have to go there after a civil war?"

"Idasa stands for negotiation policies and aims at encouraging and developing a suitable climate for genuine negotiations to take place, he said.

"Such a climate does not exist at present, but students of history know that at any conflict-ridden society, the day inevitably comes when people go to the negotiating table, he said.

"It is our hope we don’t have to go there via a war as has happened in so many parts of the world down the years."

He said the ANC cannot be ruled out at a legitimate participant at the negotiating table.

"On the basis of analysis, the ANC is not as effective as a subject in the debate, there is no doubt in my mind that the ANC, despite the facts it is banned and its leadership is in exile or in jail, holds a majority of support in the total South Africa today."

"The ANC itself is unable to present its constitutional proposals in this country, and thus the idea was born that ideas should make it possible for groups throughout South Africa — like that one here tonight — to examine the ideas."

"Idasa does not slavishly follow the ANC in its discussions with the ANC, it has had some very tough exchanges, but we agreed on many issues and disagreed on many others."

"But I repeat, it is impossible to deal the ANC not to negotiate with people who have a mandate, who have the necessary support to make a bargain stick."

"To the end you have to negotiate with people who have a mandate, who have the necessary support to make a bargain stick."

Professor Wyk, a professor of constitutional and political science in South Africa, appears to be very favourable. He said there is much in the ANC proposals that can be accepted by "historical and democratic whites."

"Where the perceptions of the ANC, and hence any product emanating from the ANC, are heavily influenced by the way in which the organisation is portrayed as a whole, and therefore "non-negotiating" organization, best on a revolutionary ethos."

"In the process, whites ask Is our opinion truly relevant to the ANC, or for that matter any other "black" organisation?"

**Information**

"A massive positive educational process should be conducted to convince whites they are needed and wanted as a non-oppressed South Africa. An important part of this process would be to make information "available in languages other than English, notably Afrikaans.

A question which whites would ask regarding the guidelines, he said, is whether the "principle of one person, one vote" meant one person, one vote, or whether there would be some guarantee of regular, periodic, free and fair elections — Bepa"
DURBAN — Dr G K Nair, chief director of education in the House of Delegates, was suspended yesterday pending a charge of misconduct against him following his evidence to the James Commission of Inquiry.

Mr A K Singh, chief executive director of education and culture, said Dr Nair had been informed of his suspension, which came into effect from the close of duty yesterday.

In his findings, Mr Justice Neville James, who conducted the one-man commission of inquiry into irregularities in the House of Delegates, reported that Dr Nair, who was chairman of the Advisory Allocations Committee which handled school-book orders, had been an “extremely poor witness.”

“He made no attempt to ensure that the allocations committee performed its duties properly or to draw its attention to irregularities and absurdities which were manifest within his own knowledge.”

“He ultimately agreed that he had been handed a list of allocations to be made to particular booksellers and his evidence reveals that he regarded it as his task to ensure that the schedule of allocations which he brought to the meetings should be adopted.”

Mr Justice James also said Dr Nair was undoubtedly lying in stating that Mr Singh provided him with the schedules.
'Violence keeps ANC from SA negotiations'

ULUNDI — The ANC's commitment to violence was the only factor keeping it from the negotiation process in SA, acting President Chris Heunis said yesterday.

Opening the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said the ANC's absence from the list of participants in the negotiation process was seen by some as an obstacle.

On the other hand, Heunis said the only factor preventing the ANC from joining any negotiation process was its continuing commitment to violent confrontation and "terrorising the population in an effort to seize power."

However, historically the ANC was a nationalistic movement which had in the past suspended its own political activities in support of the national interest when SA was at war.

"If the ANC now wants to act in SA's national interest it can best do so by abandoning violence and declaring itself in favour of the peaceful process of political negotiations together with other political leaders in SA," he said.

At the Legislative Assembly opening, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi confronted Heunis with an urgent plea for the National Party to seek a white voters' mandate for a new SA.

He urged the NP to get electoral support for releasing Nelson Mandela, scrapping the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts, and for negotiating a non-racial democratic future.

He assured government that if it sought such a mandate it would get support not only of a majority of whites but of blacks who did not have the vote.

"You must put yourself in a position where you can campaign in black society against the far right and the far left from whatever political faction opposition comes," Buthelezi said in remarks prepared for delivery.

Democratic ideals could not be preserved by dictators or fascist governments, and they could not be presented when they were in a kind of suspension while the government ruled through emergency powers.

The KwaZulu leader said his people were encouraged by NP leader F W de Klerk's recent policy statements, as well as those by Heunis. He hoped to meet De Klerk soon.

He warned that time favoured revolutionaries, and that the longer the delay in reform the more strength they would gather among the masses.

"We cannot get on with the tackling of poverty, ignorance disease until we have developed national will-to-do so and make every effort to succeed at the juncture of SA history that the government should be re-examining very critically."

Buthelezi said it would not be possible to negotiate a new political dispensation with a government a "de facto and pure government is childish to put up and down a call it an illegitimate government."

"I have not heard one person subscribe military junta, which we have in such abundance in Africa, as 'illegal' once they become de jure and facto governments of their partners' countries..."

"The government is wrong, it is not representative, it is not democratic but it is the government of the day; it is a government of the day which must be salvaged from the consequences of its own actions." — Saj
Lawyers pull-out of Pityana trial

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The entire defence team in a major political trial in Kenton in the Eastern Cape has withdrawn after the state presented its case. Lizo Pityana, a former vice-president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation (Pebco), and ten others are facing 11 charges including terrorism, membership of the banned African National Congress, attempted murder and the illegal possession of arms and ammunition.

At the beginning of the trial, they pleaded not guilty to all charges. After the state had presented its case, lawyers acting for the accused, began "plea-bargainng" with the state. However, they could not reach any agreement and when the trial resumed, the defence team informed the magistrate they were withdrawing from the case.

Ms Vanessa Breton, one of the attorneys involved, said they had decided to withdraw for "ethical reasons". "We unfortunately had no alternative but to withdraw. As a result, the case has been postponed to March 23 to enable the accused to find another defence team."

Pityana, brother of ANC man Barney Pityana, and the others are accused of being members of the ANC between April and December 1987.

The other accused are Gunasile Murobongwana, Zuko Adam, Vuyo Kwisana, Mawenga Willem, Mzolisi Dyasi, Sabelo Matomane, Solomzi Liwende, Toto Masiza, Linda Fibu and Lauretta Mengezeleli.

ANA
Soviets prefer talks to war on SA’s future

MOSCOW. — The Soviet Union yesterday called for political dialogue rather than intensified military action to end apartheid in South Africa.

Senior officials, addressing a round-table discussion, appeared to confirm a shift away from support for ANC armed action.

They also pledged further meetings with liberal white South Africans, following talks held in Britain and West Germany.

"We would prefer a political settlement and want apartheid to be dealt politically. Any military solution will be short-lived," said Mr Yuri Yukalov, head of the Foreign Ministry’s Department of African Countries.

"We do not want to emphasize the need to enlarge the armed struggle. South Africa should not be destroyed. It should also be spoken to not only through threats or pounding our fist on the table. There should be dialogue."

Mr Yukalov’s comments contrasted with a statement last week in Moscow by ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo calling for an intensification of its military campaign to end apartheid.

But Mr Yukalov said Moscow saw no contradictions over policy with the ANC and said they had been warmly welcomed during their talks with Kremlin officials.

At the conclusion of last week’s talks, the Soviet news agency Tass said the ANC and Soviet officials had stressed the need to end apartheid politically and called for more effective use of sanctions.

Mr Anatoly Gromyko, Director of the Academy of Sciences’ Africa Institute, said majority rule in South Africa could be achieved only through stages.

"A programme of reforms would have to be submitted to nationwide discussion at which all sections of society would be represented," said Mr Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation at last week’s talks with South African academics and businessmen near London.

Mr Gromyko also said the turmoil within the National Party over President PW Botha’s insistence on remaining in office created confusion and could harm prospects for a settlement.

African specialist Mr Vasily Solodovnikov, who led the Soviet delegation to last October’s talks in West Germany with liberal Afrikaners and ANC members, said he opposed talks with members of the SA government.

Mr Solodovnikov was more forthright than other panel members in denouncing the use of armed force, saying it was justified by government violence.

He also said the Soviet Union wanted to send observers to Namibia to monitor the elections. — Sapa-Reuters
Nothing comes from violence

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union called yesterday for political dialogue rather than intensified military action to end apartheid in South Africa.

Senior officials, addressing a round table discussion, appeared to confirm a shift away from support for armed action by the banned African National Congress to topple white domination.

They also pledged further meetings with liberal white South Africans opposed to the Pretoria government, following talks held in Britain and West Germany.

"We would prefer a political settlement and want apartheid to be dealt with by political means. Any solution through military means will be short-lived," said Yur Yulakov, head of the Foreign Ministry's Department of African Countries.

"We do not want to emphasise the need to enlarge the armed struggle. South Africa should not be destroyed. It should also be spoken to not only through threats or pounding our fist on the table. There should be dialogue."

Yulakov's comments contrasted with a statement last week in Moscow by ANC president Oliver Tambo calling for an intensification of its military campaign to end apartheid.

But Yulakov said Moscow saw no contradictions over policy with the ANC and said the black nationalist group had been warmly welcomed during its talks with Kremlin officials.

At the conclusion of last week's talks, the Soviet news agency Tass said the ANC and Soviet officials had stressed the need to end apartheid through political means and called for more effective use of sanctions against Pretoria.

Anatoly Gromyko, director of the Academy of Sciences' Africa Institute, said majority rule in South Africa could only be achieved through stages.

"There would have to be a programme of reforms submitted to nation-wide discussion at which all sections of society would be represented," said Gromyko, head of the Soviet delegation at last week's talks with South African academics and businessmen near London.
SACP could have moderating effect on ANC policy

Staff Reporter
IN PRE-GLASNOSt reports, the SACP was accused of being a radical offshoot of the ANC. The SACP is a more moderate organization, according to the ANC

ANC spokesmen have denied that the SACP is a radical offshoot of the ANC. The SACP has a more moderate stance than the ANC.

Options

Professor Nel warns, however, that the policy change does not mean that Moscow would "suddenly turn its back on the ANC.

The USSR remains eager to broaden its strategic options on South Africa and the ANC is still its best-established lever, he says, so that it would not want to estrange the ANC while its international prestige remains high.

In addition, the Soviet leadership is very sensitive about Third World criticism that Moscow is turning its back on its traditional friends as a result of the "so-called" new thinking, and any public break with the ANC could result in a considerable loss of status for Russia in these circles.

Thirdly, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's growing internal conservative opposition eagerly awaits his first international "mistake", in order to mobilize the forces opposed to him.

As a result, Nel predicts, Moscow will attempt to create the public impression that its policy, towards South Africa, had not changed and that it remains the ANC's natural ally. He adds:

More amenable

"Objectively seen, it is probably desirable that the ANC not be separated from players such as the USSR and the SACP, which exert a definitely moderating influence on the organization."

"Rather than mourning the fact that the SACP is so prominent in the ANC, everyone who is interested in a negotiated settlement in South Africa should welcome the fact that there are forces working on the ANC which might make it more amenable."

"Although the ANC would not be the only black participant in such a settlement, people who think the ANC cannot be evaded are moderating not only themselves but also their followers."

White rights

Although the Soviets still claim solidarity with the ANC, "these pronouncements no longer accord the ANC the status of 'the only legitimate liberation movement'."

ANC spokesmen say they are not sufficiently aware that the USSR is even more than Western states, in pressuring the ANC to reconsider the protection of minority rights. ("read white rights").

Both issues are causing tension. Nel says the ANC argues that Pretoria gives no indication of interest in comprehensive negotiations, and is suspicious about group rights, which it sees as a form of concealed apartheid.

Moscow, on the other hand, believes that greater ANC amenability would result in increased internal pressure on Pretoria to negotiate, and that an explicit guarantee for white interests is the only way to muster white support for a post-apartheid community.

Although Moscow has never regarded the "armed struggle" as an aim in itself, its decision-makers were obviously more conscious than the ANC of the fact that terrorism is a limited and even counter-productive means to an end.

As a result, "Moscow's advice to the ANC is probably that the question of violence must be reconsidered - advice which holds the line that Chris Hani cannot be receiving very favourably."

The USSR's decision to veto a proposal that South Africa be called out of the International Atomic Energy Agency was an attempt to force the ANC out of its "armed struggle" which is now being replaced by other means. Moscow's influence on the ANC is seen as being more moderate than it was in the past."

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AZANYU TO MARK SHARPEVILLE

SERVICES to mark the 29th anniversary of the 1960 Sharpeville shootings are to be held at major centres in the country beginning on Saturday.

The Azanian Youth Unity (Azanyu), which co-ordinates the services, said in a statement yesterday that the commemoration would culminate in the annual cleaning of the 69 graves of the March shooting victims in Sharpeville on Tuesday.

The statement said “Azanyu will be marking the anniversary of the massacre as a period of re-dedication in the Azanian revolution. The struggle has been sharpened and shaped by tested leaders in the like of the late Mangaliso Sobukwe (who was president of the Pan Africanist Congress).”

A service will be held at the Sharpeville Methodist Church at 10am on March 21 after the cleaning of the graves.

Another meeting will begin at 5.30pm at the Dube YWCA in Soweto on Tuesday.

Weekend services will be held in Durban, Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Northern Transvaal, Kimberley, Kaffranga and Kagiso.

Well known writers, including Don Mattera and Nadine Gordimer will read poetry at a commemoration meeting organised by the Congress of South African Writers (Cosaw) and Sere'sa Sechaba publishers at 12 noon on Saturday.

The reading will take place at the Market Theatre flea market, Wolhuter Street, Johannesburg.

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Balloons launch Gold Rush

OPERATION Hunger's Gold Rush IV was yesterday launched in grand style with 2,000 balloons, each with a gift tag being sent over the downtown area of Johannesburg.

Gold Rush VI aims to raise R3 million by the time of its end on Saturday, July 1, 1989. It is sponsored by Holiday Inns. The prizes found inside the balloons, range from meals and weekends...
ANC leaders meet to discuss strategy

OSLO — Top officials of the African National Congress gathered in Norway yesterday for a regular internal strategy meeting.

The five-day meeting of about 90 ANC representatives beginning today will discuss ANC strategy in the light of last year's agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

It will take place in Gran, a small village about 80 km north of Oslo. — Reuter
ANC in secret summit meeting

OSLO — The ANC yesterday began a secret summit meeting at a Norwegian congress centre with more than 90 leading figures in the organisation taking part.

The strategy meeting, chaired by ANC secretary-general Mr Alfred Nzo, was to discuss developments in Southern Africa following the Namibia agreements — which force the ANC to withdraw its forces from bases in Angola.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr Thorvald Stoltenberg, is to address the meeting today. — UPI
Free Mandela now, Thatcher urges Pik

The Argus Foreign Service
LONDON — British Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher, who will visit the frontline states this month, has told South Africa the time has come for Nelson Mandela to be freed.

She stressed the importance of the African National Congress leader’s release during her unscheduled 90-minute meeting with South African Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha yesterday. She called too for the opening of negotiations with “all groups in South Africa.”

Personal role

Her intervention, before Mr. Botha’s long evening of talks and dinner with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, is seen by commentators as underlining the importance Mrs. Thatcher attaches to fresh moves to resolve the South Africa problem.

She also indicated her readiness to play a role personally, according to the Daily Mail, which has as its main front-page report today, “Maggie Free Mandela now.”

But, says the newspaper, Mrs. Thatcher would not visit South Africa unless there was a clear commitment to change, with freedom for Mandela and willingness to open negotiations with all groups.

Mrs. Thatcher’s move was shrewdly timed to have the maximum effect on the disarray in the Nationalist camp over President Botha’s reluctance to give up power.

The report continued “Reaffirmation of her willingness to play a role in settling South Africa on a new path could strengthen the backers of the new party leader Mr. F.W. de Klerk, whose more flexible approach is thought more likely to promote progress towards ending apartheid.”

“The South Africans see the value of heeding the advice of Mrs. Thatcher, since she could use her meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev next month to urge a more co-operative role by Russia in Southern Africa.”

During the surprise 90-minute meeting Mr. Botha unveiled to Mrs. Thatcher a new peace plan for Mozambique involving South Africa and the US.

Buoyant Botha

A buoyant Mr. Botha said after the 10 Downing Street meeting that recent developments in the Southern African region indicated “the season of violence is over.”

Mrs. Thatcher had been “very interested in this initiative.”

In a BBC television interview, Mr. Botha welcomed the apparent shift in Moscow’s attitude towards South Africa, saying it “will help us to find a solution to our problems.”

Mr. Botha said too that he would welcome Mandela’s unconditional release because “he’s doing us much more harm in prison than out.”
Issel cuts deal with the police

FUGITIVE anti-apartheid activist Johnny Issel has surrendered in Cape Town in a rare deal with police requiring him to pay bail of R2,000, report to police once a week and face a charge of supporting the outlawed African National Congress. — Sapa.
Mr. Chris Heunis, who was the then Acting State President (centre), with KwaZulu Legislative Assembly Speaker, Mr. S. T. Mkhize (right), and presidential aide, Mr. T. Butler, stand in attention as the national anthem is sung.

ANTHEMS
SIMILAR
- HEUNIS

IS THERE any similarity between the black national anthem, Nkosi Sikelelwa, and the white Die Stem?

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr. Heunis, says the two have a lot in common. Mr. Heunis drew attention to this when he opened the fifth KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ushiino on Tuesday.

Speaking of the abundance of common aspirations and beliefs among all South Africans, he said: "Just as an example, I invite you to compare the words of Nkosi Sikelelwa with these:

Nkosi Sikelelwa

'I have studied the words of Nkosi Sikelelwa.

'Ignoring the political relevance of the song, there is nothing in three words with which I cannot associate myself. There is nothing in Die Stem with which the black South African cannot associate himself," Mr. Heunis said.

He said Die Stem and the last seven verses of the second stanza were written at about the same time, both by well-known poets.

"Both contain the same yearnings, the same aspirations and the same submission to the hand of the Lord."

The fact that the song Die Stem and another Nkosi Sikelelwa are so different indicates that their strivings and aspirations are different.

Brockwood was writing the first verse of Nkosi Sikelelwa: he asked the Lord to bless Africa, as the other song of S.E. K. Mkhize to the Lord's blessings and guidance for the leader of the men, the women and the children and all for Africa, Mr. Heunis said.

"Lesotho's President opened the prayer in the last verse of Die Stem with the words: 'As our fathers trust us, so we trust Thee.'

"As our fathers trust us, so we trust Thee."

By Themba Molefe
**Being an exiled African leader is no picnic**

Many exiled southern African revolutionaries are depicted as wearing three-piece suits and being chauffeured about in large, gleaming Mercedes, spending much time at public functions, and generally toasting each other over glasses of sparkling wine.

The everyday reality is hardly as titillating. At African National Congress headquarters, located in an unpaved back-alley in Lusaka, Zambia, the overall atmosphere is neither one of flamboyant decadence nor zealous revolutionary efficiency.

In these dilapidated breeze-block buildings, one is struck rather with a sense of make-do. The office furniture is battered and ageing; the linoleum floors are cracked and stained. Here is the nerve centre of resistance to apartheid, the telephone rarely works and the telex machine is permanently out of commission.

It is the type of place that might make middle-class romantics think twice about becoming revolutionaries. Behind liberation, as behind every other collective enterprise, lies the running of an organisation — the need to raise finances, to cope with a great mass of administration detail, and to assure the daily welfare of members.

Seen by themselves and many others as the nucleus of future, post-apartheid governments, neither theANC nor SWAPO, have adequate financing, infrastructure or expertise to deal with the job at hand. They have thus had to turn to outside help.

Every year, under the general heading of “humanitarian aid,” the ANC and SWAPO receive millions of dollars worth of cash grants, scientific research and technical assistance, vocational training, and academic scholarships from Western countries.

Western policies on aid to “liberation” movements are far from being uniform. The general rule is that the greater a state a country has in the economic and political future of southern Africa, the less likely it is to be a leading donor.

At the end of the scale are Britain and the US, which have declined to offer direct assistance to the ANC or SWAPO.

Neither country condones the organisation’s use of violence, and neither is happy with their claims to be the sole legitimate representatives of their people. Indirect aid coming through various UN agencies from the US and Britain has been slashed in recent years by up to 80 per cent as the two countries decided to cut UN allocations.

British support has thus been limited to the activities of such groups as the London-based Anti-Apartheid Movement and a recent scholarship programme offer to South Africans in exile, including ANC members.

At the other end of the spectrum, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland all have clean slates in southern Africa — with no colonial history or economic ties there, their social-democratic governments have since the earliest days of African independence shown sympathy for the socialist-oriented liberation movements.

Supported by strong domestic public opinion formed by the popular activism of the Vietnam war years, Scandinavia’s aid to the anti-apartheid groups is overtly political.

Sweden’s aid to the ANC comes to about R25 million a year while Norway’s is about R15 million.

United Nations organisations are also a vital source of support to the ANC and SWAPO but in one sense the most crucial time for the aid agencies is already past. If SWAPO comes to power through elections in Namibia next year, it will find itself transformed from an armed resistance movement into a fully-fledged government overseeing one of the potentially richest countries in Africa.
Maggie optimistic about Mandela

LONDON — The British Prime Minister said yesterday that negotiations on the future of South Africa could begin as soon as Nelson Mandela was released and she was optimistic this would happen soon.

Speaking in the House of Commons yesterday, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said she had told Mr Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, on Wednesday that Mandela must be freed.

She told MPs “We believe then the atmosphere would change completely and it would be possible to get negotiations started between the Government of South Africa and black South Africans and the coloured people of South Africa.

“I think that a number of people in South Africa in very high places take the same view. They have not yet been able to bring it about. But I remain optimistic that before very long they will be able to do so,” she said.

Britain is poised to play a role in negotiations on the future of South Africa, but Foreign Office officials said yesterday that the leadership crisis in South Africa was preventing decisions being taken.

Mrs Thatcher is to visit southern Africa at the end of March, but has let it be known she will not go to South Africa unless Mandela is freed and negotiations have begun.

Further evidence of warmer relations between South Africa and the Soviet Union emerged yesterday with the announcement that Moscow had invited prominent white South African academics and businessmen to hold talks with the African National Congress and Soviet representatives in the Soviet Union.

In a shift of policy on Wednesday, Moscow said it favoured dialogue with Pretoria and would not encourage an escalation of “armed struggle” by the ANC — The Independent News Service.
Government signs release: Vlok ‘furious’ over security lapse

SA soldiers may be tried in Windhoek court again

Four in embassy free to go

By Joe-Anne Collinge, Peter Fabricius and Deborah Smith

The release orders for all four detainees who have taken refuge in the German Embassy have been signed and will be given to their lawyers today. It has been established from official sources.

It will then be up to them to decide if they want to go free. It is understood they will be allowed to walk out without being arrested. However, it was not clear if they would be subject to any restrictions.

Brigadier Leon Nelzela, spokesman for Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok, said today that the release orders for three had been signed last week before they fled from Hillbrow Hospital into the embassy. The three are Mr Mpho Lekgogo (24), Mr Job Sihole (21) and Mr Clive Motsepe (23).

It is understood the release order for the fourth - Mr Ephraim Nkwe - was signed today.

He had an interdict order against Mr Vlok for wrongful arrest but this was withdrawn before release orders were signed.

It is understood Mr Vlok is furious about the escape of the detainees from Hillbrow Hospital. Four detainees escaped from the same hospital last year to take refuge in the US consulate in Johannesburg.

Government sources said that once the release orders were delivered to the detainees' lawyers, it would be up to them to decide if they wanted to go free.

The demands

The detainees have three basic demands:

1. They should be released from detention.
2. Any detainees should be unconditionally released and that Sandile Thabe, a detained hunger strike in Natal, should be freed.
3. A statement by the director-general of the Department of Law and Order, Mr Thabane Maseko, should also be released.

Durban hunger striker Thabane Maseko, now on the 33rd day of his fast, was still in an extremely serious condition and was now kept in a semi-private ward. A spokesman for St Andrew's Hospital said today:

The spokesman said Mr Maseko, still refusing to eat, was dependent on water and had been put back on a drip.

The Ministry of Law and Order spokesman, Brigadier Lena Meissel, said his case was sub judice to review. Johannesburg detainee Mr Charles Malungo, who refused food for 32 days, allegedly accused Mr Malungo of being addicted to St Augustine's Hospital for observation. His lawyer said:

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By Brenda Scott

WINDHOEK - Six South African Defence Force soldiers could again find themselves before a Namibian court charged with murdering a Swapo supporter.

This follows a decision yesterday by the Windhoek Supreme Court which declared invalid a certificate issued by President Botha baling judicial proceedings against the soldiers.

The Attorney-General in Windhoek, Mr Etienne Pretorius, said the office would request the SWA Police to re-submit the murder docket which formed the basis of the prosecution against the soldiers.

The trial of the men was halted shortly after it had begun in the Supreme Court here early last year, following the production of a certificate signed by President Botha in terms of the South African Defence Act.

Mr Botha's certificate indemnified them from prosecution on the ground that their actions had been carried out in 'good faith' for the purposes of combating terrorism in an area where there had been a 'state of emergency' declared.

The six soldiers - Colonel J H Werner, Colons P W Breytenbach, H L Beutler, L C Background and Nicholls - were accused of murdering Mr Immanuel Shifeni during a Swapo rally in Windhoek on November 30 1986.

Swapo claimed at the time that 100 military had surrounded soldiers, armed with sticks, knives and guns. No one was arrested, to Windhoek to disrupt the gathering. In the results, five more killed.
Maggie: Free Mandela now

SOWETAN, Friday, March 17, 1989

Pik Botha gets the message at Downing Street

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has told South Africa the time has come for Nelson Mandela to be freed.

She stressed the importance of the ANC leader's release during her 90-minute meeting with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha here on Wednesday and also called for the opening of negotiations with representatives of "all groups in South Africa".

Her intervention before a long evening of talks and dinner between Mr Botha and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, is seen by commentators as underlining the importance she attaches to fresh moves to resolve the South Africa problem.

She also indicated her readiness to play a role personally, according to John Dickie, diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Mail"

But he says she said she could not go to South Africa unless there was a clear commitment to change, with freedom for Mandela and willingness to open negotiations with all groups.

Such moves are vital for the South Africa Government, it said, avoiding being "totally isolated", Mrs Thatcher said.

Dickie says Mrs Thatcher's move was shrewdly timed to have the maximum effect on the National Party's disarray over President Botha's reluctance to give up power.

"Reaffirmation of her willingness to play a role in setting South Africa on a new path could strengthen the backers of the new party leader Mr F W de Klerk, whose more flexible approach is thought more likely to promote progress towards ending apartheid.

"The South Africans see the value of heeding the advice of Mrs Thatcher, since she could use her meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev next month to urge a more co-operative role by Russia in Southern Africa�.

He adds that Mr Pik Botha's experience with the Russians in the Namibia negotiations, which were made possible by Soviet influence on the Cubans to withdraw from Angola, "is liable to make him take a positive stand in delivering the Thatcher message to Pretoria."

And he says Mrs Thatcher's concern to end the stalemate is underscored by the recall of Sir Robin Renwick, the British Ambassador in Pretoria, to review the situation beforeForeign Minister Botha arrived.
LONDON — It is time the African National Congress “put the ball in Pretoria’s court”, says a British newspaper.

In an editorial headed, “An opening for the ANC”, the Financial Times said yesterday that the ANC should be prepared to offer a truce in its guerrilla campaign, subject to the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

The paper adds: “Such a move would stimulate debate in the National Party. It would encourage the forthcoming coalition of anti-apartheid white parties. ... it would be welcomed by Mrs Thatcher and President Bush...”
Peace in the office

Saturday Star Foreign News Service

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to implication on the super powers in China treaty, which
they are using to bring about a change in the situation.

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The man is abroad is why China on the left such

He von Heeren in his letter to the Independent

Statement to the Independent

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Coloured DP MPs hindered by LP deal

Political Staff

COLOURED members of the soon-to-be-formed Democratic Party (DP) are not going to be allowed to stand for public office, because of an "agreement" with the Labour Party (LP).

And labelling the move as "racist", one PFP MP has already threatened to resign should an independent MP in the House of Representatives, Mr Charles Redcliffe, not be admitted to the party.

Mr Redcliffe is MP for Schauderville.

Mr Redcliffe's membership application has now been with PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer for nearly two weeks. He stated yesterday that he would deal with it "in my own good time".

He said an application by a public representative such as Mr Redcliffe was obviously different to that of an ordinary member of the public.

It is understood that the "deal" between the DP and the LP is based on cooperation because both parties have the common goal of bringing an end to apartheid.

It involves working out joint strategy in Parliament, although no move to merge the two parties is anticipated.

Counter-productive

The LP is adamant that the implication of the "deal" is that the DP does not oppose them at the polls. If this did happen, an LP source said yesterday, it would be regarded as a "hostile act".

It is understood that the DP will not oppose the LP for seats in the House of Representatives, as this would be counter-productive.

Meanwhile, there is apparently tension within the ranks of the DP over the extent to which the party should participate in the tricameral Parliament.

It is understood the National Democratic Movement wants to stay clear of the coloured and Indian chambers because the ANC is opposed to any kind of link with the tricameral system.

Dr De Beer said yesterday that the party would not be "dictated to by Lusaka".

The PFP leader remains confident that the DP is going to work and that it is "greater than the sum of its parts".
Nat leadership rift brakes Mandela's release

THE Government is edging towards the release of the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, partly of its own volition and partly in response to pressure.

"But no major step is likely to be taken until the leadership dispute between President Botha and the newly elected leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, is resolved."

This is how political analysts and diplomatic observers yesterday interpreted the upbeat statement by British Premier Margaret Thatcher to the House of Commons that Mandela would soon be freed.

Speaking after a 90-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Pik Botha in London, Mrs Thatcher confirmed she had pressed for the release of Mandela as an indispensable step towards meaningful negotiations in South Africa.

"I think a number of people in South Africa in very high places take the same view but have not been able to bring it about," she said.

Different explanations were offered for Mrs Thatcher's public optimism — described by one observer as unprecedented — that Mandela's release was high on the agenda.

Mr Kurt von Schrindig, director-general of the SA Foundation and a former SA Ambassador to the United Nations, said: "It sounds as if she was given some sort of assurance."

Two points on Mandela

Mr von Schrinding had earlier drawn attention to Mr Botha's remarks at a news conference after his meeting with Mrs Thatcher at 10 Downing Street.

Mr Botha reportedly made two key points on Mandela's release. First, that he would welcome Mandela's unconditional release because "he is doing us much more harm in prison than out," second, that the release would have to be made in a peaceful atmosphere to eliminate the risk of having to re-arrest him.

But Professor John Barratt, director-general of the SA Institute of International Affairs, was more sceptical. Noting that the leadership dispute was unsettled, he said: "I cannot believe that Pik Botha would have given her any assurance."

Professor Barratt saw Mrs Thatcher's sangfroid statement as an attempt to encourage the pro-release lobby in the upper rungs of power in South Africa. He thought it was merely the first in a series of moves to nudge the major adversaries in the South African conflict, the Government and the outlawed ANC, towards the negotiating table.

While Mr Botha was in London, the Soviet Union announced that it did not favour an escalation in revolutionary violence in South Africa and that it was worth trudging along the route to a negotiated settlement, even if it took years.

The Soviet Union, under Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, played a constructive role in the settlement of the Angolan and Namibian disputes by pressing the Angolans and Cubans along a similar route.

Professor Barratt predicted yesterday that pressure from the Soviet Union on the ANC — the Soviets have served as the main arms supplies to ANC fighters — to negotiate would be matched by equal pressure from the West on Pretoria.

Mrs Thatcher's statement should be assessed as an opening gambit towards that objective, he contended.
Former ANC member in the Cabinet?

To be represented at all levels of the country’s administration in a fair deal is basically the oppressed people’s long-term wish. We love seeing people like Mr Mavuso rubbing shoulders with President PW Botha. He could become SA’s first black Cabinet minister.

I have recently been impressed to learn that he is a former member of the ANC.

That is pretty fantastic, but I personally cannot figure out the following state of affairs:

1. How can Mr Mavuso claim to be representing the oppressed when he was not democratically elected?
2. I am not against Mr Mavuso’s appointment at all, but I do not want him to fly to Europe and announce that he is representing the voteless.

Instead, I strongly suggest that his decision to fight within the system is undisputably myopic.

It may be necessary to ask whether, in view of past experiences in the struggle, we still need behaviour like that of Mr Mavuso. I for one believe he is playing a destructive role in shaping the future of this troubled country. — Worried Mine-worker, Virginia.
Cape court cleared for ANC hearing

THE public and Press were this week ordered out of the Cape Town Supreme Court while the State applied for certain witnesses to give evidence in camera in the case in which 14 people are appearing on charges under the Terrorism Act.

The 14 people on trial are Tony Sitembiso Yongeni (accused No 1), Jennifer Ann Schreiner, Lumka Elizabeth Nyamza, Michael Mzimkhulu Lumbambo, Mbutu Richmond Nduku, Wellington Mongamele Nkwandla, Mthetheleh Titana, Gary Krater, Christopher John Giffard, SiLABOCHA Charles Mahlale, Alpheus Nkwana Ndualde, Gertrude Magdaleen Nethania Fester, Zarayah Abass and Colleen Lombard.

They are accused of furthering the aims and objectives of the African National Congress and participating in the activities of the organisation between 1979 and 1987.

State prosecutor Hendrik Klem told the court that in terms of the Criminal Code and the Internal Security Act, he applied to have the court cleared while he made the application for certain witnesses to testify in camera.

However, DP de Villiers, for the 14, said he would oppose the application for the witnesses to give evidence in camera.

Judge S Selkowitz ordered the courtroom cleared while the application was made.

In terms of the Criminal Code, if it appeared to the court there was a likelihood that harm would be done to a person testifying in the proceedings, the identity of the person should not be revealed, the judge said.

Judge Selkowitz is on the bench with WS le Roux and JV Knoll as assessors.
LISBON — Sam Nujoma, president of the Namibian independence movement Swapo, said yesterday Namibia would continue to support South African nationalist guerrillas, if his forces won elections in November.

Asked by reporters whether he would allow African National Congress (ANC) bases on Namibian territory, if Swapo won the elections, Mr Nujoma said, “the people of Namibia will continue to support the people of South Africa within the framework of African solidarity.”

Mr Nujoma spoke at the opening session of a two-day conference on Namibian independence in the Portuguese capital.
Nujoma speaks of tactics ‘once in power’

Swapo to back ANC aims, but won’t intervene

The Star’s Foreign News Service
LISBON — Namibian nationalist leader Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday said a future Swapo government would back the ANC politically, but would pursue a non-interventionist policy towards South Africa.

“Within the framework of the OAU and the UN, Namibia will continue to support the just struggle of the South African people,” he told reporters after addressing an International Solidarity Conference in Lisbon.

Pretoria ‘intrigues’

“But South Africa’s people are already fighting and it would be crazy for us to intervene directly,” Mr Nujoma added.

In his speech, Mr Nujoma said a Swapo government would seek “to strike a balance between economic growth and social justice”, promoting a “policy of mixed economy” and “a measure of land reform without wholesale nationalisation”.

Speaking to 300 conference delegates and guests at a downtown hotel, he denounced what he called Pretoria’s “manoeuvres and intrigues” to limit Swapo’s power in an independent state.

He invited “all democratic forces” to send representatives to observe and monitor the independence electoral process set to start on April 1.

Mr Nujoma, who will be received by President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Mr Anibal Cavaco Silva today before flying to Amsterdam on Tuesday, described what he termed South African actions to promote the “advantage of its puppets” in Namibia.

Among them, he said Pretoria had granted Namibian identity documents to 40,000 Angolan Unita supporters, was trying to introduce “a highly confusing” voting system, had disguised the Koevoet special forces as police and was “hiding caches of arms at various places”.

Despite these alleged moves, Mr Nujoma said he was confident of attaining self-determination and independence in the coming months and of a “resounding electoral victory” for Swapo.

The one-day international emergency meeting for a genuine independence of Namibia was convened by leftist Portuguese organisations and chaired by General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, a former president of Portugal.

During his stay in Lisbon, Mr Nujoma lunched with Portuguese businessmen, met delegations of all the major parties and was hosted at a gala dinner by the mayor, Mr Nuno Abecasis.
Russia not asking for end to violence — ANC

The Star's Africa News Service
LUSAKA — The African National Congress will not abandon the armed struggle and has denied the Soviet Union asked the movement to abandon it.

"For us to abandon our strategy would be suicidal. If we abandon the armed struggle, we would then be abandoning the very democratic principles we are advocating," the ANC said.

It added that the ANC would alter its position if the South African Government gave a clear indication it was prepared to accept fundamental changes which would lead to a democratic process aimed at bringing about a peaceful change in the country.

The spokesman said the ANC would not be dictated to by anyone on its strategy towards the South African Government.

"The ANC will not accept any suggestions from any quarter that it must drop its notion of violence and revolution in the struggle. The armed revolution is important to us and is a crucial element in forcing Pretoria to come to its senses," the organisation said.

Asked about reports that the Soviet Union had asked the ANC to drop the armed struggle, the organisation denied this was true.

"Soviets who are saying we should abandon the armed struggle are not involved in policy-making in the Soviet Union. They are academics and have no influence on the Soviet government," the ANC said.
LISBON — The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, said yesterday that Namibia would continue to support South African nationalist guerrillas if his forces won November elections.

Asked whether he would allow ANC bases in Namibia, Mr Nujoma said: "The people of Namibia will continue to support the people of South Africa within the framework of African solidarity."

Mr Nujoma, who spoke at the opening session of a two-day conference on Namibian independence, said support for the ANC was justified because "there have never been free, democratic elections in South Africa."

In response to Mr Nujoma's remarks, the SADF communications chief, Dr DAS Herbst, said if Swapo allowed ANC bases to be used for attacks on South Africa, it must expect swift counter-measures.

Dr Herbst said Mr Nujoma would first have to win the elections and that the people of the territory would have to choose between a free democracy and socialist subjugation.

"If they chose the latter they could be in the same position as Angola was today."

He said Mr Nujoma would have to seriously consider if Namibia could be used as a springboard for violence against South Africa, whose policy was well known, that it would not tolerate terrorist incursions from neighbouring states.

In his Lisbon speech, Mr Nujoma accused South Africa of trying to influence the November elections by introducing a complicated voting system and recommending that all foreigners resident in Namibia for a period of one year be eligible to vote.

"This recommendation is intended to enable Unita and thousands of South African soldiers to shed their uniforms and register themselves for voting against Swapo," he said.

Mr Nujoma emphasised that Swapo wanted Namibia's estimated 75,000 whites and other minority groups to stay to help run what he foresees as a mixed economy — Sapa-AP.
ANC armed activity at all-time high

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

LAST YEAR was the most violent in South Africa's history in terms of guerilla/terrorist incidents. Minister of Law and Order Mr. Adriaan Vlok said at the weekend that there had been 281 terrorist incidents in 1988 — an average of one every 1.3 days.

Although their figures differ, Natal University's Indicator Project SA agrees in its latest report that 1988 saw the highest incidence of guerrilla activity in South Africa's history. Indicator's analysis listed 309 ANC actions. These included 30 shoot-outs with security forces, 59 attacks on government targets, 20 cases of sabotage of installations and infrastructure, 31 civilian and commercial targets, 33 attacks on "collaborators" and councillors' property, three landmine incidents in rural areas and 29 miscellaneous incidents.

Mr. Vlok, speaking at an NP meeting in Alberton, said the number of terrorist incidents had increased from 45 in 1984 to 136 in 1985, 231 in 1986, 325 in 1987 and 281 last year.

Indicator's figures show ANC insurgent actions increasing from 44 in 1984 to 203 in 1986, 163 in 1987 and 209 last year.

Mr. Vlok also said that between November 1 last year and February 12 this year, there were 64 terrorist acts, an increase of 36% on the same period the previous year, when there were 47 incidents.

However, Mr. Vlok said 14 people were killed and 79 injured in terrorist incidents, a 75% increase in casualties on the figure for the same period 12 months previously.

Mr. Vlok said there were 4,944 incidents of unrest and violence in 1987 but 5,208 incidents last year — an average of 4.3 incidents every day of 1988.

"Included in this total for 1988 are hundreds of incidents of petrol bombs on vehicles, buildings and people. Damage amounts to millions of rand, while more than 1,200 people were injured in unrest violence and more than 600 were killed."

Indicator said 4,012 people — the vast majority residents of black townships — were killed in the period between the implantation of the tricameral constitution on September 1, 1984, and the end of last year.

During this period, 1,113 township residents were killed by security forces and 1,948 township residents were killed in internecine violence. Responsibility for the other 623 deaths could not be determined.

Indicator also said 187 security force members were killed in unrest over the same period, and 163 ANC or PAC guerrillas were killed.
Mandela release may be on agenda

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The question of releasing Nelson Mandela could be discussed by the State-Security Council in Cape Town today.

This follows discussions last week between Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Mrs Thatcher told parliament afterwards that she was confident Mandela would be released soon. This has been interpreted by some observers as suggesting that Mr Botha had given her some form of assurance.

Mr Botha would not comment on this today. However, after meeting Mrs Thatcher he indicated that though he was in favour of releasing Mandela unconditionally — because he is “doing us more harm in prison than out” — the South African Government had to consider security implications of the move.

This is likely to be the substance of the SSC discussion today if the Mandela question is raised as expected.
ANC vows to keep up armed struggle

Argus Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The African National Congress will not abandon the armed struggle and has denied that the Soviet Union had asked the movement to abandon it.

"To abandon our strategy would be suicidal. If we abandon the armed struggle we would then be abandoning the very democratic principles we are advocating," a spokesman said.

He added, however, that the ANC would alter its position if the South African government gave clear indication that it was prepared to accept fundamental changes which would lead to a democratic process aimed at bringing about a peaceful change.

The spokesman said the ANC's strategy would not be dictated. He denied that the Soviet Union had asked the ANC to drop the armed struggle.

"Soviets who are saying that we should abandon the armed struggle are not involved in policy-making in the Soviet Union. They are academics and have no influence on the Soviet government," the spokesman added.

See Swao to stay out of ANC fight, page 8.
Blacks not convinced of F.W.'s leanings

From DAVID CRARY of Associated Press in Johannesburg

The selection of a shrewd, affable pragmatist as President F.W. Botha's apparent successor has contributed to a surge of hope for a peaceful breakthrough in South Africa's political stalemate.

Thus far, however, the optimistic musings are coming almost exclusively from whites.

Black leaders have made clear they will be relieved when Mr Botha steps down, but they suspect his heir apparent, Mr F.W. de Klerk, will preside over changes that are more cosmetic than substantive.

Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the Zulu political leader denounced by many black activists as too conservative, said he would oppose Mr de Klerk until the government gives blacks full voting rights. There has been no sign Mr de Klerk would contemplate such action.

At the other end of the black political spectrum, the banned ANC movement says any changes under Mr de Klerk would be in personal style, not National Party policy.

Mr de Klerk, who turned 53 on Saturday, has never been viewed as liberal, even within the context of the National Party. But supporters and skeptics alike depict him as more open-minded and less imperious than Botha, who has headed the government since 1978.

After becoming party leader, Mr de Klerk called for a South Africa 'free of domination and oppression.' Other party officials have said at least some of the remaining apartheid laws - those dealing with segregated residential areas and public facilities - may be modified.

Mr de Klerk does not have the same close ties to the military and police establishment that Mr Botha nurtured. But he is firmly committed to the concept of segregated neighborhoods and schools for whites who want them, and his proposal for 'genuine power sharing' with blacks as yet has no substance.

His ascendancy coincides with other developments that have induced the broadest optimism about South Africa since black unrest broke out in 1984. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, for example, said last week that 'encouraging changes' were unfolding in South Africa.

These changes include major foreign policy initiatives, such as independence for Namibia and rapprochement with Mozambique after prolonged hostility. But some seemingly notable domestic developments are viewed with skepticism by anti-apartheid leaders.

For example, a government-appointed law commission attracted international publicity this month when it called for a bill of rights, abolition of apartheid laws and full voting rights for blacks. Human rights activists doubted the proposals would be implemented, and the government reacted with silence.

Similarly, black clerics were unimpressed when delegates from the white Dutch Reformed Church, to which most National Party officials belong, issued a statement describing apartheid as a sin. Last week, the full policy-making body of the Afrikaner church balked at endorsing the delegates' stance.

One of the most informed assessments of Mr de Klerk came in a recent magazine article by his brother, Willem, a former newspaper editor who quit the National Party out of disenchantment with apartheid.

"If F.W. can give the National Party a new credibility among all population groups, and in international politics, he will herald a breakthrough towards a new future," he said.

"But if he continues along the old path, he will merely be a transitional figure who will let us keep treading water."
ANC, SA govt officials to attend conference

LONDON. — The ANC and South African government officials are to attend a four-day conference in Bermuda on March 27 — the first time the two parties have agreed to appear at the same forum.

The conference, organised by the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, took a year to set up and is said to have the approval of the National Party.

According to a report in the Independent on Saturday, the South African delegation will include Conservative MP Mr Koos van de Merwe and one as yet unnamed National Party MP.

The paper said Information Minister Mr Stoffel van der Merwe was to have attended the conference but, because of the leadership crisis, had agreed to send an NP MP in his place. It is understood that Mr Van der Merwe’s only condition was that the ANC representative, information secretary Mr Thabo Mbeki, should not appear on the same platform.
Swapo to stay out of ANC fight

Nujoma

LISBON - Swapo president Sam Nujoma has said a future Swapo government would back the ANC politically, but would pursue a non-interventionist policy toward South Africa.

"Within the framework of the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations, Namibia will continue to support the just struggle of the South African people," he told reporters yesterday after addressing an International Solidarity conference.

"But South Africa's people are already fighting and it would be crazy for us to intervene directly," Mr Nujoma added.

Mr Nujoma said a Swapo government would seek to strike a balance between economic growth and social justice, promoting a "mixed economy" and "a measure of land reform without wholesale nationalisation."

He denounced Pretoria's "manoeuvres and intrigues" to limit Swapo's power in an independent state and invited "all democratic forces" to monitor the election.

Mr Nujoma claimed Pretoria had granted Namibian identity documents to 40 000 Angolan Unita supporters, was trying to introduce a "highly confusing" voting system, had disguised the Koeroet special forces as police and was "hiding arms caches."

In spite of these moves, Mr Nujoma said he was confident of a resounding election victory for Swapo.

A Defence Ministry spokesman warned today that if Swapo allowed ANC bases to be used in attacks on South Africa, it must expect swift counter-measures.
Mandela always on the agenda, says Coetsee

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said today that the matter of Mr Nelson Mandela was "always on the agenda".

He said it was known that there had been visible and positive progress in the past few months and that President PW Botha himself had given attention to this.

Mr Coetsee was asked for his reaction following renewed speculation that the jailed African National Congress leader could be released soon.

The latest speculation followed talks in London between the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pak Botha, and Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Timetable for release

She confirmed that she had pressed for his release and Mr Botha said he would welcome Mr Mandela's release but that it would have to be done in a peaceful atmosphere.

Today the Minister of Justice would not in any way deal with the possibility of a timetable for Mr Mandela's release.

Mr Botha today will report to the National Security Council on his recent short trip to Europe and the question of Mr Mandela and the effect of this on South Africa's foreign relations may be raised.

To meet lawyer

There is concern in foreign affairs circles that South Africa's relations with potentially friendly European countries could be bedevilled if Mr Mandela is not released soon.

Diplomats said that sanctions moves overseas have cooled down and that there is a willingness to talk to South Africa against the background of what is seen as a new spirit of reform starting in the country.

They fear, however, that this more positive attitude could soon start changing unless Mr Mandela is released.

Mr Mandela is due to meet his lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, in his quarters at Victor Verster Prison today.

The reasons for the meeting are not known at this stage Mr Ayob was not available for comment.
Sharpeville Day
violence rocks
Natal townships

The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN. — Violence erupted in townships near here today with barricades being thrown up, buses stoned and passengers intimidated into staying away from work.

At least one bus was petrol-bombed.

Thousands of pamphlets have been distributed in Kwmashu, Umlazi, Newtown, Inanda and Kwadengenzi urging people to stay away from work to mark the anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings in 1960.

Police had to break down barricades set up to prevent buses leaving the townships.

Hundreds of children are reported to have stayed away from school.

Four Putco buses were badly damaged when they were stoned at Ntunzuma East, north of the city. A petrol bomb was also hurled at one of the vehicles.

The regional manager of Putco, Mr Ricky Stevenson, said the situation in the townships was tense.

"We are operating our buses only under police escort. Early this morning four of our buses were extensively damaged when they were stoned by mobs. A petrol bomb was hurled at one of them, but fortunately it did not ignite."

It is believed that at Kwadengenzi, near Shongweni, barricades were set up and that a bus belonging to the Durban Transport Management Board was set on fire.

Kwazulu Commissioner of Police Brigadier Dries Laas confirmed that unrest had occurred in Kwmashu and Umlazi.

"We have the situation under control and no one was injured in the stonings," he said.

The Argus Bureau in Port Elizabeth reports that there was widespread absenteeism from work today as black workers remembered those who died in the shootings at Langa, Uitenhage, in 1960.

Most employers were prepared for the Langa anniversary. Mr Brian Mathew, executive director of the Midlands Chamber of Industries, said many companies had reached agreement with their employees. In some instances paid holidays had been negotiated while others gave their workers unpaid leave for the day.

Man dies, six arrested in unrest

PRETORIA. — A man was fatally wounded and four men and two youths were arrested at Mpopomneni near Howick after a group of people ignored a police order to disperse. The Police Directorate of Public Relations said in its daily unrest report.

Police said the group gathered and began fighting. Police ordered them to disperse.

They refused to listen and began stoning the police, causing damage to a police vehicle. Police used shotgun fire, mainly birdshot, and tearsmoke to disperse them.

At Botha's Hill near Durban a group gathered illegally and ignored police requests to disperse. Birdshot was used to disperse them and seven men were arrested.

At Haza near Howick two groups of people clashed. Police arrested 233 men, 40 of them under the age of 18.

A man in the group pointed a firearm at the police and two rounds of birdshot were fired. A man was slightly injured.
ANC to shut Angolan bases as part of peace plan

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — The African National Congress has confirmed it is preparing to withdraw its forces from training camps in Angola, and appears to rule out military bases in an independent Namibia.

ANC officials, speaking at the end of a five-day closed conference in Norway, said the move from Angola was part of the Angola-Namibia settlement.

The meeting, attended by 38 senior officials, was the largest ANC gathering since 1986 and was called to review the situation in Southern Africa.

The ANC also issued a statement of support for Mrs Winnie Mandela.

Rumours of the imminent release of Nelson Mandela were dismissed as "a bluff".

* • Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma has reiterated his movement's support for the ANC but said there would be no room in independent Namibia for ANC bases.

* "An independent Namibia will not create bases for the destabilisation of any neighbouring state," he said in Lisbon.

* On Walvis Bay, he was categoric in his insistence that the vital enclave "continues to be an integral part of Namibia" and that Swapo would "not allow South Africa to use it to destabilise" the country.

* Mr Nujoma said he was convinced Swapo would win the two-thirds majority needed to approve a constitution for an independent Namibia, but he did not rule out accords with other political forces.

* Mr Nujoma flies to Amsterdam today.
Congress — all affiliates of the UDF

The West German Foreign Ministry said in Bonn last night that the four men were in "administrative custody." Spokesman Mr. Hans Schumacher indicated that he did not know precisely what the men were seeking.

No journalists were allowed into the embassy grounds but the detainees waved to journalists from behind a ground-floor window next to the main building entrance about 50m from a gate.

They wore T-shirts sloganed "Free all detainees" and "I support the hunger strikers." By late last night the authorities had not reacted to the demands of the four refugees, their lawyers, Ms. Jana and Mr. David Dison, said.

Addressing newsmen outside the embassy after conferring with the refugees for more than an hour, Ms. Jana confirmed that the embassy had granted her clients asylum.

 Asked how the refugees managed to escape from the Hillbrow Hospital, Ms. Jana said they had "taken a taxi" and that no one tried to stop them.

There were fears in Parliament yesterday that the fragile understanding between detainees' lawyers and Mr. Vlok, which has resulted in the release of 580 detainees since February 14 could be jeopardized by the escape.

It is understood that police are incensed that this has happened at a time when hundreds of detainees have been released.

The releases followed meetings between Mr. Vlok, church leaders and detainees' lawyers.

Commenting on the news of the escape, the SA Council of Churches appealed to government to lift the state of emergency and abolish detention without trial, saying the measure would go a long way to "healing the wounds in our society."

The escape is reminiscent of last year's "Kine" saga, when three detainees also escaped from hospital in Johannesburg and took refuge at US consular offices in the Kine Centre in Commissioner Street. Police later allowed them to leave unhindered — Own and Political Correspondents with Sapa AP-Reuters
29 years after Sharpeville, the blood still flows.

When Robert Mlangelo Sobukwe planned the launch of the Pan Africanist Congress's anti-pass campaign of March 21, 1960, he anticipated a clash between police and demonstrators.

He was determined, however, to go ahead with the campaign and to do everything in his power not to give the police reason to use strength.

Strict instructions were given to those who were going to take part in the march to behave in an orderly fashion and to resist any temptation to be violent or unruly.

Supporters of the campaign were to leave their passbooks at home — which was illegal — and were to march to local police stations and hand themselves over for arrest.

Stressed

Mr Sobukwe had also warned the marchers to watch out for agents provocateurs or unruly elements among their numbers who might deliberately provoke the police to take action against the marchers. These were to be disciplined by the PAC.

On March 16, Mr Sobukwe wrote to the Commissioner of Police, Major-General Radebe, informing him of the intended march.

He stressed that the march was going to be peaceful and that the PAC was going to maintain discipline among the marchers. He requested the police not to provoke the marchers to resort to violence.

He asked the police not to give impossible commands to the marchers, who would at all times be ready to obey orders given to them.

He cited an example where police would give orders to thousands of people to disperse within three minutes, and then almost immediately baton-charge them.

As had been planned, Mr Sobukwe led a group of marchers who included Mr Zeph Mothopeng, the current president of the PAC, who was released from prison recently.

They presented themselves for arrest, and 150 of them were locked up.

There were similar peaceful marches to police stations at various parts of the country.

The most notable were at Langa near Cape Town and at Sharpeville near Vereeniging. It was also at these townships that violence erupted, leading to spontaneous labour strikes and the spread of violence which lasted for many weeks throughout the country.

Baton

At Langa, 10,000 people had gathered in defiance of a banning order announced a few hours earlier. The meeting was broken up by police who baton-charged the marchers.

Two people were killed and 26 injured. The Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, immediately suspended the pass laws.

The PAC declared March 28 a national day of mourning and on that day, violence broke out again in Cape Town and there were large-scale work stoppages.

A state of emergency which was declared on March 30 seemed to have fuelled the anger of the people who continued with street demonstrations.

Thousands of people were arrested, and on April 8, the Unlawful Organisations Act was passed, meaning that the PAC was banned.

The African National Congress was also banned, despite objections from some liberal MPs who said the Government should rather negotiate with the ANC and work out a dispensation that could contribute to the restoration of law and order in the country.

It was the events of March 21 which changed the face of black politics and black resistance.

The Government adopted very tough measures against political activists. Even though the state of emergency was later lifted, most of its provisions were made permanent.

Many people were subsequently detained without trial, others imprisoned and various other clamps imposed on political activity in the townships.

Leader

Mr Sobukwe had shown himself to be a leader. He had warned the Government that it could not trust him. When he was arrested on March 21 at Orlando police station together with some members of the PAC's executive, he was jailed for three years.

At the end of his prison term, the Government was still not convinced that it would be safe to release him. As a result, a new law was passed in Parliament, the Sobukwe Clause, which allowed the Government to keep him in prison for a further three years.

In the past 29 years, there have been similar uprisings in South Africa, notably in 1976, 1980 and between 1984 and 1986. Thousands of people have been killed.

Not all of them have been killed by the police. Victims of apartheid are now killing fellow...
CP, NP and ANC to speak (separately) at conference

By Peter Fabreics, Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — A number of South African parliamentary and extra-parliamentary leaders have been invited to a conference on southern Africa in Bermuda organized by an American organization.

But both the National Party and the Conservative Party last night denied that they would have any contact with the ANC at the seminar, arranged by the American Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies.

Mrs Helen Suzman, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and several academics have also been invited to the conference, which starts on March 27.

The conference had been deliberately engineered so that the NP and CP representatives did not attend on the same day as the ANC, said Mr Piet Coetzer, the Nat MP for Springs who will be attending the conference.

The CP said its representatives would not even be on the island at the same time as the ANC.

Mr Coetzer discounted reports that the conference was part of a peace initiative or an attempt to get the Government and ANC together.

It was merely an opportunity for various South Africans to put their viewpoints to American legislators.

He said that he, Mr Koos van der Merwe, the CP MP for Overvaal, and Soweto civic leader Dr Nthato Motlana would put their points of view, separately, on March 31.

The ANC representative, executive member Mr Thabo Mbeki, would be speaking on March 29 and would have left by the time they arrived.

The object would be to expose a group of US legislators — apparently about 30 of them — to various shades of opinion on southern Africa.

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said the party had "demanded and been given a written undertaking" that the ANC would not be present when the CP "puts its case with confidence before any critical tribunal."
R200,000 reward
JOHANNESBURG — A reward of R200,000 has been offered for information leading to the tracking and arrest of the armed robbers who seized diamonds worth about R10 million from a company in Doornfontein on Sunday.

PAC Sharpeville visit
JOHANNESBURG — Pan-Africanist Congress president, Mr Zeph Mothopeng, is to visit the graves of victims of the 1961 Sharpeville riot, his chargé d'affaires said yesterday.
Swapo qualifies on ANC

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — A senior Swapo official yesterday said Mr Sam Nujoma’s weekend statement that an independent Namibia would support the struggle for liberation of South Africa did not mean they would allow the ANC to set up bases.

At a press conference in Lisbon on Sunday, Mr Nujoma, who is president of Swapo, was asked if a Swapo government in an independent Namibia would allow the ANC to set up bases.

Mr Nujoma replied that it would be "crazy" for Swapo to try to intervene and stop "the just struggle of the South African people."

His answer was widely interpreted as meaning Swapo would allow the ANC to establish strike bases.

But the senior Swapo official explained that OAU policy was specifically limited to "diplomatic and political" support for "liberation movements" like the ANC.

The clear guidance yesterday was that while they will give the ANC all possible support, it will not include the hosting of bases.
Thabo Mbeki
ANC chief of foreign affairs

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Mr Thabo Mbeki, who will lead the ANC team to unofficially meet South African government officials at a conference in Bermuda next week, has been appointed head of the ANC's department of foreign affairs.

Mr Mbeki's appointment supports widespread opinion that he is a top candidate to eventually become the ANC president.

Mr Mbeki, the son of the legendary former long-term ANC prisoner Mr Govan Mbeki, is one of the most articulate and pragmatic of ANC leaders and observers feel South African government officials could one day deal with him.

Minister of Information Mr Stoffel van der Merwe was due to represent South Africa at the four-day conference, starting on March 27. But because of the leadership crisis he is sending a Nationalist MP as main representative.

It is understood that Mr Van der Merwe agreed to South African representation only as long as they did not share a platform together with the ANC. The conference organisers, the Aspen Institute for Humanities, accepted the condition. So did the ANC.

While any meeting between the South African and ANC representatives will be considered strictly unofficial, it adds to rumours that talks between Pretoria and the ANC are possible in the foreseeable future.

Mr Mbeki, along with Swapo President Mr Sam Nujoma, is to attend an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) head of states meeting in Harare tomorrow.
Much ado about nothing, or how to blow $765,000

Byron Pagan, the former South African security officer, was sentenced to five years in prison for his role in the 1962 death of a South African anti-apartheid activist. Pagan had been a key figure in the South African security services, and his trial was seen as a key moment in the struggle against apartheid.

Mystifying

A South African court has sentenced Pagan to nine years in prison for his role in the death of the activist. The court found him guilty of murder, and sentenced him to 10 years in prison. Pagan had been a key figure in the South African security services, and his trial was seen as a key moment in the struggle against apartheid.

Mrs. Winnie Mandela

On September 20, 1988, Mrs. Winnie Mandela, the wife of South African anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela, was sentenced to 15 years in prison for her role in the 1985 treason trial. Mandela had been a key figure in the struggle against apartheid, and his trial was seen as a key moment in the struggle against apartheid.

Mr. Robert Brown

An analysis of South African security files found that Pagan had been involved in the deaths of several activists. The files also showed that Pagan had been in contact with several right-wing groups, and had been involved in the planning of several attacks.

The trial of Pagan was seen as a key moment in the struggle against apartheid, and his conviction was seen as a significant victory for the anti-apartheid movement.
No ANC bases in Namibia—Swapo

FORFEIGN NEWS SERVICE

LISBON — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday reiterated his movement's support for the African National Congress but said there would be no room in independent Namibia for ANC bases.

"An independent state of Namibia will not create bases for the destabilisation of any neighbouring state," he told a news conference in Lisbon.

"But we will support through all means the struggle of the ANC within the framework of the OAU and the UN," he said.
No room for ANC bases — Nujoma

The Star's Foreign
News Service

LISBON — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma reiterated yesterday his movement's support for the African National Congress, but said there would be no room in Namibia for ANC bases.

"An independent state of Namibia will not create bases for the destabilisation of any neighbouring state," he said at a news conference when questioned on Swapo's future policy.

"But we will support through all means the struggle of the ANC within the framework of the OAU and the UN," Mr Nujoma added, stressing that the strategy for combating apartheid — "whether by arms or other means" — was "solely a decision" of the ANC.

Mr Nujoma said he was convinced Swapo would win the two-thirds majority needed to approve a constitution for an independent Namibia, but he did not rule out accords with other Namibian political forces.

"Once the colonists are not there, the Namibian people can talk to each other and reach compromises for a national government," he said.

Mr Nujoma dodged questions on whether Swapo would allow a multi-party system, saying such issues should "not be imposed from the outside but decided at home."
Harare judge to rule on statements by 3 ‘bombers’

By Robin Drew,
Africa News Service

HARARE — A Zimbabwean judge is to rule today whether statements by three men accused of involvement in bomb attacks on ANC properties in Harare can be admitted as evidence.

On trial in the second of a series of spy cases are former intelligence officer Kevin Woods (35), Michael Anthony Smith (34) and Barry Bawden (30).

Woods and Smith are under sentence of death after their conviction for murder in a trial last November following the bombing of an ANC house in Bulawayo. Their appeal has still to be heard by the Supreme Court.

The men are challenging statements on which the State is relying heavily, on the grounds that they were not made freely and voluntarily, the police unduly influenced them and they were denied proper and speedy access to lawyers after their arrest.

Mr Justice Ebrahim, at the start of the trial, ordered that the men’s leg irons be removed and they be allowed to wear their own clothes rather than the prison khaki uniforms.

Massive security precautions are being observed at the High Court and the men are being taken to and from the court building and Chikurubi Maximum Security Prison in a military armoured column.

All three men pleaded “not guilty” in firm voices when the charges were put to them by law officer Mr Yunus Omerjee, for the State.

They are accused of acting in concert with South African saboteurs who were flown in and out of Zimbabwe in May 1986, blowing up an ANC office a block away from Harare’s main police station and a house normally occupied by ANC personnel in the Ashdown Park suburb.

The State outline says an ANC witness will tell the court the house was evacuated before the raid after a tip-off.

The men are facing another count of possessing an arsenal of weaponry found at different locations, including bee hive bombs, fragmentation grenades, machine guns, AKM rifles with folding butts, pistols with silencers, ammunition including hard and softened bullets, rocket launchers and other equipment.

It would be alleged eight vehicles were hired in Bulawayo to transport the saboteurs.

Mr John Sayce and Mr Mark Stoner are appearing for the defence.

The current trial is expected to last several weeks.
13 221 Indian matrics

A TOTAL of 13 221 pupils wrote matric exams at schools controlled by the House of Delegates of whom 12 577 passed, Education Minister Mr Kassie Ramduth said.

‘36 blacks died of typhoid’

THIRTY-SIX black people died from typhoid in 1988 from a total of 3 597 cases affecting all races, the National Health Minister, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said.

More money for children

MR Chris Heunis said the Treasury had approved an increase in the maximum grant for black children in registered homes.

PW appoints Reddy

STATE President Mr P W Botha appointed Solidarity leader Dr J N Reddy as Chairman of the Ministers’ Council of the House of Delegates, and Minister of Housing, as from March 22.

RSCs ‘spent R300m’

REGIONAL Services Councils had spent more than R300 million over the past two years on upgrading communities in the Transvaal and Cape, Mr Chris Heunis said.
Sanroc faction fight hots up

The Argus

Foreign Service

LONDON — The bitter internecine fight in the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) has been taken a stage further with a public denunciation of the moderate faction in the organisation's official newsletter.

Although he is not mentioned by name, it is clear that the target of an editorial in Sport and Apartheid is Professor Dennis Brutus, leader of the faction now advocating a relaxation of the international boycott for those sports which have become integrated under one controlling body.

This move has brought Professor Brutus, who is said to be still president of SANROC, into sharp conflict with the body's executive chairman, Mr Sam Ramsamy. The newsletter is published in London by Mr Ramsamy.

The editorial says: “During the last few months newspaper reports emanating from London have given the impression that SANROC is about to relax the international sports boycott of apartheid South Africa.

Lobby

“This is totally erroneous and misleading, and has provided succour to the administrators of South Africa's neo-apartheid sport structure and its overseas lobby.”

And in a clear reference to United States-based Professor Brutus, who has recently emerged from years of comparative obscurity, it adds: “Unfortunately, such news items which form these highly irresponsible and politically motivated interventions have come from a handful of people who have not been involved in SANROC activities for a number of years.”

Ironically, at its last meeting, the Brutus faction — acting in the name of SANROC — passed a resolution imposing a silence order on Mr Ramsamy.
Decision not to talk to ANC disappoints SRC chairman

By KAREN STANDER
Staff Reporter

STELLENBOSCH student leader Mr Pierre van der Spuy has expressed disappointment that the students have decided not to talk to the African National Congress.

The university's SRC could not talk to the ANC because the majority of students would not approve, the SRC chairman said.

Mr van der Spuy said this was indirectly shown by research conducted last year which indicated that 60 percent of students supported National Party policy.

A motion passed by the SRC yesterday that members of the SRC would not talk to the ANC "at this stage" follows a statement by Mr van der Spuy that he and seven members of the council leave tomorrow for Zambia at the invitation of President Kenneth Kaunda.

PERSONAL CAPACITIES

The group is to travel to Namibia from Zambia to join a tour organised by the student organisation, Spog (Stellenbosse Politiële Onderzoek en Gesprek — Stellenbosch Political Investigation and Discussion).

Mr van der Spuy said the trip was going ahead, but members would be travelling in their personal capacities and not under the auspices of Spog.

He and deputy chairman Mr André Olivier had given the SRC their assurances that they would not have contact with the ANC.

Mr van der Spuy said he told the SRC that a meeting with the banned organisation had not been planned.

SAME SITUATION

Mr van der Spuy said his personal position was that he would have liked to have talked to the ANC. He believed all people, from the far right to the far left, should communicate.

"However, we have empathy with the government because we find ourselves in the same situation. Just as their constituency will not allow them to talk to the ANC, our constituency will not either."

The motion adopted by the SRC was an amendment to a motion that members of the SRC should not talk — officially or unofficially — to the ANC until the organisation rejected violence.

"We agree that the rejection of violence should be the outcome of negotiations with the government and should not be set as a precondition," he said.
Natal seethes on massacre anniversary

Durban Correspondent

DURBAN - Tension in the Transvaal was everywhere yesterday as Natal celebrated its 30th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre in which 69 pass law protestors were killed by police.

Surrenders were set up in townships around Durban and Natal where there was a large police and SANDF presence. Most of the incidents happened yesterday morning but there were isolated outbreaks reported in the early evening.

Thousands of workers did not arrive for work and many students at universities in Natal took advantage of a conditional leave of absence to hold commemorative services.

A large number of schoolchildren did not attend classes at several schools in the townships in Sharpeville, the anniversary was marked by a simple service at a cemetery where most of the victims are buried, cleaning graves, laying flowers and paying respects.

Education officials said they had received reports of Sharpeville demonstrations disrupting schools. One school "was forced" to ask for limited access to security forces to safeguard pupils and protect school buildings, a DSI spokesperson said.

A special police "interim urgent report" issued yesterday afternoon said a six-year-old child was shot and slightly injured when he allegedly used an ax to attack police surrounding a house at Stellenbosch.

In Kwazulu-Natal, black youths barricading a road and birdshot and tear gas were fired after a group of blacks gathered illegally and burned a petrol bomb at police.

The police report said buses were damaged in Mzumza, Umlazi, Umbilo and Clermont in Pinetown.

Arsonists caused extensive damage to two private houses at Mzimkazi near Umkomaas, the report said.

Meanwhile, a Durban Transport Management Board spokesperson said services had been disrupted in many areas as police and army units had to clear road barricades early in the morning. There had been no effective operation in Kwazulu-Natal and Clermont during the day.
Police students clash at Wits

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. — Students and police clashed at Wits University yesterday during a campus march to commemorate the 29th anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre.

The march, attended by academics and hundreds of singing students carrying placards, banners and an ANC flag, was disrupted twice when police fired teargas and rubber bullets.

Several students were injured, including Wits SRC president Ms Bettina von Lieres, who had a bruised shoulder and a swollen neck after a teargas canister struck her.

Ms Von Lieres accused police of aiming low on purpose.

A police spokesman said police fired teargas and rubber rounds on two occasions when they were "suddenly" attacked by stone-throwing students while monitoring an "illegal gathering" at Wits.
Slovo daughters break silence at last

Our Correspondent

LONDON — Winner of Britain's Screenplay of 89 award, Shawn Slovo says the traumatic years she and her sister Gillian endured in South Africa as the children of banned revolutionary communists shaped their artistic careers.

Shawn Slovo was the award on Sunday night for the film 'A World Apart', which has been acclaimed by critics as one of the most sensitive stories to come out of South Africa.

Gillian Slovo is also expected to win international awards for her recently published book 'Ties of Blood', the story of black and white South African families (foretold by institutional racism).

The memoirs of both sisters contain the theme of powerless, motivated parents committed above all to revolution in South Africa.

In a joint interview for Channel 4 TV this week, the dark-haired London-based sisters both devoted to the feminist movement told of a childhood marred by loneliness, insecurity and fear.

Their parents, Joe Slovo — still described as the most wanted man in South Africa, and Ruth First, were charged with treason in 1956 but acquitted.

Joe Slovo who was the chief of staff of the banned ANC before resigning to head the banned SA Communist Party had to leave his family to live in exile as a full time revolutionary while his children were very young.

The other story the sisters describe as a powerful and uncommunicative person was the first woman to be detained under the 90 day detention law.

She was arrested at home on front of Shawn in the early 1960s and the terrifying moment for the child emerged as a heart rending scene in 'A World Apart'.

Ruth First was held for 117 days, while the sisters experienced the confusion and terror of being known by their peers as the children of the arch-enemies of the state.

Not long after her release, Ruth First took the children into exile in Britain when they went to work in Mozambique.

She was killed by a parcel bomb in Mozambique on August 17, 1982.

Shawn Slovo said it was her mother's murder that committed her to writing 'A World Apart'.

"For me it was a way of dealing with that loss, a way of mourning her and understanding our relationship," said Shawn. "It was a way of continuing the dialogue you can no longer have on life.

She points to another stunning scene in 'A World Apart' depicting her confronting her mother and saying "You never tell us anything" Her mother replies "We can't even speak amongst ourselves.

Gillian Slovo and her writing career also emerged from a compulsion to compensate as a way of lisening to her parents' story. She revealed to the press that her parents lived lives of such secrecy that they were frightened of talking to anyone, even their own children, and were unaware of the damage this did.

Gillian said: 'I think that if you live with that amount of secrecy it is going to affect you. I try to write about that in my book because when there is no one to talk to you don't say anything."

Asked how she felt about the way her father had left them, Shawn Slovo said: "He says 'Well it was a choice between my children or the children of South Africa'. That says it all."

Gillian expressing no bitterness, said it had been her father's sophisticated way of dealing with the danger they had lived in, but he now felt it would have been better if he had communicated more with his daughters.
Part of a large crowd of Wits students yesterday displayed the ANC flag and carried crosses and placards during a campus march commemorating the 29th anniversary of the Sharpeville shootings. Photo: PHILIP LITTLETON
ANC plans more foreign missions

LONDON The African National Congress is to open missions in Washington, Madrid, Tunis, Tripoli, Kampala, Caracas, Accra and Managua in a "major expansion of its foreign representation.

This was decided at a conference of its chief representatives and regional treasurers which has just ended in Norway, the ANC said yesterday.

— The Star Bureau
LUSAKA — The African National Congress has ruled out speculation that the appointment of Mr F W de Klerk to head the National Party in South Africa will lead to dramatic change in South Africa.

In a resolution adopted at a conference of ANC chief representatives and regional treasurers held in Oslo, Norway, from March 15 to 21, the organisation notes that real change would only come about when "practical steps are taken to create a climate conducive to dialogue."

The conference, which was officially opened by Norwegian Foreign Minister, Mr Thorvald Stoltenberg, noted "The people of South Africa will continue to suffer under the system of apartheid. This system is facing a permanent and deepening political and economic crisis — which has been brought about by the struggle inside and outside South Africa."

The delegates at the conference also lauded the ANC for appointing former chief of information and publicity, Mr Thabo Mbeki, to replace the late Johnny Makatini as head of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

According to a statement issued by the ANC national executive in Lusaka today, the conference also acknowledged the successes which the organisation has achieved recently.
Govt, CP deny ANC meeting

BOTH the National Party and Conservative Party have strenuously denied that they will have any contact with the banned African National Congress at a conference next week in Bermuda on Southern Africa.

The conference had been deliberately engineered so that the NP and CP representatives did not attend on the same day as the ANC. Mr Piet Coetzee, the NP MP for Springs who will be attending the conference said

And the CP has announced that its representatives would not even be on the island at the same time as the ANC.

Mr Coetzee denied reports that the conference — organised by the American Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies — was part of peace initiatives or an attempt to get the government and ANC together.

**Opportunity**

It was merely an opportunity for various South Africans to put their points of view to a panel of American legislators.

He said that he, Mr Koos van der Merwe, the CP MP for Overvaal, and Soweto civic leader, Dr Nhato Motlana, would put their point of view separately, on March 31.

The ANC representative, information officer and executive member, Mr Thabo Mbeki, would be speaking on March 29 and would have left by the time they arrived.

They are no forgotten.
Media was not invited - Vlok

THE media had not been invited to attend the searching of Mrs Winnie Mandela's Soweto home by police, which was shown on Network on SABC television on February 19, this year, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, said yesterday.

Replying to a question from Mr Peter Soul (PFP, Johannesburg North), he said the SA Police, however, "invites representatives of the media to be present during police actions when it is regarded as being in the public interest."

"Each action is judged on its merits."

Shortly after police had arrived at Mrs Mandela's home "several media representatives, also made their appearance."

Referring to the controversy and allegations surrounding Mrs Mandela, the Minister said "The matter is receiving extensive media prominence in South Africa and abroad."

Supplementary

Replying to a supplementary question from Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens), Mr Vlok said police were not in control of the premises and therefore could not prescribe to Mrs Mandela who should be admitted — Sapa
Stompe trial: Man appears

27/3/81

An 18-year-old youth appeared briefly before a magistrate here yesterday in connection with the murder of 14-year-old Stompe Seipe.

There are now nine accused in the murder trial, after Mr P. E. Bredenkamp added the name of Mr Sibusiso Brian Mabusa of Diepkloof to the charge sheet.

No formal charges were put to Mr Mabusa and he was not asked to plead.

Some of the other accused are members of the Mandela United Soccer Club.

The case was postponed to April 21.

Sapa
Founder member of unity movement dies

Staff Reporter

A FOUNDER member of the UMSA (Unity Movement of South Africa), Mr Leo Mluleki Shlali, 73, has died at his home in Mount Frere in Transkei.

Described by UMSA as "a courageous fighter against an undemocratic system of government", Mr Shlali also held senior positions in the All African Convention and the Cape African Teachers' Association.

"As editor of Catata's publications, he was hard-hitting in the fight against Bantu education before and after its implementation," an UMSA spokesman said.

"An active organiser in the AAC against the former Native Representative Council in the 1950s, later the Bunga, Bantu authorities and the territorial authorities, Mr Shlali in 1943 helped launch the Non-European Unity Movement — now UMSA.

"He played a significant role in furthering the unity of all people under attack," the UMSA spokesman said.

Mr Shlali will be buried from his home at 10 am on Saturday. He is survived by his wife Kim.
Dispute widens over non-racial policies

The Argus Foreign Service
in New York

New evidence has emerged of the widening policy conflict among the leadership of South African non-racial sports organisations on how, or if, to bring some South African sports back into the international fold.

The conflict first surfaced last month when low-key private meetings took place in London between Dr Dennis Brutus, founder and president of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (Sanroc) and Mr Joe Phemphensky, president of the South African Cricket Union, and Dr Ali Bacher, who were leading an attempt to head off punitive action by the International Cricket Council against foreign cricketers taking part in cricket tours of South Africa.

Brutus has been locked in a head-on dispute with the organisation's London leader, Mr Samba Ramsamy, ever since, with Mr Ramsamy, who is generally regarded as the leader of Sanroc's more radical wing, actively working to expel Dr Brutus.

The sharp difference between the two men and their supporters within Sanroc is focussed on Dr Brutus's contention that the time had arrived in regard to some sports, cricket possibly being one, when Sanroc ought to be working constructively for their return to the international arena, provided they had eliminated racial discrimination from their ranks.

This week, Dr Brutus, who has had to pay a high price for the new, more moderate stance he has adopted, moved to win over the support of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos).

In a letter to Mr Colin Clarke, Sacos secretary, Dr Brutus pointed out that while Sacs had expressed satisfaction with Mr Ramsamy representing its interests, Mr Ramsamy had failed to co-operate with other members of the Sanroc executive committee, many of whom had expressed criticism of him.

Mr Ramsamy, he told Mr Clarke, had taken decisions without consulting other Sanroc committee members and had given himself the position of "executive chairman," although no records existed in the organisation's minutes of any such appointment.

In the sharpest criticism he has yet expressed of Mr Ramsamy, Dr Brutus blamed some of the weaknesses of campaigns in the recent past to "the timidity and lack of leadership in London" and added

"If Sacs desires the strong and bold leadership which was previously provided by Sanroc externally then it should consider very carefully whether it will (continue to) rely on the services of a single person, or on the services of a courageous and dedicated team which makes up the membership of Sanroc."

Dr Brutus, a poet, was elected president of Sanroc at the organisation's inaugural meeting in Johannesburg in 1963 and has held the post ever since. A powerful and influential campaigner against racial discrimination in sport, he has been in exile for about 20 years and is now a teaching professor at the University of Pittsburgh.
JOHANNESBURG. — Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, expects that her husband will be released.

In an interview for Tribune magazine to be published in the April edition, Mrs Mandela says: "Yes, I think he will be released. And they will be releasing him into an atmosphere in which even his own organisation is seen as just a band of terrorists, and when a fibre of respectability is no longer there within the community.

"If Mandela were released into that atmosphere it would fit in with the plans of the government bringing Mandela back to an apartheid South Africa where everything is still the same as when he left 25 years ago."

About the soccer club, she says the team was the target of the government smear campaign. "The security forces never believed the team was an ordinary one," she says. "They have regarded it as a military wad or unit of Umkhonto."

"Allegations have been made that I am keeping an army... the government saw to it that the soccer team did not take off because they believed it was not an ordinary team."

Mrs Mandela alleges the team was infiltrated by the government, and that agents within the club were responsible for an attack on her house in July last year. She says many team members spent months in detention.

"Those that did come out (of detention) — three of them — are the ones converted and used in the police strategy. What the police do is, when they release them they recruit them for the system. Three of the boys who led the others in the burning of my house were original members of the team."

Speaking on the origins of her club, Mrs Mandela told Tribune: "What has continued happening is that youths from all parts of the country who have problems pack their bags and come to my house.

"Not because they are coming to join Mandela United, but because they believe their problems can be solved here. I had to look at the problems, including their academic programmes. At the moment I am running some form of financial help and I am proud to say it is non-ideological."

In reply to questions about her lavish Soweto house and her tarnished image, Mrs Mandela said they owed nobody an explanation about the house.

She said the government attacked individuals in the hope that the image of the national liberation movement as a whole would be tarnished.

— Sapa.
Maggie’s plans raise hopes for Mandela

LONDON — Mrs Margaret Thatcher is to make an important 20-minute statement on Southern Africa on BBC radio on Saturday — just 24 hours before she starts a four-nation tour of Africa.

The contents of her message have not been disclosed but her planned statement comes amid excited speculation at high levels that her visit to Morocco, Nigeria, Malawi and Zimbabwe could coincide with the release of Mr Nelson Mandela.

During her warm meeting with Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in London last week, Mrs Thatcher was “firm” that Mr Mandela must be released without further delay and dialogue started with all representative groups of the nation.

She later told parliament she was encouraged by Mr Botha’s response, and acclaimed South Africa’s contribution to the Namibia settlement.

Mrs Thatcher may expand on informed reports that she wants the establishment of a new Eminent Persons Group to assist the process of reform and communication inside South Africa and with the rest of the continent.

Mrs Thatcher is also said to be strongly encouraging international support for Mr Botha’s bid to secure a major new Komatipoort-type accord with Mozambique.

She has welcomed the news that Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano will fly to Harare to meet her with Mr Robert Mugabe.

However, sources at the highest level in London say there is no truth in a report in Newsweek magazine this week, claiming that senior representatives of the South Africa government will also be in Harare next week to join talks.

The same sources are also emphatic that Mrs Thatcher will not use the opportunity to travel on to South Africa, even if Mr Mandela is released while she is in Harare.

The promises of dramatic change made to her by Mr Pik Botha are not good enough. She is openly dismayed by the reform stagnation and will not visit until significant changes are in place and working.

It is highly unlikely that Mrs Thatcher will meet Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Anatoly Adamishin, who on Tuesday started a tour of frontline states.

From page 1
Son of Passtoors to visit her in jail

JOHANNESBURG. — Belgian schoolboy Fabrice Passtoors is due to visit his mother Helene Passtoors in prison this week amid rumours that she could be released soon from a 10-year sentence for treason.

"A Belgian Embassy official said yesterday that Fabrice, 17, was expected in South Africa today and would be taken to see his mother tomorrow."

Government sources and diplomats said Belgium and South Africa were close to a deal on releasing Passtoors, an ANC arms courier, in exchange for unspecified political undertakings.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha declined to comment, but said: "We're talking to the Belgians. We're in touch."

The Belgian Embassy official confirmed that negotiations were under way, saying: "We are closer than we have ever been, but I cannot tell you anything definite at this stage."

Passtoors' lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, said he could not confirm the report.

Passtoors was arrested in 1985 on charges of helping to ferry arms, identify targets and establish weapons caches for the ANC.

Her former husband, Mr Klaas de Jongo, was arrested about the same time. He escaped from police custody to the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, where he lived for two years until he was sent home as part of an elaborate prisoner exchange. — Sapa-Reuter
Apartheid

HARARE — The African National Congress is to open eight more offices around the world to intensify its campaign against apartheid and to enable it to obtain more resources for its programmes. — Sapa
Police to investigate Cosatu Press conference

GENERAL Hennie de Witt, Commissioner of the SA Police, has ordered an investigation into whether a Press conference and a memorandum released by Cosatu yesterday breached the restriction orders placed on the trade union by the Minister of Law and Order last year.

He added, however, that all Cosatu's allegations would be thoroughly investigated.

Cosatu accused the police of doing too little to curb the activities of Inkatha-supporting "warlords" in the strife-torn Maritzburg townships.

It released a report compiled by its lawyers, detailing the police's alleged failure "to play their role adequately in the administration of justice."

In a statement yesterday, General de Witt said people who had made allegations of police involvement in acts of violence and injustice in the Maritzburg area would be invited to assist the police in their investigation.

Should they refuse to disclose factual details to substantiate their claims they would be subpoenaed to produce the so-called evidence.

Cosatu has announced new plans to try to restore peace in Maritzburg in an initiative involving big business and foreign governments with representation in South Africa.

Sapa, The Argus Correspondent.
CP, ANC, Nats to brief Americans in ‘closed door’ meeting

From DAVID BRAUN
The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON — South African politicians from across the spectrum, including the Conservative Party and the African National Congress, will be briefing American legislators behind closed doors in Bermuda next week.

According to the organisers of the five-day conference, the Washington-based Aspen Institute for Humanoistic Studies, no details will be made public of exactly who and how many people will take part in the discussions.

CP and National Party participants have already stated in South Africa that they have been given assurances they will not be involved in dialogues with the ANC.

According to a spokesman for the institute in Washington, the organisation was not prepared to state which American legislators would be involved in the conference.

The spokesman said the conference was a project being conducted by the institute which brought US legislators together with bodies of “experts and principal players” from various parts of the world.

**Better policies**

“We are doing the same thing with the Soviet Union and with China,” he said.

“The project we are doing with South Africa is one of many conferences we will do from time to time.”

The spokesman said there was nothing secret about the conference. American legislators would be talked to for their own education in the hope that better-informed policymakers would make better policies. The exercise was purely for the education of the legislators.

Among the South Africans known to have accepted invitations to attend the Bermuda conference are Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Dr Van Zyl Slaiby, a former leader of the Opposition and founder of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), Mr Piet Coetzee, National Party MP for Springs, Mr Koo van der Merwe, CP MP for Overvaal, Mr Thabo Mbeki, representing the ANC, and Dr Nthato Molewa, the Soweto civic leader.
ANC sees Maggie and Pik conspiracy

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — The ANC is mobilising for a show of strength inside South Africa, possibly to coincide with Mrs Margaret Thatcher's visit to the frontline states next week.

The ANC also anticipates that Pretoria may release Mr Nelson Mandela while Mrs Thatcher is in Africa and wants to minimise subsequent goodwill for South Africa.

Senior African sources close to the ANC say a key purpose of the British prime minister's visit to Malawi and Zimbabwe will be to use her influence and power to pressure South Africa's neighbour states into withdrawing support for the banned movement's "armed struggle".

The ANC response will be to seek to demonstrate that the loss of their bases in Angola as well as Mozambique has not significantly weakened their ability to strike within South Africa.

The movement is simultaneously launching an unprecedented world-wide "diplomatic campaign", which includes opening offices in Washington, Spain, Venezuela, Nicaragua and Far Eastern countries, possibly including Japan.

The ANC claims that Britain is a willing partner in a "conspiracy", masterminded by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, to cripple their military strength.

The ANC also claims that Mr Botha is already using the pending presidency of National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk to "trick" the West with promises that a new era of enlightenment is coming and that the purpose of Mr Botha's visit to Europe last week, and his meeting in London with Mrs Thatcher, was to launch an offensive to gain legitimacy.

Senior ANC figures, including the new head of foreign affairs, Mr Thabo Mbeki, met Organisation for African Unity leaders in Harare on Wednesday to urge them to spurn Mrs Thatcher.
New judge appointed

THE State President has appointed Mr C Botha, SC, of the Pretoria Bar, as a judge of the Transvaal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.

3 'ANC' men arrested

PIGGS PEAK, Swaziland. — Swaziland police yesterday reported the arrest of three suspected members of the ANC here.
CHARMING is the word most people who meet Thabo Mbeki - particularly white South Africans unprepared for such urbanity within the ranks of the African National Congress.

And such absence of rigid dogma in discussion or argument

There is no doubt Mbeki's impact on the uninitiated is impressive. And, certainly, he is nobody's typical revolutionary. But what he is, instead, one feels, is what he has carefully groomed himself to be:

Reasonable, considered, sharp. There may be a statement of rebellion in the beard. But then even top executives of the ANC need to watch what they spend on razor blades.

Contrary to the popular view that they live high off the hog on funds fraudulently secured from soft Nordic governments, members of the administration are4 in exile in Zambia subsist on a pittance.

The bulk of those funds is channelled to the military effort. The chief Press spokesman does not want to be a soldier in one corner of a room in an over-populated Lusaka house.

THABO Mbeki is better off than most because he has a working wife Zanele Mbeki - an organiser with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Lusaka. Mbeki's dress is usually distinctive a bond's tooth sports jacket alternating with Cuban shirts. And always a pipe, underlining a look of either humour or contemplation.

Whether by study or not, being charming is what Thabo Mbeki does extremely well. Last October, for example, when the South African rugby chefs met an ANC delegation in Harare, Mbeki soon won them with his erudition and bonhomie. Within minutes, with human familiarity under the circumstances, he was calling Daniel Craven "Daddy".

At one point after the meeting, Transvaal Rugby Union president Louis Luyt grabbed Mbeki in a bear hug and said with mock alarm: "I'm just a little fellow you must protect me from the Press."

The expectation must be that, things being protracted rather than equal, Thabo Mbeki will become the leader of the organisation as his father, Govan, has been involved with for more than half a century.

His rise from Director of Information and Publicity to head of the Department of International Affairs - to replace Johnny Makatini, who died earlier this year, effectively moves him from fourth position in the ANC hierarchy to third. At the age of 46, he lies young on his side.

And a considerable political head

FOR nearly two years he has doubled as political adviser to Oliver Tambo, the ANC president. Reportedly, the two are very close. To begin, there is a relationship through Nelson Mandela. Govan Mbeki was a co-accused with Mandela in the Rivonia Trial. Tambo was Mandela's partner in a law firm.

Should the past impasse over negotiating with the ANC continue to a point where Tambo decides to step down, it is likely Thabo Mbeki will be elected to succeed him. Some of the military commanders, like Umkhonto we Sizwe's chief-of-staff Chief Max, might feel hard done by. But they really do not have the intellectual ammunition to match Mbeki.

Details of Mbeki's mid-term education are sketchy. He was born in the Transkei on June 18, 1942. It is understood he moved to Port Elizabeth at the age of 13 when his father became Cape leader of the ANC.

By 1969, at 17, Mbeki was active in black student politics. He became a member of the African Students' Organisation, founder of the African Students' Organisation (South Africa). He ran the ASO in 1961 and organised widespread protests against Bantu Education.

Then he moved to Botswana and Orlando. Whether or not he completed his schooling at that stage is uncertain. He sought refuge in Swaziland at some time between 1961 and 1963, then went to the US.

What happened during that period of his life is not recorded except that he obtained an economics degree from the University of Sussex in the early Seventies.

W HEN the 1976 student riots sparked an exodus of hundreds of black students from South Africa, Mbeki was already active in the ANC. And his experience as past leader of the African Students' Organisation must have been invaluable to the organisation.

Thabo Mbeki has often been tipped as a future president of the African National Congress. This week, with his appointment as head of the organisation's Department of International Affairs, he moved another step nearer.

From then on, he worked his way through the ranks and was appointed Director of Information and Publicly in 1964.

During the township unrest of the mid-Eighties, the ANC leadership became worried about the level of the anti-white violence and the fact that radical elements among the township youth seemed to be meaning beyond any control.

Thabo Mbeki was assigned to coordinate a diplomatic campaign to involve more white South Africans in the opposition drive to try to offset the hatred of the young blacks.

The dialogue that has followed between the ANC, white academicians, churchmen and politicians, organisations like the Institute for Democratic Alternatives for South Africa (Idasa) - and the SA Rugby Board - has been an extension of that campaign. And Mbeki has been present at almost all of these discussions, usually heading the ANC representation.

Govan Mbeki joined the South African Communist Party in 1961. Although his son led an ANC delegation to Moscow in 1988, there is no evidence to suggest that Mbeki junior is a CP member. Thabo Mbeki seems more of a pragmatist than an ideologue.

Not only does he emerge in conversation as an original thinker, but he also appears to be one of the directors of ANC policy.

It was announced at a conference of ANC chief representatives and regional treasurers in Oslo this week that the organisation is to open eight new missions around the world. These are to be in Washington, Madrid, Tunis, Tripoli, Kampala, Caracas, Accra and Managua.
'Chances still good for successful people's war'

PAC finds new Soviet stance on SA 'sad'

UNITED NATIONS — The Pan Africanist Congress finds it "regrettable" that Soviet officials now consider a successful armed revolution is impossible in South Africa.

Mr Boris Asoyan, the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Africa expert, was recently quoted as saying the armed struggle will fail and a peaceful, negotiated solution is necessary.

That reversal of long-standing Soviet support for black revolution in South Africa follows President Mikhail Gorbachev's policy of avoiding proxy wars that drain Soviet resources needed locally.

It is regrettable that the Soviets made this shift," said a PAC spokesman. "We believe a people's war is a possibility, and the people's chances for it are good."

The spokesman said the organisation receives most of its aid from the nations in the Organisation of African Unity, so the Soviet shift in policy will not have a major effect on the PAC.

"When elephants fight"

Soviet diplomats have been meeting South African officials since 1985, when the United States began mediating talks among Cuba, Angola, and South Africa to grant independence to Namibia.

The PAC's foreign secretary, Mr Ahmed Ebrahim, said superpower clashes or rapprochement are irrelevant to the black struggle.

"We have a saying in Africa," said Mr Ebrahim, "that when the elephants fight, the grass suffers."

"But," he added, "when the elephants make love, the grass also suffers."

The Soviet Union has been the major supplier of weapons for the African National Congress, the PAC's main rival for control of the black resistance movement.

Mr Asoyan had hinted that the Soviet Union might cut back its military aid to the ANC. The PAC spokesman said that could help persuade the ANC to join with the PAC and unify the black revolutionary movement.

However, Mr Ebrahim stressed that his group would not alter its political principles, which have so far divided the black movement in South Africa.

The PAC is based on a "black consciousness" philosophy, which holds that blacks should work for their own liberation without white help. The ANC is multiracial.

The UN recognises both the PAC and the ANC as representatives of South Africa's people. — Sapa-AP
Maties meet the ANC

LUSAKA — Afrikaans students from Stellenbosch University began talks with the African National Congress (ANC) in the Zambian capital yesterday.

"There are no interviews of any sort. This is a closed session for political and strategic reasons," said an ANC official.

He barred both local and overseas journalists from entering the hall where the meeting was taking place.

The 20 men and women from the university's Student Representative Council (SRC) had already held talks with officials from the Soviet Union and Cuba, and with Zambian-based African diplomats, diplomatic sources said.
Township's white priest tells why he's 'an enemy'

MAMELODI. Ned Gerof Church in Mafele minster Dr Nico Smith says he is regarded as an "enemy of the system" because he does not oppose black people's sentiments.

Dr Smith was commenting on an allegation by an independent MP, Mr. Jan van Eck in Parliament that national servicemen had been shown video film and photographs of him and other whites visiting the area and told they were "the enemy".

An SADF spokesman said videos and briefings were routine and aimed at orienting new troops into the area in which they were to operate, but denied the briefing officer referred to those concerned as the "enemy".

Dr Smith is the only white living in Mamelodi and is often the only white who attends township gatherings.

"That is part of my duties as a minister here," he said. "The people accept me as part of the community."

He said he often had to attend events such as burials of political activists where, "from the nature of things", there was a lot of emotion, such as showing of ANC flags.

This was "a political expression".

Dr Smith said he was regarded as an enemy because he did not object to this and did not pull down ANC banners.

"It seems that where they regard the ANC as the enemy, they also regard me as the enemy." He said most of Mamelodi supported the ANC "and one must understand this."

During World War 2, Afrikaners had in the same way often showed the Vierkleur — the flag of the old Transvaal Republic — as a form of political expression, he said.

He added "Therefore it is surprising that they (the authorities) do not understand this. They have no understanding that these are the people's sentiments which find expression in the showing of ANC flags."

Dr Smith said the authorities felt all instigators of unrest were enemies and part of the "total onslaught."

But "the presence of soldiers and the Defence Force will not get this out of the people."

He added "The more they try to suppress these sentiments, the stronger they grow." — Own Correspondent
The Appeal Court in Bloemfontein this week dismissed an appeal by Ezron Tseatsi Menze, of Diepkloof Extension in Soweto, against his conviction for possession of a prohibited publication in Johannesburg on April 19, 1985.

The prohibited matter was a recorded cassette of an interview by ANC president Oliver Tambo on the situation in Southern Africa.

Menze was convicted by a Johannesburg Regional Court magistrate and sentenced to 18 months, of which nine were conditionally suspended, in July 1985. On appeal to the Witwatersrand Local Supreme Court the conviction was confirmed, but the sentence was wholly suspended.

This week Judge Vuyler, with the concurrence of Judge Hefer and Judge Steyn, found that Menze was correctly convicted.

Judge Vuyler said the interview recorded on the cassette clearly sought to advance the cause of the ANC whose interests were served by the publication and dissemination of the cassette.

Even if the person interviewed was in fact not Oliver Tambo, his name was clearly used to lend credence to what was said, the Judge said.

On the argument that Section 69(4) of the Internal Security Act did not apply to a cassette, the Judge held that there was no justification to give the word "publication" in 69(4) a meaning different to the one contained in the definition clause of the act – Sapa.
Mandela will be freed, says Winnie

WINNIE Mandela, wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, expects that her husband will be released.

In an interview to be published in Tribune magazine in April, she says: "Yes, I think he will be released. And they will be releasing him into an atmosphere in which even his own organisation is seen as just a band of terrorists, and when aibre of responsibility is no longer there within the community."

If Mandela were released into that atmosphere it would fit in with the (plans of) the government bringing Mandela back to an apartheid South Africa where everything is still the same as when he left 25 years ago.

About her "soccer club," she says the team was the target of a government smear campaign. "The security forces never believed the team was an ordinary one," she says.

She alleges that the team was infiltrated by the government and that agents within the club were responsible for an attack on her house in July last year.

Speaking on the origins of her club, she said, "What has continued happening is that youths from all parts of the country who have problems pack their bags and come to my house not because they are coming to join Mandela United, but because they believe their problems can be solved here."

- Sapa
End of struggle 'might be in sight'  

THE ANC vowed last Monday to step up its military and political resistance to apartheid, but said the end of the struggle might be in sight.

After a five-day conference of 88 leaders in Norway, the ANC also issued a statement of support for Winnie Mandela, who was sharply condemned when her personal bodyguards were implicated in the alleged abduction of four black youths and the death of one.

The meeting dismissed as "a bluff" hints off an early release from jail for Winnie's husband, ANC leader Nelson Mandela. It said more political opponents of the SA government had steadily been imprisoned since a state of emergency was imposed in 1986.

The closed-door conference, the ANC's largest since 1986, was called to review the situation in Southern Africa and discuss anti-apartheid strategies. It was sponsored by Norway's largest Labour Union, LO, and the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, which has long supported the ANC - Sapa.
LUSAKA — Two members of the ANC were seriously injured when they drove over a landmine in southern Zambia, close to Namibia’s South African-controlled Caprivi Strip.

Zambia’s Secretary for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, blamed South Africa for the incident, which took place on Thursday afternoon at Kazungula.

The two men were admitted to Livingstone Hospital with severe burns. The ANC could not be reached for comment.

Kazungula is near the border with Botswana and the Caprivi Strip.

“We know that in the last two weeks there has been more military build-up in the Caprivi Strip,” Mr Shapi said.

In recent months several people have died in explosions in Livingstone, about 60km from Kazungula. The Zambian government has blamed all the explosions on South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter
Students defy pledge, meet with ANC

Staff Reporters

STELLENBOSCH students have apparently met and talked with the ANC in Lusaka — despite assurances to the university's SRC that no meeting would take place.

According to reports from the Zambian capital, 20 students began talks with the ANC on Friday.

"There are no interviews of any sort. This is a closed session for political and strategic reasons," said an ANC official.

The meeting was held after the students had already held talks with officials from the Soviet Union and Cuba, said diplomatic sources.

Last night university rector Professor Mike de Vries said that he was "in the dark about the students meeting with the ANC, but if they have met, then they will have a lot of explaining to do".

He said that the students had given him and the "student community" an assurance last Monday that they would not meet with the ANC.

The students also met Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda — who had invited the group to Lusaka — yesterday before leaving for Namibia.

Two days before the party left for Zambia the SRC passed a motion that members would not officially or unofficially speak to the ANC until the organisation forswore violence.

"Just as their constituency (the government's) will not allow them to talk to the ANC, so does ours," a disappointed SRC chairman, Mr Pierre van der Spuy, said last week adding that the students would be going on the tour in their personal capacities.

It is not known whether any one of the seven SRC members in the group took part in the talks with the ANC.
Pope: World rushing to death

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II, on his Easter Sunday mass, urged the world, especially the West, to rise up against the injustice that is killing the once-proud nation of Lebanon and to turn away from the self-destruction caused by the world's greed for wealth.

The pope had addressed a crowd of 500,000 at the Vatican's St. Peter's Square and millions more watching the live telecast in 37 countries, urging all of humanity to rise against the world's greed for wealth.

The pope ended his address from the Vatican's central balcony by predicting that the world would be happy Easter in 53 languages, including Hebrew, Zulu, Tamil, Persian and Albanian.

And in Jerusalem, Christians prayed at Jesus' traditional burial place here on Easter Sunday but for the second successive year their mood was somber rather than festive.

"This year and last year there is no joy for any of the Palestinian uprisings," said Father Attilio Zaccari, chancellor of the Latin Patriarchate.

Latin Patriarch Michel Sabbah marched with other clergy and pilgrims through the narrow, smoke-filled streets of the walled Old City to the tomb of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre.

But some playing drums were absent from the march and many foreign pilgrims stayed away.

Arab hotel owners said their business was only half full.

Says Reuters.
Hope for Peace

Thratcher Full of
Thatcher plan ‘a golden opportunity’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent.

MRS Margaret Thatcher’s plan for a Southern African peace conference was “a golden opportunity” which should be seized with both hands,” Professor David Welsh of UCT political science department said yesterday.

But he cautioned that despite the widespread benefits that could accrue to the conference forces, a number of telling obstacles remained in the way of an internationally brokered settlement for the region at this stage.

“There is no good case for saying that deadlock is so well entrenched that we can go on with the status quo,” he said.

He added that if the US mediated efforts to reach an accommodation between the two main rival factions in the conflict in the region were carried out in a “credible manner, it is likely to have an important impact on the outcome of the conflict.”

Professor Welsh noted that moves towards reaching a regional peace agreement faced formidable obstacles.

The South African government — particularly the more hawkish elements — are likely to see international attempts to reach peace as an attempt to weaken the grip of the regime on the region’s internal affairs.

Another difficulty facing Professor Welsh was that any meaningful peace initiative must have at its core the “begging of the ANC or bringing of its armed wing onto the table.”

Even if the ANC could be persuaded to participate — or more likely temporarily abandon violence — there were doubts about whether the South African government would buy this.

“Bringing the ANC out of the gene out of bottle and it might be hard to see how it could be put back in again if things don’t go according to plan — this is a tremendous source of concern,” he said.

Both the ANC and its South African counterparts are playing down the meeting as no more than an academic event.

Mrs Thatcher’s tour of Morocco yesterday under tight security.

On her arrival, she was welcomed with flowers at the airport, the king welcomed by the princess and her entourage.

“I am very pleased to have arrived in Morocco to participate in the conference,” she said.

The conference, which is scheduled to begin today, is expected to bring together leaders from Southern Africa to discuss ways of ending the conflict.

The meeting is seen as an important step towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the region.

Princess Lalla Latifa, the king’s chief wife, has expressed her confidence that the conference will be a success.

“The meeting with the king was preceded by the unique honour of lunch with Princess Lalla Latifa, the king’s chief wife, her three daughters and sister-in-law, at the princess’s palace in the city,” she said.

The meeting was held in a sumptuous setting, with the princess’s palace being described as a “picture of elegance.”

Before arriving in Morocco, Mrs Thatcher had met with the leaders of the Arab Maghreb Union, a community of five countries in North Africa.

In this new role, the king has suddenly acquired wider influence in the Arab world, and the conference is seen as an important step towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Mrs Thatcher’s tour of Morocco is expected to be a significant event in the region, with leaders from around the world attending the conference.

The conference is seen as an important step towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict in the region.
Matie student leaders defend Eastern bloc meetings

WINDHOEK — Defiant Matie student leaders have defended their meetings in Lusaka with Eastern bloc diplomats and ANC members, claiming the contacts as a victory for Stellenbosch University over SA's politically enforced isolation.

The 16-member group, expecting a "hot reception" in Stellenbosch, tried yesterday to cool the campus row triggered by their four-day Zambian trip that included a three-hour breakfast with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and passing contact with ANC leader Oliver Tambo.

KEVIN JACOBS

But they defiantly pursued meetings with a broad range of political interests, arriving in Windhoek yesterday hoping to meet SWAPO officials, former members of the disbanded Koevoet police unit, labour leaders and farmers, during the switchover to UN stewardship in the territory.

The dissident students, among them SRC members, are considering accepting further invitations to visit Angola and Zimbabwe.

SRC chairman Pierre van der Spuy and colleague Mark Behr yesterday defended the Lusaka visit: "It is widely acknowledged inside SA that the country's future lies on the path through Africa. As Matie students we are proud to be part of that process," they said.

Behr led a similar Matie mission to Maputo last September for meetings that included ANC members.

Sidestepping a decision by the SRC to avoid contact with the ANC, the latest group accepted personal invitations from Kaunda to attend four days of specially arranged discussion forums that began last Wednesday. Behr said: "The goal of this tour, and the reason for President Kaunda's invitations to Zambia, was to expose us to the rest of the world's perceptions of South Africa and to meet diplomatic and African leaders," he said.

"These forums created to facilitate those discussions were not ANC-based forums but forums at which ANC members were present."

Officials and diplomats from Angola, Zimbabwe, Cuba, East Germany and Tanzania also attended the brainstorming sessions.

Van der Spuy said foreign diplomatic sources paid the group's expenses.
Thatcher set to push for peace conference

LONDON — UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to encourage a southern African regional peace conference when she arrives in Harare today on the main leg of her whirlwind five-day African tour.

Thatcher is believed to be determined to explore and promote all possible means of opening communication between SA, its neighbours and the ANC.

In a BBC radio interview yesterday she said the peace process could begin if, for a start, Nelson Mandela was released and the ANC abandoned its “armed struggle.”

ANC executives who visited Harare last week told the Zimbabwe government and Organisation for African Unity (OAU) leaders, who supported them, that they could not even consider abandoning the “armed struggle” as it would be seen by SA’s black majority as treacherous.

The ANC also indicated that it is not opposed to SA evolving a federal government as long as divisions are not made on racial or ethnic lines.

Comment: Page 6.
Maties group views Lusaka meetings as 'a victory'

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Maties student leaders have defended their meetings in Lusaka with Eastern bloc diplomats and ANC members, claiming the contacts as a victory for Stellenbosch University over South Africa's politically-enforced isolation.

The 18-member group, expecting a "hot reception" in Stellenbosch, tried yesterday to cool the campus row triggered by their four-day Zambian trip that included a three-hour breakfast with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and passing contact with ANC leader Mr. Oliver Tambo.

But they pursued meetings with a broad range of political interests, arriving in Windhoek yesterday hoping to meet Swapo officials, among others.

"The tour can be seen as a triumph for Stellenbosch University and for South Africa because of our country's isolation," SRC chairman Mr. Pierre van der Spuy and colleague Mr. Mark Behr said in a statement yesterday defending the Lusaka visit.

"We expect a hot reception at Stellenbosch, people there are very angry," Mr. Van der Spuy said.

"But when we have had a chance to tell the truth, they will understand. We won't be seen as radicals."

Mr. Behr said, "The goal of this tour, and the reason for President Kaunda's invitations to Zambia, was to expose us to the rest of the world's perceptions of South Africa and to meet diplomatic and African leaders."

Officials and diplomats from Angola, Zimbabwe, Cuba, East Germany and Tanzania also attended the brainstorming sessions.

Mr. Van der Spuy and Mr. Behr said that their group travelled as individuals after disputing the university SRC's authority to curb personal decisions.

Members of the SRC who did not join the trip to Zambia and Namibia said that they had been "betrayed," as a motion had been accepted by the SRC that no talks would take place with the ANC.

Shortly before leaving last week a motion to that effect was accepted, as an opinion poll had found that 96% of Stellenbosch students supported National Party policy.

"They have betrayed our trust," said SRC member Mr. Leon Truter.

And SRC member Mr. Lomond van der Vyver said that the group had damaged the university's name.

He said that he was very worried about the possible negative reaction of financial institutions and sponsors of the university who provided valuable funds.
Political opposites meet to define 'SA problem'

From RAMSAY MILNE
The Argus Foreign Service

BERMUDA — In terms of a global power struggle, it is hardly a repeat of the historic first "Bermuda Conference," when Sir Winston Churchill met President "Ike" Eisenhower and the French Premier, M Joseph Laniel, in December, 1953, on this beautiful mid-Atlantic island to discuss the future of Europe.

But in southern African terms, the five-day meeting here this week between influential US Congressional and academic leaders and as wide a range of South African political opposites who could ever be brought together to define "the South African problem" and its new, evolving solutions, might well turn out to be of much greater historical impact — certainly for South Africans.

The first of this week's debates got under way under surprisingly strong local security surveillance at one of Bermuda's most luxurious hotels where delegates ranged from South Africa's liberal "left" represented by Mrs Helen Suzman, Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert and Dr Nthato Motlana, to the radical Right represented by Mr Koos van der Merwe, of the Conservative Party.

In the wings, waiting, are the ANC. They will have their full and free say, too. And the influential Americans who are here, everyone from such powerful Democrats of influence as ex-Senator Dick Clark, he of the "Clark Amendment" fame, to Congressman Howard Wolpe.

Then there is the black Congressman William Gray, former chairman of the Black Caucus, leading spokesman on African policy in the House of Representatives and author of the Anti-Apartheid Acts of 1985 and 1986 — forerunners of all the punitive measures since adopted by the US, including today's sanctions and the basis of other measures that may yet come.

The Americans have come to listen and to learn. Ranged against them in the next five days in closed sessions these disparate groups of black and white, English-speaking and Afrikaans-speaking South Africans will present their conflicting "stories"
Alleged captive 'loyal' to ANC

JOHANNESBURG — The family of Paul Annegarn, the 23-year-old South African reported to be held at the ANC's Quatro detention barracks in Angola, has given up trying to secure his return.

Mr Joe Annegarn, a past president of the Federated Chamber of Industries, said yesterday that he had received a message from his son after the International Red Cross traced him in Angola.

"The message said he was happy where he was now, and that his family should not try to contact him again," Mr Annegarn said.

"We will therefore leave everything just as it is. We will make no further attempts to have Paul brought back to South Africa."

Mr Annegarn last saw Paul after he deserted from the SADF in 1982 to go and live with his 25-year-old brother Stephen, who is now a dancer with the London Ballet Company.

Paul was a member of the four-man insurgent group that entered South Africa in July 1987, but he left the Broederstroom cell in November of the same year after allegedly becoming disillusioned with dissension in the group. — Sapa
Annegarn is 'happy in the ANC'

By Craig Kotze,
Crime Reporter

The family of Paul Annegarn, who was reportedly detained by the African National Congress in its Quatro detention camp, will make no further attempts to bring him back to South Africa after his father was told his son was "happy in the ANC".

Mr Joe Annegarn said yesterday he had received a message from the Red Cross in August last year saying that Paul, a deserter from the SADF, was happy and his family should not try to contact him again.

"His mother in London also received a letter saying he was happy in the ANC," said the East Rand businessman and former president of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries.

The ANC last year promised Mr Annegarn it would produce his son and hold a press conference to respond to allegations that he was being detained in the Quatro camp in Angola, but this did not materialise.

Paul was allegedly a member of the all-white Broederstroom ANC cell but left the country before members were arrested last year. Police said he was sent to a detention camp after telling the ANC he no longer believed in the "armed struggle."
A NEW opposition party, the Democratic Party, is about to join the large number of parties that have fought against the National Party since it came to power in 1948.

None of those that opposed the National Party in 1948 is still in existence and in the past 41 years many parties have come and gone, sometimes having taken part in only one election.

The NP’s oldest, and most traditional foe since the thirties, the United Party, went under in 1977 when it merged with the then Democratic Party to become the New Republic Party.

**By TOS WENTZEL**

Political Correspondent

The NRP, which won 10 seats in the 1977 election finally went under last year when its representation in Parliament had dwindled to one.

The Labour Party, still represented in Parliament after the 1948 and 1953 election disappeared from the parliamentary scene afterwards and was finally disbanded.

The Communist Party put up a few candidates in the 1948 election but did not come near to winning anywhere and was soon banned by the new government.

The Dominion Party, in coalition with the United Party during the war years, also disappeared after the 1948 election.

The Afrikaner Party, in coalition with the National Party in the 1948 election, had merged with the NP by the 1953 general election.

A number of splits occurred in the United Party leading to the formation of a number of smaller parties, among them the Reform Party in 1974 and the South African Party in 1977.

The Reform Party soon merged with the Progressive Party to become the Progressive Reform Party and later the Progressive Federal Party.

The old Progressive Party in turn split from the UP in 1959.

After having only Mrs Helen Suzman as an MP from 1961 to 1974 it then made some progress until it had 27 members and was the official Opposition for two Parliaments until the 1967 election. Now it has 17 MPs in the Assembly and two in the House of Delegates.

The Conservative Party started after the split in the National Party in February 1982, at first with 18 MPs. Since the 1987 election it is the official Opposition in the Assembly with 23 MPs.

The first major split in the NP occurred in 1969 when right-wingers broke away to form the HNP.

For a short session at the beginning of 1970 the party had four members but in the general election later that year it was completely wiped out.

The Liberal Party existed from 1953 to 1968, putting up candidates in the 1958 and 1961 elections. It never made any headway among white voters, but for a while in the fifties had Mrs Margaret Ballinger, a “Native representative” as MP in the Assembly. It disbanded when restrictions were put on multicultural parties.

A large number of small and obscure parties have come and gone since 1948 among them the National Union, led by Mr Jan Bosman who had an election pact with the UP in 1961, Dr Connie Mulder’s National Conservative Party which stood in the 1961 election.
LONDON. — A majority of black South Africans oppose economic sanctions and violence as a means of ending apartheid, according to a poll conducted on behalf of the Independent and ITN, the television company.

Although a minority said sanctions should be imposed on South Africa — even at the cost of their own jobs — the findings reveal that most blacks are unwilling to jeopardise job opportunities and financial well-being, and see the presence of foreign companies in the country as helping to sponsor change rather than support apartheid.

**No solution**

The survey, conducted by MARKINOR, an independent South African research company, of 550 black South Africans living in all the main metropolitan areas showed that 54.7 percent were against the imposition of economic sanctions to bring about the abolition of apartheid. Of the minority who supported sanctions, nearly three-quarters wanted them imposed even if it meant black job losses. However, a much smaller proportion of the total polled (only 8.6 percent) were in favour of sanctions if it cost them their own jobs.

According to the survey, not only do most black South Africans dismiss sanctions as a solution to the country's racial problems, they are also opposed to violence as a means of ending apartheid. Over 61 percent said it was wrong to use violence. About one-third of the more radical respondents (those who support sanctions even if caused unemployment) believed violence was justified.

The survey shows that a majority of blacks believe South Africa's most pressing problems are economic rather than political. Almost 58 percent said their biggest concern was either jobs, wages or unemployment. Only 13.5 percent mentioned petty apartheid regulations and a surprisingly small 1.6 percent the Group Areas Act.

Regardless of attitudes to sanctions, nearly a third singled out unemployment as their key concern — partly a reflection of the fact that over 60 percent of those polled were unemployed.

The greatest concern about unemployment — 33.3 percent — was registered among those who supported sanctions but not if they entailed job losses. Paradoxically, 30 percent of those who favoured sanctions at any price shared this concern about lack of jobs.

The primacy of economic over political considerations was also reflected in answers to the question "Which aspect of apartheid affects you most?" Over 40 percent said it was the wage differentials between black and white. Only 17.3 percent said it was having to live in separate areas and 12 percent that not having the vote was the greatest handicap.

In the context of these concerns, it is not surprising that nearly two-thirds of those polled said a boycott of South African exports by foreign countries would not help end apartheid.

Interestingly, 37 percent of those who support sanctions did not see such a boycott being of any use. Among those who want sanctions provided they do not result in job losses, a large majority — 65.3 percent — opposed such a boycott.

— The Independent
DP's multiracial meeting banned

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA — A Pretoria City Council ban on a multiracial Democratic Party meeting in the City Hall has sparked a row with National Party councillors speaking out against the decision of the management committee.

And the Conservative Party is accusing the NP-controlled council of "double standards."

The monthly council meeting was told last night that the management committee had refused permission for the Democratic Party to hold the meeting in the City Hall on April 18.

The management committee advised the Democratic Party's steering committee to make an application to lease the Skilpad Hall at Pretoria's showgrounds instead.

Permission given

CP member Mr Joseph Chole told the meeting that in Maritzburg, where the NP was also in control, the Democratic Party had received permission to hold a meeting in the City Hall.

The management committee member responsible for the city secretary's department, Dr Gerhard Davidsz, said it was the council's policy to refer applications for racially mixed meetings to the Skilpad Hall, as had also been done with the Labour Party on a previous occasion.

Two Pretoria NP councillors, Mr Justus van Zyl and Mr Lappe Laubscher, said today that this policy would have to be changed.

Mr van Zyl said he had nothing against multiracial meetings in the City Hall.

Leaders under fire

Meanwhile, a South African flag displayed at a Democratic Party meeting in Boksburg's coloured township of Reiger Park last night caused an outburst of indignation from members of the multiracial audience.

And the troika leadership of the merger party — the Progressive Federal Party's Dr Zac de Beer, the Independent Party's Dr Dons Worrall and the National Democratic Movement's Mr Wynand Malan — came under fire for speaking Afrikaans to an audience which contained blacks.

Some members of the 600-strong audience demanded that the flag be removed immediately.

Several Reiger Park residents voiced their anger about the "patronising" attitude of the speakers, white people's ignorance of the hardships caused by apartheid and their lack of knowledge about township life.
New crisis for govt

A DRAMATIC 600km flight to freedom, the occupation of two foreign missions, a thirst fast by Durban detainees and the threat of other detainees resuming their hunger strike has plunged the government into a deepening crisis.

Emergency detainee Simon Ntombela, publicity secretary for the outlawed South African Youth Congress (Sayco), left Durban’s Shifa hospital early on Wednesday morning clad in his pajamas after telling guards he was going to the toilet.

Hours later, he sought asylum at the United States embassy in Johannesburg. Immediately after his escape police reinforced security at the hospital which is situated near several arterial roads, but Ntombela clearly moved far faster than police thought he could.

They were still manning guard posts outside foreign missions in Durban to prevent him getting in when he arrived at the US Consulate in Johannesburg where UDF leaders Murphy Morobe, Mohamed Valli Moosa and the NECC’s Vusi Kanyile last year sought refuge after staging a similar escape from hospital.

Ntombela, who is a schoolteacher, had been held in detention since September 1 1988. He stopped his first hunger strike on February 24 after his attorney met with Minister of Law and Order Adnaan Vlok.

However, together with several other Durban detainees, Ntombela resumed
Hunger strike

The six are among 600 detainees released in the past month, following a wave of hunger strikes by detainees to protest the authorities' refusal to charge or release them. More than half the detainees were hospitalised, banned from political activity and otherwise restricted.

Thatcher

And although police say they have no reason to seek asylum in the British embassy, their presence is unlikely to please British premier Margaret Thatcher.

The six are:

* Donnie Khumalo, northern Transvaal regional secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), released last week after briefly undertaking a "durst strike", in which he refused both liquids and food
* Grace Dube, an administrator for the COSATU-affiliated Construction and Allied Workers' Union
* Mike Selsoane, secretary general of the Mamelodi Youth Organisation
* Selebogo Mabena, former organiser for the Mamelodi Youth Organisation
* Ignatius Jacobs, an executive member of Sayco and the only non-Pretoria resident among the six
* Sandile Lebese, an organiser for the Pretoria Council of Churches

The two incidents are the latest in a series of events which have hampered government attempts to limit media coverage and resultant public protest over the hunger strike.

They came just a day after authorities announced plans to transfer all hunger strikers to the Pelonomi hospital in Bloemfontein. Police public relations officer Brigadier Leon Mellett said Ntombela's escape was proof that any more detainees on hunger strike should be sent to Bloemfontein for stricter control.

Meanwhile, as Sandile Thusi ate his first meal in 38 days, the South African Health Workers Congress warned that seven other hunger strikers at the hospital Ntombela escaped from faced death in a matter of hours.

Death

The detainees are refusing liquids as well as food. Thusi, however, has threatened to return to his strike if Vlok does not release him.

The educational researcher and youth organiser, still bedridden and grey-faced, has described his life to lawyers as "miserable" and his detention like an "endless, timeless pit."

He feels that if he cannot be released to be of use to his family, then there is no use in him living.

According to reliable sources, several other detainees throughout the country are also poised to resume the hunger strike should they not be released.
LONDON — Mrs. Thatcher's insistence on the release of Nelson Mandela before she will visit South Africa, illustrates her "disillusionment" with the South African Government, says Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira.

In a BBC Radio interview, he said he was pleased to hear that she had made this a condition for a possible visit, but added:

"That statement shows her disappointment, or at least illustrates her disillusionment with the South African regime."

Asked if the African National Congress should be prepared to renounce or suspend violence to secure Mr Mandela's release, he said:

"I don't think the ANC should be required to take that step in advance of any movement on the part of the regime.

"I don't see why the victim should be the one who is asked to make the first moves."

In his view, the release of Mr Mandela would be a pre-condition of any suspension of violence.

— Sowetan Foreign Service
Survey commissioned by UK newspaper and TV network produces startling statistics

'Most SA blacks oppose sanctions'

A poll by a London newspaper and British television network shows resistance to sanctions by black South Africans. They also oppose violence.

Most black South Africans oppose economic sanctions and violence as a means to end apartheid, according to a poll conducted on behalf of The Independent newspaper of London and an independent TV television station.

Although a majority of blacks say sanctions should be imposed on South Africa — even at the cost of their jobs — the findings reveal that most are unwilling to jeopardize work opportunities and financial well-being, and see the presence of foreign companies in South Africa as helping to sponsor change rather than support apartheid.

**Job sacrifices**

The survey by Markit, an independent South African research company, of 250 black South Africans living in all the main metropolitan areas, showed that 54.7 percent were against economic sanctions against the country's racial policies. They also opposed violence as a means to end apartheid.

More than 61 percent said it was wrong to use violence. About two-thirds of the more radical respondents opposed sanctions even if this caused unemployment.

The survey also showed that most blacks believe South Africa's most pressing problems are economic rather than political. Almost 58 percent said that their biggest concern was either job loss, wages or unemployment. Only 13 percent mentioned petty apartheid regulations, and a surprisingly small 1.6 percent mentioned the Group Areas Act, which discriminate against black areas.

Regardless of attitudes to sanctions, nearly a third singled out unemployment as their key concern — partly a reflection of the fact that more than 60 percent of those polled were unemployed.

The primary concern of economic over political considerations was also reflected in answers to the question: "Which aspect of apartheid effects you most?"

More than 40 percent said it was the wage differentials between black and white.

Interestingly, 37 percent of those who supported sanctions did not see such a boycott being of any use. Among those who wanted sanctions, 61 percent said that not having the vote was the greatest hardship.

In the context of these concerns, it is not surprising that nearly two-thirds of those polled said that a boycott of South African goods by foreign countries would not be helpful to end apartheid.

The survey revealed that the number of foreign companies in South Africa is not as high as previously thought. 

The survey also revealed that the number of foreign companies in South Africa is not as high as previously thought.
British investment needed in SA

LONDON — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should offer British investment in South African enterprises in which workers of all races are promoted on merit, the Independent newspaper said in an editorial yesterday.

The newspaper said that the survey it commissioned on black South African opinion "raises serious difficulties for supporters of economic sanctions."

But the results also suggested Mrs. Thatcher has failed to convince black South Africans of her good faith.

"Mere opposition to sanctions is a mean-spirited position to adopt. It is amply justified in theory. The more a country is cut off from the outside world, the greater the scope powerful bigots make it easy to impose their narrow-minded prescriptions.

"But in practice, hostility to sanctions can appear indistinguishable from support for racism. Mrs. Thatcher is right about sanctions, but so far she has failed to convey repugnance for apartheid, still less to show imagination in seeking ways to hasten its end."

It suggested vast economic development was needed in South Africa. This would dissolve opposition from poorer whites afraid of losing their jobs to black competition.

"Capitalism is colour-blind. This is the point Mrs. Thatcher should be making on her present tour, and to prove her good faith she should offer additional British investment in South African enterprises in which workers of all races are promoted on merit."
Uproar over SA flag at Democratic meeting

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

A South African flag displayed at a Democratic Party meeting in Boskburg's coloured township of Reiger Park last night caused an outburst of indignation from members of the multiracial audience.

And the track's leadership of the merger party — the Progressive Federal Party's Dr Zach de Beer, the Independent Party's Dr Denis Worrall and the National Democratic Movement's Mr Wynand Malan — came under fire for speaking Afrikaans to an audience that featured blacks.

Shouts of "Viva" greeted the speakers shortly after entering the hall to the music of "Charroots of Fire".

Some members of the 600-strong audience demanded that the flag be removed immediately.

LACK OF KNOWLEDGE

However, meeting chairman Dr Louis Luyt called on the audience to reserve their comments until question time.

Several Reiger Park residents voiced their anger about the "patronising" attitude of the speakers, and white people's ignorance of the hardships caused by apartheid and their lack of knowledge about township life.

One resident accused the speakers of "not having done your homework" by speaking under the South African flag.

"If you want to reach out to the black community you must obey the basic rules. One ground-rule is that we do not gather under that flag. You should have an understanding of the hostility towards that flag," he said — in Afrikaans — to loud applause.

The DP was also criticised for cooperating with the Labour Party, which, according to one resident, had done the coloured community great harm.

Other residents demanded clarification of the DP's policy on the redistribution of land, the state of emergency and participation in the tripartite system.

The meeting, which was the DP's unofficial launch in the eastern Transvaal, was held in Reiger Park because no multiracial venue could be found in Conservative Party-controlled Boskburg.

But one resident boldly told the speakers: "You have come here by mistake. This meeting was intended for white people."

The DP leaders urged the audience to accept the party's bona fides in its attempts to create a nonracial, democratic dispensation through negotiation across the political divide.

In his speech, Mr Malan said the DP would enter into talks with all political groupings in South Africa.

Dr de Beer said huge effort was needed to break the logjam of racism and apartheid in the country.

Dr Worrall spelled out a reform agenda to which the National Party should commit itself in the current favourable international environment towards South Africa.

He urged the NP to adopt such an agenda at a special caucus meeting on April 6, including:

- The ending of the state of emergency, the release of all political detainees and prisoners, and the restoration of press freedom.
- A clear commitment to the abolition of all apartheid laws, and a willingness to negotiate a dispensation based on nonracialism, democracy and free enterprise.
- The amendment of the constitution to allow for the election of a black state president.
- A commitment to a bill of rights and a new constitution, as spelt out recently by the SA Law Commission.
- The release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners.
- The adoption of the Indaba proposals for kwazulu/Natal.

New MEC named

CAPE TOWN — Bosveld Regional Services Council member, Mr S E S Ferreira, a former provincial councillor, has been appointed as a member of the Transvaal Executive Committee from April 11, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis announced yesterday. — Sapa.
A STELENBOSCH University SRC resolution barring SCR members from holding talks with the ANC "has no basis in law, equity or reason", the university's human-rights expert said yesterday.

Professor Laurie Ackermann, was one of three top campus academics who strongly supported the trip to Lusaka by eight "rebel" SRC members.

The others were professor John Degeenaar, head of the Political Philosophy section of the Department of Philosophy, and Mr Jannie Gagnano, a lecturer in the Political Science department.

Professor Ackerman was reacting to a statement by SRC secretary Mr Tjaart Vander Walt that the student committee would enforce the "no talking to the ANC" resolution which bars members from either private or official contact.

Professor Ackermann said the resolution was comparable to the SRC forbidding its members to watch rugby or cricket in their personal capacities or visit overseas countries.

The SRC "rebels" who returned home to a hostile campus, have said they were acting as individuals.

Reacting to the 11-4 voting in favour of the "no talks" resolution, Professor Ackermann said: "You cannot bind the minority."

**Breach**

He immediately added, however, that it would be a breach of faith if those who voted in favour of the resolution had gone on the trip.

The eight were invited by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and claim that the SRC acted beyond its legal powers in limiting their individual rights.

Professor Degeenaar, who promised the rebels "all the support I can give them", said: "The way back to acceptance in the world is through Africa."
Top NSL men to attend funeral of Themba Sishi

SENIOR officials of the National Soccer League will be in Durban to attend the funeral of Mr Themba Sishi (38), eldest son of NSL chairman Mr Rodger Sishi, on Saturday.

Mr Seshi was shot three times by an unknown gunman on Sunday night in Mpumalanga, between Durban and Maritzburg.

As a mark of respect all soccer teams will observe a minute's silence before their matches this weekend.

Mr Sishi, who is mayor of Mpumalanga, said yesterday he is baffled by the killing.

Mr Sishi has been involved in peace moves to bring the warring factions in the township together.

He also appealed to the ANC to meet with officials of Inkatha and Cosatu to help end the unrest in Natal.

Mr Sishi said that the killings in the townships are motivated by revenge and that if the leadership did not meet to sort out the differences, the deaths would continue.

Quiet

Public Relations Officer of the NSL, Mr Abdul Bhamee, said Mr Sishi's son was a quiet man who ran the family's garage business.

The young man was killed while driving home with three friends, after making a social call.

The gunman pumped three bullets into him. He died on the spot.

"When we arrived on the scene he was covered in blood," said his father.

Themba will be buried on Saturday — his 39th birthday. The cortege will leave his home for the Roman Catholic church at 10am.
Most urban blacks oppose sanctions – poll

LONDON — Most urban black South Africans opposed the use of sanctions and violence to end apartheid, a new survey has found.

The Marknor poll, commissioned by ITV and The Independent, also showed that Nelson Mandela would be the most popular choice to lead the country.

Of the 550 urban blacks polled, 54.7% were opposed to sanctions, 39.5% favoured them and 5.5% did not have a position.

The poll showed that more than 61% were opposed to the use of violence.

Questioned about the most serious problem facing black South Africans today, 57.7% said it was jobs, wages and unemployment. Only 1.1% said it was the question of voting rights.

On the national leadership issue, 41% supported Mandela. The second choice was President FW Botha with 18%.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu received 8.7% support, Mangosuthu Buthelezi 6.8% and NP leader FW de Klerk 4.8% — Sapa.
Lusaka's night of Afrikaners' freedom songs

A group of Stellenbosch students recently spoke with the ANC in Lusaka. Much of what they heard could not be repeated by SYLVIA VOLLENHoven, who has just returned from the Zambian capital, outlines the gist of some of the discussions.

LUSAKA — A Mate arrived at the foyer of the famous Pamodzi hotel, turned to an African National Congress official and said, "What nationality are you?"

The ANC official, information secretary Tom Schon, asked the student for his usual rolling cigarette and placed it in various branches of his family tree for the Mate's benefit.

"But I mean," continued the Stellenbosch student, undaunted, "what South Africans nationality are you Xixeria. You see, I want to date among the Xeresa in the Transkei."

The Mate then embellished the story of his discussions between the white, privileged patricians of Afrikanerdom and a wide range of ANC officials, including youth representatives.

Stellenbosch student Olivier Tambo addressed the students and newly appointed head of internal affairs, Thebo Mbeki, sat in for hours on the discussions. An important feature of the morning was that the ANC gave the students access to a top government official, Simon Jane, leader of the South African Communist Party, who was also present.

Raging questions

The burning questions, especially those that affect white South Africans, were discussed for hours in a confidential meeting, the hotel of the Pamodzi's.

Firstly, ANC officials do not understand the desire for political change among the South African people, and according to their estimations, various aspects of Afrikanerdom are in favour of negotiations with the existing movement.

While the stand of some students Afrikaners' museums and museums and museums are well known, there were interesting forecasts about the possibility of drawing conservative political leaders into a changing society.

A scene in this week where the white worker's majority is increasingly unable to match the large black masses when it comes to bargaining power.

Already there are indications that some white workers, who are not commercially aware of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, have started taking part in the negotiations.

The feeling in Lusaka is that all South Africans should form an alliance because the long-term advantages outweigh the short-term political problems.

The solution to the long-term problem is that ANC officials need to draw on the African National Congress of South Africa, which has been the focus of discussions.

People's war

The ANC is determined to use every means to create a world of the subcontinent, the unification of East-West relations and the minorities of the ANC.

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However, as a result there are serious discussions not just around the desegregation of rugby but on every aspect of students' lives.

A major conference on sport and apartheid was held in September, possibly in Sweden.

The world's sporting community bodies at the conference will undoubtedly discuss, among other issues, the possibility of accepting non-white South African sport into the international fold.

Some ANC officials say they are aware of the situation among non-white people in the South African Defence Force and the National Intelligence Services (NIS).

A Natal Indian Congress delegate, returning from meetings in Lusaka, was quizzed at length about the talks with the ANC and almost all the NIS interest centered on the reactions of the ANC to negotiate.

The Defence Force is seen in Natal as that it could not have had the support of the ANC in a political solution in sight.

An interesting feature to the Mate is that some students claim they were visited by security police before going to Lusaka.

The students said it was alright for them to meet the ANC but they should not go to Lusaka because it was being seen as a second capital of South Africa.

When the students went, it was seen here to change the venue, they were allowed to go.

ANC representatives acknowledged that the union's political impact in the mid-1970s did not weaken the South African regime militarily but a major step in the development of the struggle.

The situation cannot be reversed and the spirit of non-white demonstration will continue around the world. They also admitted that there was general dissatisfaction with the armed struggle and said there was a determination to transform this aspect of the struggle into a people's war.

There was lengthy discussions on this need for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions and intervention. A new role on South Africa would prefer to inherit a strong economic order but it was impossible to rebuild.

Now, the economic progress of Europe after World War II was a good example that economic sanctions did not need to be permanent.

The only other option, warning united the South African government, was to negotiate an armed struggle, or a co-ordinated one.

Talking about the newly formed Democratic Party, representatives said there could be support for what they called the Van der Zyl option. But that the whole question of participation versus boycott was still an unsolved issue.

Advancing the struggle against apartheid, not simply battling government formations, is the heart of the matter.

ANC leaders expressed interest in discussions on this issue, declaring that it was very much on their minds.

One night in Lusaka, Stellenbosch SIC member Pierre van der Spuy asked me if I had ever heard Afrikaners' freedom songs.

Not from Stellenbosch students, I replied.

But a small group of Mancs students obliged by singing a repertoire that varied from the classic tunes of "Afanakonja's Mandinka" to the ancient words of traditional freedom songs sung in an impassioned collection of emotional lyrics by what later became known as President WSB and his wife Eusia.

Then, I told some people on the ANC how quickly they were closely supported.

There are important developments in the move towards a democratically South Africa and yet South Africans are being prevented from knowing what happened.

And, the acceptance of non-white students in deep on some sections of the South African community. A few of the Stellenbosch students sat outside the conference hall at certain times because they had promised they would not speak with the ANC.

It has been revealed that the majority of the students stayed inside.

Marc Behr — sang Afrikaners' freedom songs.
2,000 march in Paris for September

By James Tomlinson, Foreign Staff

PARIS — Two-thousand anti-apartheid demonstrators marched through Paris on Wednesday on the anniversary of the assassination of ANC representative Miss Dulcie September in the French capital on March 29, 1968.

South African writers Breyten Breytenbach and Solly Smut, Miss September’s successor, headed the 1.5 km march, which went from the Gare du Nord to the ANC office where she was shot.

Other personalities who took part included Mr. Eddy Amkongo, who represented Swapo, and the heads of a dozen anti-apartheid movements in France.

The parade snarled traffic for two hours during the evening rush hour in the busy commercial area of the French capital. There were no incidents.

Meanwhile police sources said the September file was still open. No arrests have been made.

ARMS DEALER

The sources said French police had questioned former South African arms dealer Mr. Dirk Stoffberg in Lucerne, Switzerland on January 10 following reports that the assassination was planned by South African agents in Switzerland.

Mr. Stoffberg, whose name was mentioned shortly after the slaying, denied any involvement.

He told police he was no longer an arms dealer and lived in Frankfurt where he worked for an American bank.

The ANC has always claimed that Miss September was assassinated by South Africa’s National Intelligence Service. But one theory in France is that she was the victim of an internal quarrel within the ANC, as she was opposed to increased communist domination.
A MAJORITY of black South Africans oppose economic sanctions and violence as a means of ending apartheid, according to a poll conducted on behalf of the Independent and ITN, the television company.

Although a minority said that sanctions should be imposed on South Africa — even at the cost of their own jobs — the findings reveal that most blacks are unwilling to jeopardise job opportunities and financial wellbeing, and see the presence of foreign companies in the country as helping to sponsor change rather than support apartheid.

The survey, conducted by Markinors, an independent South African research company, of 550 South Africans living in all the main metropolitan areas showed that 54.7 percent were against the imposition of economic sanctions to bring about the abolition of apartheid.

Of the minority who supported sanctions, nearly two-thirds wanted them imposed even if it meant black job losses. However, a much smaller proportion of the total polled (only 8.8 percent) were in favour of sanctions if it cost them their own jobs.

According to the survey not only do most black South Africans dismiss sanctions as a solution to the country's racial problem, they are also opposed to violence as a means of ending apartheid.

Over 61 percent said it was wrong to use violence. About one-third of the most radical respondents (those who supported sanctions even if it meant unemployment) believed violence was justified.

The survey shows that a majority of blacks believe South Africa's most pressing problem is economic rather than political.

Almost 58 percent said their biggest concern was either job, wages or unemployment. Only 13.5 percent mentioned petty apartheid regulations and a surprisingly small 1.0 percent the Group Areas Act, which demarcates residential areas along racial lines.

Regardless of attitudes to sanctions nearly a third (33 percent) were registered members of those who supported sanctions but not if they cost them a job.

Paradoxically 30 percent of those who opposed sanctions at any price shared the concern about lack of jobs.

Handicap

The primacy of economic over political considerations was also reflected in answers to the question: Which aspect of apartheid affects you most?

Over 40 percent said it was the wage differentials between black and white. Only 17.3 percent said it was having to live in separate areas and 12 percent that not having the vote was the greatest handicap.

ARCHBISHOP Tutu pre-sanctions.

MARGARET Thatcher on sanctions.

Handicap

In the context of this concern at not surprising that nearly two-thirds of those polled said that a boycott of South African exports by foreign countries would not help to end apartheid. Interestingly, 37 percent of those who supported sanctions did not see such a boycott having any impact.

There was especially little support for foreign countries refusing to sell goods such as cars and television sets to South Africa. More than 64 percent said it would not have any impact on apartheid.

The survey also revealed that profound mistrust by foreign companies had little popular support. The black majority — 77.8 percent — said that foreign firms should stay in South Africa and improve the conditions of their workers.

Only just over a third of those who supported sanctions even if it meant unemployment said that foreign firms should sell their businesses and leave South Africa.

There was also considerable support — 71.3 percent — for the action that foreign companies have a beneficial role to play in helping to end apartheid.

A quarter saw foreign businesses as supporting apartheid.

The poll indicates that blacks living around Cape Town and other metropolitan regions in which blacks are said to have an arms-permanent residential status — are more radical than in other parts of the country.

Focus

A SURVEY by the London newspaper the Independent and ITN television network shows surprising resistance to sanctions by black South Africans. They oppose violence as a way to end apartheid.

They fear that sanctions could jeopardise jobs and undermine living standards, and see the presence of foreign companies as a hope of bringing change.

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FEU.

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That's not OUR flag!

A SOUTH African flag displayed at a Democratic Party meeting in Boksburg's coloured township of Reiger Park on Wednesday night caused an outburst of indignation from members of the multi-racial audience.

And the troika leadership of the merger party — the Progressive Federal Party's Dr Zach de Beer, the Independent Party's Dr Dennis Worrall and the National Democratic Movement's Mr Wynand Malan — came under fire for speaking Afrikaans to an audience which featured blacks.

Shouts of "viva" greeted the speakers shortly after entering the hall to the music of "Chariots of Fire.

Some members of the 600-strong audience demanded that the flag be removed immediately.

However, meeting chairman Dr Louis Luyt called on the audience to reserve their comments until question time.

Several Reiger Park residents voiced their anger about the "patronising" attitude of the speakers, white people's ignorance of the hardships caused by apartheid and their lack of knowledge about township life.

A resident, Mr Henry Jefferies of the Urban Foundation, accused the speakers of "not having done your homework" by speaking under the South African flag.

The rules

"If you want to reach out to the black community you must obey the basic rules. One ground rule is that we do not gather under that flag. You should have an understanding of the hostility towards that flag," he said — in Afrikaans — to loud applause.

The DP was also criticised for cooperating with the Labour Party, which, according to one resident, had done the coloured community great harm.

Other residents demanded clarification of the DP's policy on the redistribution of land, participation in the tri-cameral system and the state of emergency.

Launch

The meeting, which was the DP's unofficial launch in the Eastern Transvaal, was held in Reiger Park because no multi-racial venue could be found in Conservative Party-controlled Boksburg.

But one resident boldly told the speakers "You have come here by mistake. This meeting was intended for white people."

The DP leaders urged the audience to accept the party's bona fides in its attempts to create a non-racial, democratic dispensation through negotiations across the political divide.

In his speech, Mr Malan said the DP would enter into talks with all political groupings in South Africa...
BERMUDA — The large and influential contingent of senators and congressmen and leading US academics attending this week's "Bermuda conference" were exposed to what one delegate described as "the full blast of South African political realities."

They were reported to have been deeply impressed by what they heard.

The "readiness" came in what delegates agreed were brilliant presentations of their differing political points of view delivered by Mr T F van Zyl Slabbert, former Progressive Party leader, and Mr Thabo Mbeki, a member of the ANC's national executive committee.

"It is clear that black and white South Africans are not only seeking a negotiated settlement to their political differences, but are able to articulate them very clearly," said one observer.

"The ANC, for instance, though not willing to abandon its declared right to use armed struggle when and if needed, sees very clearly that the best way is through peaceful negotiations."

"In that sense, the ANC remains unaffected by the new, more moderate stance on Southern Africa adopted by the Soviet Union because it also believes the road to a peaceful settlement can be opened," he added.
BLACK POLITICS

APRIL 1989
By CHARIS PERKINS

JAILED ANC arms courier Helene Passtoors has adopted the Muslim faith and wears Muslim dress.

She keeps her whole body covered and wears a scarf on her hair. And she calls herself Yasara.

The former wife of Klaas de Jonge — who held up the Dutch Embassy for two years to avoid arrest — has found a new life in religion. And, it is claimed, she has denounced violence.

But to her 17-year-old son Fabrice — who saw her for the first time in three years this week — she is still just mum.

Teenager

Fabrice is in South Africa to spend the Easter holidays with the mother he has not seen since he attended her trial in early 1986.

At first glance he looks like an ordinary teenager. He has unruly dark hair, big brown eyes and wears a U2 T-shirt. He’s cute.

But look a bit closer and you will notice weariness in his eyes and a hint of hesitation when he speaks. And though he is only 17, he chain-smokes.

He has always been close to his mother, and the separation across three years and many thousands of kilometres has not been easy.

This week he spoke about his visit to South Africa.

"It is difficult to visit someone you haven’t seen for three years," he said. "But it is wonderful to see her, and she is looking well."

Since her imprisonment, the ANC activist has converted to Islam and has renounced armed struggle.

"She has found a new life in religion that means more to her than anything else. She now believes that without religion the world is doomed," says her spiritual guide, Imam Yusef Haanum.

Release

Fabrice’s trip to South Africa was sponsored by a Belgian-based Passtoors’ special action group.

The second youngest of Helene’s four children, he is the third to have visited her since her imprisonment.

He sees her every morning for 40 minutes in the presence of a wardress. What do they talk about? He shrugs.

"Things. They do not talk about her possible release. Helene feels it is better not to think of such things," he said. "She doesn’t want us to live on false hopes."

"We have heard a lot of talk about a back home over the past years and there is a strong movement in Belgium to have her freed."

But initial speculations are just that and I have given up believing them."

Now his trip to South Africa has given him a new hope.

"I have not been told anything definite about Helene’s being freed. But now that I am here I feel more positive it will happen soon," he said.

Fabrice lives with his father — Helene’s first husband — Dutch anthropologist Professor Pierre van Linselle, in Leyden, Holland.

His friends back home consider his mother something of a heroine. But for Fabrice, having a mum in a South African jail spells loneliness.

Suicide in lions’ den

A NAKED man committed suicide by throwing himself to the pride of lions.

Police say the former psychiatrist patient climbed a fence and may have taken on the four lions in a bizarre martial arts contest.

The horrified naked body was rushed to the lions’ den in Melbourne, Australia. His clothed body was nearby. "It was a gory sight," said a keeper.
Alleged Asvat killers in court

By Martin Ntsoelengoe

TWO alleged killers of anti-apartheid activist, Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, made their third appearance in a Johannesburg Magistrate’s Court this week.

Before PtH Bredenkamp were Zakhele Cyril Mbatha, 20, and Thulani Nicholas Dlamini, 21, both of no fixed address.

The case was postponed to May 11 this year, for the Attorney General’s decision whether to prosecute in the Rand Supreme Court.

The State alleges that Asvat was shot dead in his surgery in Rockville on January 27, and robbed of R145.

They are also charged with possession of an unlicensed firearm and ammunition.

At the first hearing, Mbatha shocked a packed court as he described how he had twice shot Asvat, with the aim to rob him.

Earlier, Dlamini pleaded not guilty and denied that he knew Mbatha while on the other hand Mbatha also said he did not know Dlamini.

Mbatha said he shot at Asvat twice.

He said a man named Johannes had planned the robbery, and had given him the firearm. Mbatha said Johannes came to the scene of the crime and took R145, which they later shared.

Mbatha pleaded guilty to the charge of murder and robbery.

But the magistrate entered a plea of not guilty on the murder charge.
Robert Gentle speaks to Sir John Kilkic (right), Son of South Africa, to Moscow and chairman of the recent talks held in "a private capacity" between representatives of Russian and South African academicians.

'They urged that the talks should be continued in" a private capacity" between representatives of Russian and South African academicians.

Robert Gentle speaks to Sir John Kilkic (right), Son of South Africa, to Moscow and chairman of the recent talks held in "a private capacity" between representatives of Russian and South African academicians.

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They urged that the talks should be continued in a "private capacity" between representatives of Russian and South African academicians.
LONDON — The mothers of two African National Congress members are presently touring England to highlight the plight of detainees and political prisoners in South Africa.

Mrs Andrina Forbes, mother of Ashley Forbes, who is serving 14 years on Robben Island, and Mrs Ivy Kriel, mother of Ashley Kriel, who was shot dead by police in July 1987, are the guests of SATIS, South Africa the Imprisoned Society.

Mrs Forbes said she was in England to tell the world that her son, and others in jail and detention in South Africa, were in jail "because of their beliefs and their convictions."

The mothers are speaking at meetings across England, recounting the stories of their sons' harassment.

Said Forbes: "I do not think young people should be locked up in prison where their lives are wasted. Their talents and energy should be used for the good of the community."

She talked of the pain and worry when her son was on the run and after he was arrested. It was at the time that...

Andrina Forbes

Ashley Kriel had been shot, she said: "I didn't know if my son was alive or dead."

During his trial, she said, it had hurt her to see her son caged up.

"Ashley was such a restless and energetic child. Such a freedom-loving person."

Forbes said she started writing poetry after her son went on the run. The creative exercise helped "relieve the tension."

One of her poignant poems, which she carries with her in her handbag, is about a visit by the families to the trialists in Pollsmoor.

She writes: "Curled within four walls, their eager eyes, watch us turn away, to go outside, to leave them behind."

— Compiled by Pauline de Klerk. [Photo of Andrina Forbes and Ashley Kriel]
We’re far poorer than 20 years ago,

By Bruce Winan

2 Cape Times, Thursday, May 26, 1999

will prob. also convicted by a Rome court on
Maties 'better informed' after ANC talks

SRC students of the University of Stellenbosch returned from meetings with the ANC and other groups in Zambia and Namibia with a positive attitude, believing that they were better informed than before.

Mr Mark Behr, one of the group's leaders, said the trip had been a great success, and that there would be more trips of the same kind in the future.

The group — welcomed by a small group of enthusiastic supporters at D F Malan Airport last night — has been strongly criticised by campus members who believe that no one from the university should talk to ANC members till that organisation renounces violence.

On possible action by campus members, Mr Behr said: "We live in a world of conflict and differing views, and I stand by our decision to have informal, 'personal' talks with members of the ANC.

"The meetings were on an individual level."

The stipulation made by the SRC before the group left SA was that they should not talk to the ANC, either formally or informally.

FACING A STORMY RETURN... Stellenbosch SRC members at D F Malan Airport on their return from their controversial tour of Zambia and Namibia, during which they spoke to the ANC. From left, SRC chairman Mr Pierre van der Spuy, Nusas member Mr Mark Behr and Mr Danie Folscher.

Picture ANNE LAING
No SAP reaction to spy claims

By Dawn Bartshutz

The South African Police have refused to comment on African National Congress claims that the ANC is holding an alleged South African police spy, Mr Billy van Zyl.

"The South African Police does not react on speculation or uncorroborated information of any nature," was the official response to questions from The Star.

The SAP added: "It must be pointed out that various parties have already made numerous allegations concerning the case of Mr van Zyl without making any effort at evaluating or verifying the said allegations."

The ANC claims Mr van Zyl (26), a former eastern Cape newspaper photographer, has been in custody since 1986 — after he was allegedly betrayed by self-confessed police spy Lieutenant Olivia Forsyth.

Mr van Zyl's father, Mr Willie van Zyl of Burgersdorp, in the northeast Cape, said his son "disappeared off the face of the earth" three years ago after saying he was going to Lusaka on business for a few days.

Mr van Zyl senior is attempting to establish his son's whereabouts and is not sure whether he is alive.
Row as Maties’ ANC-talks ringleader faces rector

By CHARL DE VILLIERS

THE furore surrounding recent meetings between Stellenbosch SRC members and the ANC escalated sharply yesterday as SRC chairman Mr Pierre van der Spuy met with the university’s rector, Professor Mike de Vries, in what were described as “very formal” talks.

Professor Flip de Wet, director of student affairs, was also present at the meeting.

Mr Van der Spuy, one of the “renegades” who defied an SRC motion by participating in talks in Lusaka at which the ANC was present, said members of the tour group would today hold a report-back meeting on the campus.

Prof De Vries will meet the entire SRC later to discuss the tour and the increasingly hostile response it has evoked.

Pamphlets supporting the SRC decision to ban talks with the ANC yesterday littered the campus and National Party student branch chairman Mr Dawie Wilkens distributed a letter condemning the tour.

Defending the tour, Mr Van der Spuy adamantly denied he had spoken to ANC members, but said he approved of the talks.

Prof De Vries confirmed his meeting with Mr Van der Spuy — who is also an NP student branch member — last night, but said he could not comment on the content of their conversation.
A REPEAT of the Crossroads destruction and killing of 1986 was imminent in Khayelitsha unless something was done to restrain the community's mayor, Mr Mali Hoza, and his "vigilante bully boys", Mr Jan van Eck (Indep Claremont) has claimed.

He told the Extended Public Committee on Cape provincial affairs that the Provincial Administration and the government had been fully informed about the crisis, but nothing had been done.

The government should not blame people for drawing the conclusion that it actively supported the creation of vigilante-type warlords such as Crossroads Mayor, Mr Johnson Xobongwana, and Mr Hoza and their open use of violence and intimidation against their opponents to take total control of the black townships which had been allocated to them.

"Marauding gangs of Mr Hoza's bully boys, which comprise kitokontabels, councillors and others, armed with guns, swords and kriekies, go door-to-door in the Khayelitsha squatter areas intimidating people who do not swear loyalty to Mr Hoza," said Mr van Eck.

Mr Van Eck said there had already been shootings and there would be more if the situation did not change.  
— Sapa.
Township mayor ‘using bully boys’

and a large cross-section of residents are “reaching such a point that massive, large-scale violence can erupt any day.”

Mr Van Eck, who was speaking during the sitting of the extended public committee on Cape provincial affairs, said that the result of making Khayelitsha one ward for the whole of the area, instead of dividing it into different wards, had resulted in Mr Hoza and his group winning all the seats, while at least nine other well-established leaders were excluded even though they were prepared to fight the elections.

“Because residents residing in these areas are still supportive of these nine leaders, Mr Hoza has resorted to a vicious and violent campaign to force residents in those areas to support him.”

Marauding gangs of Mr Hoza’s bully boys, which comprise kitokonstables, councillors and others, armed with guns, swords and kerries, go door-to-door in the Khayelitsha squatter areas intimidating people who do not swear loyalty to Mr Hoza.

“Squatters who did not approach Mr Hoza for permission to erect a shack, but had received permission from one of the other nine leaders before Mr Hoza was elected, have to be forced to re-apply to Mr Hoza and pay R25.”

“When they refused, they were beaten with gun butts by kitokonstables and had their shacks demolished.”

The provincial administration and the government had been fully informed about this crisis in Khayelitsha but so far nothing had been done, Mr Van Eck said.

Vigilante-type war lords, like Mr Hoza, were openly using violence and intimidation against their opponents to take total control of the black townships.

Moreover, the government and the provincial authorities are giving support to him.
KIMBERLEY — Black left-wing Thobile Kobese arrived here yesterday to play for the President’s XV against the SA Barbarians today, despite threats on his life.

The convener of the selection committee, Professor Daan Swagers, said Kobese would play in today’s match at the De Beers Stadium as part of the SARB’s centenary celebrations that began here on Tuesday.

Earlier yesterday, at the board’s annual meeting, the president, Dr Dame Craven, told members Kobese’s life had been threatened if he played in the game. “I spoke to him and said he must play. I told him if there must be war, it will be open warfare,” Dr Craven said.

On arrival at his hotel yesterday, Kobese was welcomed by Dr Craven and said he (Kobese) was unafraid and was happy to meet the challenges ahead.

Over the years numerous black players, particularly in the Eastern Cape, have been threatened with intimidation if they did not quit the SARB. A number of players have been lost to rugby because of this.

Though no trouble is expected at the ground today, the police have been informed of the situation. Dr Craven said.

Dr Craven also mentioned the situation of leading coloured administrator Mr Dougie Dyers, a national selector who has been involved in trying to normalise the game for over 10 years.

“Dougie’s house was bombed, his dogs were poisoned and children victimised. “This is not pleasant, but we will fight these people.”

The SARB’s main opposition has come from South African Council on Sport (Sacos) affiliated organisations, while the SA Rugby Union (Saru), associated with Sacos, and the SARB have been at loggerheads for years.

See Back Page
Applause for Maties who visited ANC

By CHARL DE VILLIERS

NEARLY 2 000 Stellenbosch students yesterday roundly and repeatedly applauded 18 fellow Maties, including eight SRC members, who recently met Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and members of the ANC and Communist Party of SA.

Messages of support from student representative councils and academics throughout South Africa, as well as former independent candidate for Stellenbosch Dr Esther Lategan, were read out at the report-back meeting by the tour members.

At a press briefing afterwards it was heard that tour initiator and SRC member Mr Mark Behr's car tyres had been slashed and Ms Fannie Joubert returned to Stellenbosch to find her room ransacked, about 50 academic books ruined with liquid detergent and most of her clothes damaged with bleach.

Pledging his loyalty to the university, SRC chairman and tour participant Mr Pierre van der Spuy said he had "no regrets" about being associated with the tour, which also included Namibia in the itinerary.

"I despise communists and violence, yet suddenly I am seen as the Karl Marx of South Africa. But the opportunity for peaceful negotiation with the ANC is fast disappearing," he added.

Referring to press reports that suggested that he had spoken to ANC members despite an SRC motion prohibiting this, he said he and four other SRC members had watched videos while the other stu-

From page 1

Maties spoke to representatives of the banned organisation.

The students, besides being addressed by ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo, had also held informal and sometimes heated discussions with high-ranking ANC members and Communist Party of SA (CPSA) chairman Mr Joe Slovo, said Mr Behr.

While discussions focused on the ANC's use of violence for political ends, students debated the organisation's economic policy, constitutional guidelines and the relationship between the CPSA and the ANC, he added.

Noting parallels between the negative press response evoked by the 1986 "Dakar safari" of South Africans to meet the ANC and that experienced by the Matie students' recent tour, Mr Behr added "The University of Stellenbosch is not an ivory tower, isolated from the rest of the country." With reference to Stellenbosch rector Professor Mike de Vries's concern that students had sung "freedom songs" in Lusaka, Mr Behr quoted — to loud cheers and laughter — an Afrikaans "strydlied" from the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurverenigings song book.
Change in South Africa can only come from within

Robert Gentle speaks to Sir John Killick (right), once British Ambassador to Moscow and chairman of the recent talks held in a Soviet hotel with Russian and South African academics.

They spoke about the need to protect the rights of minorities. Note the plural—they clearly had other minds besides the whites. They questioned the usefulness of the armed struggle and sanctions in bringing about fundamental change.

They acknowledged South Africa's role as the economic power-house of the region and the need for that to be built upon.

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

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

Were any parties mentioned by name? None. I didn't even know that Wilton Park was on. However, I can't imagine that the various departments of the ANC would follow any such plan.

It's not always a bad idea to think of symmetries. It was different from anything I'd heard before.

Mikhail Gorbachev wants a settlement in the Middle East. He may even go to Moscow, who knows?

One could argue that all this is very well, but these were only academicians. What influence do they have?

The term academics has a different meaning in Russia. The Academy of Sciences is a State organisation. Gromyko (head of the Soviet team) was at pains to point out that the academicians as such have little effect on the political process. They're more involved in the intellectual movement.

Still, even the new line on southern African mainstream thinking?

In the Soviet sense of the word, yes, 'Mainstream' means the government, the politburo, Foreign Affairs. Gorbachev has a majority in the politburo; I can't see him doing anything to alter the situation.

The sync might well ask how to trust the Russians.

It's an irrelevant question. I don't expect them to do very much. They've got some other things to talk about in the East-West relations, even the environment. The problem with some people is that they think they're doing more than they are.

Changes in Russian thinking will not bring a real change to bring peace in southern Africa.

Indeed not. It means nothing unless there is a corresponding reaction from Pretoria. A drastic change in Pretoria's "total onslaught" view of South Africa is still needed. We must move towards real dialogue and understand the new mood in Moscow.

Margaret Thatcher has a role—East-West relations, arms control, military expenditure on the military.

Why this change in policy?

It's not for reasons of Russia or high-mindedness. Gorbachev sees it as being in the Soviet interest. It also applies to the new in the USSR, its role as a peace-keeping force. Perhaps the average Russian doesn't see the expeditionary forces in southern Africa—or even Africa.

Where does Cuba fit in with this new line?

This is a real change. With sources in Cuba had told me that Castro has a great deal to follow his own brand of policy rather than that of Moscow But Gorbachev seems to be following him over the Amano-Angola issue. It would be entirely in line with Moscow's new thinking of concentrating on Cuba to apply similar pressures in other regions of the world where Cuba operates.

The sync might well ask how to trust the Russians.

If she's different than what the other leaders do, she has a role to play—providing she knows all the answers.

What about her response to Nelson Mandela being released?

We'll all be interested to see how the outside world reacts. The outside world constantly demands that Tutu be present at the negotiations.

Who is Tutu? The South African problem is much larger than Tutu. What about the others? Local leaders, the PAC, the Buthuza black SA businessmen.

Do you think the leadership struggle will end up reform?

I hope not. I think it will end up with a new government, a new president, a new approach to South Africa.

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

Yes. Something's happening at my daily—which is your idea of change?
The library is open to all. It is a reference library. Photocopying facilities are available. Please bring your own

The collection specializes in the fields of: labour, development, and co-operatives with both South African and foreign materials. Foreign firms in SA, sanctions, housing, health, and home and large number of International Labour Office publications held.

The following material is classified and indexed: journals, co-operatives and government publications. Material filed under education and manpower is particularly interested in teachers.

1. Pamphlets
2. Theses
3. Second Carne
4. Most Papers
ANC deny ‘safari’ Maties fund link

By BROWNYWEN DAVIES and SHARON SOROUR
Staff Reporters

THE 18 Matie student leaders who met ANC members on a Zambia tour which reportedly cost R70,000 received overwhelming support at a 1,500-strong meeting.

The leader of the “safari” Mr. Mark Behr said, “The rector, Professor Mike de Vries, is satisfied with the financial source and it is not necessary for it to be revealed.”

“All you have to know is that the money did not come from Idasa but from a Western government.”

Last week conservative student organisations demanded an explanation of the funding source.

Idasa director Dr. Alex Boraine has demanded an apology from SRC member Mr. Andrew Gaum for his “scandalous in-sinuations” that Idasa had funded the tour with “suspicious financial backing.”

The travelling group also came under fire for allegedly ignoring an SRC motion not to talk to the ANC.

No apology

Five of the eight SRC members, including chairman Mr. Pierre van der Spuy, respected the motion by not attending a political forum organised by a Zambian youth group, in which members of the ANC, Eastern, bloc and Western countries took part.

Mr. van der Spuy read a statement on behalf of the eight members and deafening applause met the group’s declaration that they would “not apologise for their participation in the tour and would go on with the programme.”

“It was not our intention to associate the university with the tour to Zambia. We wish to inform parents, donors, and present students that actions were not taken to harm the university in any way.”

“How can we judge the ANC and other groups if we do not know how they vote?” Mr. van der Spuy said.

The main issue—approval

After a meeting with the SRC, Professor Mike de Vries, rector of the University of Stellenbosch, said in a statement that the main issue was not whether the tour group should or should not be approved by the ANC, but whether the students had been kept informed.

Professor de Vries said unannounced donations had been made as a result of the way the tour to Zambia by 18 Maties was organised.

Stellenbosch SRC strife over Zambia trip

Staff Reporters

TENSION mounted in the Stellenbosch Students’ Representative Council when news of the return of the SRC-Zambian tour group as pamphlets and letters condemning them were distributed on campus.

Chairman Mr. Pierre van der Spuy distributed fellow-SRC members for trashing the pamphlets and letters containing the statement on the tour before speaking to the group.

“The organisers of the Blue Alliance (National Party SRC) have accused us of breaking the bond of trust, and have portrayed us as betrayers.”

He questioned why the NP had not written pamphlets and letters to Dr. Johan Heyns, moderator of the NGP, or to students when he said a memorandum of violence should be drawn up.

Popular Student Alliance leader Mr. Danie Klein said the outcome of the tour would ultimately be detrimental to Stellenbosch.”
THE Chief Minister of KaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabusa, is a member of a four-man Idasa delegation visiting the Soviet Union.

Idasa's national co-ordinator, Mr Wayne Mitchell, confirmed yesterday that Mr Mabusa would spend about 10 days in Russia along with Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Prof Jakes Gerwel, UWC rector, and Prof Johan Degenaar, professor of philosophy at Stellenbosch.

It is the first visit by a homeland leader to the Soviet Union.
School murder: Sentence

JOHANNESBURG — Twenty-five-year-old Nkosinathi Zuma has been sentenced to death by the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, for the murder of a pupil who had refused to participate in a school boycott at Imolweni Secondary School near New Hanover in 1987. Mr Justice Combrink sentenced two other accused, Vukani Ngcobo, 20, and a 12-year-old youth to 12 years' imprisonment each and jailed a 17-year-old youth for six years for their part in the killing of pupil Mr Ferrington Shange after finding extenuating circumstances in that the three had been influenced by Zuma, as well as their youth.
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It is the first visit by a homeland leader to the Soviet Union.
Mbeki is believed dead

TOP Botswana lawyer Mr Jama Mbeki, who skipped bail in 1984, is believed to be dead, the Botswana Press Agency reports.

Mr Mbeki, a South African exile, was facing charges of murder and mismanagement of his trust account when he absconded.

The initial accounts were that he joined the ANC in Lusaka where he allegedly met his death.

Since Radio Botswana published a speculative story of his death on Wednesday, Mr Mbeki's close associates in Botswana and abroad had expressed surprise why Bopa was only running the story when the man actually died three years ago.

Following days of inquiry from Bopa, the ANC headquarters in Lusaka, finally released a statement saying "as far as the ANC is concerned he never joined the ranks of the ANC after he left Botswana."
ANC to be factor in new SA
Parliamentary Staff

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

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

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

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

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

The time had come for the business community to "stand up as one man and pressure the Government to remove all discriminatory legislation".
**KwaZulu backs Mandela on peace**

Own Correspondent
ULUNDI — Members of the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly voiced the support yesterday for peace sentiments regarding the Natal violence expressed by restricted ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela in a letter to the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Chief Buthelezi read out the contents of the letter, received on Wednesday night, which, he said, was from "our national martyr".

The letter was addressed from the Victor Verster Prison at Paarl.

According to Chief Buthelezi, Mr Mandela said he wanted to see cordial relations established again between the ANC and Inkatha.

ANC invites Zulu king for meeting

Own Correspondent
ULUNDI — The Executive of the African National Congress in Lusaka has invited King Goodwill Zwelithini, the king of the Zulu people, to Lusaka for discussions.

This was disclosed in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday by the Chief Minister of the region, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, who said the invitation was "an act of political desperation".

He said the banned ANC leader had described the violence in Natal as "deplorable" and had said it was shameful that the involved parties could not stop the slaughter of so many innocent lives.

Meanwhile the central committee of Inkatha will discuss a peace initiative outlined by the Most Rev Denis Hurley, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Durban, when it meets at Ulundi on April 26.

Chief Buthelezi said yesterday.

Responding to an invitation received from the archbishop, Chief Buthelezi also said the matter should be discussed by the members of the House.

The present commissioner of the security police in Natal, Brigadier Jac Buchner, has been appointed commissioner of police in KwaZulu with effect from May 1 this year.

Chief Buthelezi, who is also Minister of Police, said Brig Buchner would succeed Brig Andreu Lanza who was retiring.

**Stranded dolphin shot dead by officer**

**Bop PR may request hearing over dismissal**

**From IAN HOBBES**

LONDON — The Bophuthatswana government could face an embarrassing public hearing into the activities of its London office following the dismissal of its public relations representative, Miss Ruth Rees.

A hearing could involve details of huge amounts spent by the London office, including the cost of all-expenses-paid trips by more than 30 British MPs and their wives over the past two years.

Miss Rees, Bophuthatswana's only professional PR representative in Europe for nearly seven years, claims unfair dismissal.

The former international journalist said she had not been given a reason for her sacking.

She said she had been dismissed by former Rhodesian district officer Milan Findlay, who now operates from the Bophuthatswana government's magnificent R3-million London offices as chief executive.

Miss Rees said a dismissal notice from Mr Findlay, who is currently escorting British VIP visitors in the territory, claimed he had acted in concert with senior Bophuthatswana ministers.

But Foreign Minister Mr Solomon Ratebe yesterday insisted the sacking was Mr Findlay's responsibility.
KwaZulu backs Mandela on peace

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Stranded dolphin shot dead by officer

Staff Reporter

A LONE and stranded survivor of the school of Risso dolphins which tried to beach themselves on Wednesday, was yesterday shot dead by a conservation officer after attempts to return it to sea failed.

Five of the Risso dolphins — a species common along the South African coast — died after beaching at Stompdelkoppie next week.

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But Foreign Minister Mr. Solomon Ratebe yesterday insisted the sacking was Mr. Findlay’s responsibility.
KHAYELITSHA mayor Mr Mali Hoza has lashed out at the independent MP for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, accusing him of abusing his privilege as a member of an all-white Parliament.

Mr Van Eck had used a forum for attack which did not offer Mr Hoza the opportunity to answer allegations against him, he said last night in response to an article in the Cape Times yesterday.

In the article, Mr Van Eck warned that violence would erupt in Khayelitsha unless action was taken against Mr Hoza.

Mr Hoza expressed concern at facts Mr Van Eck appeared to have at his disposal and said he "would very much like to share and test this information.

"As the responsible authority we are very concerned at the news in the light of our objective of establishing a peaceful community.

Mr Hoza emphatically denied claims that squatters in Khayelitsha were dragged off to kangaroo courts presided over by himself and which imposed fines earning R400 or R500 a day, or which sentenced them to whipping.

Further allegations that kiskonstabels were beating people up had nothing to do with the local authority.

He invited Mr Van Eck to debate the issue with him in Khayelitsha.
Exiled lawyer thought to have died

GABORONE — Prominent Botswana lawyer Mr Jama Mbeki, who skipped bail in 1984, is believed to be dead, the Botswana press agency Bopa reports.

Mr Mbeki, a South African exile, was facing charges of murder and mismanagement of his trust account when he absconded.

The initial accounts were that he joined the African National Congress in Lusaka where he allegedly met his death.

Since Radio Botswana broadcast a speculative story of his death on Wednesday, Mr Mbeki's close associates in Botswana and abroad have expressed surprise that Bopa was running the story only now, when the man actually died three years ago.

Following days of inquiry from Bopa, the ANC headquarters in Lusaka finally released a statement saying "As far as the ANC is concerned, he never joined the ranks of the ANC after he left Botswana."

At the same time as the ANC statement was released, the Pan African News Agency, in a story datelined Lusaka, said the ANC could neither deny nor confirm Mr Mbeki's death.

Political analysts in Botswana said yesterday that it sounded strange that the ANC would not account for Mr Mbeki's whereabouts when he was the son of a prominent ANC leader, Mr Govan Mbeki, and his brother Thabo is a top official of the ANC based in Lusaka.

Mr Mbeki had been accused by the state of killing a black South African visitor to Botswana who the refugee community thought was a Pretoria agent.

He had also been accused of squandering tens of thousands of dollars entrusted to him by his clients.

The circumstances of Mr Mbeki's death were not known. Some said he was killed in a South African raid on Lusaka in May 1986, while others believe he was the victim of an internal feud. — Sapa
Maties back ANC talks

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Nearly 2,000 Stellenbosch students strongly applauded 18 fellow Maties, including eight SRC members, at a report-back of their recent meeting with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and members of the ANC and Communist Party of SA.

Messages of support from student representative councils and academics throughout South Africa, as well as former independent candidate for Stellenbosch, Dr Esther Lategan, were read out at the report-back meeting by the tour members.

At a press briefing afterwards it was heard that the car tyres of Mr Mark Behr, tour initiator and SRC member, had been slashed. Another participant, Miss Pearlie Joubert, returned to Stellenbosch to find her room ransacked.
A SUMMIT WITH OUR OWN SOULS

In the VIP lounge of Lusaka airport, with its pink walls and framed presidential portrait, we wait in an almost hollowed silence for something to happen. The white public in the Afrikaner establishment newspapers as bombs are still fresh in our minds. So is the emotional and heated SRC motion passed the previous evening. "No SRC member shall speak to members of the ANC." We think of our parents, of every one seems to have forgotten that we are guests of the Zambian President, Kenneth Kaunda.

We pass the "Welcome to Lusaka" sign. We have come here to break down the image of aids, chained bodies and burning "terrorists," and what this beautiful city has come to symbolise on our TV screens.

The driver of our bus is an exiled South African from Bloemfontein, who fled the country during the 1976 student uprising. "It is very easy," he says, "to see the Free State "Het lyk dit nou daar?" (What's it like there now)? The shock of the Afrikaner, and his honest simplicity is frightening. For the first time many of us realise the consequences of the history that formed us.

During the next five days we meet dignitaries from many African and European countries — and from the "enemy," Angola and Cuba.

The Cubans military attaché speaks forcefully and confidently about the victory of Castro. There is much scepticism among the South Africans, especially those who have fought in the "front" and know intimate facts we order, liberals don't.

I do sense a slight shock registering among some of us as to totally foreign perspective unfounded for the first time Pole's arguments echo, neither party answering anything.

Later we meet the East German ambassador, who hides the ANC as a government in exile. He supports his government's policy on the educational and military training of ANC members.

The Angolans admit that we are the first white South Africans they have spoken to. An elaborate diplomatic display is staged, complete with the portrait of Comrade dos Santos and a draped flag. The stage is set. We have been the battle of sorting out our suspicions.

It is the meeting with our companions in the international forums that leaves the deepest impression on our minds. We are forced to confront our prejudices one by one — even those that lie deeply hidden under the veneer of liberalism. Ultimately we are forced to confront the concept of our very existence, Apartheid.

Discussion hinges on our fears and guarantees for our future. The ANC members are present with our hysterical about the armed struggle. At last an ANC military leader poses the question "What would you have done after 7 years?" Quietly, he explains the ANC history of peaceful protest. He has spent 15 years on Robben Island for years ago to let them know that he was still alive.

He tells me about his family, about his father who still cannot accept the decision taken so long ago, he talks with obvious longing of his mother and sister. He tells with fervour, and yet a certain realistic resignation, of the circumstances leading up to his fleeing South Africa.

I tell him about the violence in Durban, although he is better informed than I am. I answer his questions about "How are we at home now," but I can't imagine a bigger misunderstanding. I feel totally inadequate before this confession.

My experience is an echo of many voices of many personal human contact between the "patriot-carrying," and the "non-patriot carrying South Africans," as we began to refer to each other.

There are many different moments of truth, at different words and emotions crack the protective Afrikaner armour of arrogance, but by the Midst of spontaneous are milestones of personal liberation from the apartheid world waiting for us back home.

Africans culture is liberated for a brief moment when newly composed words for traditional Afrikaner folklore are sung as a farewell to our friends, "eaters and companions." "Het noog haar agter kloog ook die wa, bewyden om die droe." (Don't go climb into the wagon, freedom is round the corner).

We are back in the VIP lounge, preparing for our trip home. Everyone is nervous — once again we don't know what to expect. The Cubans and the Zambian students who have accompanied us realise that we can only share this moment with the other South Africans present.

A week later we drive into Stepfontein, and see men praying to rugby practice. The room of one of the group, Pearl Joubert, is wrecked — all her philosophy books are scattered, her clothes are burnt by acid and her photos defaced by obscenities. Smear pamphlets are distributed on campus. Graffiti appears on walls. "Rooi Beer" is referred to as "the beer that makes people feel good."

A mass meeting is organised as a反映-back, and almost 1000 students attend. The support is great, but so is the disapproval. There are talks about a referendum to secure the disposal of the SRC members who went on the "safari." At the same time, messages of support begin to pour in from all over the country, from SRCs, academics and political groupings.

Somehow the trip to Zambis has become a trip to the ANC in the minds of many. Maybe it was inevitable.
FOCUS: THE BERMUDA MEETING

IT is not often that all the major actors in the South African political conflict speak at one conference. It is even less often that two major members of the cast — the National Party and the African National Congress — take comparable positions.

The conference of South Africans and Americans in Bermuda last week saw these two parties concur — at least in broad terms — on two key issues.

- They both said the renunciation of violence should not be a precondition for negotiations.
- They both expressed faith in the recent Law Commission report on group rights as a basis for a new constitution.

"All parties now accept that the conflict will be resolved through negotiation," one academic concluded at the end of the conference.

Organised by the Washington-based Aspen Institute, the conference can probably claim to be the first meeting where every single major political actor was represented. There were political representatives of the NP, Conservative Party, Democratic Party, ANC, United Democratic Front, Inkatha and the Black Consciousness Movement.

Although the representatives of the ANC and NP or CP did not actually meet, there were 10 "experts" who delivered papers and stayed throughout the conference. Significantly, these "experts" reflected in their different ways all the major viewpoints on the political spectrum, except for the far rightwing.

The conference was convened to educate a significant group of American congressmen and senators. However, its importance lay in the fact that the conference provided a forum where all the major South African actors could articulate policy positions at a time when the major superpowers are working out their approaches towards South Africa after Namibian independence. All these approaches share the same view: a "negotiated settlement" between the principal parties is the only real solution if the NP and the ANC plus others on the white and black sides do not negotiate.

The Americans came away with the clear conclusion that there is no longer a question of whether this is desirable or not, but how to get there.

Some clues to the road ahead did emerge in Bermuda.

The NP representatives made three new and significant points:

- It has committed itself to the constitutional inclusion of Africans, but it has reached a point where it cannot implement this policy because of the failure of negotiations with black leaders.
- The NP has accepted that "renunciation of violence" should not be a precondition for negotiations.
- This echoes a Beeld editorial in February after various Nationalists argued for this at a Transvaal NP "danskerm" (thinktank). It also echoes the words of Johan Heyns of the NG Kerk who told a church meeting in early March that a rejection of violence should be the result of negotiations, not a precondition for negotiations.
- The NP said the recent Law Commission report articulates principles not substantially different from the NP's conception of what should be the basis for constitutional negotiations.

The ANC reiterated its published views on negotiations and the principles contained in its Constitutional Guidelines. The ANC said it is "willing and ready" to enter into negotiations as long as these are aimed at "transforming South Africa into a non-racial democracy."

The pre-conditions for these negotiations were clearly spelled out: release political prisoners and detainees, unban political organisations and dismantle repressive security laws. On violence, the ANC said it is not prepared unilaterally to suspend or renegotiate the armed struggle, the "cessation of hostilities must be negotiated."

It is important to note that the Inkatha representative laid down the same pre-conditions for negotiations — the same position which has been tabled during the deliberations of the joint committee that was formed in February by Buthelezi and Heunis to "investigate the obstacles to negotiation."

Inkatha also spoke of its commitment to a "multistrategy approach" an acceptance of the right of other parties to use strategies that disagree with it. As far as its conception of change is concerned, the ANC did not see a fundamental difference between the principles articulated in its Constitutional Guidelines and the approach outlined in the Law Commission report. This confirmed the conclusions reached during the recent conference in Harare where lawyers and legal experts from the internal and exile communities agreed on basic constitutional principles such as a Bill of Rights.

The ANC also repeated its commitment to a mixed economy and its opposition to "black" majority rule and the notion of "group domination." This concept implies the ANC prefers the formulation of "democratic rights" and "majority rule."

The Conservative Party's position was, not surprisingly, controversial and couched in language. Americans had never heard before. Nevertheless, the CP's presentation clarified what this party envisages for the first time.

In the past, when questioned the CP has simply insisted that it stands for old-style Verwoerdian apartheid, or geographical partition. The most intelligent, ideologically pure nationalists in its ranks have questioned the practicality of this policy as was proposed in its place a separate "Boerestaat."

In Bermuda, the CP announced that this "strategy for secession" as opposed to "partition" was official party policy. This is of extreme significance because, unlike the NP, the CP said it is prepared to accept that the majority of black people and a significant number of whites are part of a non-racial South African nation in the making.

However, it also insists that there are English- and Afrikaans-speaking "Afrikanders" who define themselves as a separate "nation" and they want to reserve the right to secede from the future non-racial South African nation-state. This would mean a separate "Boerestaat" that could link to the South African state through some sort of federation.

The boundaries for this "Boerestaat" will have to be negotiated. However, the CP representative said that Pretoria would be the only major metropolitan area that should be included in the "Boerestaat." In other words, the "Boerestaat" would comprise a minor, geographical proportion of the current South Africa.
Profile of a shot ‘terrorist’: 
a 75-year-old disabled chief

"TWO alleged terrorists were killed in Soweto in a shootout with the South African Police," read a bland police unrest report this week.

What the report omitted to mention was that one of the “terrorists” killed was a disabled, 75-year-old chief of four districts in the Transkei.

Jackson Nkosiyane, Nelson Mandela’s cousin and the chief adviser to Chief Sabatha Dainyabo, King of Thembuland, had come to Johannesburg for medical treatment, according to relatives. They said he was shot dead as he slept.

The other person killed was a young man known only as “Bantu.”

The unrest report says “shots were fired at police with an AK-47 rifle when they went to a house in Zondi. Police returned fire and hurled a hand grenade at the house. The bodies of two men, one trained, were found.”

Witnesses deny that the shooting was initiated by the men who were killed. Family members said police jumped over a locked three-metre gate while the occupants of the house were asleep, and opened fire.

When a Weekly Mail reporter visited the scene of the shooting later the same day, she found the house badly damaged by gunfire. The family estimates R5 000 damage was caused. Police were also present, apparently inspecting the home.

Relatives said it was a mere coincidence that Nkosiyane had found himself sharing a room with the young man known as “Bantu.” Dumile Madiba, another man, also known as “Bantu,” was shot dead in the Transkei.

Mandla said he was reluctant to accommodate the stranger, as 15 children lived in his four-roomed house and there was no space for him.

Nkosiyane came to Johannesburg to receive medical treatment and was due to return to the Transkei shortly, relatives said. He had a disabled right leg.

Although he was a long-time opponent of the Matanzima brothers and an advisor to Chief Sabatha Dainyabo, former King of Thembuland and a member of the African National Congress, he was never a member of the ANC.

In 1962 Nkosiyane challenged the lumping together of Greater Thembuland and Migrant Thembuland — the traditional seat of the Matanzimas — under the homeland system.

In 1968, he was tried and convicted in the Transkei for conspiracy and plotting to kill his cousin Kaiser Matanzima. He was sent to prison for seven years and subsequently banned for five years.

“Even in 1953, when he was given chiefship of four districts in the Transkei, he wanted non-racialism in one South Africa,” his brother told the Weekly Mail.

After leaving the country and joining the African National Congress, Sabatha died in Lusaka in 1984. Nkosiyane’s cousin, Kaiser Matanzima, refused him the right to address his protegé’s funeral.

Nkosiyane was educated at Healdtown College in the Eastern Cape, often termed the “black Eton” of the time. Other traditional rulers, such as Swazi King Sobhuza II, were educated at the school.

After completing his studies in the Eastern Cape, he became a keen student of politics — particularly of Thembuland.

Among other duties, Nkosiyane kept the books of Chief Sabathi and acted as an interpreter during important discussions between the Thembu people and the South African government.
ANC invite king, but not Boya

THE African National Congress recently invited Zulu king Goodwill Zwelethini to Lusaka for talks with the organisation, says KwaZulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The ANC is keen to activate an agreement that will end the internecine strife in the townships of Natal and may have invited the king as part of an attempt to galvanise a peace plan.

However, an ANC representative in the organisation's London office said he had no knowledge of any invitation to Zwelethini. ANC sources in Lusaka were not available for comment last night.

A statement released by Buthelezi's office said the chief minister saw the ANC's move as an 'attempt to drive a wedge between His Majesty the King, himself and the Zulu people'.

"He (the chief minister) was astounded that anybody would be so stupid as to accept an invitation to go to Lusaka to have discussions with the ANC, while the ANC is lambasting his chief minister," the statement said.

Meanwhile, the outlawed organisation has turned down a request from Tom Boya, president of the United Municipalities of South Africa, for a top-level meeting. Boya told the Weekly Mail he had recently met ANC officials at the organisation's offices in the United Nations building in New York and that arrangements were made to meet the ANC executive.

However, a senior ANC source in Lusaka yesterday said Boya's request had been rejected because "there is nothing we can discuss with him. We did not see any common ground for the meeting."

Boya said he had been told by the organisation he would have to resolve differences between his organisation and the United Democratic Front before a meeting with the ANC could take place.
ULUNDI — kwazulu

Chief Minister Biko of

KwaZulu-Legister

for the kwazulu Legi
gister has

LONDE

In a statement the kwazulu Legi
gister has

assured LONDE of the

support of the ANC to the

kwaZulu Liberation Front in its

struggle for the freedom of the

people of kwazulu.

Biko said that the ANC

was determined to

continue its support for the

kwaZulu Liberation Front in

its struggle for the

freedom of the people of

kwazulu.

He said that the ANC

would not allow any

attempts to disband the

kwaZulu Liberation Front

in its efforts to

achieve the

freedom of the people of

kwazulu.

Biko said that the ANC

would continue to

provide support to the

kwaZulu Liberation Front

in its struggle for the

freedom of the people of

kwazulu.
ULUNDI — kwazulu
Chief Minister and In-
katha president Dr Man-
gosuthu Buthelezi has
told the kwazulu Legis-
Lative Assembly that the
ANC executive had re-
cently invited his neph-
lew, the King of the Zulus,
to Lusaka for talks.

Dr Buthelezi described
"this act of political des-
peration! as a serious at-
tempt to drive a wedge
between the king, him-
self, and the Zulu people.

He said the king had
come angry that any-
body would dare think of
dividing him from us.

Dr Buthelezi added
that the king "was ap-
touched that anybody
would be so stupid (to
think) he would possibly
accept an invitation to go
to Lusaka to have discus-
sions with the ANC while
it is lambasting his Chief
Minister and uncle... and
even plotting his murder
(12)"

Dr Buthelezi called on
the ANC to "come home
and re-join the struggle".

"I call on my broth-
ers and sisters in exile to
be aware of changing po-
itical climates in south-
er Africa and in interna-
tional relations."

"Let my brothers and
sisters out in the cold re-
turn to whatever political
quarter they judge best."

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By CHARL DE VILJERS

THE Department of Justice yesterday remained tight-lipped amid mounting hopes for the imminent release of ailing veteran trade unionist and community leader Mr Oscar Mpetha.

It was reliably learnt yesterday that the 79-year-old diabetic could soon leave Groote Schuur Hospital — where he is being treated under guard — a free man if the state was assured that he would be adequately cared for.

The source, who has been professionally linked to the veteran former Food and Canning Workers' Union leader for nearly 40 years, said: "As soon as the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu) establishes a committee to arrange health care facilities for Mr Mpetha, an urgent application will be brought for his release."

Fawu (Western Cape) regional secretary Mr Miles Hartford disclosed yesterday that the union's national executive committee was considering establishing a committee to arrange health care and funding for Mr Mpetha, if released.

Asked for official confirmation of the state's moves to free Mr Mpetha, a spokesman for the Department of Justice yesterday said it was "departmental policy" not to comment on the circumstances of individual prisoners.

The London-based Commonwealth Trade Union Congress (TUC) recently offered to pay for Mr Mpetha's care if he were released.

Mr Mpetha, sentenced to five years' imprisonment in 1983 for terrorism, was jailed in August 1985 after his appeal was rejected. He has been hospitalised almost continuously for the past three years for diabetes, which cost him a leg in 1983.

A Groote Schuur Hospital doctor who treated Mr Mpetha for insulin diabetes, said the sick man — who had been equipped with an artificial leg and was "ambulatory" — would, if released, require nursing care, a special diet and fortnightly visits to the hospital for specialist treatment.
Now lawyers take up cry of the townships

THE CRY of the townships — one man, one vote — is increasingly on the eloquent lips of lawyers in the universities and their colleagues at the Bar.

Universal adult suffrage was an interlinking thread in the erudite addresses of distinguished jurists at the 10th anniversary conference of the Legal Resources Centre, which ended behind closed doors yesterday.

The question was not so much whether the time had come for one man, one vote in South Africa, but whether it was enough.

Mr Jules Browde, SC, noted that even the government-appointed Law Commission had declared in favour of universal adult suffrage in its report on human rights in South Africa.

It was the sine qua non for the achievement of human rights for all South Africans.

But, warned Mr James Robertson, former director of the American Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law, the mere extension in law of the vote to the disenfranchised did not in itself guarantee their equal protection from poverty and humiliation.

He told delegates from four continents a tale entitled The Mississippi Parable.

After the American Civil War (1861-65) the vote was extended to blacks Americans in the South, in Mississippi, where blacks were in the majority, 67 percent registered.

**Backlash**

Then came the white backlash.

Various techniques were introduced to disqualify black voters, including a literacy test and the "eight box law".

The literacy test required a knowledge of the constitution, whites were asked ridiculously simple questions, blacks had to have a PhD on the Mississippi constitution to pass.

Under the "eight box" test, voters were given eight votes.

To qualify, they had to place one vote in the "correct" box; whites were given all the help they needed and blacks were ignored.

It was only after the great drive for civil rights in the United States in the 1960s that a halt was called to the trickery that deprived blacks of the vote.

Professor Frances Wilson of the University of Cape Town asked whether it was enough to repeal apartheid laws in South Africa.

Apartheid laws were, he said, merely the scaffolding which had made erection of the apartheid structures possible, removal of the scaffolding did little — in the short run — to topple structures, particularly economic ones, dominated by whites because they had been the beneficiaries of apartheid laws.

It was not enough, he said, to abolish discriminatory laws, and let market forces sort out the situation.

The Land Acts of 1913 and 1938 had enabled a few whites to concentrate an overwhelming share of privately-owned farming land in their hands; there was no way that that imbalance would be undone by the action of market forces in the foreseeable future.

Mr Steve Kahanovitz of Cape Town Legal Resource Centre raised the question whether the demand for participation was met, whether the demand for participation, and the ideology with it, was not met by a desire to place vital sources beyond the reach of State now that the prospect of black-controlled state was in the offing.

**Rubicon**

One corrective — as Mr Robert Marcus of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies pointed out — was through affirmative action or positive discrimination in favour of people who had been disadvantaged.

Mr Ernest Mabonke, a former Robben Island prisoner who obtained his legal degree while in jail, said: "Massive construction was needed."

"If you have doubts that disabled people can and will vote responsibly, you still have a private function to cross," said...
GHOST OF A NATION

Legacy of Solomon Mahlangu lives on

By CHARLES MOGALE

YESTERDAY marked the 10th anniversary of the hanging of ANC guerrilla Solomon Mahlangu—and his ghost still haunts South Africa.

Mahlangu, then 22, was hanged on April 6, 1979, for his involvement in the Soweto Uprising, Johannesburg, shooting which left two people dead. Although he did not fire the fatal shot that killed the two victims, Mahlangu was convicted on the controversial "common purpose" doctrine under which the Sharpeville Six were convicted and condemned.

Mahlangu, an only son of his mother Martha, has been honoured by liberation movements and human rights organisations in and outside the country for giving his life in resistance to apartheid.

He is regarded as the first ANC cadre to be apprehended and executed in South Africa. In his honour, the ANC started the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom School in Tanzania, which caters for the children of exiles from South Africa.

Back home in South Africa, April 6 has been observed for 10 years with vigils commemorating his death. He even shot into international recognition with pleas from all over the world for clemency pouring into Pretoria, but being ignored.

It was a humble beginning for Mahlangu, the Mamelodi, Pretoria, youth who wanted to teach carpentry after school. His mother, Martha, describes him as a "very quiet" child who was always helpful around the home. She proudly displays a small table in the kitchen made by her son, who loved working with wood.

Then came the 1976 June 16 uprising in Soweto which spread nationwide. One morning in October, when Mamelodi was also on fire, Mahlangu disappeared. His parents never heard from him until some time in 1978 when the police told them of his arrest.

Mahlangu had been in the company of two other cadres in downtown Johannesburg carrying weapons when someone raised the alarm. The police were alerted and there was a mad chase that ended with Mahlangu and his companions walking into a store in Gogh Street. Shots were fired, killing two men and wounding several policemen.

At the subsequent hearing, Mahlangu's co-accused was declared unfit to stand trial. Mahlangu was sent to the gallows.

Since then, life has not been the same for Mrs Mahlangu. Every April brings sad memories of the son she will never see again. Her health has deteriorated, and she has had to stop working.

Mahlangu, herself often active in anti-apartheid activities, has had a 12-month spell in detention without trial.

Mahlangu is dead, but his legacy lives on.

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Grieving mother Martha Mahlangu says life has not been the same since the execution of her son. She has also suffered detention without trial.

Solomon Mahlangu and a schoolmate posed for this picture before his capture and execution.
Mpetha barred from funeral

THE Prisons Department denied veteran 79-year-old trade unionist Mr Oscar Mpetha, a diabetic serving a five-year prison sentence, permission to attend his son's funeral at the weekend.

About 3,000 people attended the Nyanga funeral of Mr Karl Mpetha, 36, who died in a car accident 11 days ago.

Mr Mpetha, a fruit and vegetable salesman, is survived by his wife Pearl and three young children.

Attorneys acting for Mr Mpetha, who is undergoing treatment at Groote Schuur Hospital, submitted an urgent application for his release early last week, said lawyer Mr Essa Moosa yesterday.

"The Commissioner of Prisons initially indicated that consideration would be given to granting Mr Mpetha permission to attend his son's funeral on Saturday if his physicians agreed to this," said Mr Moosa.

Mourners... Thousands of people gathered at the weekend to attend the funeral of Mr Karl Mpetha. His son, veteran trade unionist Mr Oscar Mpetha, was among the mourners. Photo: JASON

On Friday, however, the authorities turned down the request for Mr Mpetha's temporary release saying that the elderly man could not receive additional visits.

An SA Prison Services spokesman, Captain D Boraman, said last night that "it was not possible to grant permission, for obvious reasons, for Mr Mpetha to attend his son's funeral.

"Provision was made that Mr Mpetha could, during that time, receive additional visits from his family," said Captain Boraman.

Mr Mpetha was also barred from attending the November 1986 funeral of his wife Rose.
THE authenticity of a letter allegedly written by jailed African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela to Mrs Margaret Thatcher to thank her for the "positive" work she was doing on the South African issue has been disputed.

Mr Mandela's attorney, Mr Ismael Ayob, said last night "I know nothing about the letter and I doubt that such a letter has been written."

And Brigadier Eric van Zyl, of the SA Prisons Service, said: "We are not aware of any such letter written or dictated by the person involved and the alleged letter should therefore be dealt with with the greatest circumspection."

According to a UK newspaper report, Whitehall officials said the letter had been sent by Mr Mandela's lawyers to Britain's ambassador in South Africa, Sir Robin Renwick.

It was allegedly dictated by Mr Mandela at the prison house near Paarl where he is being held in custody. In the letter, Mr Mandela says they "agreed to differ" on the British Prime Minister's stand against the imposition of sanctions on the Republic. The ANC leader says he is "grateful" to her for Britain's £8 million (about R28m) in aid for South African blacks.

The report alleged that the letter was historic because it is the first from him to a Western head of state.
Is Mandela letter to Maggie a fake?

LONDON — Nelson Mandela has sent a letter of thanks to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the British government for the aid being given to schools and other projects in black townships.

But a Prisons Department spokesman said this morning that it was not aware of any such letter written or dictated by the jailed ANC leader, and it should therefore be treated "with the greatest circumspection".

Mandela is reported to have said "even though we disagree on the subject of sanctions" he was grateful "for the positive work (R23 million in aid to blacks) you are doing".

He reportedly dictated his remarks to his lawyers from the bungalow where he is held in custody in Paarl, and they passed them on to the British ambassador Sir Robin Renwick.

There was, however, some confusion yesterday over whether he had thanked Mrs Thatcher for deciding not to visit SA until he is released.

MODERATE, FRIENDLY TONE

Senior diplomats in London said the letter was a clear sign that Mandela would accept Mrs Thatcher as an intermediary in future negotiations for black rule in South Africa.

And the moderate, friendly line he has taken in his first contacts with the British government could help hasten his freedom.

Sapa reports that Britain's Mail on Sunday said senior diplomats believed Mandela was beginning to exert his influence from inside prison prior to his release.

Last week it was revealed that the ANC leader had communicated with Chief Buthelezi, calling for a rapport and an end to the black against-black fighting in Natal.
Leaders to discuss Pretoria apartheid

Dr Willie Hood... the CP is honest.

Pretoria Correspondent

Community leaders from Eersterus, Laudium, Atteridgeville and Mamelodi are to meet within days to discuss the continued practice of apartheid by the Pretoria City Council.

Dr Willie Hood, Transvaal MEC and Transvaal region deputy chairman of the Labour Party, who took the initiative, said it had become necessary to take action after the refusal of the National Party to do away with petty apartheid.

Among those invited to the special meeting are Mr Patrick da Gama, MP for Eersterus, Mr Bootie Abramjee, MP for Laudium, Mr Wilhe Filander, chairman of the Eersterus Management Committee, Mr Bernard Ndizaa, mayor of Mamelodi, Mr Abdul Cassim, chairman of the Laudium management committee, and Mr Joseph Matebula, mayor of Atteridgeville.

Dr Hood said it would be an informal meeting where a strategy would be formed to voice opposition to the city council's continued practice of petty apartheid.

BOKSBURG

He said that in recent weeks it had become clear that National Party policy in Pretoria did not differ from Conservative Party policy in Boksburg and Carletonville.

"The CP is honest about its intentions. It is using laws created by the NP to practice petty apartheid. The Not outcry about Boksburg and Carletonville is farcical," he said.

This will be the first meeting between such leaders to discuss racial problems in the city.

Dr Hood said incidents during the past few weeks had shown that the city council did not want to move away from apartheid. Action was needed to show that the black residents of Pretoria rejected such actions.

"Amenity created with public money three men must be used to the benefit of all," Dr Tony's said it would be decided whether to organise communities to demonstrate their disapproval of the council's continued policy of petty apartheid.

Three by gun spare

Three people were shot dead over the weekend.

Ivor Hunt, 39, of Mamelodi's Mlangeni Township, was killed while playing cricket.

Thirteen-year-old Zaheer Khan, of the Amandla township, was shot and killed in the street after being attacked by a group of men.

Two people were killed over the weekend.

A man was stabbed to death in Ennerdale and a woman was shot dead in Mamelodi's Northeast township.

Chief Police Investigator
ANC to ask Australia to cut South African ties

The Argus Foreign Service

MELBOURNE — The African National Congress will ask Australia this week to sever ties with the South African government.

The Treasurer-General of the Congress, Mr Thomas Nkobi, arrived in Canberra at the weekend for a series of meetings with the government and union leaders.

ALTERNATIVE GOVERNMENT

It is understood that he would officially ask the Australian Government to close the South African Embassy and recognize the ANC as the alternative government of South Africa.

He would also ask Australia for assistance with food, clothing, housing and education.

The Australian Government declined to comment.
Zach slams ANC terror

Johannesburg — The ANC should end its campaign of terror and should reconsider its stance on sanctions and disinvestment, a co-leader of the newly-formed Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said at the weekend.

Addressing the founding congress of the party, he said democracy could never be built on the foundation of Wimpy Bar bombs and township necklaces.

Though the DP shared some important long-term goals with the ANC and its associates, their claims for full and equal freedom, human dignity and political rights were often vitiated by actions and policies which in certain circumstances denied dignity and freedom. He said the ANC should end its campaign of symbolic terror.
SAP killed Mandela’s cousin

MR Nelson Mandela’s cousin, 70-year-old Transkeian chief Mr Jackson Nkosiyane, was one of the two “alleged terrorists” killed by police in Soweto last week.

Professor Fatima Meer, spokesperson for Mrs Winnie Mandela, yesterday confirmed that Mr Nkosiyane was one of the two dead men. She said Mrs Mandela had attended the funeral.

Police said in their unrest report that they had been fired on with an AK-47 rifle when they went to a house in Zondi, so they fired at the house and threw a grenade at it.

According to a Johannesburg newspaper report, Mr Nkosiyane had come to Johannesburg for medical treatment for his leg.

While in Soweto, he stayed at the home of Mr Dumile Madiba, sharing the room with another guest, known only as “Bantu”. He was the other person killed.

At the time of his death Mr Nkosiyane was chief of four districts in Transkei. He had been a close friend of another famous Transkeian chief, the late Mr Sabatha Dalindyebo, who fell foul of the Matanzimas, fled the country and joined the ANC before his death in 1984.

Mr Nkosiyane’s relatives said he himself had never joined the ANC, although he had been a fierce opponent of his cousins the Matanzimas.
Van Eck agrees to debate challenge

Mr Hoza issued the challenge after Mr Van Eck warned in Parliament that violence could soon erupt in Khayelitsha if the government did not take action against Mr Hoza and his "bully boys." He also accused Mr Hoza of using violence and intimidation to gain control. Mr Hoza rejected his statements and accused Mr Van Eck of abusing his privilege as a member of an all-white Parliament.

In a statement last night, Mr Van Eck said he accepted Mr Hoza's invitation to a debate with him, provided the debate took place at a public meeting. Mr Van Eck said it would have to be agreed that he be allowed his own interpreter and that he and Mr Hoza agree upon the choice of chairperson.
ALL but 18 of the 259 coloured management committees and one local authority were directly elected, Mr Chris Hennus said yesterday. The only coloured local authority is at Parolirstorp near George.
Black leader Kgame is critical

Moderate black leader Mr Steve Kgame is fighting for his life under tight security in a Johannes burg hospital after being gunned down by assassins.

Mr Kgame, a strong supporter of Government's reform programme, is regarded as one of the moderate leaders who the Government was looking to in order to negotiate.

His name has been included in press speculation as a candidate for being the country's first black Cabinet Minister.

A director of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA), Mr Kgame was shot six times, his wife said.

He was shot outside his Dobsonville shop by three gunmen last Thursday.

This is the second attempt on Mr Kgame's life in 14 months.
Hunger strikes an effective weapon, Cape Democrats told

By BRONWYN DAVIDS
Staff Reporter

THE recent hunger strike by political detainees dealt the system of detention without trial a severe blow, Claremont independent MP Mr Jan van Eck told nearly 1 500 people at a Cape Democrats meeting in the Cape Town City Hall.

"A few years ago, I thought that torture and interrogation of prisoners only happened in Russia. But it happens at police stations in our own nice white suburbs," he said last night.

He exhorted the newly formed Democratic Party to "break down the barriers between blacks and whites".

The main issue was no longer apartheid but power and the only way to remove the government was to mobilise white democratic parties left of government in working towards a united South Africa.

The Democratic Party should align itself with the majority of South Africa and the freedom struggle.

FREEDOM CHARTER

"They should encourage the white electorate to come to terms with the Freedom Charter and any new manifestoes drawn up by the African National Congress. The Democratic Party will achieve very little if they build up links with non-democratic organisations such as Inkatha."

Of the hunger strike, Mr van Eck said it was sad so many lives had to be laid on the line before people were released.

The restrictions the government was using instead still destroyed lives as it removed people from the community.

Mr Ephraim Mkoe, a hunger striker who escaped from Hillbrow Hospital to seek asylum in the West German Embassy and was later released, was greeted with a standing ovation.

He said he had been in detention since July last year.

He and fellow detainees had petitioned Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Viljoen for their release without success.

As a last resort, a group of 20 prisoners at Johannesburg Hospital began a hunger strike on January 23.

HEALTH DAMAGE

"We could either submit to detention without trial or fight for truth. We choose to fight, knowing we could die or suffer irreversible health damage."

Miss Debra Marsden, who is on the executive of the Cape Democrats, said "Hunger strikes have become the weapon of the weaponless."
Blacks living a lie and reaping a whirlwind

NOMAVENDA MATHIANE

days the watch fell away and the matter was forgotten

The episode made us uneasy at the gap between the media picture of SA and the reality. White people, and some blacks from afar, thought that I was betraying the black cause. But in Soweto I was congratulated even by people from the ANC/UDF fold. Only a few had serious complaints, saying that no information was bad for the struggle should be tolerated, whether true or not.

Now that the wheels have turned, it is sad to see the rush to denounce vultures, heaping all the blame on one pair of shoulders, as it happens in Soweto. The problem of the system is not just a woman who, under normal circumstances, would have been a vulture like any other, carrying on with her profession and running her life like an ordinary mortal. The illness of the system cast her into a role she could not handle, and now her downfall is treated as a reason for continuing that illness.

Blacks are walking with their heads down, feeling she has brought shame on all. Many are told by white people: "It shows that you are better off with us ruling, because this is how you would be ruled otherwise." But the real problem is the system. If blacks were citizens with proper political structures, the whole affair would have been brought short long ago.

All along there has been hypocrisy in the treatment of Mandela. I have known people who have appeared in newspapers hugging her, including whites, to privately tell all sorts of stories of the people who are rushing to distance themselves from her, some have for years known of courts and punishments behind her walls, and when her neighbours went to the leaders to tell of the screams the leaders said it was the work of the struggle.

Some prominent people have played the role of assistant judges. Now they are saying it is wrong, but they said nothing when it was still supposed to be "the work of the struggle" and there was glamour in the people setting up rival courts to the regime's courts.

Headlines like "Fallen idol" create the impression that blacks had revered the "Mother of the Nation." The fact is that this title is a mystery, and many black people have never known where it came from. Even since it appeared it has been common to hear people shouting with phrases like "No, my mother is Mrs so-and-so." However, the title was made popular in the eyes of the outside world, which shows that if a small group of people set out with determination to create a lie they can succeed. The lesson is that, if we wish to be understood, we must speak up in time and not trail along with the lies until they crash upon us.

This is not the only lie we have lived with. The whole issue of black leadership needs a close look. At a recent seminar I was surprised to find that the speaker was a "black leader." This was a Soweto person who I had never heard of and who went ahead to tell the white audience that his own personal views were "black" and "black think." No wonder the whites are confused about us and we are confused about ourselves. How can anyone know who is a leader and who is not when anyone with a black skin and a mouth can be a "black leader" if he says he is?

Many people have been calling for government to urban the political movements, not as a game to score points but as a genuine attempt to bring about stability. When the country was engulfed in blood and tears, we would have done anything to have leaders to speak to and ask some questions.

When the children sought "liberation now and education later" we wanted to be able to speak to leaders. When people's homes were gutted and their cars taken we wanted to know if that would bring us liberation. But with the movements banned there was nobody we could ask.

What we saw was lawlessness and destruction, and how did government react? It banned the few organisations that sought to intervene and put emerging leaders into jail.

We are only beginning to reap the results of that era.

This is an extract from a lengthy article in the current edition of Frontline magazine.
ANC supporters in the medical professions were mixing their "extremist politics" with medical principles, Administrator of the Cape Mr Gene Louw said this week.

Speaking at a congress in the city on "Labour Relations in Health Services", Mr Louw warned that health services were "by no means excluded from the intensity of the revolutionary onslaught in South Africa today".

About 300 delegates attended the two-day congress which was organised by the Department of Health Services and Welfare, Administration, House of Assembly South-West Cape Region.

"We regrettably learnt of the fact that the ANC members of the medical profession organise under the banner of 'Natural Health System' and 'Health for All', and are thus launching a strong medico-political health strategy in which extremist politics are inextricably bound with medical principles," he said.

While the health services could expect increased political attacks, several "so-called health organisations" whose main purpose was "purely political", would appear occasionally, Mr Louw said.

The National Medical and Dental Association (Namda) had, for example, subscribed to an advertisement commemorating "75 years of the ANC" and the ANC had, in turn, referred to Namda as a "front organisation", he said.

Reacting to Mr Louw's statements last night, a Namda spokesman said apartheid, besides "predetermining" an individual's political, economic and social status, had a "profound effect" on their health status.

It could not be denied that blacks in SA suffered from diseases of poverty such as TB, kwashorkor, malnutrition, gastro-enteritis etc, whereas whites generally suffered from diseases of influence.

"Health for All", the spokesman said, was not a "radical or surged concept", but a strategy initiated by the World Health Organisation and one to which the majority of the countries in the world subscribed.

Mr Louw appealed to health practitioners to elevate the health profession "far above politics and to practise it with independent and unsullied professionalism."
PAC leader and wife given SA passport

The president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zepphania Mothopeng, and his wife have been granted passports and plan to travel overseas soon.

Mr Mothopeng said yesterday that he was happy because he would be able to receive medical treatment overseas.

Mr Mothopeng, who was released from jail in November last year, said he would travel to Britain, the United States and other countries on dates to be finalised.

The three-month passports were granted after several refusals. Mr Mothopeng, who has been ill for a long time and underwent an operation, was nominated for the United Nations Human Rights Award together with jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.
ANC not a terrorist group — US

By Neil Lusser, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The United States government has again named the African National Congress in an official list of organisations that engage in terrorism — but has repeated its belief that the ANC is not a terrorist organisation.

In a report on international terrorism released to the US Congress yesterday, the US government also casts suspicion on the South African Government, noting that South African agents are "widely suspected" of killing ANC representative Dulcie September in Paris last March and of trying to assassinate ANC member Albie Sachs in Maputo in April.

The release of the list yesterday recalls a similar episode last year when two US government departments — the Pentagon and the State Department — differed sharply over whether or not the ANC was a terrorist organisation.

The Pentagon (defence) said the ANC was a terrorist body and the State Department (foreign affairs) said it was not
ANC not

From NEIL LURSSEN
The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — The United States government has again named the African National Congress on an official list of organisations that engage in terrorism, but has repeated its belief that the ANC is not a terrorist organisation.

In a report on international terrorism released to Congress yesterday, suspicion was also cast on the South African government.

It was noted SA agents were "widely suspected" of killing ANC representative Dulce September in Paris last March and of trying to assassinate ANC member Albie Sachs in Maputo in April.

The release of the list yesterday, and the observation about the ANC, recall a similar episode last year when two US government departments - the Pentagon and the State Department - differed sharply over whether or not the ANC was a terrorist organisation.

The Pentagon (defence) said it was, while the State Department (foreign affairs) said it was not.

Methods questioned
The difference, reflects the difficulties Washington has in defining a relationship with organisations that are seen as politically legitimate but which have factions that engage in terrorism.

After the report was handed to newsmen a State Department spokesman said the government had not determined that the ANC was a terrorist organisation, but that it was a "politically diverse organisation representing a range of views'.

While the US shared some of the ANC's goals, such as ending apartheid and establishing a non-racial government, it differed strongly with some of its methods - such as the planting of bombs in public places.

In an apparent attempt to avoid last year's confusion the report included this note. "Groups listed include those we define as terrorist because of the types of attacks they mount."

"Insurgent groups that frequently engage in terrorism and umbrella organisations, composed in part of terrorist groups, are also included'.

Anti-terrorist strategies
The report also dealt with strategies to curb international terrorism, and said the only way to deal with the phenomenon was to adopt a tough stance, and "called on other countries to do likewise">

"The first element of our counter-terrorism policy is that we do not make concessions of any kind to terrorists," it says.

"We do not pay ransom, release convicted terrorists from prison, or change our policies to accommodate terrorist demands - such actions would only lead to more terrorism."

"And we vigorously encourage other countries to be firm with terrorists, for a solid international front is essential to overall success'.

The second element was to make state sponsors of terrorism pay for their actions, either militarily, through political, diplomatic and economic actions, economic sanctions.

The strategy also involves bringing terrorists to justice and training law enforcement agencies worldwide in anti-terrorist operations.
Mothopeng to go overseas

THE president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng and his wife, Mrs Urbania Mothopeng, have been granted passports and plan to travel overseas soon.

Mr Mothopeng told the Sowetan from his Orlando West home yesterday that he was happy because he now had an opportunity to receive medical treatment overseas.

Mr Mothopeng, who was released from jail last November, said he would travel to Britain and the United States at dates still to be decided on by the family.

He will be travelling abroad for the first time after several attempts to do so failed because he was refused a passport.

Happy

"I feel happy although it is a right for every South African to have a passport and not a privilege," he said.

He said their passports were valid for three months during which they would be in a position to see other countries.

He did not rule out the possibility of addressing and speaking to international leaders.

Mr Mothopeng, who has been ill for a long time and underwent an operation, was nominated for the United Nation's Human Rights Award together with jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

He is also expected to address a special session of the UN which paid tribute to him as leader of the PAC in New York at the weekend.

* Picture down page.
AILING Pan Africanist Congress president, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, is to travel to Britain where he will undergo treatment. He and his wife, Urbania, received their passports yesterday.

Pic LEN KUMALO
COSATU and UDF affiliates have stated their full support for the proposed peace conference to end violence in Natal, a spokesman for Cosatu said in a statement yesterday.

"We fully support and encourage those who wish to convene the conference. "Our organisations have been aware of the urgent need for peace and have reached agreement on the necessity of all organisations, including Inkatha, to be part of a peace conference," he said.

He said the consulting process had not been an easy exercise on the part of the UDF affiliates because of the restrictions placed on the organisation.

"We wish all people and all concerned organisations to support the call for peace and to do all in their power to see to its success."

He said a memorandum had been sent to the convenors and to Inkatha. — Sapa
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The release of the list this week and the disclaimer about the ANC that followed it, recalls a similar episode last year when two US Government departments — the Pentagon and the State Department — differed sharply over whether or not the ANC is a terrorist organisation.

**Terrorist**

The Pentagon (defence) said the ANC was a terrorist body and the State Department (Foreign Affairs) said it was not.

The difference reflects difficulties that Washington has in defining a relationship with organisations that are seen as politically legitimate but which have factions that engage in terrorism.

After the report was handed to reporters, a State Department spokesman said that the US Government had not determined that the ANC was a terrorist organisation but that it was a politically diverse organisation representing a range of views.

While the US shared some of the ANC's goals, such as ending apartheid and establishing a non-racial system of government in South Africa, the US differed strongly with some of its methods — such as the planting of bombs in public places, the spokesman said.

In an apparent effort to avoid last year's confusion, the new report includes this note: "Groups listed include those we define as terrorist because of the types of attacks they regularly mount or have mounted in the past. Insurgent groups that frequently engage in terrorism and umbrella organisations composed in part of terrorist groups are also included."

The report states, "The struggle against apartheid, although largely non-violent, has generated a cycle of violent repression by the government and violent resistance by black opposition, which has resulted in some acts of terrorism."

"The leadership of the ANC, while disavowing a strategy of deliberately targeting civilians, has not punished any of its members for violating this.

"The US Government has strongly counselled the ANC against further acts of violence of this nature."

US Govt still has clashing views on ANC

**FOCUS**

Listed among terror groups but 'not a terror group'?

last year, including a car bombing in Bulawayo in which two died in January and at least two bombings in Zambia.

"The US Government has expressed serious and repeated concern to the South African Government about the incidents of cross-border violence."

It says that the sub-Saharan region continued to trail other regions in total numbers of international terrorist incidents, but that the number of incidents increased from 30 in 1987 to 52 last year.

**Raids**

The increase came largely from a fivefold acceleration of cross-border raids on Zimbabwean villages by Renamo guerrillas from Mozambique.

Renamo (not listed in last year's Pentagon report) has 20,000 guerrillas, according to the new report, has murdered and kidnapped numerous civilians in Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia, and gets assistance from South Africa as well as from private individuals in Europe and elsewhere.

The ANC, the report says, has an estimated 12,000 to 15,000 members outside South Africa. ...
ANC GUIDELINES ‘CAN ENCOURAGE SA TALKS’

THE African National Congress’ constitutional guidelines could be an instrument to encourage talks on the constitutional future of South Africa, an official of the National Union of Mineworkers told the union’s congress in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr. James Molotini, Num’s vice-president, said groundwork was needed to build “mass-based participatory, democratic organizations” throughout the country.

“...and national level,” the Num official told more than 600 delegates attending the five-day congress at Nasrec, Crown Mines.

Speaking on the Namibian conflict, Mr. Molotini said the recent attacks on the South West Africa People’s Organisation (Swapo) by South African security forces were an attempt by the Government to “galvanise Western support”.

“...The coming independence of Namibia after years of struggle is an important development...”

However, the Western governments seem intent on destabilising Swapo, the representative of the Namibian people,” he said.

Coasa’s general secretary, Mr. Jay Nkando, told the congress that the Government, “with the open backing of allies such as Thatcher and those in the United States administration” had tried to undermine the legitimacy of Swapo as the authentic representative of all Namibian people.

“Our central task today is to build solidarity with Swapo and the National Union of Namibian Workers,” Mr. Nkando said.

Former Robben Island life prisoner, Mr. Harry Gwala, also addressed Numa’s conference. He could not be quoted in terms of the provisions of the Internal Security Act.

Greetings

Mr. Gwala spoke on behalf of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who is the honorary life president of Num, Mandela’s continued incarceration was symbolised by a chair which stood unoccupied near the podium at the meeting.

Among organisations which sent fraternal greetings to Num were the South African Congress of Trade Unions, South African Communist Party and British National Union of Mineworkers.

GOKWE — A hippopotamus is walking about with an axe stuck in its back around Masaka Dam, on the outskirts of Masaka Village in the Gummuny area of Gokwe, after a man there tried unsuccessfully to axe it to death. — Z. r.
Thatcher

written to

No letter

Mandela Denial

SA Press Association

NELSON Mandeha this

30/11/87

31/11/87

April 10 to the British

April 10 to the British

April 10 to the British

April 10 to the British
PAC president, wife granted passports

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Mothopeng, who was released from jail last November, said he would travel to Britain and the US at dates still to be decided on by the family.

He said: "I feel happy although it is a right for every South African to have a passport and not a privilege."

Mothopeng, who has been ill for a long time and underwent an operation, was nominated for the UN's Human Rights Award together with jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

He was expected to address a special session of the UN, which paid tribute to him as leader of the PAC in New York at the weekend.

DIANA GAMES

R5.1m for AIDS centres

ABOUT R5.1m would be spent this financial year to set up AIDS advisory centres in four main cities, excluding Johannesburg, to provide information and training about the virus and to launch another awareness campaign, the Department of National Health said yesterday.

It said the R5.1m had been added to existing activities such as blood screening, epidemiological surveys, education campaigns and supply of condoms.

This is an increase on the amount spent in the previous year of R2.5m.

Department medical services director Bill Lombard said the centres would be located in Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein.

Lombard said government needed to promote the awareness that the transmission of AIDS was primarily a social and not a medical problem and was one which the state could not address by itself.

DIANA GAMES

Dispute over cricketer's luxury car

AN R84 000 second-hand Mercedes-Benz is at the centre of a Rand Supreme Court dispute between cricketer Ray Jephgung, the House of Sports Cars and Jereggia.

Jereggia is suing the motor dealers for R3 000 repair done on the 280SL Mercedes-Benz immediately after the sale in May 1987. He is also asking for interest and costs.

He claims House of Sports Cars undertook to pay for the correction of any defects to the vehicle after it had undergone an AA inspection.

The case continues today.

DIANA GAMES
CONCERN ABOUT SA UNDER-CLASS

THE possible development of a black "under-class" in SA was a matter of great concern, John Kane-Berman said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Testifying at the invitation of the social affairs committee of the President's Council, Kane-Berman, the South African Institute for Race Relations (SAIRR) executive director, said this under-class would consist of "millions of people who were illiterate, unemployed, and with no real means of gaining access to the economy."

He said the SAIRR welcomed efforts by the government, the private sector, and organisations such as Eskom to reduce backlogs in facilities available to blacks. It deplored the fact that apartheid prevented blacks, whose facilities were overcrowded, from using under-utilised white facilities.

The SAIRR welcomed the view expressed increasingly in black circles that opportunities to deal with some of these problems should be sought now.

The SAIRR did not regard the homeland system as a constitutional solution for SA. It was concerned at allegations of waste and/or corruption in certain homelands. However, 15 million people were living in the homelands, and their claim on SA's resources was no less than that of blacks living outside them, or of whites.

It was unfortunate that opposition parties and newspapers routinely attacked central government's homelands budgetary allocations, and in so doing ignored the fact that most of the homelands' budgets were spent on education, health, and welfare, Kane-Berman said — Sapa.
Matie SRC in ferment over ANC meeting

By BRONWYN DAVIDS
Staff Reporter

TWO Stellenbosch Students Representative Council members have dissociated themselves from the National Party majority in the SRC, following an “exploratory” tour to Lusaka where they had talks with African leaders and the African National Congress.

Vice-chairman Mr Andre Olivier said the four other SRC members elected on the Blue Alliance ticket (National Party SRC election group) and who participated in the tour had become disillusioned with the way the NP student branch operated.

The NP youth league’s way of handling political situations on campus was dogmatic and they were not prepared to question NP policy, Mr Olivier said.

“Reactionary”

“I am committed to dialogue with any person or organisation to seek solutions to political problems,” Mr Olivier said.

Cultural portfolio holder Miss Isa Burger, who was also elected on a Blue Alliance ticket said “Over the past six months I have been exposed to political alternatives from which I was isolated during the first 21 years of my life.

“I am no longer willing to support a party which governs through oppressing its opponents and not engaging in open debate.

“Progressive organisations like the ANC have a very important role to play in any future South Africa and the sooner the government speaks to these organisations the better for the country as a whole.”

Miss Burger and Mr Olivier were part of a group of 11 SRC members who formed part of the Blue Alliance. The Blue Alliance has accused them of breaking a commitment not to speak to the ANC.

“When we were elected on a Blue Alliance ticket we did not make such a commitment in writing or verbally. When I was approached to stand for elections on a Blue Alliance ticket it was on the undertaking that it differed from NP policy. The Blue Alliance broke that commitment by making statements in the Press aligning itself with the NP,” said Mr Olivier.

Miss Burger said her doubts arose some time ago when she began to question why Afrikaner student councils were alienated from the other student councils and why they would not speak to the Stellenbosch SRC.
Maties,
De Klerk
discuss
ANC talks

Staff Reporter

THE recent talks between some members of the Maties Students' Representative Council and the ANC were discussed at a meeting between the SRC and National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk, SRC chairman Mr Pierre van der Spuy said last night.

NP policy and detention without trial were among the issues discussed at the 40-minute closed meeting.

"It was conducted in a "very good atmosphere", Mr Van der Spuy said.

"It was a very pleasant meeting and we found it insightful.

The meeting had been organised "a long time ago", he said.

Two SRC members, vice-chairman Mr Andre Olivier and Ms Isa Burger, announced their resignations from the NP Youth League at a council meeting on Tuesday night.

'Political talks'

Ms Burger said yesterday she had distanced herself from the league and from the NP.

"As an SRC member I experienced more contact with black people and for the first time in my life I realised the position of blacks in South Africa," she said.

The NP is seen as eliminating all opposition and the party does not conduct "political talks" with people from the whole South African political spectrum.

"The NP tries to find short-term solutions but does not look into the future.

At the SRC meeting, Mr Van der Spuy repeated his promise that if anything happened to the three SRC members who took part in the Lusaka talks, the other five members who went on the tour (including himself) would resign from the SRC.
Thousands of squatters out in the cold

By Winnie Graham

No one wants the hundreds of thousands of poor, homeless people in South Africa.

Not only are white towns totally opposed to squatters taking open spaces but, it seems, even black local authorities are resistant to the settlement of low-income residents because they are seen as a drain on their resources.

The study prepared by the Black Sash Transvaal Region Usan Removals and Homelessness Group and the Community Research and Information Network show informal settlements are mushrooming on the Witwatersrand.

The study quotes government spokesmen as saying it is the intention to create "viable" urban communities. This is interpreted to mean that local authorities and their ratepayers will have to bear the cost of upgrading settlements.

Of the 100 people interviewed in October 1998, 40 percent earned R150 a month, or less, 34 percent earned between R151 and R300 and 25 percent earned R300 or more. The average household income was R247.

Matters are expected to be aggravated as rural and homeland economies deteriorate and existing townships "spill over".

"The political and socio-economic consequences of not facing up to the problem now are obvious," the report states.

"The orderly urbanisation policy which should at least be applying an alleviating mechanism to the crisis of homelessness may aggravate the stark realities of urbanisation."
Unknown motive for hit on Kgame

"Life stops when you are dead, irrespective of the category of your job."

These were the words of former chairman of the Dobsonville Management Committee and chairman of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa), Mr Steve Kgame, after his attempted assassination in 1987.

At the time, Mr Kgame was mystified as to why four masked gunmen would storm into his shop and at point blank range pump a volley of bullets into his body. They took nothing and hurt no one else.

He could not decide whether his moderate political profile or role as a businessman had sparked the attack. Or if he was the victim of a random attack "because everybody is being attacked these days, even hobses." After all, he believed he had achieved much for black people — including helping to secure the abolition of influx control, actively supporting calls for squatters' rights and calling for the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

He would not allow the shooting to deter him. He remained committed to moderate politics — on that he was quite clear.

Nevertheless, the shooting (and three previous petrol bomb attacks on his home) prompted the father of four to carry a pistol every day.

The pistol-packing politician is back in hospital fighting for his life — his body once again riddled with bullets, his whereabouts a secret for fear that would-be assassins might return to finish the job.

The reason behind the attack has again baffled his family and the police.

Certainly he had enemies, but things had been quiet for some time, his wife, Mrs Jenny Kgame, told The Star this week.

• As a black councillor, one-time mayor of Dobsonville and open supporter of participation, he has frequently been charged with being a "sellout" and collaborator. In October last year, however, he was ousted from his municipal seat.

• He at one time faced charges of theft and corruption — but these were withdrawn.

• While his keen support for a National Council is likely to have drawn the strongest condemnation, the Government has made no attempt to bring the council into being after writing it into the statute books.

Speculation that Mr Kgame would be South Africa's first black cabinet minister is therefore premature as legislation providing for this has been blocked by the Labour Party.

What sparked the assassination attempt on the former Rand Daily Mail journalist and man who referred to himself as a "thoroughbred urban African"?

The men who attacked him 14 months ago have not yet been caught. Did the Dobsonville Urban Council's first mayor get careless and fall victim to a repeat attack?

Was his attack politically motivated or was he the victim of a mysterious vendetta? Unless Mr Kgame is able to identify his assailants there is a strong possibility that no one will ever know.
Sir Robin Renwick,
British Ambassador,
Cape Town.

Dear Sir Renwick,

News reports on 10 April 1989 indicate that I wrote a letter to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to thank her for the positive work she was doing on the South African issue.

I must point out, in this regard, that I neither wrote such a letter nor dictated it to any attorney as alleged in the reports. If I had wanted to express my views on Mrs Thatcher's work, or on the policy of the British Government on any specific matter, I would have preferred to do so in the course of a face-to-face discussion with you in person.

Meanwhile, I am happy to request you to pass my very best wishes to the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely,

Nelson Mandela.
Mystery pamphlet follows murder of priest

DURBAN. — Mystery surrounds the death of well-known priest Londa Shembe, leader of the Nazareth Baptist Church, known as the Shembe Church.

Shembe, a United Democratic Front supporter, was gunned down by two unknown assailants at his Inanda home last week.

Now an anonymous pamphlet in Zulu has been distributed which claims the UDF and the ANC were responsible for Shembe’s murder.

The pamphlet denounces Shembe as “peace-loving and an opponent of violence”, demanded that “Lungi Makhaye” (Shembe’s wife’s maiden name) and “comrades” must not attend the funeral of “our leader”.

The pamphlet claims to be issued by the “Nazareth Baptist Church Committee”, but members of the church have denied this.

They said they were not against anyone attending the funeral, to be held on April 16.

Bitter row

Shembe was one of two church leaders who emerged in the church in 1977 after the death of his father, the Rev JO Shembe.

The other leader is the asilinge and ageung Amos Shembe. Both have in the past been involved in a bitter row over the leadership of the church.

The Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg refused to grant either of them the leadership because they were unable to meet certain requirements.

Shembe was close to many UDF activists in Inanda and was known to have been involved in confrontations with some tribal leaders in the area.

He officiated at the funeral of three anti-apartheid activists who were killed in a mysterious bomb explosion at the Phoenix railway station, near Inanda, early last year.

Members of the church and residents in the area are puzzled by the pamphlet.

Said a prominent member of the church, who did not want to be named. “One has to start reading between the lines of the pamphlet. Nobody believes the UDF or the ANC would be responsible for such a ghastly act.” — PTSA
NELSON TO MEET ENVOY?

Govt holds the key

SCWETAN CORRESPONDENT

MOWES are stout for jailed ANC leader Mr. Nelson Mandela to meet British Ambassador Sir Robbin Renwick at the Victor Verster Prison in Paarl.

Govt holds the key

It is understood that both men have indicated they would like to meet each other.

It will be up to the Mr. Mandela's deniers Press

South African Government to decide if they can meet.

This has emerged following the publication of a letter from Mr. Mandela to Sir Robbin.

Though in the letter the Mr. Mandela denies Press

reports about he had written to British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, thanking her for her positive role in South Africa. It is understood that he has sent messages to Sir Robbin.

However, he does say that "I was eager to express myself on Mrs. Thatcher's work, or on the policy of the British Government on any specific matter. I would have preferred to do so in a course of a face-to-face discussion with you in person."

The South African Prisons Service released a letter written by Mandela to Sir Robbin on April 10 referring to Press reports that he had written to Mrs. Thatcher "to thank her for the positive work she was doing on the South African issue."

Mr. Mandela denies that he had written the letter or dictated it to any attorney, as the report said.

H.B. Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, has agreed to hear pleas for the release of imprisoned African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela.

This emerged in a statement issued in Dallas yesterday by the U.S. Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Stoffel Boba, after a third round of talks between South Africa and Kwazulu.

He said one of several obstacles impeding negotiations between was given.

No date for the meeting.
THE important task facing the democratic movement was to build an anti-apartheid coalition involving all the forces supporting efforts for change, political activist, Mr. Murphy Morobe, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing the 6th congress of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), Mr. Morobe, speaking in his personal capacity, said: "Reviving structures destroyed by the state of emergency was another task facing the "mass democratic movement.""

He said the democratic movement had never opposed genuine negotiations but had always called for the creation of "necessary conditions" for such talks to be possible. The Government, he said, had shut its door to "our leaders" in 1960 when they were prepared to negotiate the future of the country.

"We must maximise our unity in action against apartheid and negotiate the future of this country."
UDF spells out "talks" conditions

THE UDF, Cosatu and other organisations in the democratic movement would only consider peaceful negotiations with government if it lifted restrictions on all anti-apartheid groups.

This was said by UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe at the sixth NUM Congress in Johannesburg yesterday.

"Suddenly the democratic movement is under pressure from imperialists to consider negotiating, but we have not heard any statement from Margaret Thatcher pressuring the South African government to withdraw SADF troops from the townships," he said.

"In order for the democratic movement to negotiate, the ANC must be in a position to organise and mobilise freely.

Morobe also said the UDF was committed to the formation of a coalition of all organisations opposed to apartheid and whose political perspectives included the end of the state of emergency and the removal of troops from townships.

Their agendas should include one-person-one-vote in a unitary South Africa, and the unbanning of organisations."
Renwick may meet Mandela

CAPETOWN — Sir Robin Renwick could soon become the first British ambassador to SA to meet ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

The prospect of a meeting between the two followed indications from Mandela that he would welcome this — and Sir Robin was expected to reply in the affirmative. Last night, Justice Minister Robie Coetzee said if a request was made for the visit to Mandela at Victor Verster prison, the matter would "receive appropriate attention."
Mandela puts record straight

'I didn’t write a letter to Thatcher'

Political Staff

ANC leader Nelson Mandela has sent a letter in his own handwriting to Britain's ambassador in South Africa, Sir Robin Renwick, in which he denies that he had dictated one to his lawyer.

At one stage a Whitehall spokesman in London was quoted as saying that the letter had been sent to Sir Robert by Mr Mandela's lawyer.

Unaware of letter

The SA Prisons Service said they were not aware of such a letter and his lawyer did not know about it.

In a statement yesterday the Prisons Service said that, due to the public interest arising out of the recent media reports that Mr Mandela had written to Mrs Thatcher, he wished to put the record straight.

In view of the ensuing contradictory reports Mr Mandela had requested the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to release the letter he had written on April 10 to the British ambassador to the media.

It refers to press reports on April 10 which indicated that he had written a letter to the British Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher, to thank her for the positive work she was doing on the South African issue.

The letter states:

"I must point out that I neither wrote such a letter nor dictated it to any attorney, as alleged in the (press) reports."

"If I had wanted to express my views on Mrs Thatcher's work, or on the policy of the British government on any specific matter, I would have preferred to do so in the course of a face-to-face discussion with you in person."

"Meanwhile, I am happy to request you to pass my very best wishes to the Prime Minister," the letter said.

Sir Robin Renwick,
British Ambassador,
Cape Town.

Dear Sir Renwick,

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I must point out, in this regard, that I neither wrote such a letter nor dictated it to any attorney as alleged in the reports. I did not want to express my views on Mrs Thatcher's work, or on the policy of the British government regarding any specific matter. I would have preferred to do so in the course of a face-to-face discussion with you in person.

Meanwhile, I am happy to request you to pass my very best wishes to the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely,
Nelson Mandela.
Renwick might meet Mandela

SIR Robin Renwick could soon become the first British Ambassador in South Africa to meet ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela.

The prospect of a meeting between the two follows indications from Mr Mandela that he would welcome this — and Sir Robin was expected to reply in the affirmative last night.

A decision on whether the meeting at Victor Verster Prison will take place rests with the government. Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee said last night that the government had not yet received a request from Sir Robin to see Mr Mandela.

Government sources said last night that a key factor in whether visits are permitted was whether prisoners actually wanted them.
FW fires first shot in election campaign

By Mike Sluma, Labour Reporter

The "Mass Democratic Movement", comprising organisations formerly in the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, would consider negotiations with the Government only if it removed restrictions on anti-apartheid opposition.

Anti-apartheid activist Mr Murphy Morobe said this yesterday when addressing the national congress of the National Union of Mineworkers, in Johannesburg.

Although some anti-apartheid organisations had been seriously affected by the emergency, opposition to apartheid had not been crushed, he said.

After the independence of Namibia, international attention would focus on the struggle to dismantle apartheid in South Africa itself. Although this was welcome, the interest of "imperialist powers" such as Britain and the United States stemmed from their desire to preserve their economic and political interests.

The decision of these countries to "take the side of South Africa against SWAPO" in the recent fighting in Namibia had shown that they could not be totally trusted, said Mr Morobe.

It was in this context that the "clamour" for negotiations, with pressure being put only on the African National Congress to renounce violence, was to be seen.

white people by others He was addressing an NP dinner in Maritzburg.

"We stand on the eve of a general election," he said. "In Parliament this fact has had an electrifying effect. The fight has started. Quite soon the public will start feeling the effect."

"Pitching the NP promotion at English-speaking voters, he predicted that the Democratic Party would subtly try to reintroduce language division as a major factor in party politics.

He said the Conservative Party's "partition policy" was impracticable because it "screamed against the realities."

DP policy was one-man, one-vote in a typical federation. Voters would reject this because it did not provide sufficient security for minority groups.

The DP was "naive in its search for a Utopia where everybody will be nice."

The NP stood for "power sharing without domination by one group over another," Mr de Klerk said.

He said the NP was absolutely committed to reform and his Cabinet colleagues were battling in difficult financial times to press on with it.

Progress was quietly being made on the black-white negotiation front. "Obviously there are obstacles. One of these is the game which is sometimes played in Parliament - the game of opposing important reform measures for reasons which have nothing to do with the contents of these measures."

"Our country demands of us an about-turn from the present climate of tension and obstruction," he said.
PAC 'fanning revolution' in South Africa

Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — There had been a renewed effort by the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) since 1980 to fan revolution in South Africa, a senior security police officer told the Regional Court here yesterday.

Major J D Potgieter said it was his task to monitor politically motivated acts of violence and border insurgency while also studying the publications of so-called liberation movements.

It was clear the organisation had stepped up its attempt to overthrow the Government.

Major Potgieter quoted freely from the PAC publication, Azanian Combat, and the statements of PAC leaders to support his claims.

He was testifying at the trial of Mr Abram Magagula (31) of Evaton, Vereeniging, who has pleaded not guilty to 10 charges, including terrorism and being a member of the banned PAC.

The hearing continues.
IN HIS OWN WRITE
Nelson Mandela’s letter:

"..."
Heads may roll

The Matie students who had talks with the ANC in Lusaka may yet pay for their audacity. SRC president Pierre van der Spuy says he has reliable information that certain National Party (NP) supporting students will soon ask that a referendum be held on a proposal that three SRC members — Mark Behr, Isa Burger and Ruan van Greunen — be asked to resign. These three are the students who held the talks. Others in the party

of 18 met informally with ANC officials in the course of various informal functions. Such a referendum holds out intriguing prospects.

Though the tour party was enthusiastically received at their report-back meeting on campus last week, a referendum would be a different matter. Van der Spuy says he is not optimistic that the three would get sufficient support to stay on the SRC. He believes the NP students will get the "silent majority" out to vote and it is not thought they will support the three.

As tour leader Mark Behr ("Red Behr") in the eyes of anonymous pamphleteers points out, the ramifications of such a motion being successful would be widespread. Van der Spuy says he would definitely resign in sympathy and is sure the other four SRC members who were on the trip, but did not participate in the formal talks, would do likewise. This would mean that eight out of the 15 SRC members would resign in support of their belief that individuals be allowed to talk with the ANC.

Such a happening, says Behr, "would be a major trauma for the establishment." He also says they have received widespread international support for their trip and that any attempt to punish them would be sure to harm the country's image internationally. As a corollary, it would almost certainly enhance the reputation of the ANC — something government and its supporters would be loath to see happen.

Behr discounts the argument that the university will lose donors as a result of such trips.

He points out that the university received R2m — its biggest donation ever — from Sasol at the height of the current controversy. Any losses, he believes, would be more than supplemented by overseas donors willing to support a more liberal line taken by the university.

Referendum or not, there is no doubt that the trip has precipitated some widespread debate on a campus whose political complexion appears to be changing fairly rapidly.

Support for the NP is down from a level of 74% two years ago to approximately 34%.

Van der Spuy himself is probably a fairly accurate barometer of the way things are going. He was elected on an NP ticket last year and has a picture of the State President on his office wall. Unlike the State President, though, he strongly supports the individual’s right to talk to the ANC and freely admits to his own thinking having changed a lot.
In his own hand ... Mandela's letter to the British ambassador. It was released yesterday by the South African Prisons Service

Polite but firm putdown

And Dullah Omar, the Cape Town lawyer who has been consulting with Mandela, echoed this. "I have no knowledge of the letter. I cannot help to clarify this issue.

A third lawyer who has visited Mandela, Essa Moosa, was not available for comment yesterday.

Mandela's note, on a handwritten letterhead, does not deny sending any message or expressing any view on Thatcher.

The full text is as follows: "Dear Sir Renwick,

"Press reports on 10 April 1989 indicate that I wrote a letter to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to thank her for the positive work she was doing on the South African issue.

"I must point out in this regard that I neither wrote such a letter nor dictated it to any attorney as alleged in the reports. If I had wanted to express my views on Mrs Thatcher's work, or on the policy of the British government on any specific matter, I would have preferred to do so in the course of a face-to-face discussion with you in person.

"Meanwhile I am happy to request you to pass my very best wishes to the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely,

Mandela."

"From PAGE 1" you to pass my very best wishes to the Prime Minister.

"Yours sincerely, NR Mandela"

The SA Prisons Service and Mandela had asked Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee to release the letter to the media.

This is the first time that Mandela has made such a public intervention from his prison house in Paarl on an issue as sensitive as Thatcher's role in South Africa. It comes at a crucial time, when Thatcher is playing an increasingly important---and controversial---role in Southern Africa.

Praise from Mandela would have come as some surprise because of the difficult relations between the African National Congress and the United Democratic Front on the one hand, and Thatcher on the other. Although contact and relations between them have increased in recent years, the ANC and UDP remain highly critical of Thatcher's South Africa policy.

The key question raised by the letter is whether Mandela is beginning to play a political role as a statesman from his prison quarters.
Miners debate ANC blueprint for SA

The ANC's Constitutional Guidelines shape debates at the National Union of Mineworkers annual congress.

By EDDIE KOCH

THE need for a coalition of anti-government groups was high on the agenda when hundreds of workers from the National Union of Mineworkers (Num), met in Johannesburg this week for the union's annual congress.

The rally, attended by some 600 worker representatives, will also devise a set of demands to be tabled at wage talks with the Chamber of Mines planned for the middle of the year. Indications are that delegates will call for far-reaching measures to revamp existing wage structures on the mines.

Num assistant general secretary Marcel Golding told Weekly Mail that the banning of the Anti-Apartheid Conference in Cape Town last year had created an urgent need for organisations fighting Nationalist Party rule to synchronise their activities.

A draft resolution tabled at the congress urges mineworkers to examine the Constitutional Guidelines drawn up last year by the African National Congress. Another calls on the Congress of South African Trade Unions to organise a rally of anti-apartheid groups this year.

On wages, a draft resolution, submitted by six of the union's most powerful branches, suggests that instead of demanding a single percentage increase in wages this year, the union should push the industry to pay a living wage to all mineworkers within three years.

"All workers must receive a good wage increase," says the draft resolution. "The gaps between the job grades must be narrowed by raising up the wages of the lower grades. Wage demands must be set in money terms and not in percentages."

Decisions taken at the congress will be an indication of whether the union plans to shy away from confrontation, as it did in last year's talks, or whether it will go for the kind of tough bargaining that resulted in the marathom miners' strike of 1987.

The key to Num's bargaining strategy will be its assessment of how well the union has recovered from the mass dismissal of members and shop stewards after the big strike.

Another novel resolution calls for the union to draw up a blueprint, within the year, that will outline a method of running the mining industry in line with the Freedom Charter principle that the wealth of South Africa should be shared by all.

Num's rally takes place in a climate of tension around allegations that the management of Anglo American has initiated a paramilitary operation on their mines to restrict union activities. Anglo rejects the claims, saying the inordinate security measures are necessary to contain violence perpetrated by Num members.

"We will be discussing plans to mount a massive membership drive in the face of management's co-ordinated campaign of repression," said Golding.

Another draft resolution deals with attacks made on union offices. "The union should always have offices where South Africa's top business offices are housed."

Other items for discussion include:

- The abolition of migrant labour and short, medium and long-term measures to ensure that mines provide family housing for all workers.
- An end to capital punishment and ways of strengthening the campaign to save the lives of those on death row.
- A health and safety campaign to limit the number of serious accidents on the mines and the "increasing number of paraplegics."
- Training schemes for retrenched and dismissed workers. The role of management in creating these will be debated. So will the need for the union to support co-operatives for unemployed members.

The rally is also expected to support demands made at a workers' summit in Johannesburg last month that contentious clauses in the Labour Relations Amendment Act be scrapped and to activate plans to draft an alternative labour law for South Africa.
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Zeph's trip abroad could include PAC

PAN African Congress president Zeph Mothopeng's trip abroad is mainly for medical treatment, but the possibility of his meeting the outlawed organisation's executive cannot be ruled out.

Mothopeng and his wife, Urbania, have been granted three-month passports to enable him to receive treatment for cancer of the throat.

Urbania said yesterday the couple would probably leave next week for Britain, where Mothopeng would receive treatment. She added that they planned to travel to several other countries, including the United States.

There is speculation that the PAC may take advantage of Mothopeng's trip by enabling him to take his seat at the organisation's executive meetings.

NP relief as an opstoker is shipped out

The appointment of rebel National Party MP Albert Nothnagel as South Africa’s next ambassador to Holland has saved him from possible defeat in this year’s election.

His outspoken statements in support of talking to the African National Congress and criticism of the banning of anti-apartheid organisations may spare the government embarrassing moments in parliament but his touch of reality will be missed in debates.

The former leader of the Opposition, Colin Eglin, and the Labour Party’s Peter Mopp expressed the general feeling in parliamentary circles that Nothnagel would be missed because he was prepared to agitate the Nationalist leadership into contentious areas.

It was a slightly odd role for Nothnagel. He was very much a product of the Nationalist system he attended Afrikaanse Hoër Seunskool, Pretoria, and then attained a BA from Pretoria University before joining the civil service and becoming a private secretary to the deputy minister of bantu administration.

After leaving the civil service, he became the Nationalist MP for Innesdal in 1970 and then its MP in 1974. It seemed he was set on a traditional political career in the NP.

But as long ago as 1977 he began developing a reputation for being an outspoken representative of the varlege cause. By the mid-1980s there was press speculation that he could be expelled from the NP.

In 1984 he said, “We want to say to black people that we want to be part of their national liberation” and whites had to recognise the position of blacks by getting away from paternalistic perceptions.

When the abolition of the pass laws was debated in parliament, Nothnagel caused another stir when he publicly praised the PFP’s Helen Suzman for her fight against influx control.

At the beginning of 1987, he was in trouble with the Nationalist hierarchy for saying that a lasting solution for peace in South Africa could not be found without involving the ANC.

He also said most Nationalists accepted that a solution was not possible without the release of Nelson Mandela and that the ban on political organisations could not go on.

Later that year, he took on the white “own affairs” education department when he criticised the right-wing for infiltrating whites schools.

In April last year, he caused more problems for the NP leadership by saying that the ban on the ANC and the 18 organisations restricted in terms of the State of Emergency should not last and that these bodies were politically important.

A month later, he was saying a national identity could not be achieved if one said South Africa was a nation of minorities and one group was then elevated to a position of privilege.

In September last year, he called for a rethink on the Group Areas Act and said if he had been a “coloured” or Indian, he would have hated the law “with his heart and soul”.

It is little wonder that he was in trouble in his conservative Pretoria constituency. Many observers believed he would probably lose Innesdal and this would be an embarrassment to the NP, particularly in an election. His appointment to The Hague will avoid these problems.

His future has been secured but a major question remains: why has he remained within the NP?

The answer, in part, is a question of loyalty to the party and a belief that it was only through the NP that change could be achieved.

“I remain loyal to the NP,” he said last year, “because I believe it is the only party able to bring about the changes that are necessary to secure the future.”

For him, working with the NP was the only way to prevent a right-wing takeover — and he was sceptical that the opposition groupings could achieve this.
ANC leader Mkwayi shifted to Pollsmoor

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

ANOTHER of the African National Congress leaders jailed in the 1960s has been transferred from Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison — amid rumours that he may soon be released.

According to family lawyers, Wilton Zimaniile Mkwayi, 66, was transferred to Pollsmoor Prison a month ago, after serving 25 years of his life sentence on the island. His daughter-in-law has paid him a visit in the Cape Town prison.

His transfer means that only one of the Rivonia-era ANC leaders now remains in the island’s maximum prison — Elias Motsoaledi.

Unlike ANC leader Harry Gwala and the Pan Africanist Congress president Zeph Mothopeng, who were released last November after it became widely known they were terminally ill, Mkwayi has not been known to be in poor health.

However, his transfer coincided with British premier Margaret Thatcher’s recent visit to Southern Africa. Thatcher has reportedly said that she may visit South Africa if the government releases Nelson Mandela, and there is speculation that the release of Mkwayi could be a compromise.

Asked for comment, the Prisons Service said "It is the prerogative of the commissioner of prisons to decide where a prisoner will be incarcerated.

"Furthermore, it is the policy of the South African Prisons Service not to comment on the incarceration or speculation about the possible release of individual prisoners."
Fate in hands of the police

By STAN MHLONGO

TODAY is D-Day for missing activist Stanza Bopape's girlfriend, Lorraine Mokgotl - unless the police review her restriction order.

She will no longer have a home for herself and her three-month-old baby.

Mokgotl's lawyer, Krish Naidoo, confirmed that an application had been made with the security police to change her residential address.

This is the second application she has made to the police.

She has not received any response to an application she made three months ago to be allowed to work so that she could support herself and her child.

A relative said matters came to a head this week when Mokgotl was told to leave her temporary Sebokeng Zone 7 home, 'because the people could no longer stomach the many visits at their home by the police.'

Her ejection comes at a time when she is still facing prosecution for breaking her restriction orders three weeks ago by taking sick baby, Amandla, to a traditional healer.

She has been restricted to the Vanderbijlpark magisterial district between 6am and 6pm since her release in November 1988 after spending 205 days in detention.

The prospect of being homeless has compounded the former SA Youth Congress treasurer's troubles - especially in the light of her in-laws' recent fruitless search in Lusaka for Stanza, the father of her child.

Bopape disappeared in June 1988 soon after he was detained.
Johannesburg. — South Africa's foreign exchange reserves have taken a R650m hammering through fraud.

Reserve Bank deputy governor Mr Japie Jacobs said yesterday that the value of forex fraud cases — discovered by the bank but not yet solved — totalled R850m.

He said "Those outstanding cases which would have affected forex reserves total R650m."

Forex reserves are only affected by transactions involving financial rands.

Forex reserves declined from R6,14bn in December 1987 to R4,93bn in December 1988, a drop of R1,21bn. This excluded the R100m Af bank case, which alone accounted for a 4,9% loss in reserves in 1985/1986.

Mr Jacobs said the bank was investigating more cases, but those involving the R650m had been handed over to the police.

The largest case being investigated was the case involving former Trust Bank corporate division assistant manager Mr Simod Samuels, 32.

Police deputy CID chief Major-General Japa Joubert said in earlier reports that the alleged swindle involving Mr Samuels totalled R157m.

Mr Jacobs said most of the cases being investigated by the bank dated from last year. Other cases were the Eskom stocks fraud case said to involve "tens of millions of rands" and the alleged R47m Trust Bank fraud involving businessman Mr Stuart Pegg and four others.

Trust Bank managing director Mr Kobus Roodt said he could not confirm a report that Mr Pegg and Mr Samuels were personal friends.

When asked how the investigation into the Samuels case was going, he said: "From what I know it is not going well." He declined to comment further.

Police are keeping a tight clamp on information relating to the Trust Bank case.

It was learnt from sources yesterday that R3m Krugerrands, allegedly purchased with falsified clearance vouchers (CV) had been found. More than R19m in Krugerrands and R1m in uncut emeralds were bought with false CVs.

Another R25m, which had been proved by the bank for the purchase of a Falcon 50 executive jet, had been lost overseas and frozen by the bank investgators.

Mr Jacobs said forex investigations have been hampered because the police have limited resources. "The bank does not have the power to prosecute and con people. Such cases must be handed over to the police. It is time-consuming following these contraventions because they take place overseas and are therefore so easy to trace."

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55 03 72 57
The sky's their roof

By DOCTOROULU TSHABALALA

A FORMER primary school teacher is part of a group of homeless people who sleep on the open in Langa.

Miss June Waga, 60, who taught at a primary school in Retreat, has been homeless for more than four years. 

These families survive through daily hard work and by begging. They sleep on cardboard and empty sacks. Every night, they put their bodies under what’s left to be blankets.

Like others, Waga feels rejected by the world, even by the very institutions that she and her own children whom she said were “living in luxury” somewhere in Ficksburg, Ciskei.

Social workers and other government officials visited them in the past, promising proper accommodation, but so far nothing has been done, she said.

Once they were taken back to the old age home in Langa. But they were rejected by their folks, who accused them of being “dirty” and carrying diseases.

Officials, they said, could do nothing to persuade the dwellers to accept them, and

Every night three families curl up for the night on cardboards and empty sacks and cover themselves with what “used to be blankets”. They are Langa’s homeless.

soon they were back in the open.

Waga, who speaks fluent English, said she taught for many years at a primary school in Retreat. She had passed a Lower Primary Teachers course (LPT) at a Transkei college.

She was born in Cape Town in 1929.

The only relatives she claims to have are those who lost her husband’s side in Gugulethu. But they have also turned her back on her.

Her money began years ago when her husband divorced her and went to the Cape with three live children, two boys and a girl.

Waga has already “celebrated” four birthdays on the open.

“I first saw her in early 1990, when she was sleeping here, said Mrs Evelyn Mselelo, whose yard they use as their refuge.

She has reported their presence to the authorities in the past, but they have not responded, she said.

She claimed that in December Waga was assaulted by a group of young “villagers” as the middle of the night.

Waga has never been able to apply for any monthly welfare grants from the government because she did not have an identity card.

Oliphant, 41, and Margaret Duma have been homeless for three years. They used to have a job but they couldn’t afford to pay for their meals and rent after the government cut their pay.

They did not apply for a house because they would not be able to pay the rent.

Mr Hlush Kachelo, who appears to be in his early fifties, refused to talk about his past or answer questions about himself.

“People come here and ask all these funny questions, a lot of nonsense and promises. Then they go away forever,” he said.

Inhumanity

Mr Roland Nyabi, the mayor of Langa, was not willing to comment. He referred SOUTH to Langa Town Council officials.

Langa Town Council’s Central Superintendent Mr G. Feurer says “We know about these people and we are looking into their plight.” He refused to comment further.

Cape Provincial Administration social workers declined to comment, but indicated they knew of the homeless families. They referred us to the CPA social worker, Mrs Rika Yaros. Repeated attempts to contact her were unsuccessful.

A Langa resident accused the council of turning a blind eye on the situation.

Not that they are not aware of this. Officials drive past here regularly and pretend that does not exist.

“This kind of thing is greatly inhuman and needs to be addressed urgently. We cannot afford to waste indefinitely this kind of resources,” he said.

“I have personally phoned the council on many occasions about this, but they have not done anything. It is telling how some people seem to care while the lives of others “are said.”
5,000 attend shot chief's funeral

UMTATA. — More than 6,000 mourners from as far as the Reef and Natal braved wet weather at Mcanduli near here yesterday to pay their last respects at the funeral of a 75-year-old Transkei chief shot dead when SA security forces raided a house at Zondi, Soweto, a week ago.

Also present at funeral of Chief Jackson Balsile Nkanyane were Mrs Winnie Mandela and her daughter Zinti.

Chief Nkanyane died in a hail of bullets after SA security forces raided the home of his son, Geoffrey, a week ago.

A police unrest report at the time said security forces had shot and killed "two trained ter-

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5 000 attend shot chief's funeral

UMTATA — More than 5,000 mourners from as far as the Reef and Natal braved wet weather at Mgunduli near here yesterday to pay their last respects at the funeral of a 75-year-old Transkei chief shot dead when SA security forces raided a house at Zondi, Soweto, a week ago.

A police report said a group of security forces had shot and killed "two trained terrorists". Mourners were told that, at the time of his death, the chief was visiting his son to be nearer to a medical specialist attending him in Johannesburg — Sapa.

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(COMP.)
Mandela gets freedom of KweKwe

KWEKWE — President Robert Mugabe and jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela were given the freedom of the town of Kwekwe at the weekend, Ziana National news agency reports.

The ceremony, attended by Deputy-President Simon Muzenda, several government ministers as well as civic leaders from all over the country, was the first at which Mr Mugabe has got the freedom of a city or town since becoming executive president.

"GREATLY HONoured"

Gweru was the first city to confer a similar honour on Mr Mugabe, when the city council conferred the freedom of the city on him in 1981.

In a speech during the ceremony, Mr Mugabe said "I will keep this day as the day when I was greatly honoured and respected. I will also take this day as the day on which I have been united with Mr Mandela." — Sapa.
Ex-detainee killed

A FORMER detainee and youth leader from the Natal township of Ntuzuma has been murdered just 10 days after his release from the cells, his Durban attorney has announced.

Mr Chris Thandazani Ntuli (30), an organiser for the Natal Youth Congress, was killed on Friday.

He was returning to his home from the Inanda police station where he was compelled to report twice a day in terms of the restriction order imposed on his release from detention.

Mr Ntuli's brother was with him at the time, lawyers say. It appears that Mr Ntuli was chased and cornered in the house of a Mr Khumalo where he was stabbed to death.

His killers have not been identified, lawyers say.

Human rights groups have warned that restriction orders make activists sitting targets for their enemies.

A spokesman for the Johannesburg Detainees Aid Centre pointed out recently that many detainees had been in hiding before their detention — not only because they feared being 'jailed' but because of the right-wing vigilante threat.

Their release from detention subject to stringent restrictions could actually endanger their lives, it was said.

Certain of Mr. Ntuli's daily actions were predictable since his release from detention. He was compelled to call at the Inanda police station between 7am and 9am and again between 3pm and 5pm.

Mr Ntuli was in detention for six months before being released on April 4.
PAC leader Madzunuya dies

LEGENDARY fiery Pan Africanist Congress founder member, Mr. Josias Madzunuya, is no more. He died at the Sloam Hospital in Venda on Saturday after a long illness.

A family source said the funeral has been tentatively set for Saturday, April 22, but this still has to be confirmed. He is to be buried at his home at Tshidzini, about thirty kilometres north-east of Sibasa. He was 80.

A fifth child and only survivor in a family of eight children, Mr. Madzunuya was born at Mulelane Village near Sibasa in April 1909. He joined the ANC in Johannesburg in 1937 and came to be known for his fiery speeches in the streets of Johannesburg.

Mr. Madzunuya was in the forefront of the Alexandra township bus boycott in 1957 which lasted for over three months. He was an organiser for the ANC—a responsibility which entailed long distance travel and sleeping in awkward places.

The legendary Madzunuya overcoats came about as a result of this responsibility. The overcoats became a trademark of Mr. Madzunuya and he has not been seen in public without an overcoat since 1939.

Coat

The coat was my blanket at night and my jacket in the day. It became my uniform of the struggle and I have always worn a coat since 1939. There is no reason why I should stop now; the struggle is still on. A soldier only puts his uniform away when the war is over,” Mr. Madzunuya once told me in an interview.

ANC came to a head, Mr. Madzunuya, a staunch nationalist, sided with the Africanists and was a founder member of the PAC.

When the PAC was banned in 1960, following the Sharpeville shooting, Mr. Madzunuya was detained with other PAC leaders and released in 1962. He was immediately banished to Venda where he stayed until his death.

The president of PAC, Mr. Zephama Mothopeng, yesterday said Mr. Madzunuya was “a great leader and organiser of the Africanist ideology.”

“He had a great vision on the Africanist membership. He was among the moving spirit and dedicated workers in the Africanist movement.”

“We mourn his death as a great son of the African soil,” Mr. Mothopeng said before he jetted out of the country for Britain.

JOSIAS MADZUNUYA in that overcoat.

By MATHATHA TSEDU

The president of PAC, Mr. Zephama Mothopeng, yesterday said Mr. Madzunuya was “a great leader and organiser of the Africanist ideology.”

“He had a great vision on the Africanist membership. He was among the moving spirit and dedicated workers in the Africanist movement.”

“We mourn his death as a great son of the African soil,” Mr. Mothopeng said before he jetted out of the country for Britain.

JOSIAS MADZUNUYA in that overcoat.
THE ailing president of the Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng and his wife, Mrs Urbanna Mothopeng, last night flew out of the country for Britain where they will receive special medical treatment.

The sick couple will receive medical treatment at a private clinic in London where they will also talk to representatives of various political, social and economic groups.

After treatment in London they will proceed to the United States where they will visit the United Nations in New York.
Mandela is debated

THE Government was still giving the position of Mr Nelson Mandela's imprisonment its attention, but at this stage, it would be futile. If his release led to his re-arrest and even to heightened conflict in the country, the State President, Mr P. W. Botha, said yesterday.

Replying to debate on his vote, he said that no responsible government could be party to processes which were aimed at the promotion of group domination, the rejection of democratic principles and the destruction of private initiative and enterprise.

"For these reasons the case of Mr Mandela is being treated with circumspection."

Mr Mandela himself had a role to play and if he was prepared to make a contribution to the peaceful settlement of South Africa's future, he (Mr Botha) would personally welcome it.

South Africa's problems could be solved if all South Africans had the will to tackle them jointly. He wished to warn that interference from abroad could lead to misunderstanding and confusion.

"From Mr Mandela's reaction to a letter which he is alleged to have received from Mrs Thatcher, I come to the conclusion that he is not in favour of manipulation from abroad."

Sapa.
PRETORIA — Black community leaders are to meet in Pretoria later this week to protest against the "unabated" application of petty apartheid by the Pretoria City Council.

Transvaal MEC and Labour Party deputy chairman Willie Hood said the meeting would discuss possible action to demonstrate the anger of the black community over the council's refusal to end discrimination.

He said there was no basic difference between the discriminatory practices of the Carletonville and Boksburg town councils and that being practised in Pretoria.

The CP's racist actions all fell within the ambit of NP policies, and Nat shock at the actions of the two town councils was hypocritical and dishonest, Hood said.

It had become necessary to show that the black community was affronted by the lack of commitment to the elimination of discrimination.

Hoods said more and more blacks were becoming aware that monies paid for municipal services were being used to provide facilities from which they were barred or did not benefit.

Laudium MP Boetie Abramjee will be among those attending the meeting.
Union plans top-level tour

A THREE-person NUM delegation plans to visit the US, UK and West Germany in the next few weeks and hopes to meet the heads of state.

NUM general secretary Cyril Ramaphosa said yesterday the union's congress had decided last week that George Bush, Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl should be presented with a complete set of apartheid statutes so as to expose them as supporting a regime whose laws subjugate the majority of South Africans.

Other congress resolutions included expressions of support for the creation of an anti-apartheid political coalition led by Cosatu and the UDF, for SWAPO, and for intensive discussions by the NUM and other parts of the "mass democratic movement" on a new constitutional dispensation for SA based on the ANC's constitutional guidelines.
PW takes conciliatory stance

Mandela 'has role to play in his release'

CAPE TOWN — If Nelson Mandela was prepared to make a contribution to the peaceful settlement of SA's future, government would respond in an open-hearted manner, President PW Botha said yesterday.

Botha, speaking in the vote on his budget, devoted 12 pages to the subject of Mandela, and said it was clear it would be futile to release Mandela if it led to his rearrest and increased conflict.

He said: "I hope he realises this. No head of government who is responsible for the promotion of good order can lend himself to processes which result in group domination, the defeat of democratic principles and the destruction of private initiative and free enterprise."

For those reasons, Mandela's release had to be handled carefully, he said.

Botha said he had had said this to world and African leaders whom he had met.

"Mandela had a role to play in his own release," he said. "If he is prepared to contribute to a peaceful settlement of SA's future I will personally welcome it."

In such a case, he said, SA's problems could be solved only if all South Africans were prepared to tackle them together. Interference from outside could lead to misunderstanding and trouble.

Botha said from Mandela's reaction to the incident involving the latter he allegedly wrote to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher it appeared he too was not in favour of manipulation from outside the country.

"I find these actions of his concerning and I leave it there," Botha said. "Earlier, Botha said that since Mandela's release from prison the circumstances of his imprisonment had been alleviated considerably."

"Although the circumstances of Mandela's imprisonment have changed, the existing criteria for his release still apply," he said. "However, the reaction to Botha's speech from within the NP and opposition parties was one of confusion."

While some believed Botha had again shifted the requirement for Mandela's release, others said he had merely reiterated the existing position that Mandela would be detained until he denounced violence.

Contribution

Typical of the responses was that of DP parliamentary leader Zach de Beer, who said: "If the President's address indicates a greater willingness to consider the release of Nelson Mandela so that he can take part in discussions or negotiations, then the DP will be delighted."

"It's not just a question of Mandela's personal contribution, important as that may be, it's the fact that Mandela's release is critical in getting the participation of other important black leaders."

Mike Robertson
PW shifts position on the release of Mandela

By Peter Fabrincous, Political Correspondent

President Botha has slightly shifted the conditions for the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, senior Government sources have said.

They were reacting to Mr Botha’s statement on Mandela in Parliament yesterday that if Mr Mandela “made a contribution to the peaceful settlement of South Africa’s future”, he would welcome it.

Senior Government sources said the slight shift in emphasis was that it was no longer just a question of Mandela going free, but of giving some indication that he was prepared to play a constructive role once freed.

They said the speech was a continuation of the progress towards releasing Mandela.

However, it was unlikely he would be released soon.

It is understood Mr Botha’s speech was given to Mandela before it was broadcast on the news.

“Mr Botha’s speech has drawn contradictory reactions, with some observers seeing it as merely a restatement of the existing conditions for Mandela’s release,”

Elsewhere in the speech Mr Botha himself said that although the circumstances of Mandela’s imprisonment had changed, “the existing criteria for his release still apply.”

Mrs Helen Suzman, Houghton DP MP who last week appealed to Mr Botha to “go down in history as the man who released Mandela,” said yesterday’s statement had “dampened the enthusiasm of those who hoped Mandela would be released soon.”

See Page 3.
Botha speaks on Mandela release

By Anthony Johnson
Political Correspondent

President PW Botha yesterday urged Mr. Nelson Mandela to play a role in creating an environment which could help facilitate his release.

However, Mr. Botha noted that Mr. Mandela's case was being treated with circumspection by the government, adding: "It might be time to ask everyone if they would be satisfied if his release led to his neglect and even to his return to the African National Congress (ANC).

Mr. Botha also said he hoped Mr. Mandela would understand this and be prepared to believe that the issue was clear to the ANC leader.

Mr. Botha's remarks were interpreted in Parliament as limiting prospects for Mr. Mandela's release—unless he ANC leader unambiguously renounced violence as a political instrument.

The president's comments were also seen as an invitation to Mr. Mandela to take the initiative in creating a climate in which the government could feel safe to release him.

In reply to the debate on his vote, Mr. Botha said: "Due to various considerations, the government is reviewing the question of his release, but the utmost care is being taken in this.

PW says 'tension' in Parliament

MH Nelson Mandela's meeting in a letter, apparently to Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, in which he appeared to reject manipulation from abroad was encouraging, the state president, Mr. PW Botha, said yesterday.

Replying to a debate on his vote, he said: "Mr. Mandela's letter was read out of context, but if he knew he was willing to play a role in the peaceful settlement of South Africa's future, it would be welcomed.

"In such a case the government will act with magnanimity," he said. - SPA

The president's comments were also seen as an invitation to Mr. Mandela to take the initiative in creating a climate in which the government could feel safe to release him.

Replying to the debate on his vote, Mr. Botha said: "Due to various considerations, the government is reviewing the question of his release, but the utmost care is being taken in this.

Among these considerations are the state president's age and his long-term imprisonment, the emotional and international dimensions of the matter, the interest of the community and the security of the country.

While reiterating his earlier statements that he was not insensitive to the situation of Mr. Mandela and other long-term prisoners, Mr. Botha emphasized that the government could not order their release if they remained committed to violence, sabotage and terrorism.

He said that although the circumstances of Mr. Mandela's imprisonment had changed, the existing criteria for his release still applied.

PW shares 'lesson' on federal complexity

Political Staff

President PW Botha said yesterday that he had ordered an investigation last year into the constitutional implications of federalism in South Africa.

After studying the report which he called the Wall Street report, he continued: "It was an over-simplification to say that federalism was the key to the solution of SA's constitutional problems.

Mr. Botha said the report recommended that the federal principle, as it has developed in the country, was the key to the solution of SA's constitutional problems.

Mr. Botha added: "The fact that Switzerland had a stable federal system with a strong central government was not questioned by anyone. Mr. Botha said the reason for his contention was that there were more undemocratic than democratic federations.

A federal system did not supply an answer on how components in a heterogeneous state should be grouped to eliminate group domination.

A federal system did not suggest an answer on how components in different states with heterogeneous populations should be brought together to eliminate group domination.

A total resistance to the slightest possibility that one cannot, political party, population group or leader should dominate the system.

The unique South African situation showed that on federal constitutional and local levels there are no executive heads of government.

Drawn-out decision making processes in which not only had all people to be consulted, but also had to be taken unless everyone's wishes were more or less fulfilled.

Mr. Botha said the report added that federalism had been widely acknowledged as a stable democratic system whose legitimacy was not questioned by anyone.

Mr. Botha noted the reason for his contention was that there were more undemocratic than democratic federations.

A federal system did not supply an answer on how components in a heterogeneous state should be grouped to eliminate group domination.

A federal system did not suggest an answer on how components in different states with heterogeneous populations should be brought together to eliminate group domination.
Rousing sendoff for Mothopeng

Pretoria — A crowd of well-wishers who saw off PAC president Zephania Mothopeng at Jan Smuts airport last night laughed good-naturedly when police admonished them for singing songs.

Mr Mothopeng left for Britain for treatment for “malignant thymus”. Mr Mothopeng sat in a chair in the international departure lounge, but, clutching his familiar walking stick, rose to acknowledge the arrival of singing supporters.

Botha: Reiterating Mandela's position?

President P.W. Botha said yesterday that if Nelson Mandela was prepared to make a contribution to the peaceful settlement of SA’s future he would personally welcome it and the government would respond in an open-hearted manner.

Mr Botha, speaking in the vote on his budget, devoted 12 pages to the subject of Mandela, but the reaction both from within the NP and opposition parties was one of confusion.

While some believed Mr Botha had again shifted the requirement for Mr Mandela's release, others said he had reiterated the existing position.
PAC leader flies to UK for treatment

By Lloyd Coutts

Pan Africanist Congress leader Mr Zephania Mothopeng left for England last night for medical treatment.

Mr Mothopeng (76), who suffers from thyroid cancer, accepted an invitation to London for specialist treatment by a group of British medical practitioners.

Released unconditionally from jail last year after serving 12 years of a 15-year sentence, he has been issued a travel document valid for three months.

At Jan Smuts Airport, Mr Mothopeng said he had still not recovered and had lost a lot of weight since his release. He had difficulty in speaking. He would meet anyone interested in speaking to him. "I don't see them as exiles. Many of them were my friends and I am looking forward to seeing them again."

Mr Mothopeng was accompanied by his wife, Urbana.

A large crowd caused a stir at the international departure lounge of the airport when supporters sang freedom songs and wished "Uncle Zeph" good luck and good health.
PW's 'message' to Mandela

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

NELSON Mandela has been given a copy of President Botha's speech in Parliament yesterday in which he referred to the contribution that the jailed ANC leader could make towards a peaceful settlement in South Africa.

According to a Prisons Service source, Mr Mandela was given a copy of the speech in his house in the grounds of the Victor Verster Prison in Paarl soon after Mr Botha had spoken in Parliament and before the first radio report of the speech was broadcast.

The speech was largely a re-statement of the government's attitude that Mr Mandela must commit himself to non-violence.

But according to top government sources there were significant nuances in the speech.

They said the key part of the speech was Mr Botha's reference to Mr Mandela having a role to play.

While in the past Mr Botha had referred to conditions under which Mr Mandela could be freed, he had now invited him to become constructively involved.

_Tackle-together_

The Argus Parliamentary Staff reports that Mr Botha said South Africa's problems could be solved if all South Africans had the will to tackle them together.

But it would be "futile" if Mr Mandela's release led to re-arrest and a rise of conflict, and no responsible head of state could subject South Africa to conditions in which the principles of democracy, private initiative and free enterprise were threatened.

Mr Botha's comments on Mr Mandela's imprisonment and the calls for his release came during his speech in a debate on the President's budget.
Police hunt four after killing
The Argus Correspondent
DURBAN — Police are looking for four men who attacked and stabbed to death a former hunger striker and United Democratic Front supporter, Mr Christy Ntuli, 30, on Friday while he was returning from the Inanda Police Station after complying with his restriction order.

According to Mr Ntuli's attorney, from reports received it appeared he had been chased by a group travelling in a minibus who had shouted his name.

Mr Ntuli sought refuge in the home of a Mr Khumalo. The group, some armed with weapons, arrived and fatally stabbed him.

Mr Ntuli was arrested under emergency regulations and was one of the many detainees who had gone on hunger strike.

He started his hunger strike on February 18 and ended the protest fast shortly before his release on April 4.

A police spokesman said that Mr Ntuli had been stabbed by four men who had been seen travelling in a blue minibus.

The motive for the killing was unknown.

Police have opened a murder docket.
LONDON — Two black South African churchmen called at 10 Downing Street yesterday and delivered a private letter for Mrs Thatcher supporting the British government's position on South Africa.

Archbishop Makazi Masiya, head of the United Apostolic Council, and Bishop Isaac Moekoe, who leads the Reformed Independent Churches Association of South Africa, also gave their views on sanctions and disinvestment, which they strongly oppose.

The two churchmen, who claim to represent between them about six million black South African Christians, are spending two weeks in Britain as the guests of the conservative Freedom Association.
A Khayelitsha community councillor and ordained minister was yesterday jailed for seven years by a Cape Town Regional Court magistrate on 18 counts of fraud and theft involving R52 341.

Jeremy Mshoeshoe, 35, pleaded guilty to 17 counts of fraud and one count of theft.

The magistrate, Mr C P J Prinsloo, ordered that three years of the sentence run concurrently with a six-year suspended term which may become effective.

He said Mshoeshoe had "the audacity to enrich yourself at the expense of a poor community".

Mshoeshoe admitted handing in fraudulent insurance policies involving R49 669 in his capacity as an insurance company representative. He also admitted committing cheque fraud, unlawfully pretending he was entitled to have his car serviced and repaired on credit and stealing a R500 cheque from the town council while employed as a councillor.
LEGAL experts this week criticised Mr. H. V. Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, for his handling of the Groenloof murder trial.

This follows the policing, including an exchange of letters, between the family of the late African National Congress member Mr. Hein Groenloof and Parliament last week.

Mr. Vlok has been accused of "prejudicing, trying and convicted." Mr. Groenloof was killed in 1968 and it is alleged that he was killed in a police ambush.

A spokesman for the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at Witwatersrand said the police had always run the risk that a trial might prejudice the case and that someone might be implicated in an offence.

A spokesman for the BlackPanther newspaper said Mr. Vlok was "a lawyer, a trial judge, and in the process of a trial he has the duty to clear himself of any possible evidence that he may be able to assist in the investigation of an offence.

Trial by newspaper

Mr. Vlok has accused the police of being involved in the most powerful bomb explosion in South Africa on July 23 last year in central Johannesburg.

Mr. Groenloof, 24, was killed in an ambush in the Johannesburg bomb blast and that there were indications that he had been involved in the Johannesburg bomb attack.

"Trainee terrorist"

Mr. Vlok also told the police that he would not consider a white man to be a "trainee terrorist."

Mr. Vlok also stated that the SAP had highly reliable information that Mr. Groenloof was involved in the Johannesburg bomb attack and that there were indications that he had been involved in the Johannesburg bomb attack.

Mr. Vlok also said that the police had recently arrested a white man who was a "trainee terrorist."

Perms the thing in hair salon on wheels

by MICHAEL DOMAN

Polaris Bay Bureau

ITS puffy-coloured exterior is reminiscent of a bar here's easy stripes. However, unless you ventured near, you wouldn't guess that inside the simple two-bath caravan opposite Mitchell's Pizza Town Centre is a full-fledged hairdressing salon.

All the trimmings are there - magazines, mirrors, curlers, permed rods and those seductive pictures of barbie's which say "You too can look like this!"

The caravan even has two bright yellow hair-dryers hanging in the corner.

Resident hairdresser is Carol Abdo, whose move to her own premises was forced when the cut-and-shave business became too big for her two-bedroom house in Morningside.

Since moving to the site opposite the medical centre in the Town Centre, the salon has averaged about eight customers a day.

"As far as this one salon's peak times are Fridays and Saturdays, when the daily average is closer to 20 customers with dreams of winning, is thought to be a world record for a small establishment," said the owner.

This means a queue outside, since the caravan seats only eight.

Fistful of dollar million

Weekend News Foreman Service

NEW YORK - They come from as far away as California to the nearest Pennsylvania Lottery ticket counter. But this is a world record for more than $1 million was played out over 26 years.

The most electrifying claimants by far to the rich price were 14 factory workers from Woodbine, Ohio, who shared a winning ticket.

"We are the best-kept secret," said one worker, "and we are the best-kept secret."
Anita Worrall set for ANC talks

Political Staff

Dr Anita Worrall, wife of one of the co-leaders of the Democratic Party, Dr Denis Worrall, heads for Harare today as one of a party of 55 South African women who will hold talks with the ANC and other groups.

The group will hold three days of talks on "Women in the Challenge for Peace" with members of the Zimbabwe government, the ANC and others in exile.

The trip is being sponsored by Idasa.

Others in the party being led by Mrs Jenny Boraine include Dr Selma Browde; Jennifer Ferguson, singer; Irma van Zyl, the editor of De Kat; Ms Joyce Kgoali of Actwasa; Mrs Elsa Schreiner, mother of treason trialist Jenny Schreiner, and Durban city councillor Mrs Margaret Winter.
Azanyu services

THE Azanian National Youth Unity is to hold memorial services to honour founder-member of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Josias Madzunya, who died last Saturday after a long illness.

Azanyu said in a statement yesterday that the services would be held in major townships and that preparations were underway.

It said messages of sympathy had arrived at Azanyu offices from the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations.

Struggle

Describing the fiery "lion of the north" as a dedicated servant of the African struggle, Azanyu said his loss was deeply felt by all the oppressed and exploited "people of Azania".

Mr Madzunya died aged 80 at the Siloam Hospital in Venda. He will be buried at his home, Tshidzini, in Venda.

Mr Madzunya's son, Mr Ntsundem Madzun-

Meeting

THE Kailehong Society for the Blind will hold a general meeting on April 30 at 2pm at the School for the Blind and Deaf (opposite Inso Technical School), Mofokeng Section, Kailehong.
PAC condemns Soviet stand

The Star's Africa News Service

The Pan Africanist Congress has criticised the Soviet Union for supporting negotiations as a means of solving conflict in South Africa.

In a statement issued in Dar es Salaam, the banned PAC also accused some elements in the liberation struggle who were now ready to initiate talks on the advice of the superpowers.

The statement said the Soviet Union's "perestroika and glasnost have been and still are on the offensive to convince those who are fighting for freedom and self-determination to arrive at a negotiated settlement through ill-defined means".

No oppressed nation could be dictated to by outside elements.
Buthelezi praised over govt lures

BIRMINGHAM, England — Archbishop Desmond Tutu yesterday said that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi had to be given credit for rejecting government attempts to lure him into participating in its constitutional structures.

He said in a BBC interview that although he and the KwaZulu leader had “serious differences” on strategies to end apartheid, they shared the same goal and “maybe we need to look at (our differences) more seriously”.

According to an Anglican Church

Asked for his views on Chief Buthelezi, Archbishop Tutu said that the Chief Minister was “a person with very considerable leadership gifts.

“He is somebody who cannot be ignored. In any resolution of our crisis he and his group will have to be taken very seriously into account.” — Sapa
BIRMINGHAM, England — Archbishop Desmond Tutu yesterday said that Chief Gqcela Buthelezi had to be given credit for rejecting government attempts to lure him into participating in its constitutional structures.

He said in a BBC interview that although he and the KwaZulu leader had “serious differences” on strategies to end apartheid, they shared the same goal and “maybe we need to look at (our differences) more seriously”.

According to an Anglican Church statement, Archbishop Tutu is in Britain to lead a six-day evangelistic mission to Birmingham in the English Midlands, organised as part of the city’s centenary celebrations.

Asked for his views on Chief Buthelezi, Archbishop Tutu said that the Chief Minister was “a person with very considerable leadership gifts. “He is somebody who cannot be ignored. In any resolution of our crisis he and his group will have to be taken very seriously into account” — Sapa
Union a 'threat to SA'

Crime Reporter

Revolutionary forces are aiming to overthrow South Africa's present "democratic, free market system" through their involvement in legitimate political organisations, the Deputy Minister of Law and Order said.

Speaking at yesterday's opening of the new R2.2-million Bellville South police station, Mr. Leon Wessels made veiled references to the United Democratic Front and Cosatu as being "terrorist organisations."

"Let us not forget that the ANC has declared 'mass action for people's power' as its theme for 1989...and in doing so they keep the revolutionary climate at an unhealthy high level," he said.

Cosatu said of Mr. Wessels's statement that it was "ridiculous and that it will be seen as such by people throughout the country."

"Cosatu has always been run on democratic lines and has always been willing to discuss the democratic nature of its policies in any forum," a spokesman for the trade union said last night.

Mr. Wessels also said there was a campaign to portray the police as people "who had become power-drunk" to prevent their fulfilling their task of securing internal security in the country.

He said that such accusations showed a lack of understanding of the concept of national security.
ANC tells Europe that it wants to negotiate

From DAVID WILLERS

LONDON — Margaret Thatcher has enjoyed a triumphant five-day tour of Europe that made her the first British prime minister to visit all four of the major EC countries. And she has been able to set the UK’s trade and aid policies in line with the EC’s.

The tour, which was seen as a masterstroke of British foreign policy, has been greeted with enthusiasm by European leaders, who have welcomed the opportunity to discuss the future of the EU with a new prime minister.

The tour also marked the end of the ‘Europe out’ campaign, which had been launched by the UK government in 1992.

On her return to London, Mrs Thatcher is expected to announce a major new initiative in British foreign policy, aimed at improving relations with the EU.

Significant

The content and spirit of what she says is likely to be reflected in the UK’s trade and aid policies, which are expected to be announced in the coming weeks.

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Meeting

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Loans

The obvious contradiction that Mrs Thatcher will have in her ‘Europe out’ campaign is that the UK is still committed to the EC, and that the UK government has already committed itself to the EC.

Quandary

The new ANC idea is sometimes overstated and sometimes understated and there was little in the inedible past time of the past, some
Mandela stays silent on PW’s call for non-violence

Staff Reporter

NELSON Mandela has remained silent on President Botha’s statement that he should consider making a contribution to a peaceful settlement in South Africa by “committing himself to non-violence”.

The ANC leader did not discuss the statement with his lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, during a “routine visit” at Victor Verster Prison yesterday.

“During our discussions, the statement was not even raised,” said Mr Ayob.

President Botha sent a copy of the speech he made in Parliament to Mr Mandela on Tuesday.

In the speech he repeated the government’s stand that the jailed ANC leader could make a contribution towards a peaceful settlement in South Africa if Mr Mandela committed himself to non-violence.

Improve opinion

In Durban, a Kwazulu delegation and the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, will discuss the possibility of the release of Mr Mandela, on a date in the second week of May.

The Argus Correspondent reports from Johannesburg that British political analyst Mr Eric Morris believes the release Mr Mandela would help enormously in improving international opinion of South Africa.

But the government’s condition that he should renounce violence is unlikely to be fulfilled, he said.

Mr Morris, the author of the book International Terrorism. Threat and Response, was speaking at a seminar with the theme “countering terrorism” at the Institute for American Studies at Rand Afrikaans University.

Pursuing tactic

“No political leader will renounce violence as a strategy at the same time, one can sympathise with the South African government in not allowing someone who supports violence his freedom,” said Mr Morris.

He said the ANC had shown a willingness to negotiate with the government, and although the organisation was pursuing a tactic, it was doing so for good reasons — to enhance its legitimacy.

Although the “acts of terrorism” employed by the ANC should be deplored, the organisation should be accepted, he said.

Mr Morris said the Marxist element in the ANC should “not be taken too seriously.” Marxism was not natural in Africa. Nationalism was more fitting.

He added that it would be an “almost impossible task” for South Africa to counter the flow of world opinion against it.
SA women for Zimbabwe-ANC peace congress

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 50 South African women have left for Harare to meet Zimbabwean women in a four-day congress entitled “Women in the Struggle for Peace.”

They are scheduled to meet Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of Zimbabwean president Mr Robert Mugabe, top women in the Zimbabwean government and South African women in exile.

The South African delegation, which left yesterday, is led by Mrs Jenny Boraine, part-time consultant for the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa). It is being sponsored by Idasa and hosted by the Zimbabwean government.

Included in the South African delegation are Dr Anita Worrall, wife of a Democratic Party leader, Dr Denis Worrall, and the editors of De Kat and Tribute, Ms Irma van Zyl and Mrs Maud Motanyane. Women trade unionists, academics, professionals and members of the church and rural community will be represented.

The congress comes after 18 months of negotiations with the Zimbabwean government and will focus on the role of Zimbabwean women during the bush war and in its aftermath, their move towards reconciliation and their role today.

Workshops and addresses on a wide range of issues will be pitched at women on both an academic and a personal level.

The congress, likely to be the first of several, aims to broaden dialogue between southern African women.

Mrs Boraine initiated the congress after continually hearing Zimbabwean women saying “if only we had known more about what was happening we could have dealt with the war so much better — but we were fed so much propaganda.”
'No rift on armed struggle'

Soviet Union urging ANC to negotiate

By David Braun
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union has started pressing the African National Congress to opt for a negotiated political settlement, the ANC's chief representative at the United Nations has revealed.

Mr Tebogo Mafole told the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington yesterday reports were correct that the Soviet Union placed a lot more emphasis on negotiation as opposed to the armed struggle.

"We (the ANC) have always said the ANC is in favour of negotiations. We wanted them for 48 years and it was only in the 1960s, when we were outlawed, that we took up the armed struggle," he said. "We haven't turned away from negotiations, so there is no dichotomy between us and the Soviet Union.

"One cannot say the Soviet Union has become less supportive of the ANC. I think the determinant (of that) will be to what extent the Soviet Union will be seen to be allowing the ANC to determine its own policies. Has the Soviet Union displayed a tendency to restrict or circumscribe the manner in which the ANC should fight its struggle? I don't see any sign of that.

Mr Mafole said that during a recent trip to Moscow by Mr Oliver Tambo and an ANC delegation, the Soviet Union "expressed its position about favouring political settlements of disputes and conflicts and the ANC agreed this is how things should be.

"In the circumstances, however, the ANC does not find its way clear to abandoning the armed struggle because the conditions which led to our taking up the armed struggle have not disappeared. Conditions have made the armed struggle more necessary. The Soviet Union has not insisted that we do this.

"Mr Mafole said the ANC was unlikely to give in to pressure from any direction as to how it must conduct its struggle.

"We will select the instruments for our liberation."

Bensusan gets masters degree

A former mayor of Johannesburg, the Reverend Dr A D Bensusan, was awarded a degree of master of arts in religious studies at the University of Natal, Durban, last week.

Dr Bensusan has spent seven years researching the Book of Esther. His thesis dealt with its historical reliability.
Birthday drama for 'Mr X'

By AYESHA ALLIE and HENRY LUDSKI

An ANC commander, considered by the State to be its star witness, made a dramatic turnabout in a major political trial in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, this week.

In two days of drama the witness, referred to by the court as Mr X, to protect his identity, entered the courtroom as a 'traitor', only to emerge as a 'hero' in the eyes of the 14 "Yengeni traitists" charged with terrorism.

Mr X celebrated his 30th birthday on Tuesday giving evidence for the state and branded a "traitor" by former comrades.

"The next day the commander of the 'Basu February' unit of the ANC's Umkhonto We Sizwe refused to testify further — and left the court a hero."

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CAKE FOR COMRADES. Two of the "Yengeni traitists", Zuraya Abbas, left, and Colleen Lombard, celebrate the birthdays this week of their co-accused Alpheus Ndude and Lumka Nyamza

PIC YUNUS MOHAMED

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Pupils protest over 'victimised' teachers

Disruptions at schools in the Peninsula over the "retrenchment" of progressive teachers continued this week with pupils demanding that sacked teachers be reinstated.

At a school in the Bontheuwel area, the tyres of a principal's car were slashed after he was involved in an altercation with pupils.

As tensions grew at schools around the Peninsula, pupils at Saps Bona Senior Secondary in Athlone this week protested at the dismissal of a deputy principal.

A spokesman for the Department of Education, however, said the principal was not dismissed.

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Two killed on ANC farm

Two members of the African National Congress have been murdered on a farm run by the organisation in Zambesi.

Farms manager Sedick Naidoo and chef mechanic Mmamatho Tshale were gunned down at the farmhouse on Saturday evening.

A spokesperson for the ANC said both men were very important for the running of the farm.

The farm, situated 44 km outside Lusaka, is run on a commercial basis with maize being the major crop.

Police have not yet made any arrests, but the ANC said progress was being made towards apprehending the culprits.

Both men were in their early thirties. Tshale is from Umshange, while Naidoo — the son of prominent ANC member Phyllis Naidoo — comes from Durbuy.
Be neutral, stay peaceful, says chief

By WILLIAM HARPER

NEUTRALITY is the key to peace, says Chief Mhlabunza Maphumulo, who has banned all recruitment drives by political organisations in his seat of Mangoba.

The 59-year-old chief, who claims to have a following of 50,000 people in his region, is known as the voice of unity for his area to allow his area to become a killing ground.

"I told my people that if you are UDfO or AzAPO or Inkatha or ANC or PACE, don't go out and destroy other people's jobs," he said.

"Nobody is allowed to go out and loot at night and knock at other people's houses and steal them - that is the very thing that started the violence," he said.

Neutrality was essential to restore peace, said Maphumulo.

"If a leader is taking sides, he is unlikely to control the situation because he will be divided and when you divide with one you can't control the other forces," he said.

The homesteaders, he said, must vacate their positions where they could no longer be neutral.

He complained that Inkatha, despite the ban on recruitment, had attempted to recruit in his area recently, but a meeting of 10,000 of his constituents was held, with opposition leaders in attendance.

"When things went wrong last time there will be no recruitment, when things have cooled down we will allow AzAPO, Inkatha, the UDfO or whosoever to recruit," he said.

Maphumulo's views and his adherence to them have brought him in conflict with Inkatha since the 1970s.

In 1978 the KwaZulu government suspended his chieftaincy, but he was reinstated as the head of the Mangoba region in 1986.

Dove of peace at Shembe funeral

DURBAN - The dove of peace in Durban, which was a gift from Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, was flown to the funeral of a local church leader, the Rev Londe Shembe.

A picture of the two leaders is arranged on a page promontory in the Inkatha mosques, Illanga, on Monday.

UDF has no leaders - Inkatha warlord

By SWI-HUMULUZI MIYA

PEACE would come to strife-torn Pietermaritzburg once the United Democratic Front acquired a "leaderless" leadership.

This is the opinion of Inkatha "warlord" David Ntombela, recently elected as a member of the KwaZulu legislature as an Inkatha candidate.

Ntombela pointed out that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was "kicking at a leader he [Buthelezi] didn't know of any UDF "leaders".

"All organisations must have leaders," he said. "If the UDF can have one leader, the Inkatha has to have one. Peace will come, because I believe what the Zulus say: umshahr waZulu yimungulu umshwarwa isisini susi (hundreds of cattle in a shop will fall over the chief)."

The fact is that the UDF has not been able to commit itself to the Inkatha far more peacefully and we have the conscience guilt on us so we can't commit ourselves, but Cosatu did not hold back.

Ntombela called the bloodshed in Pietermaritzburg on youths whom he said were "axed by a mannerly to participate in violence".

"But they later find themselves dyed in blood," he added.

Ntombela also criticised the media for portraying him as a "killer".

Community members in Pietermaritzburg have accused Ntombela of being involved in the killing of several "amagashane" (youths supporting the UDF).

Ntombela has been twice court-ordered to stand trial and charged with the murder of 10-year-old Zandile Mkhuze and her mother Maphalika (45).

Charges were later withdrawn pending the outcome of an inquest. It is not yet known whether the Attorney-General will prosecute.

"Newspapers have accused me of being a killer," said Ntombela. "The same thing was done by amagashane in pamphlets. They do not approach me directly, but get wrong information from my enemies."

"I am against killing. I don't even have a single killing order charge," he said.

"I stood against schools' boycotts perpetrated by the UDfO and Inkatha." He said he didn't want to go to school, but "I have a set a good example in KwaMzansi, where I am an island - no school is closed there.

In 1986 Pietermaritzburg as a whole was known as an area which had sneaked liberation first and educated later. I stood against that from the beginning."

"To stop the influence spreading to the area, Ntombela called meetings to explain his views that "education comes first."

"Booysana came to disturbing students at KwaMzansi high school - the pupils themselves beat and chased them out of the school," he said.

"Three were caught and handed to the police."

"He had also encouraged the community to consider the importance of agriculture."

As a result of most of the people in my area having vegetables gardens KwaMzansi is also the only place in the whole KwaZulu area with electricity," said Ntombela.

Ntombela denied that he forced people to join Inkatha.

"In my area people are free to join any organisation they like. I am against forced recruitment and I don't force people to belong to anything."

The people flock to them."

"There were no AzAPO or UDfO members in his area, he said.

"I have been told by the Inkatha. No one has been killed for his or her non-Inkatha beliefs.

PEACE REIGNS. Chief Mhlabunza Maphumulo has refused to allow his chieftain to become a killing ground

By WILLIAM HARPER

ATTEMPTS to end the violent conflict in the Pietermaritzburg region have been set back by at least another three months after Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi called the latest peace talks.

More than 150 people have been killed in the Pietermaritzburg region since the beginning of this year, as killings and revenge killings continue unabated in Natal's war-torn townships.

But the latest attempt to get the warring sides together has turned out as another failed step in the search for a high-level peace conference.

The conference proposal was initiated by Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who has agreed along with Bishop Michael Nattall, Prof Peter Booyens, the Rev Londe Shembe, Zwelakhe Mgoba and Tongaat-Elst Valundorol, to serve on a commission of envoys for the conference.

Buthelezi said the initiative would have to be discussed at the Inkatha central committee meeting on April 29 and then at its general conference in June.

He said the church had no express track record in ending the violence. What was first needed was for the leaders of the warring factions to talk to the people involved in the violence.

"We can then have any number of high-profile consultation meetings with church leaders and clergy after that."

Buthelezi's comments came days after he cited Valundorol (Elmdene) Mf, Velaphi Ndlovu, publicly criticized the iniquity and the violence of the conference.

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"There were no AzAPO or UDfO members in his area, he said.

"I have been told by the Inkatha. No one has been killed for his or her non-Inkatha beliefs.

Nelwazi, who took part in earlier talks as a representative of Inkatha, questioned Buthelezi's authority in preventing Inkatha with a list of complaints.

Despite Inkatha's objections, Cosatu has expressed its support for the conference and the conference to be held on April 29, and on which all organisations to support the initiative to ensure its success.

He said he had sent a memorandum to the UDfO and to Buthelezi which addressed points raised by the Inkatha leaders.

"It is our sincere hope that this will pave the way to a successful conference," he said.

Responding to this memorandum, Buthelezi said Cosatu and the UDfO had no record of saying they would not talk to Inkatha.

He further called on Cosatu to withdraw its recent decision to have prepared against consultation with the UDfO, stating that Cosatu leaders had said that the discussion was aimed at the SAf and not Inkatha.

Nelwazi said that a report on violence in the region had been compiled by research conducted by the Centre for Adult Education at the University of Natal, which should have been made public.

According to research conducted by the Centre for Adult Education at the University of Natal, there were 1,150 people killed in the Natal Midlands since January 1987.

Countless thousands have been left homeless and millions of rand in property destroyed.

John Aitchison, head of the centre, said there had been a central role in the level of violence in the region.

"What is happening is that the key to conflict is actually being deepened," said Aitchison.

That was leading to a situation where killings were leading to revenge killings, and these to even more revenge killings.

Aitchison said the comments by State President PW Botha last month, that the violence was declining, are in response to a call by Bishop Michael Nattall for a commission of inquiry - shown Beeka as being "right").

"When 50 people are being killed a month for political reasons, you cannot describe the situation as calm," he said.

Last Friday Beeka made public a letter from the KwaMzansi farmers as an intermediary in trying to set up the conference, which showed that the original mandate for the conference had come from Cosatu and had the full support of the UDfO and the ANC.
In another ironic twist on Thursday, birthday celebrations planned for accused Alpheus Ndade, 47, and Lumka Nyamza, 30, were quickly changed to include Mr X.

Shortly before requesting his own legal counsel and asking for "protection" from the court, Mr X said that he "wanted to be with my comrades."

"I am still a member of the ANC and I am prepared to go to Mandela's feet," he said.

"It is only in court that I can express my opinion because I had reasons why I could not express my views before. I did not want to fall on a bar of soap, fall from the 10th floor, fall from a flight of steps, end up with a brain operation or end up leaving someone cold," he said.

Applications for him to be moved from Section 31 of the Internal Security Act on the grounds that he was no longer a state witness, and for him to be transferred to Pollsmoor, were also turned down by the judge.

The state has granted permission for Mr X to see his lawyer for two hours every day until the trial resumes next Tuesday.

The trial continues on April 25.
Two killed on ANC farm

TWO members of the African National Congress have been murdered on a farm run by the organisation in Zambia.

Farm manager Seddhan Naidoo and chief mechanic Mtnzi Thole were gunned down in the farmhouse on Saturday evening, as they were watching television.

A spokesperson for the ANC said both men were very important for the running of the farm.

The farm, situated 44 km outside Lusaka, is run on a commercial basis with maize being the major crop.

Police have not yet made any arrests, but the ANC said progress was being made towards apprehending the culprits.

Both men were in their early thirties. Thole is from Uitenhage, while Naidoo — the son of prominent ANC member Phylis Naidoo — comes from Durban.
WASHINGTON — Anglican leader the Very Rev Desmond Tutu and popular American actor Bill Cosby have renewed efforts to raise funds in the US for the education of South African refugees.

In a message mailed to thousands of Americans in recent weeks, Archbishop Tutu says: "South Africa is exploding. Each day brings new violence, new arrests, new deaths. The inevitable result is a continuing wave of refugees — people marked for arrest — who are fleeing for their lives. Our refugees are mostly young, many under 18 — with a single common trait: leadership ability. Our potential leaders are the most vulnerable to arrest.

**BILL Cosby — letter.**

and detention and thousands have been forced to leave the country. "The SA Council of Churches estimates that there are 10,000 of these refugees academically prepared and ready to enter college. For these young, gifted and capable people to be equipped to take over the leadership of our country, they must be educated. Education must be one of our priorities.

"The American people can make a difference. Our children are dying. Our country is bleeding. We are on the verge of catastrophe. Please help us."

The letter is mailed in an envelope on the outside of which says: "A message from Bill Cosby."

Inside, Bishop Tutu's letter is accompanied by one from Mr. Cosby, which says: "What words can I use to prompt your gift to this (Bishop Tutu Southern African refugee scholarship) fund? Truthful descriptions will offend, for they smack of extreme statement. On the other hand, understatement might not get your check in the mail. "Let me risk something in-between."

Helping Archbishop Tutu
GROUP TO SHOW ALLEGED SLAYING

WASHINGTON

The group, which is to televise allegations that South African security forces effectively executed Swapo fighters by shooting them at point-blank range, is determined to keep South Africa back as a major issue of coverage by the American media. Calling itself South Africa Now, the weekly 30-minute show is produced by Globalvision, a small independent producer based in New York, in association with the Africa Fund, a tax-exempt education organization.

It has received warm endorsements from Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev. Allan Boesak, Mr Dennis Goldberg and former South African newspaper editor Mr Don Woods. Globalvision was founded by Mr Rory O'Connor, an experienced producer of investigative reports for television and a newspaper columnist.

The company launched South Africa Now as a 13-part series last year, as a response to what it described as the clampdown on the media.

Spotlight Again

GETTING SA ON...
Soviets pressing ANC to opt for negotiations

From DAVID BRAUN of The Argus Foreign Service and Argus Africa News Service
WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union is pressuring the African National Congress to opt for a negotiated political settlement, the ANC’s chief representative at the United Nations has disclosed.

Mr Tebogo Mafole, chief representative at the ANC observer mission to the UN, has told the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington that the Soviet Union appeared to be embracing a form of “constructive engagement”.

He said it had changed its attitude towards the ANC in that it placed a lot more emphasis on negotiation as opposed to the armed struggle.

But in spite of this pressure, he said, the ANC had not found its way clear to abandoning the armed struggle because the conditions which led to its taking it up had not disappeared.

PAC ANGERED

The disclosure of the Soviet “constructive engagement” stance has angered the Pan Africanist Congress, which has sharply rebutted the Soviet Union for supporting negotiations as a means to solve the conflict in South Africa.

In a statement issued from Dar es Salaam to the Africa News Organisation, the PAC also accused “some elements in the liberation struggle who, it said, were now ready to initiate talks on the advice of the superpowers”.

Mr Mafole said it was correct that the Soviet Union had “prejudicially spoken in favour of a negotiated settlement” but added that it was debatable whether this had any bearing on its relationship with the ANC.

“We (the ANC) have always said the ANC is in favour of negotiations. If we were to have had our way we would have had negotiations already. We wanted them for 48 years and it was only in the 1990s, when we were outlawed, that we took up the armed struggle,” Mr Mafole said.

COMING CLOSER

“We haven’t turned away from negotiations, so there is no dichotomy between us and the Soviet Union. In fact, our positions are coming closer. What the ANC is now saying is what the ANC has been saying all along,” Mr Mafole said.

The ANC cannot say the Soviet Union has become less supportive of the ANC, he said, adding that the determining factor will be to what extent the Soviet Union will be seen to be allowing the ANC to determine its own policies.

Big political shift as SA gears up for Red trade

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — In a dramatic turnaround in its political stance towards the communist bloc, the South African government has opened talks with Red China and Soviet satellite states in Eastern Europe on the creation of new two-way trade links.

Dr Steef Naude, Director-General of the Department of Trade and Industry, has been assigned to tackle the sensitive negotiations.

The talks confirm sweeping measures to launch a global search for new markets to expand overseas trade and counter the sanctions blockade.

South African exporters were taken by surprise when news of the moves were disclosed at a Federated Chamber of Industries conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Bert Pienaar, Director of Export Promotion, disclosed that the Department of Trade and Industry was braced to spend R1-billion a year on new incentives to encourage the industrial sector to streamline operations to tackle overseas markets more effectively.

SOVIET INVOLVEMENT

He confirmed that Dr Naude had already flown behind the Iron Curtain for talks with officials in Hungary and Poland to pursue talks on new trade pacts.

Soviet officials were also believed to be involved in discussions.

Precise details of new trade proposals were not divulged.

Mr Pienaar, who has been called in to use 30 years’ experience as an overseas trade envoy to head a sweeping new export offensive, said exporters could expect normal trade relations with both Hungary and Poland to be under way very soon.
IN FULL: MANDELA'S LETTER TO BUTHELEZI

THE full text of the recent letter from Nelson Mandela to Mangosuthu Buthelezi — an important intervention in the tense relationship between Inkatha and the ANC — has been released.

The letter comes at a crucial time for peace-making attempts in Natal, particularly since it reveals a warmer than expected relationship between the jailed ANC leader and the Inkatha leader.

The letter is notable for Mandela's friendly tone and open attitude to Buthelezi, Inkatha and the Natal peace talks. Mandela calls the Inkatha leader by his clan name, "Shenge", and signs it with his own, "Madiba". He also uses traditional names in sending his "best wishes" to Buthelezi's wife, "Madumthu".

Most striking is that he refers to "our organisation", presumably referring to the ANC, although Buthelezi's relationship with the banned organisation has been distant for some time. The full text is as follows:

"Dear Shenge,

I thank you for the warm and well-considered letter you sent me on behalf of King Zwelithini and Inkatha on the occasion of my seventieth birthday. I also received your letter of 20 August 1988 in which you wished me a speedy recovery from illness, and in which you indicated your efforts both locally and abroad to secure the release of prisoners in South Africa.

Apart from your letter and a telegram from Mrs Helen Suzman, hundreds of similar messages came from well-wishers in the country and in different parts of the world. It is partly the unswerving support of such men and women, and partly the achievements made by our organisation within and outside the country which have given prisoners so much strength and hope.

"You will readily accept that it is not at all easy from my present quarters to comment fully and freely on the sentiments you so eloquently expressed in the above correspondence. "It is sufficient to state that your president, the request for the unconditional release of prisoners before negotiation can start is a stand which I have always welcomed as a positive contribution to the search for lasting peace in this country."

"Obviously, my fervent hope is to see, in due course, the restoration of the cordial relations which existed between you and OR (Oliver Tambo), and between the two organisations in the seventies. The most challenging task facing the leadership today is that of national unity. At no other time in our history has it become so crucial for our people to speak with one voice, and to pool their efforts. Any act or statement, from whatever source, which tends to create or worsen division, in the existing political situation, is a harmful error which ought to be avoided at all costs.

"For more information than I possess at the moment is required before I can blame any of the parties involved in the deplorable conflicts now taking place in Natal. All the same, I consider it a serious indictment against all of us that we are still unable to combine forces to stop the slaughter of so many innocent lives. The struggle is our life and, even though the realisation of our fondest dreams may not be at hand, we can nevertheless make that struggle immensely enriching or absolutely disastrous."

"In my entire political career few things have distressed me (too much) as to see our people killing one another as is now happening. As you know, the entire fabric of community life in some of the affected areas has been seriously disrupted, leaving behind a legacy of hatred and bitterness which may haunt us for years to come. It is a matter which requires urgent attention of all people in this country. Nothing will please me more than to know that my concern and appeal have not fallen on deaf ears."

"Once again, I thank you, the King and Inkatha for your inspiring message. My best wishes to you and Madumthu — Yours sincerely, Madiba"
Nine-year-long Thembu power battle moves to its climax

By LOUISE FLANAGAN, East London

A NINE-year-old feud over a powerful Transkei tribal succession which has involved the Matanzumas, the military rulers and even Nelson Mandela, may finally be resolved within the next two weeks.

At stake is the position of paramount chief of the Thembus, one of the most powerful chiefdoms in Transkei. Vying for the position are the deposed paramount's son and the Matanzuma-supported incumbent.

After a lengthy court battle closely watched by thousands of Transkeians, the case has been referred to the regional authority for a final decision.

The original paramount chief of the Thembus was Sabata Dalindyabo, arch-rival and relative of paramount chief Kaiser Matanzuma.

Chief Sabata was widely regarded as King of the Thembus and as the rightful hereditary ruler of all Transkei. In their bid to create an independent Transkei, the South African authorities split the Thembu paramountcy to create Emigrant Thembuland and made Chief Kaiser paramount chief of it.

Chief Kaiser, who had previously been a relatively minor chief, based his position on the newly "independent" Transkei government of 1976 on his new paramountcy.

Over the next few years, the Matanzumas fought a losing battle against Chief Sabata's widespread support.

In 1980, after a trial in Port St Johns which attracted thousands of Thembus to the town and threatened to topple the Matanzuma dynasty, Chief Sabata was convicted of treason, shaving the dignity of the state president — Chief Kaiser — and deposed on those grounds. He fled into exile and joined the African National Congress and died a few years ago.

After Chief Sabata was deposed, the Matanzumas installed Bambilanga Dalindyabo, Sabata's junior brother, as paramount chief of the Thembus. Bambilanga died recently, leaving the post to his son Zondwa Mhurara.

Last year Dalindyabo's son Buyelekhaya lodged a supreme court application challenging the legality of the hand-over to Bambilanga and the current position of Zondwa Mhurara.

Byelekhaya is supported in his claim by military ruler Major-General Bantu Holomisa.

Last week the Transkei Supreme Court handed the succession matter over to the local Thembu authority, the Dalindyabo Regional Authority.

In terms of the court's order, the military council must instruct the DRA to call a meeting to discuss the paramount chiefship within three weeks. The DRA must either confirm Mhurara's position, or designate another paramount chief.

The DRA's decision will then become an order of court.
Balacalva-clad men beat me, says sister of dead guerrilla

By THAMI MKHWANAZI

The sister of a dead African National Congress guerrilla says that balacalva-clad men who claimed to be policemen abducted her three weeks ago, demanding that she show them her brother's dead-letter box.

Four months after the body of ANC guerrilla Bongani Gideon Siwela was found hanging from a tree in a Bophuthatswana forest, a gang allegedly abducted his sister, Jabulile Sarah Siwela, from her Meadowlands home.

They drove her to the Meadowlands bush, assaulted her and interrogated her about her brother.

Jabulile and her common-law husband Sam Mokgotho told the Weekly Mail that although the gang of more than 10 men wore balaclavas, they could see their eyes through the slits. Although some gang members were black, the voices of white men were also clearly identifiable.

The gang demanded she disclose the names of guerrillas who, together with Bongani, engaged security forces in a shootout in Soweto in 1987. Police said one ANC guerrilla was shot dead and two policemen injured.

Three men, including Bongani, were arrested after the shootout.

Bongani, who had been detained to testify for the state against his comrades, was released at the end of the trial last November without giving evidence when the accused changed their plea to guilty.

Siwela says her brother was frequently visited by police on his release, and left to "cool off" with relatives in Dinokana, near Zeerust. A month later villagers found his body dangling from a tree.

According to Siwela and Mokgotho, the balaclava gang arrived at their house in two minibuses at about 3.30am on March 30.

Said Siwela: "I was asleep when I heard a loud knock, followed by a sound of breaking glass", then the sound of voices saying "Ons is polisie, maak op!"

As Mokgotho opened the kitchen door, he said, "two men wearing balaclavas pushed me back into the room, forcing their way into the house". One of the raiders held a list containing names of various people.

"Seconds later, more black men, also wearing balaclavas, entered. Every one of them was armed with a machine gun, I thought they feared there were guerrillas in the house", Mokgotho said.

Siwela said she was forced to dress at gunpoint in front of two men, one of whom said "jou crook, jy sal die waarheid praat vandag".

They took her away in a white minibus accompanied by a similar vehicle, "packed with men in balaclavas". During interrogation in the bush "I was kicked until I fell down," she said. "As I tried to stand up I heard a female voice. Speaking Xhosa, the woman urged me to tell the truth.

"I turned around to see who was speaking. A white man slapped my face. He fetched a black cloth from the combi and blindfolded me."

After interrogating her, the abductors removed the black blindfold and drove her back home at about 5.20am but warned her they would return.

She received treatment from a Soweto doctor after her assault, she said, and she has also taken legal advice.

Three days later on April 2, two black policemen arrived at midday and enquired after her health. The men promised to take her to the doctor the next day.

"I was afraid of further assaults," she said "I have been in hiding ever since." She said the family had taken the registrations numbers of the balacalva-clad raiders on the night of her abduction.

The evidence: Jabulile Siwela points to the window she says was broken by balacalva-clad raiders on the night of her abduction.

Picture: THAMI MKHWANAZI

Her brother Bongani's death was attributed by Bophuthatswana police to suicide, but the homeland's police failed to order a post mortem.

The local district surgeon said no post mortem examination had been conducted because there was a scarcity of pathologists in the homeland.

Captain R Crewe of the SAP Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria said the Weekly Mail enquiries had been referred to the Soweto police. He said he would respond once Soweto police had made their investigations. At the time of going to press, he had not yet done so.
Free food, says bogus leaflet

FREE food, blankets and clothes, announced the friendly pamphlet Anyone interested just needed to visit the home of a kindly Black Sash official.

Unfortunately for the 120 people who responded this week, the pamphlet was a fake, designed to embarrass the East London Black Sash.

The pamphlet, issued in the name of the regional director of the Black Sash, Sue Power, described a "winter care programme". Readers were told to call at Power's house for food, clothing and even housing. The pamphlet was widely distributed in Duncan Village, Cambridge township and the Potsdam refugee camp at Newlands.

Among the group were people who have lived as squatters in the bush at Cambridge for many years.

The pamphlet, written in ungrammatical Xhosa with Power's name misspelt, is the second such fake to be distributed in the name of the Black Sash.

"If you want food, a place to stay or clothes, even blankets contact Sue Powers," read the pamphlet.

Residents in Duncan Village said they found pamphlets under their doors. Potsdam refugees said they heard a car stopping at about 2am, when they went near the occupant, a white man, quickly dumped the pamphlets and the car sped off.

The Black Sash has been involved in assisting the 300-strong Potsdam community camped in Newlands in a bid to find land in South Africa after leaving Ciskel.

"We know these smear tactics," said Power. "They have done it to us before. Some people will understand this, but I feel sorry for those poor people who need help. It is a very cruel thing to do, using poor people for one's little gains." — cnews
Mayor, official agree to prevent attacks

Supreme Court Reporter

Mr Mxolisi Mabola, the mayor of Khayelitsha, and one of his councillors yesterday undertook in the Supreme Court not to participate in, assist or permit an unlawful attack on two residents.

Mr Mxolisi and the councillor also undertook to prevent, as far as possible, any of their servants or agents from perpetrating any unlawful acts.

Mr Mxolisi said he would personally inform all people under his control of the undertaking within 48 hours. He denied, however, that people under his authority constituted a homeguard or court, as was alleged.

The undertaking to the court follows an urgent application brought by Mr Mxolisi's councillors Mxolisi Mabola and Ms Lucia Qikizada against Mr Mxolisi, Mr Jackson Nonjaca, Mr Pieter Theilani, Mr Dto Moqoka, Mr Xolo Sozilo, Mr David Oldfiant and Mr Richard Daladada.

However, an interdict was granted against Mr Theilani, Mr Oldfiant and Mr Daladada. The return date is June 1.

Mr Mxolisi, a security guard who runs a discotheque, said he had been assaulted on April 10 and a number of his possessions destroyed or stolen. His attackers were subsequently released on bail.

He described his attack as "crack of dawn".

From page 1

Mr Mxolisi also controlled a system of informal and unlawful courts in Khayelitsha run by a headman and a homeguard in each section. At these courts people were often fined or beaten, usually without the opportunity of a proper hearing, Mr Mxolisi said.

On April 9 this year a group of men arrived at his house and told him he was wanted by the headman. When he refused to go, he was assaulted, but fought back and reported the matter to a special constable who lived close.

While speaking to the constable he heard gunshots and saw that about 30 members of the homeguard had surrounded the house and were beating up people inside and breaking windows.
ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela has served 25 years of a life sentence. President Botha has re-stated he must commit himself to non-violence and indicated he could become constructively involved in a peaceful settlement in South Africa. Although given the chance, Mr Mandela has still to respond to Mr Botha’s speech. The question is — what would happen if he was released?

Dr Nhato Motlana, honorary president of the Soweto Civic Association, an affiliate of the United Democratic Front (UDF), believes the release would be trouble-free — if the government allowed Mr Mandela full freedom.

‘The way to handle it would be to ensure that Mr Mandela was not released into “a vacuum”,’ Dr Motlana said.

He believes peace would prevail if the government allowed him to be a free man in every respect.

The scenario Dr Motlana foresees is crowds waiting to see and hear Mr Mandela. There would be meetings, rallies and speeches. There would be political activity and participation in negotiations with other leaders.

But none of this would be violent or menacing if the government was to relax and let it be.

Dr Motlana said Mr Mandela would have to be free to play his role as a political leader of his people, and to negotiate on their behalf with other leaders.

Before this could happen, the ANC would have to be unbanished, the state of emergency would have to be lifted, political prisoners and detainees would have to be released, and ordinary political activities, like meetings and rallies, would have to be allowed.

“If this was done, I am convinced there would be a peaceful response to Mr Mandela’s release. We have always been a peaceful community.”

Dr Motlana had often wondered why the government, and other commentators, feared the climate was unsuitable for Mr Mandela’s release, and that it would lead to unrest.

“I have never heard anything so ridiculous.”

President Botha had expressed the hope that Mr Mandela could contribute to peaceful negotiations Mr Mandela could do so.

But Mr Mandela is not an individual. He is a national leader. His base is the ANC, to which he is answerable.

When he speaks, he does so with a mandate from his people.

“There would be no point in releasing him into a vacuum. He must be released into ANC leadership,” Dr Motlana said.

Mrs Helen Suzman, MP for Houghton, who has visited Mr Mandela in jail a number of times over the last two decades, said it was understandable that there could be mass reaction if he were to be released.

There had been a build-up of feeling for him over many years, and he had become a myth to the vast majority of the black population.

“From his side and from my experience, I think he would do his utmost to calm the situation and prevent any violence or unrest. How successful he would be, is another matter. There will be no encouragement from him of any riotous behaviour.”

Mrs Suzman said she believed Mr Mandela would be “invaluable in the negotiating process in South Africa.”

“I have thought for many years that he should be released, and that there is no justification for his continued imprisonment.”

He had been in jail much longer than the normal spell of life imprisonment, which was from 15 to 20 years. He had been “impeccably well behaved.”

His release would have a great impact on international opinion, and he would work towards normalising the situation in South Africa.

Mrs Suzman said she had established a firm friendship with Mr Mandela.

She remained convinced that he was a reasonable man, who would be valuable in any negotiations on South Africa’s future.

Political scientist Professor Robert Schrire, of the University of Cape Town, believes the government would make a mistake if it were to release Mr Mandela before it was prepared to enter into serious negotiations with black leaders and to go “at least part of the way towards meeting black political aspirations.”

Professor Schrire said the scenario that could be expected after Mr Mandela’s release would depend on his state of health, and on the degree to which Mr Mandela would stake out his own leadership strategy.

It was unlikely Mr Mandela would pay attention to any banning orders imposed on him after his release. He would draw large crowds and, depending on his health, he would address mass meetings and try to mobilise people. That was the kind of thing the government was likely to find unacceptable.

Even if Mr Mandela were to be released into a partly free society, all he needed to be was a symbol.
PAC warning on talks with SA govt

CP Correspondent

THE PAC has warned against negotiations with the South African government and strongly criticized elements in the struggle for liberation who were allegedly prepared to initiate talks on the advice of the superpowers.

But, at the same time, the PAC accorded those elements the prerogative to go along with Pretoria's reform strategy at their own risk.

The PAC's sentiments come close on the heels of the beleaguered start to the process of free and fair elections in Namibia.

"The Soviet Union's troika and glasnost are on the offensive to arrive at a negotiated settlement through ill-defined means," the PAC said in a statement.

Issued this week to the Africa News Organisation (Ano) from the PAC's headquarters in Dar-es-Salaam, the statement pointed out that "some people" in South Africa had stated "their treacherous willingness" to go to the negotiating table with the South African government if certain conditions had been met.

Surprisingly, those who were ready to do so had previously accused Inkatha leader Chief Buthelezi of being "a collaborator."

"We believe the solution to our problem is the return of the land to its rightful owners," said the PAC, adding that "Those who want to join PW Botha's "reform" process are free to do so -- although we warn them the struggle will throw them into the dustbins of history." -- Ano

22/4/89
PAC man Madzunya gets political send-off

By MATHATHA TSEDU

The funeral of the late PAC man Madzunya was marked by a funeral service characterised by political speeches, freedom songs and large scale police activity.

Police of the Venda homeland manned two roadblocks on the route leading to Tshidzini and conducted searches of mourners. Several youths were turned back while others were detained in a tent for the whole day and only released after speaking at the service.

Speakers at the service paid glowing tribute to Mr Madzunya's unwavering commitment to the struggle to repossess the entire Azania.

They said the cost that Mr Madzunya always wore was a continued reminder that the struggle was far from over.

Messages read included a tribute by PAC President, Mr Zephania Mothopeng and Azapo president, Mr Nkosik Molala.
Women meet ANC

A DELEGATION of 53 women from South Africa, mainly Afrikaans - speaking, cried, laughed and sang together with women exiles belonging to the ANC and with women of Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU (PF) Party at a three day meeting in Harare.

Most of the South African's returned yesterday after the historic get-together described by Mrs Jenny Boraune of Idasa as an "overwhelming success."

A statement said the aim of the meeting was to exchange views and come to a common understanding of the nature and source of the conflict in South Africa.

"It was agreed that every effort must be made to dismantle apartheid as it is the root cause of the crisis in our country and the Southern African region," said the communique.

ANC National Executive committee members who attended the meeting said "The women will go home with a vision of what is possible in South Africa."
BLACK businessmen have resolved to actively involve themselves in community programmes that will help dismantle apartheid.

This was the tone of the 19th annual conference of the Southern Transvaal African Chamber of Commerce held in Sandton City, Johannesburg, last week. Delegates at the conference said they will support trade unions, community organisations and political groups in their programmes aimed at dismantling apartheid.

In his presidential report Mr Joe Hlongwane said that involvement would be vital for blacks to be included in the socio-political and economic structures in the country.

He said Soutacoc was trying to empower blacks by giving them opportunities to acquire skills and knowledge so that they could enter the mainstream of economic activity.

The conference with the theme "black economic empowerment — initiative or philanthropy" also resolved to:
- Encourage blacks to shop in townships while discouraging them from supporting white supermarkets on the border of the townships,
- Call members to propagate the idea of black support for black ventures,
- Appoint a transport committee in the region with the view to encourage members to share in the transportation of their people such as in taxis, and
- Request Nafoc to start a research bureau on economic trends for the benefit of black business and consumer.

Mr Hlongwane said too many whites wanted to do business with blacks, just for the sake of money. "Do the businesses in Boksburg want blacks back or do they want their buying positions of branches, power and money."
Chief Buthelezi calls for end to clashes

KWAZULU Chief Minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday called on the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu, the churches and all concerned organisations to support Inkatha in a massive drive to end the killings in black communities. He outlined a plan to declare 1989 the year of action for peace and end the strife that has left more than a thousand dead and tens of thousands of homeless, largely in Natal.

Killings

Dr Buthelezi undertook to raise whatever money he could from the world's churches for the peace campaign. Millions in overseas church money was deposited in South Africa for the victims of apartheid and much of this could be used for peace.

In an address to Inkatha's central committee in Umzimbini, he said: "I call on the ANC's national executive in Lusaka to unambiguously say that the killings in Natal and KwaZulu must now cease!"

He pleaded for an end to political propaganda which demanded violent retribution and preemptive strikes against Inkatha. He urged Inkatha to pursue a vigorous peace campaign at grassroots level. There would be regular peace meetings at which every Inkatha branch will meet "urgently and repeatedly" to listen to the people and take their advice in restoring harmony.

SIX-YEAR-OLD Karen Swiwe of Meadowlands, Soweto, with a loaf of white bread, the price of which is now 86 cents from an initial 85 cents. She holds four cents, the change after paying with R1.

Pre JOE MOLEFE

Anger over discrimination

To Page 2
ULUNDI — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday called on the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu, the churches and all concerned organisations to support Inkatha in ending the killings in black communities.

He outlined a plan to declare 1989 the Year of Action for Peace and end the internecine strife that has left more than a thousand dead, largely in Natal, and undertook to raise money from the world's churches for the campaign.

Addressing Inkatha's Central Committee, he said: "I call on the ANC's National Executive in Lusaka to unambiguously say that the killings in Natal and KwaZulu must now cease."

He pleaded for an end to political propaganda which demanded violent retribution and urged the start of a publicity campaign by radio, TV and pamphlet to end "the killing mentality".

Buthelezi outlined points of action for an Inkatha peace campaign at grassroots level, but said a multiparty and multi-strategy approach was needed.

Inkatha members should stand shoulder-to-shoulder with members of the ANC, the UDF, Cosatu and other organisations to outlaw violence.

Buthelezi released the text of Nelson Mandela's letter to him in which he said it was an indictment against blacks that they could not combine to halt the violence.

Police yesterday reported several incidents in Natal. At Taylors Halt, a man was stabbed to death. At Inanda, houses were burned and a police vehicle stoned. In Imbali, a youth was arrested after shots were fired at police and their vehicle — Sapa.
Inkatha calls on rivals to help end group strife

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MARITZBURG — The kwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, has added his voice to calls for an end to township violence in Natal, which has claimed an estimated 1,500 lives since late 1986.

Speaking to Inkatha leaders, he yesterday proposed a foreign-funded peace campaign to end violence between his followers and United Democratic Front supporters.

He called for the deployment of peace-keeping units and the formation of joint monitoring teams.

The proposals came shortly after a call by UDF, endorsed by the ANC, for a peace conference. — AP
Buthelezi appeals for peace drive

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Dr Buthelezi undertook to raise whatever money he could from the world's churches for the peace campaign. Millions in overseas church money was deposited in South Africa for the victims of apartheid, and much of this could be used for peace, he said.

— Sapa
Hendrickse accused of 'evading' corruption

By Tim Cohen

Labour Party leader the Reverend Allan Hendrickse has refused to comment on a 47-page report alleging corruption in the management committee which controls coloured areas in Johannesburg.

The report, which makes allegations of corrupt land allocation and electoral fraud, was compiled earlier this year by the United Civic Association (UCA), a minority group in the South Western management committee.

The UCA executive committee said it was deeply disappointed by Mr Hendrickse's response and described it as an "evasive cover-up." Its leader, Mr Dudley Arends, said it as an attempt "to put on a brave face" before the general election.

In a letter to the UCA, Mr Hendrickse wrote "I have to inform you that the first part of the memorandum compiled by your association deals with alleged corruption by members of the Eldorado Park management committee and a Member of Parliament and his wife about which the Administration cannot comment."

The UCA report includes sworn affidavits from two Eldorado Park residents who allege that before last October's municipal elections they were asked to cast their votes under fake names.

It also states that the MP for the area, Mr D H Mateman, and two councillors, Mrs M E Mateman and Mr S S Adams, were listed as "silent members" of Hopewills Investments, a close corporation allocated a property by the management committee for R300 000.

The council minutes record that Mr Mateman (who was a councillor at the time) and Mrs Mateman were asked to recuse themselves while the item was considered.

However, the UCA claims Mr Adams did not recuse himself despite the fact that he was bound to profit from the allocation.

Mrs Mateman, now chairman of the management committee, last night said she would respond after having read the report.
Envoy wants to visit Mandela — UK press

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Sir Robin Renwick, British ambassador in Pretoria, has asked for permission to see Nelson Mandela in what Britain hopes will be a step towards his negotiated release, according to newspaper reports here.

Peter Godwin of the London Sunday Times says that if the request is granted, it could signify an important shift in Pretoria's strategy. Until now, it has rejected all requests for a visit by foreign government representatives.

Whitehall sources denied that Sir Robin had asked the South African authorities for permission to see Mandela, but confirmed that Sir Robin had replied to a letter from Mandela which seemed to hint that he would like a face-to-face discussion.

Godwin says Mr. Ismail Ayob, Mandela's lawyer, is sceptical of any suggestion that his client wants to see the ambassador.
Grosskopf: Mum wants Vlok apology

JOHANNESBURG. — A Stellenbosch woman, Mrs Sante Grosskopf, has demanded in letters to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, that he should apologise in public because he had “charged, tried and found her son guilty in Parliament of being an ANC terrorist.”

Her son, Mr Hein Grosskopf, is being sought by the police in connection with the bomb explosion at Krugersdorp Magistrate’s Court on March 17, 1988.

Cold-blooded deeds

The newspaper Insig, which last week published a series of letters by Mrs Grosskopf, reported that she wrote the letters after Mr Vlok accused Mr Grosskopf of being a trained terrorist who was responsible for a bomb explosion in Krugersdorp and another in Johannesburg.

“I have no doubt that he committed these cold-blooded deeds on instruction from the African National Congress,” Mr Vlok said in a statement in Parliament.

Insig reported that it had obtained permission from Mr Vlok to publish his letters replying to Mrs Grosskopf. However, the minister’s office had made known that this could unfortunately not be done.

Mrs Grosskopf is the wife of Prof HJ Grosskopf, senior lecturer in journalism at the University of Stellenbosch.

Mrs Grosskopf wrote her first letter to Mr Vlok on August 30 last year. “Hein Grosskopf is my son. I am writing this letter to you only now because I did not trust myself to react calmly to your statement on March 17 in which you charged, tried and found my son guilty — without providing any evidence.”

“As a citizen and voter in this country I have always believed that a person was innocent until his guilt was proved in court.”

“My husband and I abhor terrorism such as that which occurred in Krugersdorp. But we refuse to believe that our son was involved, unless his guilt is proved in open court, and not merely by a ministerial statement.”

Perhaps the police have again made a mistake?”

Three weeks later Mrs Grosskopf again wrote to Mr Vlok and enclosed a copy of her previous letter. A little more than a month later Mr Vlok, according to Insig, sent a letter marked “Personal and confidential” to Mrs Grosskopf.

Asked by Insig whether this letter could be published, the minister’s office let it be known that it could “unfortunately not give permission for publication of personal and private letters.” On November 3, 1988, Mrs Grosskopf reacted as follows to Mr Vlok’s reply:

“I received your letter of 25 October 1988 and read it with interest. There is only one point on which I would like to comment. Your ‘sincere regret’ that I went through this should you have declared my son guilty.

“It is not I who ‘experienced this’, it is you who declared it with a lot of publicity.”

Public apology

“From you I expect nothing less than an apology in public of what the original intention was about, together with your ‘sincere regrets’.”

According to Insig, Mr Vlok again replied (again personally and confidentially). Permission to publish this letter was again refused.

On February 27 this year — after three months — Mrs Grosskopf wrote her last letter to Mr Vlok. Insig reports that the minister has not yet replied to her questions. — Sapa
Gang is named in murder of former detainee

Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — The murder of former detainee Mr. Chris Ntuli last Friday has been attributed to a vigilante township gang here known as the "Snyorases", who have been terrorising young people in KwaMashu, Ntuzuma and Inanda for the past two years.

Mr. Roy Amslie, a leading member of the Democratic Party's unrest-monitoring group and who has been doing extensive research into the gang, yesterday said he had been informed that the Snyorases were responsible for Mr. Ntuli's death.

Mr. Amslie said the Snyorases had been monitoring detainees at KwaMashu and Inanda.

Meanwhile, widespread violence in townships here at the weekend, sparked off by the memorial service for Mr. Ntuli who was killed on April 14 after reporting to an Inanda police station in terms of his restrictions, has left at least three people dead and many homeless.

However, police said that by yesterday all was quiet in KwaMashu, Ntuzuma and Inanda, where the violence had been most intense.

The driver of a Creamline Dairies delivery truck was killed on Friday and his passenger extensively injured when the truck was petrol-bombed in KwaMashu. The truck caught alight and when the occupants freed themselves from the cab, they were attacked by a mob and the driver was stabbed.

The Detainees Co-ordinating Committee (DCC) has stated their concern at the vulnerability of restricted former detainees to vigilante attacks.
Songs, tears as SA, ANC women meet

Argus Africa News Service

HARARE. — A delegation of 53 women from South Africa, many Afrikaans-speaking, cried, laughed and sang with African National Congress women exiles and women from Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party at a three-day meeting here.

Most of the South Africans returned home yesterday after the get-together, described by Mrs Jenny Boraine of Idasa as an "overwhelming success".

Understanding

A statement said the aim was to exchange views and come to a common understanding of the nature and source of the conflict in South Africa.

"It was agreed that every effort must be made to dismantle apartheid, as it is the root cause of the crisis in our country and the Southern African region," said the statement.

ANC national executive committee members who attended said "The women will go home with a vision of what is possible in South Africa.

"The young Afrikaners saw how much they have been lied to and they recognised the power of the government's propaganda machine.

"They found us to be normal human beings and not the devils we had been painted." Leading ANC members present included Mrs Ruth Mompati, Mrs Lindwe Mabuza and Mrs Gerrude Shope.

There were discussions behind closed doors about the armed struggle and the reasons for its adoption by the ANC and about conscription.

Mrs Boraine said it was no good whites just talking to each other. "We need to hear what black people have to say and to hear it directly from them.

The concluding statement said there was broad agreement to continue the exchange of views."
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Cosby and Tutu team up to aid refugees

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Anglican leader Archbishop Desmond Tutu and popular American actor Bill Cosby have renewed efforts to raise funds in the US for the education of South African refugees.

In a message mailed to thousands of Americans in recent weeks, Bishop Tutu says “South Africa is exploding. Each day brings new violence. The inevitable result is a continuing wave of refugees — people marked for arrest — who are fleeing for their lives.”

The SA Council of Churches estimates that there are 10,000 of these refugees academically prepared and ready to enter college. They must be educated.

The letter is mailed in an envelope on the outside of which says “A message from Bill Cosby.”

Cosby’s letter inside says “What words can I use to prompt your gift to this refugee fund?”

Cosby says it is now clear South Africa’s all-out assault on families and on young people has no respect for tenderness in age.
Apartheid rejected at historic meeting

Tears and laughter as women share views

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE — A delegation of 53 mainly Afrikaans-speaking women from South Africa cried, laughed and sang together with women exiles belonging to the ANC and with women of Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party at a three-day meeting in Harare.

Most of the South Africans returned home yesterday after the historic get-together, described as "an overwhelming success" by Mrs Jenny Borane of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa (Idasa).

A statement said the aim of the meeting was to exchange views and come to a common understanding of the nature and source of the conflict in South Africa.

"It was agreed that every effort must be made to dismantle apartheid as it is the root cause of the crisis in our country and the southern African region," said the communique.

ANC national executive committee members said afterwards "The women will go home with a vision of what is possible in South Africa.

"The young Afrikaners saw how much they have been lied to and they recognised the power of the Government's propaganda machine."

"They found us to be normal human beings and not the devils we had been painted as."

Leading ANC members present included Mrs Ruth Mompati, Mrs Lindiwe Mabaza and Mrs Gertrude Shope.

There were discussions behind closed doors about the armed struggle and the reasons for its adoption by the ANC and also about conscription of young whites into the armed forces.

Mrs Borane said it was no good whites talking only to each other.

"We need to hear what the black people have to say and to hear it directly from them," she said.

The concluding statement said there was broad agreement to continue the exchange of views and it was agreed the shape of the future South Africa depended on the participation and contribution of all women.

The South African delegates were from many parts of South Africa and all walks of life. They were there as individuals and their political affiliations included the National Party.
Women's group talk to ANC

By PETER DENNERY

Fifty women from South Africa held talks at the weekend in Harare with 30 ANC women-in-exile over the conflict in their common country, how it affected women and ways of working towards peace.

Mrs Jenny Boraine, the leader of the delegation whose trip was sponsored by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), said that the aim of bringing people together to promote greater understanding had been achieved.

"It was a historic meeting. There has never been a group of women going to talk about issues such as how conflict affects them," she said.

Among the women who went to Harare were Ms Jennifer Ferguson, the singer; Mrs Anita Worrall, wife of Dr Denis Worrall; Mrs Elsa Schreiner, mother of ANC stalwart Mr Jenny Schreiner; Dr Selma Browde of Johannesburg, and several workers, academics, housewives and activists.

All the women agreed that apartheid must be dismantled as it was the "root cause" of the crisis in Southern Africa.

"We also agreed that we must join hands and contribute to the creation of a favourable climate for a just and peaceful resolution of this conflict," Mrs Boraine said.

Women of Zanu-PF, which co-hosted the conference, talked about their war experiences and how they had moved forward to peace and unity afterwards.

Everybody at the conference wanted peace through negotiations, but people had to be freed to negotiate, Dr Browde said.

"A negotiated peace is essential, and everybody has to be represented at the negotiations, because if people are not they are unlikely to accept the decisions," she said.
Alexandra's woman mayor qualified as a nurse in '52

By Sue Olswang

Mrs Jacobeth Agnes Poo, the first woman mayor of Alexandra township, began her working life as a nurse.

Last year, Mrs Poo was elected (unopposed) as a councillor in Alexandra township and was subsequently elected as mayor for the year 1989.

A number of black councillors have been persecuted because they were elected unopposed or because their communities perceive them to be some sort of government puppets,” says Mrs Poo. “I have only received acceptance from my community.

Mrs Poo was recently elected "Woman of the Month" by Kontak, a non-party political organisation with the aim of improving relations between South Africa's various population groups. A desire to help people, encouraged Mrs Poo (64) to study nursing at Baragwanath Hospital where she qualified in 1952. She was then employed at the Edenvale Hospital from 1954 to 1972, when the hospital was moved to Tembisa. Mrs Poo retired from nursing in 1985. I witnessed a great deal of suffering during my nursing years and my desire, always, was to help.

"As a nurse I was able to help people suffering from physical pain, but now, as mayor of Alexandra, I want to help those who are suffering because they are homeless," says Mrs Poo.

"The 'old' Alex was established as a unit of houses which were built mainly for migrant workers. You would find 10 houses/rooms built for 10 'migrant' workers, but today most of those migrants are permanent residents. And, they now have families of their own, so accommodation has become a problem."

Solution

The obvious solution is the provision of more housing, but Mrs Poo points to costs and the lack of available land.

"We are extending Alex to the east, but this is the only direction in which we can extend. Alexandra township is like an island which is surrounded by other developments."

"Our housing situation can only be described as painful havoc — we have 5000 names on our waiting list, so we desperately need more houses, but we don’t have enough land."

"Many people have been forced to erect shacks, mostly tiny and squeezed in among existing structures, because they have nowhere else to live. The shacks are built from cardboard, corrugated iron and plastic — basically anything they can lay their hands on — and they are a thorn in our side. There is a tremendous lack of toilet facilities for these people.

"Most of Alexandra’s shack people are living here illegally so they are reluctant to make use of services like our health clinics — we had an outbreak of polio last year and more recently we had an outbreak of measles. This type of thing would not happen if the shack people sent their children to be inoculated."

While the shortage of housing is one of Mrs Poo’s main concerns, she is also worried about Alexandra’s unemployed and the high crime rate.

Mrs Poo belongs to the Anglican St Michael’s and All Angels Church, where she is a member of the parish council and chairman of the Anglican Women’s Fellowship. She is also a chairwoman of the Allied Professional Nurses and Paramedics group in Alexandra and a former member of the Housewives’ League.
PAC man dies

A FORMER publicity secretary for the Pan African Congress, Mr. Makoti will be buried in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, last week after a long illness. On Saturday, a family spokesman said they were making travel arrangements. At the time of his death, Makoti was heading the organisation's research unit. The PAC office in Harare is still under arrest.
status for Zeph

THE president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, has arrived in London for medical treatment.

This is his first visit abroad after he was issued with a three-month travel document. Mr Mothopeng (75) was released from prison unconditionally last November.

The PAC's Department of Publicity and Information at the United Nations told reporters that initial medical tests on Mr Mothopeng were to be carried out in London. Future medical treatment would be decided on thereafter. International organisations have agreed to pay his medical costs.

MOThOPENG medical treatment.

On arrival in London during his short stay abroad, Mr Mothopeng, who is accompanied by his wife, Mrs Urbanna Mothopeng, and his aide, Mr Benny Alexander, will also attend a special meeting at the United Nations organised by the Special Committee Against Apartheid. Ambassador Joseph Garba of Nigeria, who is chairman of the Special Committee Against Apartheid said Mr Mothopeng would be accorded a welcome "befitting a freedom fighter and national leader". It said the secretary general of the UN will also receive the PAC leader.
LONDON — A leading Anglican bishop in England has called for a refusal to re-schedule South Africa’s debts as “the least, small sign” that Britons mean well towards the black people of South Africa “after so much betrayal.”

Black people in South Africa and the Frontline States are bitterly disappointed in Britain as represented by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, claims Bishop Harries.

“They are looking for some sign of sincerity, some indication of solidarity, in a struggle of a cruelly treated, suffering people,” he adds in a special article for yesterday’s Times newspaper.

Recent months have seen “the strange notion put around” that the situation in South Africa was improving. “The truth is precisely the opposite, the brutal repression in South Africa gets daily worse, and apartheid is being enforced more ruthlessly than ever.”

Bishop Harries questions as “deeply flawed” policies which support to show that black people in South Africa oppose sanctions.

“As one black grandmother said to me: “I hear people saying how hurt I will be by sanctions. I don’t hear those same people saying how discriminated against I am.”

“For most people outside South Africa, the most effective way of showing solidarity with this struggle and indicating sharply that it is in the self-interest of...
United calls for Nelson's release

SOWETAN Reporter

Three leaders of all six self-governing territories are now understood to be united in demanding that Mr. Mandela must be released before they will participate in the Government's national constitutional forum.

Fundraise by Tutu's son illegal - claim

MR TREVOR TUTU, a Johannesburg advertising executive and son of the Archbishop of Cape Town, is believed to be acting illegally in his attempts to raise funds for Shareworld.

And it has yesterday been revealed that Mr. Tutu has approached Anglo American Corporation for money.

Donations

- The director of fund raising for the Department of National Health and Welfare, Mr. D. de Waal, yesterday said as far as his department was concerned, Mr. Tutu, son of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, was not registered as a fundraiser.

- They had not received an application from Mr. Tutu to collect donations.

Pick 'n Pay wage agreement

SOWETAN Reporter

A wage and other conditions of
R750 per month for the
Mayekiso is returning to Alex streets

CLEARED Alexandra treason trialist Moses Mayekiso said yesterday: "We are returning to continue where we left off."

He told a Press conference after he and four co-accused were acquitted that the message from Mr Justice PJ van der Walt's judgment was structures, such as street committees, were lawful "and we should now continue building them".

Mayekiso said structures he and colleagues of Alexandra Action Committee had been accused of building were democratic because they encouraged accountability by community leaders.

He added there was no question at present of working through black local authorities he claimed were manipulated by joint management committees.

Mayekiso said people's courts had emerged spontaneously and whether they did again depended on people in the Sandton township.

He added their committee was opposed to violence and had discouraged sjambokking. He believed necklacing was not justifiable under any circumstances.

Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo said the judgment vindicated Cosatu's involvement in community organisations.
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US court block could frustrate Minorco's bid

A US federal judge in New York yesterday decided to uphold an injunction barring Minorco from increasing its current 30 percent shareholding in Consolidated Gold Fields.

The injunction could frustrate Minorco's bid as it could deter shareholders from accepting its revised $3.5 billion bid for Consolgold.

The deadline for the offer is at 1am London time tomorrow, and despite the court's decision, financial analysts believe it will be one of the closest calls ever.

Minorco still hopes that if it can win over more than 50 percent of Consolgold's shareholders, the Consolgold board will be forced to drop the court action.

But Consolgold chairman Rudolph Agnew said yesterday he would continue to fight in the courts, even if Minorco succeeded in winning majority control.

In an interview with the Financial Times, he said, "If we feel that we still have a case to argue, we will appeal. Even if by Wednesday's closing date the other side have got our bid down, we would feel under no pretense to capitulate."

In his decision to uphold the injunction, Judge Michael Mukasey said that despite certain proposals by Minorco, a successful bid could still see Anglo American and De Beers purchase shares in GFSA, Renison and Homestake Gold.

Anglo American and De Beers have proposed that they will sell their assets if the bid fails, subject to the court jurisdiction over the holdings and a bond of $1.4 billion each.

Meanwhile, Minorco chief Sir Michael Edwards indicated his group would sell its 29.9 percent share in Consolgold if it fails to gain control with its hostile $3.5 billion bid.

"We do not believe there is another bidder out there, and we would use the stake to fund the rest of our strategy," Sir Michael said in a TV interview yesterday.

He was in confident mood before the biggest takeover bid ever seen in Britain closes at lunchtime tomorrow.

"We very much expect to get more than 50 percent," he said.

UK institutions hold 40 percent of Consolgold shares and their support is vital if Minorco is to secure victory.

"We have been very encouraged by the reception the institutions have given us," said Sir Michael.

Consolgold, however, received a boost at the weekend when British insurance giant, Legal and General, with a stake of just over one percent in Consolgold, said it would reject the Minorco bid.

Sir Michael insisted that the Minorco offer of £3.5 billion was final. He said it was worth £15.31 a share, some 236p more than the present market price of Consolgold shares.

"In deciding to accept our offer, shareholders should consider where the share price could settle if our offer was made to lapse," he said.

Sir Michael said Consolgold had failed to show how it could deliver value to its shareholders today, never mind in three years' time. "On today's share prices our offer is 17 times Consolgold's prospective earnings for the year - a full premium for control."

"Even on the basis of optimistic forecasts of the Consolgold share price in three years' time, in terms of today it comes nowhere near the value of our offer," - Sapa-Reuters, AP-Dow Jones.
Judge urges: ‘Reconsider’ treason charges

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg — Given the spectrum of politics in our society from black to white and far left to far right, a charge of treason should be carefully considered and reconsidered before being brought, Mr Justice Van der Walt said yesterday.

He made this comment at the conclusion of his judgment in the Rand Supreme Court, acquitting unionist Mr Moses Mayekiso and four others on charges of treason and alternative charges of subversion and sedition.

“It is a matter for comment and concern that so much energy and time was spent in the course of this trial on evidence made necessary and relevant by the charge of treason which has proved abortive.”

“Treason,” he said, “is a crime in a very special category where the ideas and political aspirations of those charged are part of the issue.”

Complex society

Mr Justice Van der Walt said that in our strange and complex society a charge of treason should be considered very carefully before being brought “given the spectrum of politics of our society, black to white and from far left to far right, with the grievances and aspirations in most cases legitimate, the intemperate and exaggerated language liberally spiced with political clichés, and most of these citizens striving for a just South Africa”.

During his judgment Mr Justice Van der Walt referred to statements in the press at the time attributed to Mr Mayekiso and which formed part of the state’s evidence.

He said the state had built up a persuasive case on these that might possibly indicate a subversive intent and possible furtherance of certain events in the township.

The judge said, however, that taking circumstances in Alexandra at the time into account and the Alexandra Action Committee’s desire for political support, their evidence before the court could not be rejected and might reasonably be true.

Mr Justice Van der Walt noted in particular Mr Mayekiso’s meetings with Alexandra’s administrator, Mr Steve Burger, and other local authorities. “This, in my view, rebuts any suggestion of a subversive intent,” he said.

He said it was evident the support by the five accused and the AAC of the rent boycott was a form of protest against conditions in Alexandra and

Johannesburg — “We are returning to continue where we left off,” freed Alexandra treason trialist Mr Moses Mayekiso told a media conference after he and his four co-accused were acquitted yesterday.

He said the message delivered yesterday by Mr Justice P J van der Walt was that structures such as street committees were lawful “and we should now continue building them.”

Mr Mayekiso said the community structures he and his colleagues of the Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) had been accused of building were democratic in that they encouraged accountability and accountability by community leaders.

He said “The power should be given to the people where it belongs,” adding “We believe the solution is to get rid of apartheid. The power should be given to where it belongs.”

Mr Mayekiso, 40, said the marathon trial was “a trial of the whole struggle for a better society” in South Africa.

He said community structures such as street committees and “people’s courts” were “spontaneously” introduced by the people in response to “the injustices in our society”.

The perceived corruption of the councillors — not to make Alexandra ungovernable but to upgrade living conditions.

The judge also said a strong case had been made out against Mr Paul Tshabalala concerning his participation in the people’s court at 31, 7th Avenue.

He added, however, that the single person who testified on this was an extremely poor witness and while the court did not think Mr Tshabalala had been completely truthful, his evidence that he had only mediated on domestic problems could reasonably be true.

Mr Justice Van der Walt described the minutes of AAC meetings from its inception in February 1986 until its demise with the arrest of the five in June that year as the “most important part of the defence’s evidence”.

“Despite a faint suggestion by the state that it is not genuine, I am satisfied on the evidence before the court that it is,” he said.

“The importance of the minutes lies in that it affords an insight into the thoughts of the AAC executive and actions at the time covered by the indictment.”
ANC and Soviets not such good pals anymore

By Simon Barber

ABC Letter

28/1/89

The ANC is conducting the struggle in a manner which is not consistent with its own stated objectives and policies.

Oliver Tambo did not have an audience with Mikhail Gorbachev on his last visit to Moscow. Mofale continued, and many had seen in this a Soviet snub. Many had also not given it much thought, but the ANC officials went to considerable, almost rambling, pains to explain the non-meeting as normality itself.

At any rate, the ANC delegation did not talk with a "wide range" of lesser Soviet officials who "expressed" their position, which has been articulated in the media and elsewhere, about favouring political settlement.

"The ANC, of course, agrees that this is how things should be, but under the circumstances does not find its way clear to abandoning the armed struggle. In fact, it has become more necessary, given what is happening right now. So the ANC is not about to do so, and in fact the Soviet side did insist on this. The prerogative is the ANC's to determine how it wants to wage struggle."

What is interesting here is not so much the Soviet view but Mofane's evident anxiety to impress on his listeners — a fairly good cross-section of Washington, South Africa groups — that Moscow was not pressuring the ANC to change its strategy. There being no reason to think Mofane is not broadly representative of the ANC's external leadership, such anxiety suggests that the ANC is genuinely concerned about losing its status as a pawn in the superpower context and thus no longer being viewed by Pretoria as part of the "total onslaught".

When any group pits itself against a government, its power is frequently defined less by its own action than by the government's reaction. By any objective measure, the ANC's "struggle" to replace the white minority rule that has own been an absolute failure. The ANC, or rather its mythology, has been sustained by the manner in which Pretoria has used it to Pretoria's turn, has vindicated its response by evoking nightmare images of the Soviet bogeyman.

For a variety of reasons, some valid, some ambiguous, the latter is eveancing. As it does so, the Government is re-evaluating the nature of the problem that confronts it. The ANC rejected the old evaluation, which viewed, with the brutal impracticality of exiled intellectuals, as making the country ripe for revolution. It fears the new one will diminish its stature. A "kinder, gentler" Pretoria was not what it had in mind.

New motto

Just as Swapp seems to have come up with a new motto — make me free, but not yet — the ANC has been struggling to come to grips with the changing environment. Things, and not just the international community, are moving too fast for it. Mofane noted that for his views on the emergence of Mr F W de Klerk (he did not volunteer on this one) and his answer indicated a similar unease.

De Klerk was having an unfortunate effect on Pretoria's thinking. De Klerk was doing the same to international opinion and, Heaven forfend, might even throw a spanner in the sanctions' works.

"De Klerk has made a number of noises and there has been a lot of response from the international community," he said.

As if that wasn't alarming enough, Mofane went on to suggest, de Klerk, or even State President Mr F W Botha in the un參加, could compound the situation by releasing Nelson Mandela.

"As much as we want the release of Nelson Mandela, we don't think his release in the state of emergency would contribute in any meaningful way to a negotiated settlement." In other words, Mandela's freedom, so long demanded, would have to be dependent on the lifting of the state of emergency and the release of all other political prisoners — both of which the ANC has in its power to discourage.
Homelands united on Mandela

The leaders of all six self-governing territories are now understood to be united in demanding that Nelson Mandela be released before they will participate in the Government's national statutory forum.

This emerged after the chief ministers of Gazankulu, kwaNdebele and QwaQwa met Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis last week.

Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi, Chief Minister of Gazankulu, and Dr T K Mophele, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, have already made it clear Mandela's release is a condition for their participation.

It emerged from the meeting that the new kwaNdebele leader, Mr M J Mapena, is also insisting on this.

The leaders of kwaZulu, kaNgwane and Lebowa have taken the same stand.

SA citizens need visas for Germany

All South African passport holders would require a visa to visit the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) from May 9, Lufthansa Airlines announced yesterday.

A visa would take three days to obtain, and would cost R22, the airline said.

Application forms are available from any FRG consulate.
Violence key issue at talks with ANC women

Political Reporter

The use of violence to bring about a democratic non-racial South Africa was the most contentious issue discussed by a delegation of about 50 South African women who met 30 African National Congress women in Harare at the weekend, according to tour leader Mrs Jenny Borame.

Speaking from Zimbabwe yesterday, Mrs Borame said consensus was reached that continuous dialogue was the most effective way in which to seek peaceful political solutions for South Africa.

"The ANC delegation generally agreed that violence and conflict were wrong. But no resolution was passed that there would be an end to violence, neither from the ANC's side nor from the South African Government's side."

She confirmed that three members of the ANC's national executive — Ms Barbara Masekela, Ms Gertrude Shope and Ms Ruth Mompati — attended the three-day congress entitled "Women in the struggle for peace".

The tour, sponsored by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), included talks with women from Zanu-PF, among others Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

Mrs Borame said it was a moving and emotional experience to meet South African women in exile.
scribes-the-circumstances under which and the procedures applicable to the interception of telephone conversations. The hon member is given the assurance that if the relevant statutory provisions are at all times being strictly complied with and that no application for a telephone interception is granted for any other reason than for the maintenance of the security of the public.

(2) falls away.

Crude-oil purchasing contracts:  
- Mr R de Ville asked the Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology.

Whether contracts entered into for the purchase of crude oil and the prices paid for such oil are verified, if so, (a) by whom, (b) by which department or body handles the payments for such purchases, (c) who is responsible for inspecting the books of the SFF Association, and (d) whether adequate crude-oil purchase transactions, if by whom are these auditors appointed, and if not how many occasions were new auditors appointed over the past 10 years.

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) Yes, the Registrar of Financial Institutions became aware of the capitalisation of the inspection fees levied by banks and building societies with regard to mortgage bonds, arising from complaints received. Such fees were capitalised as part of the main debt, and finance costs were levied thereon over the term of the loan.

(2) Representatives were received from financial institutions to legitimise such practices. The Government is currently considering the representations.


e:skom: dividends paid out

- Mr W J D Van Wyk asked the Minister of Administration and Privatisation.

Whether dividends earned from sums of money invested locally in Eskom are in certain circumstances paid out outside South Africa, if so, in what circumstances?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION

Eskom does not pay dividends on non-investment capital. Interest is payable on investments in Eskom stock. Interest payments are made outside of South Africa to non-residents and emigrants in accordance with the Exchange Control Regulations.

SADF, shooting of two policemen in Soweto
- Mr H J Coetzee asked the Minister of Defence.

The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

(1) Whether the South African Defence Force has conducted an inquiry into the alleged shooting of two policemen by Defence Force troops in Soweto in December 1988 if so.

(2) whether this inquiry has been completed, if not, (a) why not and (b) when is it anticipated that it will be completed, if so, (i) when and (ii) what were the findings.

(3) whether any precautions have been or are to be taken to avoid similar occurrences in the future, if so, what precautions?

Mr Nelson Mandela special treatment
- Mr C Deryb-Lewis asked the Minister of Justice.

With reference to his reply to Question No 28 of 28 February 1989, (a) who is the person in question, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, being accorded special treatment, (b) what is the cost to the State of this special treatment, (c) in respect of what period is this figure given and (d) what is the name of this person?

Mr Chairman, actually I should table the reply to this question in view of the fact that the hon member, Mr Derby-Lewis, is not present, in spite of the particular trouble taken to give him the reply. I will nevertheless, seeing I have been so much troubled, proceed to read the reply [Interjections].

(a) The treatment and conditions of such persons are the result of the consideration of a variety of factors such as the period of sentence already served, age, state of health, re-integration into the community and sometimes other considerations which will be informed in the past. I am prepared to share with Opposition Leaders on a personal and confidential basis and under such circumstances.

(b) (i) (a) Unfortunately a specific figure cannot be furnished as the cost is a cost element involved in the circumstances and treatment of such a person forms a varying portion of the cost. When referring to the unit cost per prisoner (namely R13.28 per prisoner per day) it only implies that the total budget has been divided by the average prison population.

(c) The same as furnished by the hon member.

Promotional film on SA Promotional film on SASTV
- Mr J R de Ville asked the Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry.

Whether his Department is planning to produce a promotional film on South Africa and its peoples for use on overseas television circuits, if not, why not, if so, (a) when and (b) what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PRIVATISATION (for The Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry).

No This function is the mandate of Foreign Affairs.

(a) Not applicable

(b) Not applicable

Mr S Bopape: investigation into disappearance
- Mr H J Coetzee—Foreign Affairs [Reply standing over].

Mr H J Coetzee—Foreign Affairs [Reply standing over].

(1) With reference to his reply to Question No 1 on 11 April 1989 in regard to the investigation into the disappearance of Mr Stanza Bopape from police custody on 22 June 1988, what are the names of the members of the South African Police who accompanied the deceased in a police vehicle at the time of his alleged disappearance.

(2) whether he will allow the attorneys representing the family of the deceased who has disappeared to question the members concerned, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER.

(1) and (2)
FOUR convicted African National Congress members stood in the dock in the high court of Pretoria yesterday morning and called for an end to the struggle against apartheid. They are all members of the ANC and are on trial for sabotage.

The trial is expected to last several weeks and is being conducted by Judge M. J. de Klerk. The accused are: Mr. J. A. M. M. de Klerk, J. J. van der Westhuizen, and J. J. le Roux.

The accused are charged with the destruction of property and the use of explosives.

The trial is being held in the Pretoria High Court.
Vlok rebuts 'radical left propaganda'

Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok yesterday gave Parliament an update on investigations into incidents at Khotso House, Cosatu House and Khanyo House, rejecting "sharp accusations" and "scandalous propaganda" from "radical left-wing circles".

Replying to debate on the law and order budget, he also gave more details of investigations into the death of activist Matthew Goniwe and the disappearance of Mr Stanza Bopape.

New information included:

Cosatu House Police had established through sworn affidavits and other sources that a hole in the fence had been there some time before the explosion. The hole gave access to the yard, but not the building. It also now appeared there was an escape route used in the event of police raids.

Khotso House: In this case, the police search for three assumed terrorists was continuing.

Mr Vlok said police had found books and documents belonging to "one Khotso Chikane" in one of the severely damaged cars parked in the basement car park. The car belonged to an occupant of Khotso House.

Beneath the document was an identity document of "a certain Kgoro William Mabodja" who had died on September 15 last year "as the victim of his own limpet mine which apparently exploded prematurely at the Northpark Plaza in Northcliff".

Khanyo House: Regarding the fire at Khanyo House and "the possible involvement of Mr Strydom of the so-called Wit Wolwe" Mr Vlok said he could not give more information in view of the sub judice rule.

Matthew Goniwe and others Mr Vlok said that while there had been wild accusations against the police — who had been as good as accused of murdering the activists — an inquest court had found there was no evidence whatsoever to suggest this.

Stanza Bopape: Mr Bopape escaped from police custody in June last year while pointing out "certain spots in connection with acts of terror in which he was allegedly involved".

Police have since tracked down persons “who have stated under oath that they have seen Mr Bopape after his escape”, once in the vicinity of another terror attack in which people died.
Kagiso Trust denies receiving Tutu plea

THE Kagiso Trust said yesterday it had not been asked for funds by Trevor Tutu

Trustee Achmat Dangor added that, if an application were received from Archbishop Desmond Tutu's son, it would be rejected

The archbishop is on the trust's 13-member board

Dangor, reacting to claims by Trevor Tutu

in yesterday's Sunday Times, that he had applied for money through the Japanese consulate as part of a fund-raising scheme to take over Shareworld, denied Tutu's plea was ever received

"Even if we were to receive such an application we could not grant funds to individuals, or companies owned by individuals, especially for profit-making purposes," Dangor added

Tutu claimed in the report he and partner Mark Gordon had approached major corporations and various trust funds to put up R5m to take over Johannesburg's financially strapped Shareworld entertainment complex and turn it into an education centre

Shareworld MD Rene Lion-Cachet confirmed his board gave Tutu written permission to solicit "unconditional donations" for the centre

He added Tutu could keep 20% of the donations

Lion-Cachet said Tutu and Gordon had decided to go it alone and make a take-

Kagiso Trust denies receiving Tutu plea

over bid for the complex

Tutu reportedly said he would negotiate the take-over bid with Standard Bank, which is owed R45m by Shareworld

Bank spokesman Don Macey said Standard was "not in the frontline of negotiations about Shareworld

Kagiso Trust controls R25m annually granted to it by the EC. Dangor said every project the trust endorsed had to be sub-

mitted to the 12-member European organisation for approval

"Archbishop Tutu has never tried to influence the decision-making of the board of trustees in favour of any one of his family members," he added

Trevor Tutu could not be contacted yesterday. Archbishop Tutu is abroad
Vlok names alleged ANC terrorist

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said yesterday 35-year-old Ronald Bezuidenhout, purportedly a trained ANC terrorist, was arrested on last week.

He added during the Law and Order vote that Bezuidenhout indicated he had associated with Hein Grosskopf while outside SA.

Police said Bezuidenhout left SA in 1986 when sought for criminal offences and by the military authorities for allegedly deserting.

It is understood that during 1987 Bezuidenhout was trained at Pango Camp in Angola and then received specialist training in East Germany.

Vlok said Grosskopf must know the grief of his parents.

"If he is innocent why does he not do something about the matter?"

Vlok said Grosskopf should give himself up and put police evidence concerning car-bombings to the test in court. — Sapa
United demand for Mandela release

JOHANNESBURG — The leaders of all six self-governing territories are now understood to be united in demanding that Mr Nelson Mandela be released before they will participate in the government's national statutory forum, the Sowetoan reports.

This emerged after the chief ministers of Gazankulu, KwaNdebele and QwaQwa met Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis last week.

Mr Heunis said in a statement that the chief ministers had "restated their position on the release of Mr Mandela, the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Population Registration Act".

Chief Minister of Gazankulu Professor Hudson Ntsanebe and Chief Minister of QwaQwa Dr T.R. Mopeli have already made it clear that the release of Mr Mandela is a condition for their participation in central government.

New KwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr M.J. Mapena is also insisting on the release of Mr Mandela.

United Municipalities of SA (Umsa) president Mr Tom Boya yesterday joined homeland leaders in demanding the release of Mr Mandela before he will participate in the government's proposed national forum.
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Mr. Heunis said in a statement that the chief ministers had "reasserted their position on the release of Mr. Mandela, the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Population Registration Act." Chief Minister of Ganzankulu Professor Hudson Ntsanwisi and Chief Minister of QwaQwa Dr. T.K. Mopedi have already made it clear that the release of Mr. Mandela is a condition for their participation in central government.

New KwaNdebele Chief Minister Mr. M.T. Mpena is also insisting on the release of Mr. Mandela.

United Municipalities of A (Umusa) president Mr. Tom Buma yesterday joined homeland leaders in demanding the release of Mr. Mandela before he will participate in the government's proposed national forum.
White ANC guerilla arrested

Political Staff

A 35-year-old white man, reported to be a trained ANC guerilla, was arrested by police in Port Elizabeth last week.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said yesterday.

It is understood that the man is Mr Ronald Bezuidenhout who, according to a police spokesman, left South Africa in 1986 when he was being sought on a number of criminal offences, and by military authorities for desertion.

It is alleged that during 1987 Mr Bezuidenhout was trained at Pango Camp in Angola and then in East Germany.

He reportedly returned to South Africa this year, assigned the task of blowing up strategic installations.

Mr Bezuidenhout, who is divorced, was formerly employed as a conductor on the railways.

Speaking during the debate on the Law and Order Vote, Mr Vlok said Mr Bezuidenhout had indicated while being questioned, that he had associated with Mr Hein Grosskopf while he was outside SA.

He said it followed that Mr Grosskopf must therefore know about the grief and concern of his parents.

"Mr Grosskopf does not do something about the matter," he asked.

Mr Vlok said he felt sorry for Mr Grosskopf's family, adding that it was a pity Mrs Grosskopf had seen fit to make public correspondence between them.
LAST week’s meeting between Stellenbosch University student leaders and the African National Congress in Bloemfontein will put student opinion on the issue to the test.

The 18 students returned from their African safari to find a campus boiling with controversy, stoked by press reports in which they were accused of breaking promises and damaging the university’s name.

The students’ views on the issue will be measured either by a referendum or a mass meeting, where the issue will be formally debated and a vote taken, a two-thirds majority carrying the matter.

Either device will also test the relative strengths of student organisations, which represent a political spectrum ranging from the Afrikaner Weerstands Beweging on the right, to Nusaas on the left.

The storm of protest over the Stellenbosch student leaders’ meeting with the African National Congress is intriguing in one aspect: it has not been echoed by official government condemnation.

This is in direct contrast to the scenario four years ago, when an attempt by eight Stellenbosch students to meet the ANC’s youth wing was thwarted by the government’s withdrawal of their passports.

Minister for Home Affairs Stoffel Botha said at the time it was the declared policy of the ANC to bring about change through violence; he deemed it in the public interest to withdraw their travel documents.

Rector Professor Mike de Vries, rather than to complain of “a breach of faith”, has made it clear he wants the students to settle the issue among themselves.

Pamphlets littered the campus this week as students started making their opinions felt.

Others had already done so. One of the tour members returned home to find her room had been broken into and vandalised. Clothes, dumped on the floor, had bleach poured over them. Books were swept off shelves and doused in dishwashing liquid and instant-coffee powder.

Tour leader Mark Behr—dubbed the “Red Behr” in anonymous smear pamphlets—had his car tyres slashed and learned from workers on the farm where he lives that “elderly men” had visted, taking photographs of his room, his filing cabinet, his books and the house itself.

Of the 18 students on the tour, eight were members of the SRC.

The storm could be felt throughout the campus.

On the eve of their departure, the 15-member SRC passed a motion, by 11 votes to four, stating that members for the 1988/89 term of office would not hold talks with the ANC.

It was known the tour was kicking off with a four-day visit to Lusaka at the invitation of Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda—and that contact with ANC members was inevitable.

The three SRC members who met ANC officials said they did so as individuals and that it was their right to do so. None of them supported the motion.

While they and the other tour members were engaged with ANC officials during international forums organised by the Zambian Youth League, the other five SRC members watched videos in their hotel bedrooms.

Uncertain whether the motion bound them in terms of acting as individuals, they decided to refrain.

The issue of whether the motion was wholly binding or not will be settled on Monday night by a student court.

SRC chairman Pierre van der Spuy, who did not talk to the ANC but “fully supported” those who did, and Behr are submitting that the motion is ultra vires and should be set aside.

SRC member Andre Gaum, whose motion it was, will be opposing the move.

“You can’t separate the person from the office. They have broken faith,” he said this week.

For a Matie comment, see PAGE 13
No Swapo surrenders? A single glance tells us why

It’s not very surprising that Swapo commanders would use such reluctance to hand themselves over. One look at the neighbourhood of the Okahandja Assembly Point reveals all.

By SHAUN JOHNSON

in Otjomuise

It was only a handful who dared to show up on Wednesday night with 263 of their comrades for the mass handover of land force battle in the 300-km2 wide, defilated battlefront band of territory in Otjomuise and in the Kavango region. All the Swapo youths were seen to be walking like sheep to the kraal, while the ANC youths were seen to be walking like lions.

This Swapo is deeply distrustful of South African intentions and suspect everything from the ANC’s ability to keep its promise. It was simply easy to see why such a group of young people would rush to join such a force.

At Otoko it was easy to see why they came and that gave rise to a genuine suspicion on this matter.

In Otjomuise, some two hours after the mass establishment of the ANC camp, the obligation of surrendering their weapons and the vehicles was fulfilled before being welcomed with open arms by the ANC sympathizers.

At the same assembly point, some 250 guerrillas lay their children to the war independence was within reach.

And there are also some Okahandja who are beginning to blame Swapo’s tactical success for bringing back the dreaded Koevoet and reclaiming the Kavango region after a brief and victorious occupation of the area.

Along the road to Otoko, tens of thousands of Swapo youths from Oshakati and Otjikandero were dropped for collection by villages. Handicapped "Swapo Lives" was the pamphlet’s theme.

"Why did Nguyema allow hundreds of our sons to be killed?"
"Now they are home and they longed for their voices. Their families will never hear them again.

"Nygema does not want peace. He wants to be a boss with a gun..."

"Swapo is a jackal that the world has put on a leash. It is a creature that has been starving as well. It is..."

"We have not seen anything in terms of the ANC. The ANC has not been a creature of the land force battle. It is often repeated by whites here in Namibia, but Robert Mugabe’s Zimbabwe, led to blow up the whole of the area in 1979. After that war, the ANC went to South Africa."

Clearly, at the Okahandja assembly point, a handful of Swapo youths were seen to be walking like sheep to the kraal, while the ANC youths were seen to be walking like lions.

The ANC youths were seen to be walking like lions on the right side of the road, while the Swapo youths were seen to be walking like sheep on the left.

"Swapo is a jackal that the world has put on a leash. It is a creature that has been starving as well. It is often repeated by whites here in Namibia, but Robert Mugabe’s Zimbabwe, led to blow up the whole of the area in 1979. After that war, the ANC went to South Africa."

The litany of events that befell Swapo from the time the plan was put in motion is too long to be recounted here. It is often repeated by whites here in Namibia, but Robert Mugabe’s Zimbabwe, led to blow up the whole of the area in 1979. After that war, the ANC went to South Africa.

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Vlok damned my son – Grosskopf

By Dawn Barkhuizen

Professor HJ Grosskopf has accused the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, of “throwing a smokescreen” around the fact that he had publicly condemned Professor Grosskopf’s son.

He said that Mr Vlok’s comments in Parliament on Tuesday linking his son with the suspected African National Congress member arrested in Port Elizabeth amounted to “irrelevances”.

On March 17 last year Mr Vlok told Parliament that Mr Hen Grosskopf had carried out cold-blooded acts on the orders of the ANC.

On Tuesday the Minister said police had evidence that Mr Hen Grosskopf had been involved in the car-bomb explosion in Johannesburg and a similar incident in Krugersdorp.

The ANC suspect arrested in Port Elizabeth claimed to have met Mr Hen Grosskopf, he said.

“The fact that you might have seen somebody abroad does not mean you plant bombs in Krugersdorp,” Professor Grosskopf said.

Professor Grosskopf, head of the Department of Journalism at Stellenbosch University and a former editor of Beeld, said South African law stated one was innocent until proved guilty.
PEACE HOPES RISE

Cosatu, UDF to meet Inkatha

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions and UDF affiliates yesterday supported fresh attempts to end violence in Maritzburg's townships where more than 1,000 people have died in clashes.

Addressing a Press conference in Johannesburg, representatives of these organisations said they were prepared to attend a "preparatory meeting" with Inkatha to pave the way for a peace conference involving the warring factions.

"The call comes in the wake of a plea to community organisations by KwaZulu's Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi that a massive drive be launched to end the killings," Cosatu and the UDF affiliates said in a statement.

"While Cosatu and the UDF largely share a common political position which differs from that of Inkatha, all three organisations share an abhorrence of apartheid and are committed to achieving peace in Natal," Cosatu and the UDF affiliates said in a statement.

"The mass democratic movement was consulted with its constituencies on the issue."

"The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, came under fire at yesterday's conference for the "iron fist" operation he has earmarked for Natal's townships.

The organisations condemned Mr Vlok's "iron-fisted" approach towards the violence in the area, saying "It would seem to us that when we are on the verge of a major political initiative to break through the cycle of violence, the apartheid State has moved systematically to undermine the political process that we are engaged in."

"It would seem to us that the Government never learns from its errors of the past," they said.
Cosatu, UDF men back Natal peace talks

Renewed efforts to end political violence in Natal’s black townships were given a spur yesterday when representatives of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) and affiliates of the United Democratic Front (UDF) gave unqualified support to a "peace conference" with the kwazulu-based nationalist movement Inkatha.

It was announced at a Johannes burg media conference that the talks would be convened by prominent Natal clergymen and other leaders.

An estimated 1200 people have been killed in the Maritzburg area in fighting between followers of Cosatu/UDF and Inkatha from January 1987 to last month.

In a statement, Cosatu and UDF affiliates said they were committed to exploring all necessary options to remove obstacles to a peace process.

Inkatha spokesmen were not available.
Minister ‘threatening peace’

WHILE Cosatu and the UDF hold a political position which differs from that of Inkatha, all three abhorred apartheid and shared a common commitment to achieving peace in Natal, Cosatu and UDF affiliates said yesterday.

However, they said they were concerned at the recent intervention by Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok, which appeared to be aimed at undermining a major political initiative to break the cycle of violence.

Vlok told Parliament on Monday Cosatu and the UDF were acting on instructions from the ANC/SACP alliance and their previous peace efforts had therefore been hollow. He announced the SAP would launch an iron fist campaign to end the violence.

Cosatu and UDF representatives told a media conference they were prepared to meet Inkatha to remove any obstacles to a common peace initiative.

Restricted UDF publicity secretary Murphy Morobe said Vlok’s announcement jeopardised this process.

SAPA reports the Durban Murder and Robbery Unit has made a major breakthrough in investigations into the killing of former hunger-striker Chris Ntiu, and has arrested four suspects alleged to be members of “Snyoras” — a gang of criminals.

Police also report five people have died violently in KwaMhlanga, Natal.

Four black men were stabbed to death and four wounded when a group attacked private dwellings in the area. The body of a 76-year-old black man was found with stab wounds.
JOHANNESBURG — The abhorrence of apartheid shared by the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the United Democratic Front and its affiliates and Inkatha constituted the basis for an end to violence in Natal.

This was said yesterday by the UDF and Cosatu at a press conference here when the two organisations stated that, although they shared a political position which differed from that of Inkatha, they were prepared to hold a peace conference that included the Zulu movement.

The UDF's publicity secretary, Mr. Murphy Morobe, said the three organisations' conception of how peace could be achieved had moved much closer than before.

The statement came as the police unrest report announced that five people have died violently in Mpumalanga, Natal.

Mr. Morobe said the continuing violence in the greater Maritzburg area alone had claimed more than 1,200 lives since the beginning of last year and charged that police had "not always acted with circumspection" in the area.

Mr. Naidoo, Cosatu's general secretary, said police collusion had resulted in an escalation of the violence.

It was in the material interests of the state, Mr. Naidoo said, to orchestrate the warlords in the area to use violence against Cosatu and the UDF in order to disrupt them.

"It would seem to us that when we are on the verge of a major political initiative to break through the cycle of violence the apartheid state has moved systematically to undermine the political process that we are engaged in," the joint UDF/Cosatu statement released at the conference said.

Minister of Law and Order Mr. Adriaan Vlok's recent "iron-fisted approach to ending the violence" statement was of particular concern. It appeared as if the government did not learn from its mistakes.

Cosatu had warned in 1987 that the deployment of Special Police Forces in the area would "inevitably lead to greater violence".

"This is precisely what happened. The police are today discredited."

Condemnation of the police was not to be confused with the UDF's recognition of a need for a police force in the area to maintain peace. However, "the actions of the police must be in keeping with the interests of the people — in this case peace," Mr. Morobe said.

Cosatu and the UDF were prepared to attend a preparatory meeting with Inkatha and the conveners of the proposed peace conference to remove obstacles to initiation of the conference.

The idea of prominent people acting as conveners and the involvement of Inkatha, Cosatu, the UDF and its affiliates and other influential organisations would mean that any agreement reached would carry great weight and influence, the statement said.

While the conference alone would not ensure peace, the UDF and Cosatu saw it as the launching of the process.

Today's police unrest report said four men were stabbed to death and four wounded when a group of people attacked homes in the area.

Police used teargas and birdshot to disperse the attackers and arrested 194 people.

In another incident in the same area, a black woman was injured when a group stoned a home. — Sapa
Natal calls for peace is 'shared'

JOHANNESBURG — The abhorrence of apartheid shared by the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the United Democratic Front and its affiliates and Inkatha constituted the basis for an end to violence in Natal.

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Group to seek release of Mpetha

By CHARL DE VILIES

A SENIOR British trade unionist, a city attorney and officials of the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu) yesterday met to discuss humanitarian care for jailed trade unionist and diabetic Mr Oscar Mpetha, 79.

Lawyer Mr Hymie Bernadt, who has been professionally associated with Mr Mpetha for almost 40 years, said yesterday that he had held a "long session" with Mr Tony Shaw, of the Trades Union Congress's (TUC) international secretariat, and delegates from Fawu's head office.

The union had agreed to establish an ad hoc committee which would identify Mr Mpetha's needs upon his release and calculate the costs, which would be paid by the TUC, he said.

A renewed application for Mr Mpetha's release would be submitted once the committee had finalised its arrangements, he said.

Full-time nurse

Mr Bernadt noted that the Appellate Division had considered Mr Mpetha's compulsory five-year jail sentence under the former Terrorism Act to be "wholly inappropriate".

Fawu president Mr Chris Dlamini earlier this week said, "We'll be looking at appointing a full-time nurse, procuring Mr Mpetha a car and driver and building him a home."

The committee would consist of 16 union delegates, representatives from the Congress of SA Trade Unions, community organisations, lawyers and National Medical and Dental Association doctors, he added.

Mr Mpetha, who is serving the fourth year of his jail term, has been hospitalized for about three years.

International pressure for Mr Mpetha's release rose sharply this year, with both British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher and the British Anti-Apartheid Movement calling for freeing of the former trade union and Western Cape ANC leader.
LUSAKA. — A bomb exploded outside a house in Lusaka on Tuesday night near a clinic used by members of the African National Congress (ANC), causing damage but no injuries, a Zambian cabinet member said yesterday.

Secretary of State for Defence and Security Mr. Alex Shapi could not say whether the bomb had been aimed at members of the ANC.

The damaged house, in the Emusadane suburb, was empty at the time of the blast. Police were investigating — Sapa.
Vlek, ‘smokescreening’
Grosskopf’s father

The Argus Correspondent
Johannesburg — Professor H.J. Grosskopf has accused the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, of “throwing a smokescreen” around the fact that he had publicly condemned his son, Hein, without trial.

He said Mr. Vlok’s comments in Parliament on Tuesday, linking his son with the suspected African National Congress member arrested in Port Elizabeth, amounted to “irrelevancies offered up as justification for what he has alleged my son has done in South Africa.”

On March 17 last year, Mr. Vlok told Parliament he had no doubt that Mr. Hein Grosskopf had carried out “cold-blooded acts” on the orders of the ANC.

On Tuesday, the Minister said police had “highly trustworthy” evidence that Mr. Hein Grosskopf had been involved in the car bomb explosion at Command Headquarters in Johannesburg, and there were indications he was involved in a similar incident in Krugersdorp.

The Argus correspondent added that the ANC suspect arrested in Port Elizabeth claimed to have met Mr. Hein Grosskopf overseas.

“The fact that you might have seen somebody abroad does not mean you plant bombs in Krugersdorp,” Professor Grosskopf said.

Professor Grosskopf, head of the Department of Journalism at Stellenbosch University and a former editor of Beeld, said South African law stated one was innocent until proved guilty.

“The gravity of this point seems to have been passed Mr. Vlok. He is just playing the same note over and over.”

EVIDENCE

Letters in which the Professor’s wife, Mrs. Santi Grosskopf, took Mr. Vlok to task for “judging and finding my son guilty without any evidence being submitted” were published in Sunday newspapers at the weekend.

Professor Grosskopf yesterday said he had had no contact with his son since he left the country several years ago.

Mr. Desi Arnaz, Jr., Miss Ball’s 86-year-old son, said, “We are grief-stricken. We thought Mother was going to make it. She was so cheerful.”

And Mr. Gary Morton, his second husband, said, “I can’t believe she’s gone. Yesterday she was talking optimistically about the future.”

Bob Hope, with whom Miss Ball made her final public appearance last month, burst into tears when he heard the news.

“Comic we ever had,” he said.

Lucille Ball starred in films as early as the 1930s but it was not until the start of the television series I Love Lucy in 1951 that she became an international star — and one of the wealthiest women in America.

She was born in Jamestown, New York state, in 1911, the daughter of a telephone engineer.

Her early acting career proved track right things.

She was popular in the world.
Peace conference planned to end violence in Natal

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Hope flared that peace might be brought to Natal's troubled townships when representatives of the warring parties agreed to support the idea of a peace conference.

Representatives of the "mass democratic movement", comprising the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and affiliates of the United Democratic Front (UDF), gave unqualified support yesterday to a peace conference which would include their long-standing adversary, Inkatha.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg, representatives of the "mass democratic movement" committed their organisations to a proposed peace conference, convened by prominent Natal clergy and other influential leaders.

An estimated 1 200 people have been killed in the Maritzburg area alone in fighting between followers of Cosatu/UDF and Inkatha between January 1987 and last month.

In a statement, Cosatu and UDF affiliates said they were committed to exploring all necessary options to remove obstacles to peace.

"Inkatha, Cosatu and UDF affiliates share a common view and commitment to a mass movement for peace. We are prepared to attend a preparatory meeting with Inkatha and the convenors to remove obstacles to a common peace initiative," said the statement.

The idea of a peace conference involving all organisations had been canvassed widely, with consultations extending to the African National Congress.

Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said he was opposed to the suggestion that Archbishop Denis Hurley and other peace convenors be included in the first meeting.

"If they (UDF and Cosatu) want to talk to us they must do so," Chief Buthelezi said, "but they must not bring in outsiders."

He also accused the UDF-Cosatu alliance of trying to dictate the terms of the talks.

Chief Buthelezi on Sunday proposed a peace campaign that would be funded by international church groups to halt bloodshed in Natal.
Peace conference planned to end violence in Natal

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Hope flared that peace might be brought to Natal's troubled townships when representatives of the warring parties agreed to support the idea of a peace conference.

Representatives of the "mass democratic movement," comprising the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cesatu) and affiliates of the United Democratic Front (UDF), gave unqualified support yesterday to a peace conference which would include their long-standing adversary, Inkatha.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg, representatives of the "mass democratic movement" committed their organisations to a proposed peace conference, convened by prominent Natal clergy and other influential leaders.

An estimated 1,200 people have been killed in the Maritzburg area alone in fighting between followers of Cesatu/UDF and Inkatha between January 1987 and last month.

In a statement, Cesatu and UDF affiliates said they were committed to exploring all necessary options to remove obstacles to peace.

"Inkatha, Cesatu and UDF affiliates share a common view and commitment to a mass movement for peace. We are prepared to attend a preparatory meeting with Inkatha and the conveners to remove obstacles to a common peace initiative," said the statement.

The idea of a peace conference involving all organisations had been canvassed widely, with consultations extending to the African National Congress.

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"If they (UDF and Cesatu) want to talk to us they must do so," Chief Buthelezi said, "but they must not bring in outsiders."

He also accused the UDF-Cesatu alliance of trying to dictate the terms of the talks.

Chief Buthelezi on Sunday proposed a peace campaign that would be funded by international church groups to halt bloodshed in Natal.
DURBAN — Four people have been arrested in connection with the killing of former hunger striker Mr Chris Ntuli.

The four suspects, whose ages range from 17 to 48, are alleged to be members of the "Sinyoras" — a gang of criminals who have been terrorising township residents — and former members of the India Taxi Association.

Major Charl de Toit, police public relations officer for Port Natal, said Durban Murder and Robbery Unit detectives under the command of Major Leonard Kupu had arrested the men and taken possession of two firearms. He said further arrests were expected soon.

Mr Ntuli, a former member of the KwaMashu and Ntuzuma youth congresses, was returning from reporting at the Inanda police station, in compliance with his restriction orders, on April 14 when he was attacked and stabbed by eight men who arrived in a minibus.

His death sparked off major violence in KwaMashu, Ntuzuma and Inanda on Friday when demonstrators and members of the Sinyoras clashed. At least 12 were killed — Sapa.
We’re furious we spent so long in jail, says Mayekiso

By Mike Sihluma
Labour Reporter

When unionist and Alexandra community leader Mr Moses Mayekiso landed at Jan Smuts Airport from a trip to Sweden in June 1986, he was arrested by security police who had been waiting for him — sparking one of the most intense international campaigns for the freedom of a South African anti-apartheid activist.

And this week, after a trial spanning two years and four months, and having spent 900 days in custody, Mr Mayekiso walked from the Rand Supreme Court a free man, acquitted of treason and other charges.

Four Alexandra leaders charged with him were also freed.

Mr Mayekiso (40) could, for the first time since his arrest, return to his house in Alexandra township. He could also give interviews to the media.

He told The Star that despite being happy with their release, those who had been on trial were “furious” they had spent “such a long time in jail for nothing, and even refused bail”.

Mr Mayekiso was released on R10 000 bail only last December, the State having initially opposed bail.

Among the bail conditions were that he did not give press interviews, go to Alexandra or take part in union meetings.

Special permission had to be granted for him to represent the National Union of Metalworkers of SA, of which he was elected secretary general while in detention, at the metal industry’s current annual wage talks.

Barely a day after his acquittal, Mr Mayekiso fully assumed his duties at Numsa. He declared his determination to resume the building of community organisation in Alexandra like the Alexandra Action Committee, of which he was chairman, and street committees. The formation of these structures formed part of the basis of the State’s case during the trial.

As a unionist he had no regrets about being involved in community struggles “I live in the community and must be involved in its activities. Unions and community organisations are fighting for the same goals — to improve the living conditions of the people”.

Though detentions and the presence of security forces in the township had severely crippled community organisations, his impression was that “the people want to go forward, to continue” with the struggle to improve living conditions.

Supporting the observations of the trial judge, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, Mr Mayekiso

said programmes to upgrade Alexandra benefited only a minority of residents.

“There are still a lot of grievances, especially regarding the housing issue. Many of the houses being built are for sale and the people can’t afford them. When we were arrested we were planning to challenge the authorities to renew Alexandra and build suitable and affordable housing, to have the streets tarred and to install electricity into the people’s homes. We intend to continue with our plans”.

Mr Mayekiso expressed “problems in reviving the old community structures because the Government does not like them”.

Up until his release, supporters in SA and abroad — from unionists to jurists — had called persistently for his release.
to the public and the community.

In the summer of 1946, the Supreme Court issued an opinion in the Miller v. Texas case, which extended the Fourteenth Amendment's protection against unreasonable searches and seizures to include state officials.

By TINA MILLER, A Special Correspondent
What do I tell my people when a bomb goes off? asks Harry Schwartz
LONDON. - Twelve years ago, South Africa believed it faced a "total onslaught" virtually unarmoured.

Since the UN arms embargo of 1977, it has not only equipped the most efficient fighting machine in Africa, but Armscor has become one of the world's biggest exporters of military hardware.

Jane's Defence Weekly estimates that in 1997 Armscor exported arms and ammunition worth nearly $1.6 billion to 23 countries. Official sources indicate this is far wider of the mark, but behind the success story lie the seeds of the arms dealists with South Africa, and are now cracking down on such contacts. It is this, they say, which led to a surge in Armscor's contacts with the military (Britain's shadowy fringe).

Past accusations of this kind have usually been shunted aside, but that time may now be potentially damaging implications for South Africa's much vaunted relationship with that antagonist of sanctions, Mrs. Thatcher. To tell now, both countries have been united in their condemnation of "terrorism." No list is being drawn up of arms for terror operations on the other side.

The catalogue of past claims about South Africa's arms dealings is both colourful and long.

In 1979, six new Soviet tanks sent by Libya to Uganda aboard a French-owned ship were side-swiped in Durban when the vessels were swept from power. Customs men found the tanks and unloaded them.

Two months later Colonel Gadaffi retaliated for the loss by seizing another ship belonging to the French firm which shipped the tanks.

In the mid 1980s South Africans appeared in a Coventry court charged with smuggling arms-related goods worth up to £1 million to South Africa. They were known, as they became known, were allowed to go home until the trial began, but they failed to return in spite of South African government assurances that they would return.

The four were alleged to have tried to export six strategic nuclear arms as lead sulphide detectors, the basic technology in heat-seeking missiles, and high tech magnetrons for radar systems. Both detection and materials were specifically prohibited by the arms embargo.

The men, Hendrik Boda, Stephanus de Jager, Jacobus la Grange, and William Metrieger, who were also said to have dealt in sophisticated phosphor- bronze elevating guns, which experts suggested were intended for some kind of massing system. Three British businessmen were charged with helping them in their activities.

In 1982, three British arms dealers were convicted of providing spare parts and firing mechanisms for Browning machine-guns. The court, which jailed them for one to six months, was told they had received payment from the South African Embassy.

In 1988 a Danish court was told of the secret sale of French arms and ammunition to South Africa in 1981 and 1982.

A Danish shipowner, who was charged with smuggling arms and weapons to South Africa, was also said to have supplied a South African with a Focke-Wulf 190, a German fighter plane.

In 1989 South Africa was reported to have obtained a piece of high-tech military equipment, the multi-trigger platform, by saying it was for civilian use. The platform, which was developed by British Aerospace and Messerschmitt, is used to track the behaviour of high-speed airborne objects.

The West German government originally allowed the sale of three platforms to South Africa, believing they would be used to track weather, and not military objects. Experts pointed out that they would have been less likely to be put to military use after a public outcry last year, the German newspaper reported.

For some years there have been rumblings that West Germany has sold nuclear technology to South Africa. Last year it was confirmed that proceedings had been begun against officials of three nuclear technology concerns.

Reports from South Africa appeared to have been delivered of reactor measuring equipment. A German sales letter said it had been used by two of the accused in exporting a highly strategic material, a synthetic material, which can be used to make neptile-bomb.

Last year saw the continuation of a parliamentary inquiry in Germany on the alleged sale of submarine parts and plans to South Africa West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has appeared before the all-party committee which is conducting the inquiry.

The Green Party claims that between July 1984 and July 1985 deliveries to South Africa of advanced submarine parts and plans continued with the tacit approval of the Bonn government.

But don't ask me...
Black achievers are conniving

From Page 21

Down their own. For these people live in South Africa is one long party, where men and women attend dinners clothed in foreign-made clothes.

These men and women adorn the media's "society pages" which give poor, aspiring people picture-profiles of who was who at this or that function. And those who appear regularly become "models of success" to be regarded with envious awe by the people.

Among these men and women it is "high achievement" to dine with government ministers and be friends with bantustan chiefs. And one wonders why it is only those in politics who are not liked by the common people. These men and women play golf with these politicians.

"Achievers" look at you askance if you converse with them in Zulu or Sotho. In fact, they hold their own mother-tongue in contempt and regard English as the medium of communication in a country seething with poisoned education and illiteracy.

In some circles if you speak your own tongue to these men and women they give you a persona-non-grata stare or label.

The "achievers" hold long hours of debate on semantics in English, but think you insult them if you greet them in Yenda. With these men you can hold six post-graduate degrees, but if you fail to express yourself fluently in English you are a washout.

If you can, you become an instant hit who can get away with anything.

These "successful" people loathe any talk that points out the inherent injustice in the status quo or any genuine articulation of the aspirations of the majority.

This is only acceptable when they themselves do not in front of whites to instil in whites a sense of guilt. As if these successful men and women have no blood in their hands.

To them politics is anything that challenges questions the morality of what they do. This arouses awareness of betrayal on their part.

To them theatre is plays that show Soweto youths dancing and singing to whizzing music of bullets, children laughing and raising fists as they choke in an atmosphere of violence.

The big lie prevalent in the black world today is to pretend that "blacks are not responsible for the situation they find themselves in," that because they do not vote the government into power they are set in a position of helpless that takes away all the blame from their hands.

On this big lie blacks are prone to abort the very society they want to give birth to. Shall they blame whites for that too?

What do these men and women do for their nation, their own people? They can only best scorn the handful of white people who have nightmare-filled nights and are moved to charity donations to squatter communities.

They strongly criticise white youths who embark on clean-up campaigns in ghettos and offer food and clothing to the needy.

The fact of the matter is that our "successful" men and women — be they local or abroad — have the potential to do it all without using the stove "for new" South Africa.

The putrid spectre of our contemporary history haunts some of us as we soak in what is happening today. The shadow of evil hovers over us, looming larger and larger fas South Africa shakes on the brink of a "new" society.
Why the ANC do not want Mandela released at present

SIMON BARBER in Washington

He then agreed that, yes, "the Soviet Union has increasingly taken new steps in its policy of informally and foremost, to the ANC, the way it handles the armed struggle, but stressed that this has long been the ANC's thinking, too."

After all, what was the "army struggle" if not an attempt to push Pretoria to negotiate the talks through a "wide range" of lessor Soviet officials who expressed their position, which has been articulated in the media and elsewhere, of the ANC's negotiations."

"The ANC, of course, agrees that this is how things should be, but under the circumstances it does not find its way clear to abandoning the armed struggle, so the ANC is not about to do so, and in fact the Soviet side did not insist on this. The perspective is the ANC's to determine how it wants to wage the struggle."

What is interesting here is not so much the Soviet view but Malelo's evident anxiety to impress upon his listeners - a fairly good cross-section of Washington southern Africa groups - that Moscow was not pressuring the ANC to change its strategy.

There being no reason to think Maleto is not broadly representative of the organisation's external leadership, such anxiety suggests that the ANC is genuinely concerned about losing its states as a pawn in the superpower contest and thus no longer being viewed by Pretoria as part of "total onslaught."

When any group puts itself against a government, its power is frequently defined less by its own action than by the government's reaction. By any objective measure, the ANC's "wargame" to replace white minority rule with its own has been an abject failure.

The ANC, or rather its mythology, has been sustained by the manner in which Pretoria has responded to it. Pretoria, in turn, has vindicated its response by evoking nightmare images of the Soviet bogeyman.

For a variety of reasons - some valid, some ambiguous - the latter is evanescent. As it does so, government is re-evaluating the nature of the problem that confronts it. The ANC relished the old evaluation, which it viewed, with the brutal practicality of exiled intellectuals, as making the country ripe for revolution. It fears the new one will diminish its stature. A "kindergarten" Pretoria was not what it had in mind. Just as Swago seems to have come up with a new motto - make me free, but not yet - the ANC is obviously having trouble coming to grips with the changing environment. Things, and not just its old mentors in Moscow, are moving too fast for it.

Maleto was asked for his views on the emergence of FW de Klerk and his answer indicated a similar unease if Gorbachev was having an unfortunate effect on Pretoria's thinking, de Klerk was doing the same to international opinion, and heaven forefend, might even throw a spanner in the sanctions campaign.

"De Klerk has made a number of noises and there has been a lot of response from the international community," Maleto said dubiously. For example, "the administration here, or perhaps certain individuals in the administration, has indicated we should give a chance to De Klerk."

As if that wasn't alarming enough, Maleto went on to question De Klerk - or even State President PW Botha in the interim - could compromise the situation by releasing Nelson Mandela.

"The regime would say to the international community, by很好地 coming about me, I will release him now." Evidently, not a very good idea as far as the ANC is concerned.

"As much as we want the release of Nelson Mandela, we don't think his release in the state of emergency would contribute in any meaningful way to a negotiated settlement."

But in other words, freedom, so long demanded, would have to be dependent on the lifting of the state of emergency. And in the absence of all other political prisoners - CTTAC, which the ANC has in its power to discourage. Times are changing, and the men in Lusaka seem to want to stop it by holding on to the hands of the clock, or perhaps by placing a limpet mine in the spring.
Relatives of ANC suspect still held

JOHANNESBURG — Neville and Miriam Fer-
reiro, the uncle and aunt of ANC suspect Mr Ron-
ald Bezuidenhout, were still in police custody yesterday — al-
mast a week after being arrested at a Port Elizabeth caravan park.

Police yesterday declined to furnish further details about the Ferreiras.

Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok has alleged Mr Bezuidenhout had links with alleged ANC bomber Mr Hein Grosskopf.

Security sources said Mr Bezuiden-
houi's ex-wife is living in Welkom with hout, 35, had lived in Port Elizabeth, their son.

left school after Std 8 and worked as a conductor on the railways.

It is also believed that Mr Bezuiden-

hout was being sought on a number of

His alleged links with ANC and his military commitments led to his arrest.

He allegedly underwent training at the ANC's Pango camp in Angola and in East Germany where he apparently came into contact with Mr Grosskopf.
Grosskopf and Vlok

Police have detained a 35-year-old white man who is alleged to have been sent to SA by the African National Congress (ANC) to sabotage strategic installations.

Law & Order Minister Adriaan Vlok announced the arrest in Parliament this week. He gave no details other than that the man was recently in the company of alleged ANC terrorist, Hein Grosskopf, somewhere outside SA.

It is understood, however, that the man — described by Vlok as a “trained ANC terrorist” — is one Ronald Bezuidenhout and that he was arrested near Port Elizabeth last week. He is being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act and is alleged to be a member of the “special operations group” of the ANC.

Bezuidenhout, a former railway conductor, is alleged to have fled SA in 1986 while being sought by the police for questioning in connection with criminal charges. He is said to have been trained in Angola and East Germany and is believed to have returned to SA in March by air via Lusaka and Swaziland.

Referring to a year-long exchange of letters between himself and Grosskopf’s mother, Sante Grosskopf, in which she accuses Vlok of “charging, trying and convicting” her son without a trial, Vlok said in Parliament that Grosskopf must be aware of his parent’s anguish. “If he is innocent why doesn’t he do something about the matter?” he asked.

He regretted that Grosskopf’s mother chose to publish their letters which he regarded as confidential. He said the police have “highly reliable” information that Grosskopf was involved in car bomb blasts in Johannesburg and Krugersdorp. In order to try to catch him, it was necessary to release as much information as possible about Grosskopf and his activities. The matter could be settled if Grosskopf surrendered himself to the police and stood trial.

Vlok said he is very sorry for the Grosskopf family, and also for the parents of all the young victims of terror. He sternly warned “young leaders” at universities (who have had contact with the ANC) not to underestimate the “slyness” of the organisation and urged parents not to allow their children to become involved in ANC activities.
A flurry of peace talks as 30 die in Natal

dertaken yet, and are unlikely to occur before private
talks with a mediator or conciliator.

Buthelezi has made plain his dislike of some aspects
of the Cosatu/UDF plan: referring to the convenors,
he said he was not prepared to meet, at least for the
first round of talks, with "outsiders".

But he also made it clear that if certain conditions
are met he might consider a compromise solution.

During debate in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly
on the Cosatu/UDF plan, several MPs complained
that some priests were acting as though they were
"drunk on common wine".

The language of any central committee announce-
ment this weekend is likely to come under close scruti-
ny to see whether a call by Buthelezi for a
"moratorium on mud-slinging" is being honoured.

The language of the African National Congress is
also being monitored. Buthelezi has taken exception
to a recent Radio Freedom broadcast which implied
that jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela blamed Inka-
tha for the violence — something Mandela was at
pains to avoid in his recent letter to Buthelezi.

Another potentially serious problem is this week's
intervention by Vlok, and his clear implication that he
held UDF/Cosatu/ANC activists responsible for the
violence.

Referring to the "revolutionary Cosatu/UDF alli-
ance", he said activists were operating under instruc-
tions from the ANC.

He said the clergyman involved in the peace initia-
tive were "being unpinned by the ANOSA Commu-
nalist Party to do their devilish work".

Vlok announced a massive increase in police per-
sonnel and equipment to be deployed in Natal, adding
that he had discussed the matter during a recent visit
to Buthelezi.

This caused consternation in some quarters, because
of the possible interpretation that Vlok and Buthelezi
had together designed the new "iron fist" strategy.

However, in a move seen as extremely conciliatory,
Cosatu did not raise the issue at its press conference.

Instead, Cosatu's Natal regional secretary, Thami
Mohlomel, said the last time Cosatu/UDF and Inkatha
had talks, they came to grief when a number of UDF
leaders were detained.

Mohlomel said he hoped the "iron fist" speech did
not mean that Vlok would once again wreck a prom-
ising peace initiative by wide-scale detentions.

Democratic Party officials have warned that Vlok's
remarks "legitimised" the activities of those involved
in violence against Cosatu/UDF while MP Peter Gas-
trow said Vlok's one-sided and "Rambo-like" ap-
proach was extremely dangerous.
Court reveals Mr X’s name: Bongani Jonas, ANC commander

By GAVY DAVIS,
Cape Town

COURT Number One in Cape Town’s Supreme Court building reconvened to cross-examine a witness in the trial of 14 people charged with terrorism.

Early during the second day of the witnesses, the defence team stated its refusal to testify further, saying that it had waited until the witness was in court to do it because it feared reprisals.

At the time he was prosecuted by a court order for failing to give evidence in court and forbidding the witness to remain silent, the ANC said it would not pay him a fine.

As a state witness, the accused was heard to say: "I can’t pay the fine."

This week, the ANC said it would not pay the fine. "Mr X has been told that he will not have to pay the fine."

Mr X’s lawyer, Daniel Klerk, said: "We are not going to pay the fine."
Hands across the Limpopo

by DR ANITA WORRAL

ALMOST from the first moment we arrived in Harare I knew that I was an eyewitness to history.

It was when the bright-eyed young woman with a big smile walked into the lift and said "Hi, I'm from the ANC." I took a deep breath in almost disbelief. It took me a while to overcome the basic mistrust built up in me by years of separation.

We 55 women from South Africa had travelled together to attend a conference of "Women in the struggle for peace" at the invitation of Idasa.

There were women from the professions, academics, housewives, activists and representatives of a number of organisations. They came from different political persuasions, Afrikaans and English-speakers. Our hosts were the Women's League of the ZANU (PF).

Reconciliation

The Zimbabwe women wanted to share with us their years of agony and bitterness and the reconciliation that followed.

For some time I have felt that we need to look at Zimbabwe and what happened before it led to bloodshed. Can we not learn from their mistakes?

Analysis after analysis suggested the same conclusion. What had led to the disaster had been a lack of communication between the black and the white communities.

There had been little or no attempt to bridge the cultural gap. Tearfully they declared: "Learn to know each other, discover each other.

MP Mrs Dawn Taunton gave her message. "If before you end your day you can say 'today I spoke to at least six people who are not the same as me,' you will sleep better."

Senator Anna Hughes, our gracious and charming chairwoman, recalled how she, a coloured person, had joined the almost inter-racial movement started at Cold Comfort Farm "because it broke the mistrust. "I realised that the woman in that movement suffered the same anxieties, the same pain, and that made it easier for me."

New era

Mrs Sally Mugabe, wife of the President, opened the conference. She looked back with regret and wished that they, too, had had the opportunity to communicate and to discuss matters of common concern.

It was with hope for the future and the belief, shared by our Zimbabwean hosts, in a great and prosperous new era in South Africa, that we met the women in exile.

Gertrude Shope, head of the women's section of the ANC, reminded us that it was the first time that South African women had sat down together in this way. We met as compatriots and as women with so much at stake.

The young women, relaxed, confident, and very well-informed, came from varied walks of life. All of them are homesick and eager to return home, to a more just society.

For two days we discussed issues of common interest. We tried to seek out the truth on both sides of the conflict.

It wasn't easy. It was easier to explore differences and to seek to bridge the divide between us.

Healers

Women are good at this. Our approach is different to that of men. We are more emotional. We are the child-bearers and we must be the healers.

Many issues were explored. The feeling was expressed that in South Africa blacks have the opportunity to know whites but that unity is built in action and that through action mistrust can be overcome.

Change itself can only come through negotiation. Women have major roles to play in the process that leads up to negotiation.

They bear the major task of socialising the young. They can teach their children to be builders, not destroyers.

Women also have a major role in the process of reconstruction. This is not new to South Africa.

The Afrikaans Vroue Federasie has had an enormous influence on the miracle of Afrikaans development.

The meeting provided us with a rare opportunity to break down stereotypes and to learn about each others point of view. We left with the distinct feeling that this was the first of many such meetings to follow.
ANC will free us all, says city bomb murder Mamba

by REHANA ROSSOUW
Weekend Argus Reporter

African National Congress commander Allen Mamba, convicted this week of murder and terrorism, told the Supreme Court the ANC would free all with Africans.

Mamba was convicted in Cape Town after admitting placing timebombs at the Volkskas ank in Piers Road, Wynberg, on the railway near Pines on June 15 last year. A passer-by was killed when he jumped mine at Wynberg exploded.

Mamba gave evidence in mitigation yesterday.

He said he was beaten by police on June 16, 1978. He had been walking and saw police running and shooting teargas.

"I didn't know why the police were shooting. I ran past and one of them hit me on my head with a baton," he said.

"I managed to run further but was tripped by a policeman and a few started assaulting me.

"I was kicked and was hit by batons. I still have marks on my head.

Tripped

Mamba said he was arrested and police alleged he had been a stone-thrower.

However, he had been released soon after his arrest.

He disliked what had happened to him and decided to do something about it.

"I then decided to join the struggle.

He read the Freedom Charter, which gave him an understanding of the ANC.

"I could identify with the Freedom Charter.

"The basis of it was to fight for housing for people, for food to eat and that the wealth of the country should be shared among all its inhabitants.

"Before I read the Charter I regarded whites as my enemies.

I later realised white people should also be accepted and we should all live peacefully."

Mamba joined the ANC in 1984 and left the country for military training.

Oppression

He said the ANC was fighting for the freedom of all South Africans and for an end to oppression, slums and exploitation.

"I believe the ANC will achieve these ends," Mamba said.

During cross-examination by prosecutor Mr Mike Slowes, Mamba said he did not regret placing explosive devices at the bank in Wynberg or the railway line.

"But I do regret that it cost a life," he said.

He said he still regarded himself as a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe and as long as South Africans had not obtained their "rights" would continue with the activities of Umkhonto.

The hearing continues on Tuesday.
SOUTH AFRICANS may have been confused when, on the morning after the State President's budget vote on April 11, they read the following newspaper headlines: "Federation not key for SA, says FW" and "SA can learn from Swiss canton system - FW."

President Botha was reporting on the findings of the Raubenheimer Commission which was appointed to investigate the Swiss and Belgian constitutions, presumably because both are multi-ethnic countries with long histories of internal conflict.

In essence, the president said that although it was an oversimplification to say federalism was the solution for South Africa's problems, nonetheless there was much to be learnt from countries with federal systems, in particular Switzerland.

The apparent contradictions in the two papers arose because one chose to emphasise the former part of his message, the other the latter.

Mr Botha praised the Swiss for their devolution of power, which allows diversity to be expressed at local (cantonal and community) levels.

He observed that the Swiss system ensures that the people were consulted in decision-making, and that no single canton, political party, population group or leader could dominate. He also praised the Swiss tendency to solve their problems themselves, rather than turning to the state.

From all this we may have to turn, he said. The problem was that the canton system did not allow for a "miniaturization of the group domination."

Mr Botha's problem with Switzerland lies in the fact that it is a "amorphous federation which does no specific allowance for group rights", which he considers necessary for South Africa.

"Group rights", which he considers necessary for South Africa, is that it has succeeded in solving the problem of group domination without resorting to a special class of group rights over and above those which are corollaries of individual rights.

Almost all heterogeneous countries experience inter-group conflict and many have tried to resolve ethnic differences through "group rights" - that is, by awarding certain rights and privileges on the basis of religion, language, or other considerations.

**Conflict**

But wherever attempts of this nature have been made - whether in Belgium, India, Nigeria, Lebanon or Malaysia - they have increased inter-group conflict instead of reducing it.

**The referendum threat** ensures that the Swiss executive doesn't even attempt to introduce new legislation without giving sufficient support to launch a referendum.

This is the reason why the Swiss federal government has passed only 1,000 acts in the last 150 years (South Africa, for instance, now has more than 3,000 acts). The referendum is not restricted to federal government activities but applies at the cantonal and community levels as well.

Consequently, the people are involved in the decisions that affect them. It is impossible, for example, for any level of government to introduce taxes without persuading the people that the benefits they bring are worth the costs they impose.

Most decisions are made at the local level. People are free to separate or mix through choice and no single group is able to impose its values on others - so conflict doesn't arise.

This used to be the case in the United States, as Mrs Jeanne Kirkpatrick observed. One of the secrets of stability in our constitutional order was that many of the deepest moral controversies were removed from national politics and left to be settled in communities of shared values.

But in the US more and more powers have been transferred from the people and the states to Congress and, without recourse to the referendum, Americans have been powerless to prevent the process of centralisation.

**Future**

In Switzerland the referendum is the people's veto. It enables them to ensure that the politicians remain answerable to them and are never placed in positions where they can abuse their power. The Swiss don't need group rights because they have genuine people's power.

Spokesmen for the Department of Constitutional Planning and Development have stated that the Government will not present South Africa with a constitutional blueprint because our future must be decided by negotiation.

Most South Africans agree that this should be the case, but in our view it is nonetheless essential that the people begin to consider their options now.

If we do not, we will forfeit our chance of winning a genuine, participatory democracy in which we are sovereign. We will have only ourselves to blame when the politicians decide to divide and rule.
Amazing two faces of white terror suspect

By BILL KROIE and TERRY van der WALT

Services ticket examiner who wore leather straps with studs on his arms and always carried a weapon on his hip.

"He had a reputation for being unreliable at work and he was a bit of a show-off. But he had a heart of gold," said a former acquaintance.

Politics

"He got on well with his colleagues and never spoke about politics. But he did carry a gun and wore leather bands with studs on both arms," the man said.

Beuzdenhout, who is 1.7m tall with reddish-blonde hair, "dressed like a deckhand from the '90s" and presented a "tough guy" image, said another source.

Beuzdenhout was frequently absent from work, allegedly because of his high living.

Squeezes once gave him a dressing down because of his private life and improper dress. He was also told not to tote his 3mm pistol during working hours — but he carried it in a holster everywhere else he went.

Three years ago, police believe, he walked away from his job as a train conductor and took the refugee trail.

With a failed marriage behind him — his ex-wife and young son are believed to be living in Wolkom — he shipped out of South Africa in 1986.

When he returned earlier this year, police claim he was a fully trained member of the ANC's Special Operations Squad, whose task is to identify targets for sabotage.

He had been trained at Pango Camp in Angola and in East Germany, where, claimed Mr. Viljoen, Beuzdenhout met Hein Grosskop — wanted by the SA Police in connection with two bombing incidents and carrying a R180,000 reward on his head.

Swoop

On his return, it appears, Beuzdenhout was a changed man.

When police swooped on a Port Elizabeth caravan park two weeks ago and arrested him, his neighbours were astonished.

An attendant at the Sea Acres Holiday Resort in the seacoast suburb of Hout Bay said Beuzdenhout was "a grey person — nondescript, really" — and had not drawn attention to himself in any way.

"But there was a constant stream of visitors to the bungalow, which was booked in the name of Tempera. The callers were all white, well-dressed and respectable," the attendant said this week

Now police are anxious to question the visitors who called at the roadside in which he, his aunt and uncle stayed for several days before being detained.
coming in to arrest us for trespass. We have in the past burned our people without any incidents and this is surprising," Miss Nonkonyana said.

She said that the food that was prepared for the mourners was wasted and a sheep that was to be slaughtered was never fetched from the seller as there was no one to do so.

Miss Nonkonyana said some of the mourners were released on Sunday while the others were released yesterday. They will all appear in court on May 23.

"I am still confused and do not know when we will be able to bury my cousin. All the expenses I paid for last week took all my money," she said.

Attempt to obtain a comment from the sub owner, Mr Pet Haggng, drew a blank.

A spokesman for the West Rand police, Major Tiane Hargyn, confirmed that police did arrest the mourners after a complaint was received from the plot owner.
Today a guerrilla, tomorrow a leader

By MARTIN NTSELENGOE

RELATIVES and lawyers are fighting to save the lives of four ANC members convicted of murder, attempted murder and other related charges, but the Delmas trialists remain defiant.

When they emerged from the cells into the court this week they shouted, "Amandla!" to a thunderous chorus of "Awethu!"

The four, clad in the green, black and yellow ANC colours, joked among themselves, and with relatives and friends.

Three of the accused - Jabu Masana, 30, of Soweto, Ting Ting Masango, 30, of Mamelodi and Neo Potsane, 28, of Soweto - may be given the death sentence if the judge finds no mitigating factors.

Joseph Makura, 27, of Mamelodi, was found guilty on various counts of attempted murder and sabotage.

Judgment was expected yesterday but had not yet been given by the time of going to press.

The men had refused legal representation and represented themselves.

"Unite around democracy." Turn to Page 8 for full text of ANC men's statement.

Masana and Masango were both convicted of the murder of Siki Vuma, a Mamelodi policeman.

When the trial resumed on Tuesday the defence advocate, David Soggot, SC, called Professor Colin Bundy of the University of the Western Cape to give evidence in mitigation.

Bundy, who specialises in South African history, told the court that about 6000 black youths left the country after the June 16 student uprisings of 1976. Some of them joined the ANC.

He said the accused represented the present generation in pursuit of political rights.

"Today's guerrilla or freedom fighter may be tomorrow's prime minister," he said.
Given 60 hours to live

Swede sent from America with the

A husband finds happiness

Agent Forsyth
PAC founder member dies

THE PAC has announced the death of one of its founder members, Edwin Letsholo Makot, 68. Makoti died at the Harare Hospital last Friday after a long illness, and will be buried tomorrow.

The announcement was made by PAC representative Thobile Gola.

He said Makoti had held several positions in the organisation before his death.

"Before moving into exile, Makoti was among the stalwarts who played a sterling role in the drafting of the PAC basic documents," Gola said.

Subsequent to the founding of the PAC on April 6, 1959, Makoti became secretary of the Dube branch in Soweto, as well as executive member of the PAC's Witwatersrand Region, which included Johannesburg.

"After joining the external mission, he represented the PAC in Ghana, Indonesia and Egypt and was also a member of the revolutionary council, a forerunner to the central committee in which he served as administrative secretary and later secretary for defence.

"By the time his health began to deteriorate, he was head of publicity and information," Gola said. — Sapa
medic unit opened
Barr's ultra-modern

by Bogani Mabhatho

in Tsumahole
as a musician

Stopped also
Black Politics
1989
MAY
Naidoo speaks of May Day resistance campaign

COSATU general secretary Jay Naidoo yesterday asked the labour movement and other sectors of the community to rebuild street committees and student and civic organisations.

Addressing more than 2000 workers at a May Day celebration at Wits University, Naidoo said his request came in the light of the acquittal by the Rand Supreme Court of Moses Mayekiso and others on treason charges.

He said the charges were aimed not only at jailing Mayekiso but at criminalising the mobilisation and organisation of people against apartheid.

The meeting was moved to Wits because a planned open-air meeting at Soweto's Orlando Stadium was prohibited. It was characterised by the singing of freedom songs and ANC slogans.

Police convoy kept a low profile outside.

Naidoo said employers and government were trying to destroy the country's labour movement through the Labour Relations Act.

"The capitalists and the government are trying to destroy our unions by uniting around the Labour Relations Act, which is an extremely repressive piece of legislation," he said.

Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres last night denied that the prosecution had any ulterior motive in charging Moses Mayekiso. The prosecution had concerned itself with facts not political philosophy.

*See Page 4*
Inkatha rejects peace initiative

INKATHA’s central committee has rejected a peace initiative put forward by Cosatu and the United Democratic Front, but has decided to push ahead with its own plan to end the political killings in Natal and KwaZulu.

Members of the committee meeting in Ulundi said the Cosatu/UDF initiative was undemocratically conceived. "We in the central committee would fail to convince Inkatha’s general conference and Inkatha’s democratic structures nationally that this peace initiative was beyond reproach and was conceived as an initiative which is unblemished in terms of anticipating party political gain in the pursuit of the cessation of violence."

Cosatu and UDF had secured the support of the African National Congress for their peace initiative, and were prepared to mould it with Inkatha’s proposed peace plan.

A team of convenors, including the Most Rev Denis Hurley, Catholic Archbishop of Durban, was prepared to try to help bring the contending organisations to peace talks.

Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, KwaZulu Chief Minister and leader of Inkatha, told the Inkatha central committee in his opening address to them that "we must distinguish between real peace initiatives and tactics and strategies to establish party political supremacy presented in the guise of peace initiatives."

We would be the last in the world ever willingly to destroy any prospect of moving away from political violence to the kind of peace in which democratic decision can be made," Dr Buthelezi had said.

He attacked Cosatu officials in his address and felt the Cosatu/UDF initiative would be no more than a talking shop approach.

Inkatha’s central committee commended the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance on "their eventual realisation that the pushers of Inkatha and its president, which eschew political violence, need to be supported by all the people of South Africa including the followers of the ANC, UDF and Cosatu."
DURBAN.—The central committee of Inkatha resolved at the weekend to call on the leaders of the UDF, Cosatu and the ANC mission-in-exile to meet Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to establish a joint initiative for peace in KwaZulu/Natal.

The envisaged talks would be at a mutually acceptable venue "so that the political organisations directly involved in the violence which is now hindering the liberation struggle can democratically establish a joint initiative and joint priorities in the pursuit of peace in the KwaZulu/Natal region," a statement from Chief Buthelezi's office said.
Soviets back violence

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Soviet Union is not opposed to the ANC's use of violence and reports to the contrary were "distorted", a senior Soviet official stressed in a letter to the New York Times published on Sunday.

He also denied that his government was scaling back the level of its military support to the ANC.

"We fully support the tactics of the ANC, which include both military and political means," wrote Mr Boris Asoyan, former Soviet ambassador to Lesotho and now described as a "consultant" to the foreign ministry's African countries' administration.

Mr Asoyan also insisted that there was no chance of diplomatic relations between Moscow and Pretoria "while apartheid remains intact".

The Times had earlier quoted Mr Asoyan as saying that Moscow might be prepared to renew relations if Mr Nelson Mandela was released and Pretoria made a "commitment to talk directly with ANC leaders".

A colleague of Mr Asoyan's, speaking recently at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said: "While favouring a political settlement in South Africa, the Soviet Union at the same time recognises the right of the oppressed people to fight for its freedom by all means, including the armed struggle."
ABEDNEGO Bongani Jonas, the ANC commander called by the state to give evidence against Tony Yengeni and 13 others, will know his fate on May 30.

Until then he will remain in detention in terms of Section 31 of the Internal Security Act.

Bongani, 30, who refused to give evidence only hours after entering the witness box, could face a sentence of up to five years.

Meanwhile, the Supreme Court, Cape Town heard this week how Jonas was wounded while being arrested by security policemen on September 17 1987.

Captain William Liebenberg told the court that during interrogation he discovered Yengeni had arranged a meeting with Jonas for the following day.

Two security policemen accompanied Yengeni to the meeting place in Belgravia Road, Athlone. Liebenberg heard later that Jonas had been shot during the arrest.

Jonas accompanied him from the security police headquarters to his home in Khayelitsha. Here Jonas identified where a Makharov pistol and three grenades were hidden.

They returned to security police headquarters from where he summoned an ambulance, Liebenberg told the court.
Top UDF man freed

From PETER AUF DER HEYDE
GRAHAMSTOWN — Eastern Cape
United Democratic Front president
Edgar Ngoyi has been released from St
Albans Prison in Port Elizabeth after
spending nearly three years in detention.

Ngoyi was released late on Friday
with four other detainees.

He has been prohibited from attending
church services without permission, and
has to report to the police twice a day,
between 6am and 9am and between
2pm and 6pm.

Ngoyi is confined to his home from
6pm to 6am and may not enter any
school premises or the premises of the
UDF.

He is not allowed to leave the Port
Elizabeth magisterial district without
permission, and cannot speak to jour-
nalists.

According to figures kept by the Port
Elizabeth Advice Office, 24 detainees
are still in detention in the Eastern
Cape.

- Picture page 3
Sailing stormy waters

WHEN Cape Democrats was launched, advocate Dullah Omar predicted the organisation would face turbulent waters.

In the 12 months since then, not only have the seas been choppy, but in many ways Cape Democrats has navigated a path through largely uncharted waters.

While committed to nonracialism, the organisation is aimed primarily at white Capetonians.

Its goal is not to take the message of the mass democratic movement to white areas and to win whites to the democratic movement and build nonracialism. The appeal for forming Cape Democrats came from a UDF national executive directive that whites who wished to be part of the UDF should form organisations which could affiliate to the front.

After lengthy discussion within the old organisations many associations were formed. They included Mowbray Youth Congress and the Gardens Youth Congress.

Educating

Cape Democrats has cast its net wider than that of these

Not exclusively a youth organisation, in its own terms, Cape Democrats has tried to be a home for a wide range of people who are committed to a nonracial and democratically organised South Africa free of oppression.

Its membership ranges from youth to middle-aged and beyond.

This in itself has meant that the organisation has had to define itself in somewhat less militant issues than that of its youth counterpart.

Much of the work has been concentrated on educating the white community about the mass democratic movement and on building nonracialism.

The amount of work done has been tremendous, especially when one realises that there is no paid organisator.

In line with providing broad exposure to the beliefs of the mass democratic movement, Cape Democrats undertook a variety of educational campaigns for the general public.

Many "time-to-attain" will recall the series of fantastic meetings at St George's Cathedral on topics ranging from the Sharpeville Massacre to the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

Freedom Charter Day and Heroes' Day are among the occasions which the organisation particularly commemorated last year.

The Rhema initiative was given a human face by a media blitz conducted with a highly successful public debate.

The "Organisation met the red ribbon in solidarity with distress over hunger strike" campaign.

Cape Democrats is proud to count among its accomplishments that it was the first organisation to tackles the vital issue of AIDS.

As one of the few UDF affiliates not facing severe repression, Cape Democrats has also played a vital role in providing a platform for several organisations which could not hold public meetings at the towns.

ships, thereby ensuring that issues such as the black education crisis were raised in public.

These highly successful events, together with the organisation's adoption of the Freedom Charter, its affiliation to the UDF and its involvement of its members as a number of forums, campaigns and issues alongside community organisations, are amongst the gains claimed by the organisation in the past year.

Together with the inevitable challenges of a new organisation, formed at a time of repression, the somewhat unique character of Cape Democrats has given rise to several dilemmas.

Those include the question of how to win whites to the mass democratic movement without either dislocating the message of that movement or alienating potential members, and how to meaningfully hold nonracialism in a period of extreme repression and simultaneously focus upon educating the white constituency.

Another key question is whether an organisation primarily composed of a home for white democrats should focus upon drawing as many members as possible, or upon focusing on consolidating its core membership.

Much of its work of necessity involves alliances that in certain cases means working in a tactical alliance with organisations which do not share the ideals of the UDF.

One example is the campaign to fight the Group Areas Act which Cape Democrats, committed to "one city, one future", as working alongside the newly formed Democratic Party.

The formations of the Democratic Party has given rise to questions of Cape Democrats' relationship with the DP and the existence of the DP may mean that the organisation is forced to define and focus itself more sharply.

Cape Democrat chairperson Amy Thornton says that on the relationship with the DP, as in all matters, the organisation's stance is that of the mass democratic movement.

Thornton said that while there could be a certain degree of overlap in terms of warning people from the middle ground, the DP is not part of the democratic movement and it remains to be seen to what extent they will act as a bridge between parliament and extra-parliamentary forces.

She said that people who were already committed to a nonracial and democratic South Africa would not see the DP as their home.

Part of the organisation's commitment to democratic principles is the constant critical assessment of all work, and members themselves identified these moves as valid to the future of the organisation.

Grapple

While the organisation has not had to cope with the level of repression which other UDF affiliates have, it has had to face the effects of the state's onslaught against the democratic movement.

Members have often had to grapple with security issues without easy access to the guidance of the mass democratic movement.

Repression has made it doubly difficult for the organisation to realise its goal of building nonracialism in a meaningful way.

Thornton herself was detained shortly before the anti-apartheid conference last year.

Upon her release she was served with a reprimand order which, among other things, prevented her from taking part in any of the organisation's activities.

At the first AGM of Cape Democrats last week she was re-elected chairperson.

Thornton says that her elections is indicative of the determination of the organisation's members to ensure their democratic rights and to live up to the spirit of democracy in South Africa.

With her proud history as a fighter for a democratic and nonracial South Africa, Thornton in many ways typifies the ideals of Cape Democrats.

These ideals will guide the organisation as it meets the challenges of the year ahead.
Coaches get flak and sack

YET another coach has fallen victim to the latest soccer trend at which British clubs are demonstrating their poor performances by their teams, irrespective of the experience and standing of their managers.

After their humiliating defeat by AC Milan in the European Cup semi-finals, Real Madrid wasted no time in firing their Dutch coach, Leo Beenhakker. Within 48 hours of the five-nil drubbing, Beenhakker was dismissed from his job.

Hillsborough's grim reminder

The tragedy of Hillsborough has cast a shadow over the forthcoming European Cup winners final.

The Football Association has announced its intention to host the event for the cup final between Italy's Sampdoria and Hamburg on 4/5.

Taiwan, China

Taiwan and China, who have long been at political loggerheads, are tentatively trying to improve their relations through sport.

Sources from Taiwan competed for the first time in China last month in the latest rapprochement between the two states. Since China competed as a rebel province.

Beijing, vice-president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, said the latest sports exchange would give "great importance to the promotion of brotherhood and mutual understanding" between the two nations.

The team competed in the Asian junior gymnastics championships and was given designated "Taipie" under a comprehensive agreement reached in Hong Kong on April 30.

LA Dodgers

The Los Angeles Dodgers are not only the world's best baseball champions but also world champs in the baseball business.

The Dodgers moved from world-series champions on the last day of the 1985 season to world champions on the first day of the 1986 season, with the average team salary exceeding $600,000 (about 1.9 million)

An account of 108 player salaries by the New York Times, the Dodgers' average salary is $546,760, well above the major league average of $475,761.

Dugout dugouts have eight players on their rosters who earn salaries of at least $1 million or more.

Nigeria acts on thuggery

AFRICAN soccer playing countries are stipulated to stamp out thuggery and soccer thuggery which has become rife on the continent's soccer grounds.

After a further determination, Namibia's top soccer official, Mr Moba, recently banned his Danish coach, Jack Johnson, for life.

Johnson attended the refereeing course during a league match in Namibia and the Kenyan soccer establishment wasted no time in "whipping" the successful coach.

Johnson rejoined his team to the victory rostrum in the 1987 African Cup Women's Cup.
GABORONE — In spite of denial, SA was widely involved in the killing of ANC Paris representative Dulcie September in March 1988 and the assassination attempt on ANC member Albie Sachs by ear bomb in Maputo in April the same year, the US said yesterday.

In a document entitled: Patterns of Global Terrorism 1988, the US State Department mentioned instances where the SADF had been accused of murdering ANC members in countries including Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Botswana.

The booklet, which the US embassy in Gaborone termed the "official State Department policy document on terrorism", said the struggle against apartheid, although largely non-violent, had generated a cycle of violent repression by government and violent resistance by the black opposition, which had resulted in some acts of terrorism.

The ANC's leadership, while disavowing a strategy of deliberately targeting civilians, had not punished any of its members for "violating this publicly stated policy".

The US had strongly counselled the ANC against "more acts of violence of this nature".

The booklet said, however, the increasing implantation of mini-limpet mines in crowded urban settings when high casualties must be of expected "suggested a possible shift in tactics or, perhaps, an inability of the ANC to exert external control". — Sapa.
Webster about to publish report on repression saying...

8 activists ‘assassinated’

ADELE BALETA

DAVID Webster was murdered this week as he was about to publish a report listing eight activists killed by “unknown perpetrators” between September 1987-July 1988.

The report on repression was written by Webster and his girlfriend Maggie Friedmann. It contains a section devoted to “SA contras” or vigilantes (which is to appear in the SA Review), and deals with violence, abductions and assassinations.

It said “Assassinations have the effect of controlling government opposition when all other methods, such as detention or intimidation, have failed. It is a rare event, Indeed, when such assassinations are ever solved.”

Those assassinated were listed as Samuel Selso Ndzul, of the Soweto Students’ Congress (Socso), Siculo Dlihono (DPSA, Soweto), Landa Braku (UDIF), Pearl Tshabalala (UDIF) Amos Boshane (Steel Workers’ Union) and Nomsa Nduna (a trade unionists’ mother), Michael Banda (Post Office and Telecommunications Workers’ Association) and Sidney Mabu (a former ANC member).

The report said these were individual killings of known activists and did not address the killings in Natal, in which hundreds had died.

The report gave an overview of trends in repression, ranging from formal and legal methods (which it defined as detentions, banings and the use of courts to criminalise political opponents), to extra-legal (the use of 'dirty tricks' squads, vigilantes, death squads and surrogate forces) and informal repression.

Informal repression related to activities by state-controlled structures – including joint management centres and municipal police – which operate with legal sanction.

It also included illegal activities performed by anonymous agents, perhaps linked to the state, or by surrogate right-wing groups. These actions “are frequently beyond the bounds of the law and are seldom successfully investigated or the culprits punished.”

The report said last year saw a “steady tempo” of kidnappings and assassinations of anti-apartheid activists inside and outside SA.

There were “numerous assassinations carried out by clandestine groups, presumably a death squad, referred to many years ago as the ‘Z’ squad.”

There had been 51 right-wing attacks on individuals and property from 1986 to September 1988, including arson, petrol-bomb attacks, burglaries and vandalism.

Robberies and break-ins involving the offices and properties of trade union and political organisations escalated and, often, the only items stolen were documents “leading the victims to suspect the security police.”

WEBSTER – “a way to control opposition”

Dirty tricks campaigns had been mounted against “progressive” organisations, such as the production of disruptive pamphlets.

Several disappearances and abductions remained unsolved. Some missing people had been discovered in detention while others had disappeared permanently, the report claimed.

The report concluded that repression was bound to intensify in all its forms as long as SA had a government which was “fundamentally undemocratic and unrepresentative.”
Webster about to publish report on repression saying...  

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Mayekiso ‘welcome home’ party banned

A WELCOMING party for former treason trialist Moses Mayekiso and six other Alexandra township activists has been banned by police in terms of the emergency regulations.

This was announced by the Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) at a Press conference on Wednesday.

The ban, which has been issued by Witwatersrand Divisional Police Commissioner Brigadier Hendrik Muller, is effective immediately.

The party, which was to have taken place at an Alexandra community hall, had been organised by the AAC and the Alexandra Youth Congress to welcome Mayekiso and his co-trialists back into the community.

Mayekiso and his co-trialist trialists said they feared the banning of the party would be followed by restrictions on them.
Tensions rise after guerrillas mortar radar post

By GAVIN EVANS

The African National Congress mortar attack on a South African Defence Force radar installation in the Western Transvaal on Wednesday — the largest in the history of the conflict in South Africa — has heightened tensions between South Africa and its neighbours.

South Africa has said the guerrillas moved from Zimbabwe through Botswana before crossing the border yesterday. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha, warned both Zimbabwe and Botswana that South Africa would take action following the attack.

The surprise early morning raid, involving at least 21 ANC soldiers, caused "sight damage" to the radar station and living quarters, but no casualties, according to an SANDF statement.

A landmine detonated by a police vehicle during the SANDF's follow-up operation, in which one suspected guerrilla, who was injured, was captured. The rest apparently managed to escape over the Botswana border.

The incident is the latest, and most dramatic, in a series of ANC attacks on military and police installations and personnel. It provides further indication that despite the setback of having to withdraw its bases from Angola, the ANC has succeeded in increasing the scale of its military operations.

It also suggests a continuation of the shift towards attacks on "hard targets" and away from civilian targets.

The radar installation is situated in Shurly, about 25km from Mafikeng, an area which has become the centre of a series of ANC incidents. In the past three years and railway line have been damaged in explosions, scores of landmines have been found and several ANC guerrillas have been arrested.

According to Commissioner of Police Henne de Witt, the guerrillas started their mission in Zimbabwe, entering South Africa via Botswana.

It is believed that six mortar bombs were fired from a distance of 2.5km.

Mortar attack: Zim warned

De Witt said the insurgents were armed with at least five 82mm mortar tubes and 350 mortar shells, three RPG missile launchers and 30 RPG missiles, two landmines, a large number of AK47 rifles and ammunition, as well as an unknown number of hand grenades. An abandoned vehicle with "a large quantity" of weapons was found in the follow-up operation, he added.

He said the group had travelled from Zimbabwe to Gaborone in Botswana, from where they launched their attack. They are believed to have returned to Zimbabwe via Botswana.

According to a source in Mafikeng, who asked not to be named for fear of reprisals, at least 100 South Africans and a 40-man police unit were caught in the explosion.

The police, based in Lichtenburg in South Africa, refused to allow anyone to enter or leave a farm in Ditsholetsana after several landmines were discovered in the area, according to the source.

At least four suspected ANC guerrillas are believed to have been treated at the Bophelo Community Hospital in Mafikeng, after having been wounded in clashes with Bophuthatswana and South African security forces, one source said.

The April 14 edition of the Mafikeng Mail reports that at 9.30pm the previous day, a bridge on the Mafikeng-Johannesburg railway line was damaged by an explosion and that the railway line at Leneceng village near Phakeng was also damaged in a suspected sabotage attack.

Wednesday's raid follows a series of attacks on police and army personnel and members over the past six months. Last week, five special South African Police constables and two municipal policemen were injured in hand grenade attacks on police bases in the Pretoria area.

There are also strong indications that ANC leaders' instructions that attacks on "soft" targets should cease are succeeding. Over the past seven months there has been a marked reduction in the number of attacks on civilian targets, and a significant increase in the number of attacks on military and police targets.

According to government figures, between 1984 and 1988 the number of ANC attacks rose from 44 to 322 — an increase of 732 percent.

In this period the ANC lost its military bases in Mozambique and Angola and its official presence in Swaziland and Lesotho.

According to De Witt, between 1985 and October 1988 there were 243 attacks on police targets, against 52 over the previous nine years, and 48 on military targets, compared with six between 1979 and 1985.

He said there had been 73 attacks on civilian targets in the first 10 months of last year as against 82 in 1986 and 69 in 1987.

Commenting on Wednesday's attack, De Witt said the police were in possession of information that "further similar groups of terrorists" were preparing to launch attacks in South Africa.
RETURN OF THE ACTIVISTS

There is a new sense of confidence in township communities. The State of Emergency may have removed the leadership but it did not destroy the boycott. Organised community struggles are now re-emerging and the evidence can be seen in press reports of squatters refusing to pay rents to city council tenants opposed to exploitative rates, trade unions organising around housing demands, struggles to create "marched-out free cities", rent boycotts and cultural resistance.

But this resistance has a new style and focus. Firstly, there is a view that "operations must precede mobilisation." During the earlier round of putting mobilisation before organisation is now seen as one of the mistakes of 1994.

Secondly, there is a very conscious focus on "the city" as a whole rather than simply on "the township."

These two themes are related to the changing South African city, which is a city with contradictions and tensions that offer numerous opportunities for social movements that want to build organisational power around concrete urban demands. These are squatters who need houses, inner-city tenants who want affordable rentals, township residents who want upgraded townships, new homeowners living in sub-standard houses that are beginning to crack up, residents who require community facilities, black residents in white areas who want access to recreational and health facilities and shop stewards with access to company loans but no land to build their houses.

These trends have been highlighted by three current struggles:

• The Pietermaritzburg Combined Ratepayers and Residents Association (PCRA), an umbrella body for dozens of local neighbourhood civic in the Indian and coloured areas, has been negotiating with the city council since real estate increases were announced in September 1998.

The bargaining process takes the following form: A delegation is elected to meet the city council to table demands demandfully formulated by the civic, mass meetings then discuss the council's response, and, if necessary, action is planned. All decisions, meetings and demands are carefully recorded and sent as a letter to the city council.

The PCRA has had the backing of the increased demands in February 1999, the establishment of a joint working committee with the city council to work out an appropriate rent policy, a city council investigation of the income-economic plight of residents, and access to information.

The rent increases were deferred for "technical reasons", but in January the PCRA demands were finally rejected.

With the Emergency heading for its third birthday, activists are slowly re-emerging. But this time, the emphasis is on quiet organisation and on bargaining with local officials.

By MARK SWILLING

Reverend Frank Chikane, a new and comprehensive rent increase was due in July 1999.

The PCRA has also challenged the Indian Local Affairs Committee to hold a public meeting in the community to explain why the rent increases were refused and there is now talk of a rent boycott.

The PCRA has also challenged the Indian Local Affairs Committee to hold a public meeting in the community to explain why the rent increases were refused and there is now talk of a rent boycott.

In the meantime, the rent boycott is stronger than ever.

The three examples of community struggles bring into relief the complexity of local council struggles. Combining mass grassroot organisation with negotiation tactics, community organisations are re-emerging to contest the future of the city.

Democratic planning, however, cannot take place in a politically divided city. This is why a second campaign is under way that brings together a broad coalition of parties, civic and organisations around the demand for an "open and democratic city," which is opposed to peace...
Pik defends Soviet contact

CAPE TOWN — It was in SA’s interests if the Soviet Union saw its way clear, for whatever reasons, to tell the ANC the situation for violence was over and that it had to accept that a political solution had to be found. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha told Parliament on Wednesday.

He was referring during debate on his budget vote to criticism from the CP of government’s growing contacts with the “communists” from Russia.

Botha said there could be no doubt changes in the Soviet Union in recent months were not cosmetic and were the result of Mikhail Gorbachev’s realisation that Russia could not afford to continue stagnating economically.

There was no doubt it was acting in its own interests, but if an opportunity for Botha to work in the interests of SA was created in the process, then “I welcome it.”

The Soviets role in the Angola/Namibia settlement had changed from a “non-obstructionist” role to a “helpful presence.”

Botha said there should be no doubt Gorbachev was still a committed communist, but that nobody in SA should object if the ANC was told to stop throwing bombs and to work towards a political solution.

Botha also asked what was wrong with selling SA products to the Soviet Union if this could be arranged.

The West had imposed sanctions against SA and the US was still threatening further boycotts, so “for what reason should we not try to get other markets for our farmers and other producers?” — Sapa
Azasm adopts a new motto at congress

"BLACK power for a socialist Azania" is the motto adopted by the Azanian Students' Movements at its national congress in Durban at the weekend. Azasm's publicity secretary, Mr Sipho Maseko, said the congress reiterated the organisation's position that the black working class was "the vanguard of the black liberation struggle".

"Black people are the people who are the most exploited and it is out of the unity and exercise of their power that they can be able to usher in socialism," the Azasm official said, echoing one of the resolutions taken at the meeting.

New executive committee members elected at the meeting were Mr Brister Kalaote (president); Miss Sally Chetty (deputy president); Mr Katiso Lengane (general secretary); Mr Sipho Maseko (political education secretary); Miss Violet Mojapelo (minutes secretary); Mr Themba Kunene (project director) and Mr Monwabisi Vuza (national organiser).

The newly elected executive called on Azasm members to launch a campaign against the "below-the-belt tactics of white liberal student unions which seek to re-start their articulation of black students' interests".
LARNACA - Archbishop Tutu said yesterday he would be "surprised" if the killers of the Archbishop of Cyprus were caught. "I would like to express my condolences to the family in the Archbishop's assassination," he was quoted as saying.

"This is yet another example of the horrific acts against those who stand for the cause of justice in South Africa," an anti-apartheid activist in South Africa, Mr. Tutu, said in a joint statement.

Mr. Tutu, who was in Cyprus attending a meeting of world leaders, has expressed his deep sympathy to the family of the Archbishop in South Africa for his assassination. He has called for the killers to be brought to justice.

The Archbishop of Cyprus, who was assassinated in September, had been a strong advocate for peace and reconciliation in the divided island nation.

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The Archbishop of Cyprus, who was assassinated in September, had been a strong advocate for peace and reconciliation in the divided island nation.
The black moderate political leader, Mr Stephen Kgame (62), who was shot six times last month by three unknown gunmen, will continue serving the community — despite his ordeal.

This is the bold message from the former Dobsonville mayor, now director of the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucas).

Speaking from his Dobsonville home for the first time since he was shot on the night of April 6, outside his shop minutes before closing time, Mr Kgame made it clear that he would not be deterred.

The former senior journalist on the Rand Daily Mail yesterday revealed that he was standing for election to the local council in by-elections to be held in his ward on June 3.

This comes after his surprise defeat in last October's municipal elections.

"My goal is to serve my community to the best of my ability. At this point in time I have made myself available to the community to make use of my able leadership. With determination God will spare me to see my work reaching fruition.

"As a leader involved in civic affairs for the past 20 years I am aware that leaders always have enemies. A dedicated leader will not be deterred from the road of serving the community," the politician-cum-businessman explained.

Asked if he blamed anyone for the second attempt on his life, he said it was the job of the police to find the gunmen and bring them to book.

Recalling the nightmarish Thursday night when three gunmen "left me for dead," he said it was only through God's grace that he was still alive today.

"The father of three said he had fully recovered, in spite of his right arm being in a sling and his neck still being bandaged.

"Mr Kgame reiterated his willingness to take part in the national statutory council as that was Ucas's standpoint.

"On the breakdown of unity talks between Ucas and a splinter group, the United Municipalities of South Africa he said the two were poles apart: like the Democratic Party and Conservative Party.

"Asked if he would reinforce security at his home he declared: 'I am not scared. You die once in this world and the killer will go through the same thing but will die the painful way.'"
US govt 'erved' over ANC

WASHINGTON President George Bush's nominee to manage US policy toward Africa said it had been a mistake for the White House to designate the ANC a terrorist organisation.

Mr Herman Cohen, nominated to be assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said the group was too important in attempts to forge a peaceful, negotiated end to apartheid for the US to refuse to deal with it.

Appearing at his confirmation hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr Cohen was asked about the listing of the ANC as one of 52 terrorist organisations in a report issued late in the Reagan administration.

'A mistake'

"I think the designation of the ANC as a terrorist organisation was a mistake," Mr Cohen said.

He conceded that the group's military wing had engaged in terrorist acts.

"But I don't think we can designate the entire organisation as a terrorist organisation because of one activity by one of its wings," he said.

*Mr Cohen said he was "very distressed" at the Mobil decision to leave SA — Sapa-AP*
A major row has erupted in the Southern Transvaal region of the South African Red Cross Society which might affect the society's membership of the international movement.

The row centres around what black workers of the organisation perceive as a poor and racist image of the body in South Africa.

It was opened yesterday when a senior black official, Mr Sipho Khumalo, who helped the South African Red Cross to be retained in the international body, was suddenly "dismantled" as assistant regional director of the society's Southern Transvaal region.

Yesterday angry members of the Hendrickファンク ダン特・コロニー (HDCF) in the Southern Transvaal region met at the Centre in Soweto, and bitterly accused the organisation of racism in its operations.

They said the Red Cross, which should be a non-partisan and non-political body, appeared to take sides in favour of the political status quo in the country.

The incident, leadership and management have shown reluctance in laying down the infrastructure which would ensure effective humanitarian assistance to the houses and victims of political violence, it was claimed.

Mr Sipho Khumalo, the society's Southern Transvaal regional director, yesterday confirmed that he had told Mr Khumalo verbally on Tuesday that he was dismissed after he refused to accept a letter terminating his services. The HDCF, of which Mr Khumalo is president, is a union of volunteers, members and employees of the SARS and its entire membership is registered as bona fide members of the Red Cross through the South Africa.

The HDCF was registered in July 1988 by members of staff and volunteers of the society who questioned the representation of blacks in the South African Red Cross organisation.

Mr Khumalo told the meeting that since the Red Cross international headquarters at Funds Centre in Soweto yesterday.

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**Election date set**

The State President, Mr P W Botha, announced at a special joint Parliament sitting called for the purpose yesterday that a general election would take place on September 6.

A proclamation would be published in the Government Gazette in July.

Botha told the joint sitting that he had indicated earlier this year that in terms of the Constitution Act, the term of the present Parliament expired on September 5, 1999.

Although he will continue to head the government until after the elections he is expected to play a very low-key role with NP national leaders.

Mr F W de Klerk leading the party into the fray.

In a statement Mr de Klerk said he gave notice the NP would continue vigorously what he claimed would be destructive tactics used by the opposition parties.

He said he would refrain from making any policy statements at this stage as he expected "the first real and full-scale salvo to be fired" during the Budget vote in Parliament on May 12.

The NP election manifesto and the mandate sought from the electorate was "being completed" and an announcement "will be made" at a special and notable occasion.

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**Ex-detainee's plight - P9**
Red Cross row

From page 1

conference in Geneva in 1986, there had been a build-up of tension between himself and incumbent leadership at national and regional levels.

He said matters came to a head last Friday when Mr Ross wanted to force him to resign from the society.

He said he declined to do so because he viewed the matter as unprocedural. Mr Ross did not have the authority to dismiss him.

According to a speaker at the meeting, Mr Ross had on Wednesday called a meeting of office staff members and said Mr Khumalo was no longer in the employment of the society. The community organisers were not present.

At yesterday's Funda Centre meeting, the HDC members passed a resolution calling on the society's Southern Transvaal region management to explain events that led to Mr Khumalo's dismissal.

The HDC members said, as workers they viewed Mr Khumalo's dismissal as a racist and contradictory to the principles of the International Red Cross movement.

They viewed the dismissal as an attempt to perpetuate the white supremacy which has always been a fact at the decision making and management levels of the Sars.

The HDC resolved that should the matter not be settled amicably, they were considering legal and diplomatic options.
Professor Jean Pictet, an executive member of the International Committee of the Red Cross, says in his commentary of the Seven Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, "While people differ, human nature everywhere is the same — and there is nothing more widespread than human suffering, to which all men are equally vulnerable and sensitive."

That observation sums up the commitment of the movement towards humanity and human suffering. The South African Red Cross Society is one of 169 National Red Cross and Red Crescent societies worldwide. It is a member of the League of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Work

It enjoys the recognition of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and has an obligation to work strictly according to the Seven Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movements (ICRCM).

These principles are humanitarian, neutral, independent, voluntary service, unity and universality. The movement has always strenuously guarded its traditions of removing political positions and conventions of an ideological nature. The character of the Red Cross is best demonstrated by its neutrality in conflicts and humanity in its rendering of humanitarian assistance.

Focus

Eastern Cape Border Cape (Western Cape) and Natal. The national policy-making body is the National Council while there is a regional council governing the affairs of each of the eight regions. As it is basically a voluntary organization, the SARCS relies much on volunteers. The Voluntary Aid Corps (VAC), one of the oldest units of the movement in South Africa, is a highly disciplined and well-organized arm of the Red Cross which has become "international".

The national policy-making body is the National Council while there is a regional council governing the affairs of each of the eight regions. As it is basically a voluntary organization, the SARCS relies much on volunteers. The Voluntary Aid Corps (VAC), one of the oldest units of the movement in South Africa, is a highly disciplined and well-organized arm of the Red Cross which has become "international".

Skills

There are other units of volunteers including the newly formed Special Skills Unit (SSU) in the Southern Transvaal Region. The community organizers, the first group of fieldwork professionals who were introduced to the SARCS and have enrolled hundreds of people, young and old as volunteers. Since the beginning of 1986 theSSU has gradually been establishing a prominent presence in the black areas where it had been almost virtually absent.

Old age homes and creches for whites only operating in certain regions they have helped bringing the members of their population into the region councils. This work has transcended political ideological barriers and they have done a sterling job in introducing a great spirit of humanitarianism. The problem is where do they go from here?

South Africa needs a Red Cross Society whose work would be beyond reproach and would be a pride of the international movement. Besides its awkward federal structure of autonomous regions, which renders the society a cumbersome cluster of organs, this with no sense of common destiny the entire structure is ratal.

The exclusive black and white detachment of voluntary and corps, Resisters are not impartially distributed. While detachments have equipment and black ones are equipped.

Problem

The South African Red Cross today resembles other philanthropic organizations, excluding the Church, about a decade or two ago.

In the business arena many companies waited no time to call the Sullivan Code, but there was great frustration as some companies still practiced racism behind their steel gates and marble-plated walls.

The South African Red Cross Society today is like a congregation or subsidiary whose observance of the ideals of the mother body is questionable.
Nation Building: Let's set record straight

Quite strange, you know. To this day, there are people who still feel we gave them a raw deal when we launched the Nation Building campaign last October. This is what I picked up from a young white academic and a black priest I was with at a conference in Bermuda last week.

From some of the questions they asked, it became clear to me that they are misunderstanding the concept one could say one thing when something else.

These two gentlemen said when we launched a campaign for Nation Building at a banquet we held at the University of Cape Town, they gained the impression that we were either forming a new organization or supporting the existing ones.

I have been reflecting on the upsurge in interest in the concept. Perhaps we need to inject a pinch of common sense into the discussion. The concept is not entirely new. The idea of Nation Building has been around for some time.

In fact, there are many organizations that are working towards this goal. The challenge is to ensure that these organizations work together in a coordinated manner.

The concept of Nation Building is not just about forming new organizations. It is about strengthening existing ones and ensuring they work together for the common good.

I am encouraged by the progress we have made so far. The Nation Building campaign has received a lot of support from the public.

Teachers: Within a week before I left South Africa, I had addressed four meetings. One on March 18 at the graduation of students who had completed an English improvement course at the National Building Institute. During the same aftemoon I spoke at the campus of the University of the Western Cape.

The response was enthusiastic and supportive. We have received many requests for information and support from various organizations.

Masses: To me, some of the white businessmen seem to be showing interest in the concept. It is not clear how they have misinterpreted the concept or isolated it from all other efforts to bring about change in South Africa.

Terminology: I have been hearing many new terms used to describe our efforts. Some people use terms like "Nation Building", "Community Development" or "Participatory Development". Each term has its own meaning and significance.

Vacancies for matric rewrite: The South African Matriculation Council has published the list of vacancies for matric rewrite. Interested candidates are encouraged to apply.

The BP/MT/RWB MATRIC SCHOOL TIMETABLE

Monday:
- 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM English (1)
- 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM Science (1)

Tuesday:
- 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM Mathematics (1)
- 1:00 PM - 4:00 PM Science (1)
WEBSTER'S FUNERAL TOMORROW

Cold-blooded murder is condemned

By SY MAKARINGE

"agencies of apartheid"

Mr Mohamed Valli, a prominent United Democratic Front activist, told the conference detainees who were recently released under heavy restrictions were living in fear of their lives following Dr Webster’s assassination.

"Many of these people just wait in their homes for the killers to come," Mr Valli said.

In a statement read out by Sister Bernard Mncube, the Federation of Transvaal Women said it did not have confidence in the promises made by the police that the people who killed Dr Webster would be apprehended.

The statement said the killing would not deter the mass democratic movement from continuing with the struggle for liberation.

The Union of Democratic University Staff Associations (UDUSA) said "the monstrous act appears to be yet another event in the sickening web of unresolved murders, bombings, arson and other attacks."

The organisation said it would not allow itself to be intimidated by acts of this nature.

"They only serve to strengthen our resolve to challenge and change all that apartheid has brought about," it said.

Mr Chris Dlamini, vice president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, said this was a manifestation of the growing apartheid violence against the democratic majority in the country.

He said Dr Webster’s death could not be seen in isolation. He recalled the deaths of Matthew Gomwe, Steve Biko, Solomon Mahlangu and many others.

The Five Freedoms Forum said the Department of Law and Order had a poor track record in solving crimes perpetrated against opponents of repression and apartheid.

Mr Michael Olivier, chairman of the organisation, appealed to the newly-formed Democratic Party to help ensure that Dr Webster’s funeral was neither banned nor restricted.

In a statement issued to Swatiyana, the National Council of Trade Unions, said it knew Dr Webster as a human rights campaigner, who "unflinchingly" fought for the rights of detainees.

"He joins the ranks of all dedicated activists who have fallen to the bullets of assassins.

"It is remarkable that with all their resources, the police are not able to bring the perpetrators of these heinous acts to justice," Nactu said.

Dr David Webster . . . gunned down.
Prisoner Mkwayi said to have visited Mandela

BY THAMI MKHWANAZI

JAILED African National Congress leader Wilton Mkwayi is believed to have visited Nelson Mandela at his prison "home" at Victor Verster Prison last month.

Mkwayi was in Paarl during his transfer from Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison on March 17.

After disembarking from the Prison Service boat at the Cape Town harbour that morning, Mkwayi was driven to Paarl where he allegedly spent the whole day with Mandela.

The bloodshed in Natal is known to have been a focal point of discussion between the unexpected guest and his prison host.

At the end of the day Mkwayi was taken to Pollsmoor Prison and placed in the same section as Rivoni Trail ANC leaders Raymond Mhlaba, Andrew Mlangeni and Ahmed Kathrada.

Walter Sisulu, it is alleged, has since been removed from that section and kept alone in another part of the prison. It is believed he may soon be transferred to a house near Mandela's in Paarl or share the same house.

Mkwayi's transfer to Pollsmoor Prison triggered a rumour that he may soon be released — after spending 25 years on the island.

Speculation was heightened when it became known three weeks ago that the bulk of his Robben Island belongings are presently in Johannesburg Prison, Diepkloof.

Mkwayi first knew of the missing goods when he unpacked his luggage on arrival at Pollsmoor Prison, according to his daughter, Tresson Zukiswa Tokelo, the first person to visit him there. When he enquired, the authorities at Pollsmoor Prison told him the goods had been dispatched to the Johannesburg Prison, she said.

Mkwayi was busy hanging his laundry on the washline outside his section in Robben Island Prison when a group of warders entered with empty cartons and hurriedly removed his personal belongings from his cell, she said.

Once his goods were packed, Mkwayi was taken to the prison reception where he was booked out of prison and driven to the docks.

Asked to comment, the Prisons Service said: "It is the prerogative of the commissioner of prisons to decide where a prisoner will be incarcerated. Furthermore it is the policy of the South African Prison Service not to comment on the incarceration circumstances nor to speculate about the possible release of individual prisoners. However, the allegation that Mr Mkwayi was not in possession of his belongings at the time of his arrival at the said prison is not true."
Zambia warns ANC to co-operate

The Star's Africa
News Service

LUSAKA — Tension between the exiled African National Congress (ANC) and the Zambian government is rising following a number of bombings and killings in Zambia.

The Zambian Secretary of Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, this week said that the ANC "must co-operate with Zambian security forces."

"I am concerned because Zambian lives and property have been and will be destroyed," he said.

An ANC spokesman said "South African agents", some of whom had infiltrated the ANC, had been attacking Zambian targets.

INfiltration

The spokesman said the actions of the "agents" were clearly aimed at creating tension between the ANC and Zambia to force the Zambian government to expel the ANC.

Earlier this week, ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo referred to the death of Zambian citizens and the alleged infiltration by South African agents. He was speaking at a funeral of two ANC members who were murdered at an ANC farm near Lusaka.

Mr Tambo is banned and cannot be quoted in South Africa.

In his statement, Mr Shapi called on ANC cadres "to heed their president's advice for cooperation."

The ANC spokesman said Mr Tambo had been "terribly upset" by the death of the two ANC members and denied that there were tensions between Zambian citizens and ANC cadres.

Many Zambian citizens had attended the funeral of the two men, he said.

ROBBERY

The spokesman said the two ANC members had been murdered by "a South African agent" who had infiltrated the organisation.

Initially, robbery was given as the motive for the killings. The ANC spokesman said the alleged murderer was a ANC member who the organisation now realised was "a South African agent."

Sources said two other men involved in the robbery were Zambian citizens.
THE ASSASSINATIONS

By Lewis Mudge

DIVER the years, clues to the existence of mysterious "death squads" have surfaced too often to be coincidence. But the murder of David Webster may mark the beginning of a new phase of extra-legal repression. Webster, a mid-mannered anthropologist, has been accused of involvement in the killing of a police officer, and his trial is now taking place. The trial has been characterized by a lack of evidence and a lack of transparency, raising concerns about the fairness of the proceedings. The trial is being held in a small courtroom in the capital city of Harare, where the accused is being held without bail.

Although Webster has denied involvement in the killing, his trial has sparked widespread protests. The government has accused Webster of being a member of a "death squad" and has accused him of being involved in the killing of police officers. The government has also accused Webster of being involved in the murder of other political figures.

Webster's defense team has argued that the government's allegations are unfounded and that Webster is being prosecuted for political reasons. They have also argued that the government's actions are a violation of Webster's rights and that the trial is being conducted in a manner that is unfair and biased.

The trial has been widely criticized for its lack of transparency and fairness. Many human rights organizations have called for a fair and impartial trial, and have called for the government to release Webster and the other suspects without bail. The government has refused to do so, and has continued to hold the suspects without bail.

The trial is expected to continue for several months, and it is unclear when it will be concluded. The government has said that it will continue to prosecute Webster and the other suspects, and has vowed to bring them to justice.

The trial has sparked widespread protests in the capital city, and has caused tension between the government and the opposition. The opposition has accused the government of using the trial as a means to stifle opposition and silence political dissent.

The trial is expected to continue for several months, and it is unclear when it will be concluded. The government has said that it will continue to prosecute Webster and the other suspects, and has vowed to bring them to justice.
Natal ANC leader in talks with Mandela

JAILED ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela yesterday urged South Africans to strive for peace among themselves, according to a terminally ill colleague, Mr Harry Gwala, who visited him for five hours.

Mr Gwala, whose arms are paralysed because of a neurological disease, was accompanied by his lawyer and a friend who visited Mr Mandela at the Victor Verster prison farm.

He said the discussions included the violence in Natal, an issue in which Mr Mandela has recently become involved.

Mr Gwala, who lives in Natal, said Mr Mandela had given him a message saying South Africans should "try and strive for peace among themselves and to keep up their determination to bring about a new South Africa."

Mr Gwala and Mr Mandela, both 70, have been ANC members since the 1940s. Until Mr Gwala's release in November, both were serving life sentences.

The visit marked the first time Mr Gwala had seen Mr Mandela since 1982, when Mr Mandela was moved from Robben Island to Pollsmoor.

There had been no guards observing the meeting, Mr Gwala said.

Last December, Mr Mandela was allowed a visit by several ANC leaders convicted along with him of sabotage in 1964 and who were held at Pollsmoor Prison. Another ANC leader held at Pollsmoor, Wilton Mkwayi, is believed to have visited Mr Mandela last month. — Sapa-AP
Death toll among SA activists in past 15 years has passed

MORE than 100 South African political activists have been killed over the past 15 years — 47 of them within the borders of the country, says a report by the Community Resources and Information Centre.

The report states that it is often difficult to differentiate between those people who have been assassinated and those who have died from other forms of violence. The report therefore excludes victims of violent attacks — for instance, deaths related to the violence in Natal.

Prominent activists who were assassinated in South Africa prior to 1987 include:

- Mr Griffith Mxenge, a Durban civil rights attorney, who was found dead with 40 stab wounds (November 1981).
- The Cradock Four — Mr Mathew Goniwe, Mr Sparrow Mkhonto, Mr Ford Calata, Mr Sicelo Mhlawuli, all United Democratic Front (UDF) members (June 1985).
- Mr Mxenge's wife, Victoria, who was hacked to death by unknown assailants outside her home (1985).
- Dr Fabian Ribero and his wife, Florence, who were gunned down at their Mamelodi home (December 1986).

Between January 1987 and February 1989, 15 people were killed on South African soil. This is the complete list for that period, including those killed outside the country:

1987

- Yvonne "Sister" Ntele, a pupil at Seraone Secondary School — shot dead in May.
- Nkosinathi Solomon Shabangu, a pupil at the same school — shot dead in front of his teachers and fellow pupils in June.
- Mr Mxolisi Eric Matonga (35), the Border regional director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa — found dead in July. The post mortem revealed that he had a knife wound in the heart, but Mr Matonga had died from a cerebral haemorrhage as a result of a severe blow. Later, Ciskei security policemen were convicted for his death.
- The wife of Mr Reddy Mazumba, an ANC official — killed when her flat was blown up by a booby-trapped TV set in September. An alleged South African agent in custody in Harare confessed to supplying the TV.
- Mr Caphus Nyoka (23), student leader — shot dead at his home in September. He had 12 bullet wounds in his body. Police said they killed him during a follow-up operation.
- Samuel Siluso Ndlomo, SRC vice-president of the Dalweng High School and executive member of the Soweto Students Congress — died from bullet wounds after having been shot in September.
- Mr Petrus Masi, the Vaal regional director of the Unemployed Workers' Co-ordinating Committee — stabbed and killed by unknown assailants in November.
- Mr Amos Tshabala, a Tsakanke Civic Association member and organiser for the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union — stabbed and killed in November.

1988

- Mr Charles Mokonya of the ANC — killed in a raid on Gaborone, Botswana.
- Mr Jacob Molokwane, ANC member — shot dead in his car outside Francistown, Botswana.
- Mr Sipho Ngema, ANC member — assassinated in Swaziland.
- Mr Mzizi Mziki, ANC member — shot by unknown gunmen while in hospital in Maseru.
- Mr Linda Brakvus (24), UDF member, of Hledemoed township, near Allanridge, Free State — killed three days after his release from detention.
- Mr Michael Banda of the Post Office and Telecommunications Workers' Association — assassinated in January.
- Mr Sicelo Godfrey Dlomo (19) was taken in for questioning by the police on January 20. He was last seen four days later, when he visited friends in Soweto. The next morning two policemen informed his family that his body was lying in the veld and that he had been shot.
- Miss Dulce September — assassinated at the Parkside ANC offices in March. Belgian police subsequently named a South African sergeant major, Joseph Klue, as one of the suspected assassins.
- Mr Sipho Henry Tshabula (16), a pupil at Primrose Secondary School — shot dead by unknown gunmen.
- Mr Amos Boshomane, shop steward with the Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers' Union — shot and killed in February.
- Mr Mthuthuzeli Petha, a Cape Youth Congress and Food and Allied Workers' Union member — disappeared during the three-day stayaway in June. His mutilated body was found in July.

1989

- Mr Sawutini Boo, president of the Adelaide Youth Congress — died following a petrol bomb attack on his home in February.
- Messrs Derrick Mashobane, Chabo Mohale and Porta Shabangu, members of the SA National Students' Congress — killed in February. Their bullet-riddled bodies were found in a forest in Swaziland.
- Mr David Webster, anthropologist — shot dead outside his home.

Source: Spectrum
Gutter murder dumbfounds a society in shock

Hit Squad Saga

By SELLO SERIPE and GABRIELLA BEKES

THE assassination this week of David Webster has aroused anger and outrage from colleagues, friends and all sections of the anti-apartheid movement.

Described as "a compassionate, humane person" by the Human Rights Commission's Max Coleman, Webster was hailed as an unassuming person whose life had been totally committed to opposing apartheid.

Mike Oliver of the The Five Freedoms Forum said "David was the gentlest, most considerate and friendly of people. He gave immense amounts of his time to human rights activities. He was particularly noted for his warm support of detainees and their families."

Ciskei's Chris Dalani described Webster as "loved by us all". He was "not only a friend, but a true patriot and an important part of our struggle for a non-racial, democratic South Africa."

Said Accion's Cas Coovada: "David's humanity, love of peace and his humility were evident to all who knew him."

Webster's girlfriend Maggie Friedman - who was with him when he was blasted by shotgun fire outside his Troyeville home - said "It is true of David, despite his gentle manner, that he never shrank from challenging those in authority."

The SA Musicians' Alliance said Webster was "a soft-spoken, gentle person with a strong sense of justice."

Wits University vice-chancellor Prof RW Charlton said "The warm tributes now paid to him by a wide variety of anti-apartheid organisations bear testimony to the high regard in which he was held."

Webster was not an obvious hero at 44, he was softly spoken, of medium height, slightly flabby and balding with large spectacles perched on his nose.

A close friend of his told City Press it was impossible to imagine Webster defeated, resentful or bitter. She said that because he loved life, he opposed anything which denied others freedom.

"He was good, he was kind. He was gentle, and he believed passionately in the dream of a non-racial South Africa."

"Not a fiery orator, David nevertheless had the ability to get through to many different kinds of people at many different levels. He was as much at home in a migrant labour compound, or among Buc support- ers in a packed football stadium as he was in a university lecture theatre."

"In campaigning for detainees' rights he did not forget the smallest detail - imitating a campaign to collect running shoes for detainees."

"He got Johnny Clegg of Savuka and Comrades Marathon star Bruce Forde to donate their running shoes to kick off the campaign."

"He would drive regularly from Troyeville to veteran anti-apartheid activist Helen Joseph's Norwood home to take her dog for a run."

"David stuck with things. A passionate supporter of Orlando Pirates - 'the true people's team', in David's view - he stuck with them even when the team collapsed to the bottom of the log. He would draw people into intense debates about the social forces at work in Buc's many splints."

DAVID Joseph Webster was born on December 19, 1945 in Luanshya, Zambia.

He graduated at Rhodes University with a BA in English and Anthropology in 1967 and got his PhD in 1975.

In 1979 he was a sub-editor on the Daily Dispatch in East London.

In 1983, during Ciskei's Mdantsane bus boycott, Webster formed many friendships with Eastern Cape activists, among them the late Eric Mntonga, who was assassinated last year by Ciskei police.

He was a founder member of the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee, the first executive of the Five Freedoms Forum, and was a mentor of Natal's Ingwavuma community.

Hamba kahle, David

Who killed Gene Turner of BUC?
Ex-con has shot before

By DESMOND BLOW

CITY Press has given the name of a suspect in the murder of ex-con David Webster to Brixton Murder and Robbery squad head Col Florist Loop.

The suspect, Mr X, bears a striking resemblance to one of the three police identification photos of the men who gunned down anti-apartheid activist Webster outside his Troyville home on Monday.

Mr X, an active national leader in the 1970s, was arrested about 10 years ago for violence against white anti-apartheid activists, including opposition MPs.

His victims included white students and student leaders.

Among the charges against him and his companion was one of trying to gain a gun at the home of a leading politician.

Mr X and his companion were sentenced to more than 10 years in jail, but most of these sentences ran concurrently and they were released some time ago.

The companion is alleged to have told Africanners writer Bryan Brumblach, whom he met in prison, that Mr X had confessed to him that he had shot Durban indicator Rick Turner in 1978.

The prisoner who sent the men to jail yesterday said, “Mr X was a suspect for the Turner murder. We established he was in Durban at the time of Turner’s murder, but nothing further.”

Since their release Mr X and his friend have not been openly active in rightwing circles.

Montefiore refused to say whether Mr X was already on the list of suspects, but said, “Don’t worry, they police are on the case.”

It is understood Mr X is well known to Montefiore.

10 000 pay respects to murdered Webster

By CONNIE MOLUSI and SOPHIE TERA

ACTIVIST David Webster — who was shot dead by unknown assassins this week — was buried at Westpark Cemetery in Johannesburg yesterday after an emotional service at St Mary’s Cathedral.

The 54-year-old senior lecturer in social anthropology at Wits University was shot in the chest by a shotgun fired from a fast-moving car after he and his girlfriend, Maggie Friedman, arrived at their Trovona home on Monday.

Police have issued a warning to the residents of the area.

Today’s service at the cathedral and spilled out across the entire country. The funeral of Webster, who played a major role in the struggle for democracy, was described as a gentle, modest and humble man.

The service was attended by thousands of mourners from the ANC, theโบ, and the black community.

The service was led by the Rev Paul Verryn, who eulogized Webster as a “brave and honest man.”

The service was attended by thousands of mourners from the ANC, theโบ, and the black community.

Pirates

MOVE MILDE

The black, green and orange ANC flag was flown at the grave site, and a wreath was placed on the grave by members of the ANC.

The service was attended by thousands of mourners from the ANC, theโบ, and the black community.

About 10 000 mourners packed the cathedral and spilled out across the entire country. The funeral of Webster, who played a major role in the struggle for democracy, was described as a gentle, modest and humble man.

The service was attended by thousands of mourners from the ANC, theโบ, and the black community.

Pirates
Bush peace push poised to give ANC 'higher profile'

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — African National Congress president Mr Oliver Tambo will almost certainly meet the new US Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, and possibly even the President, Mr George Bush, the next time he visits the US.

The higher profile the Bush Administration seems poised to give its relations with the ANC could well form part of the President's strategy to forge a bipartisan policy on South Africa with the Democratic Party-controlled Congress, which favours a tougher line on South Africa.

The quid pro quo would be for Congress to go easy on the sanctions issue, of which the Administration is not in favour.

Top-level talks with the ANC could also pave the way for the Bush Administration to have similar informal meetings with leading South African government members in Washington.

Mr Tambo and the ANC were one of the issues touched upon this week during the Senate Foreign relations Africa sub-committee hearings on the nomination of Mr Herman Cohen as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Sub-committee chairman Mr Paul Simon, who personally favours the virtual total economic and diplomatic isolation of South Africa, wanted to know from Mr Cohen whether he would be prepared to recommend that US Secretary of State Baker meet with Mr Tambo.

Mr Cohen said he would certainly recommend such a meeting, but it would depend on what the two men had to say to each other as to whether he would recommend a meeting with the President.

Mr Cohen said the US government had told the ANC it denounced violent activities and it was because of these actions that it only had minimal contact.

"But because of their importance we have to deal and talk to them."

Mr Cohen said the situation in South Africa was so bad and the need for peace so great that the US would talk to anyone to resolve it.

While Mr Cohen's remarks do not represent any departure from the existing State Department line on the ANC, which consistently has rebutted the Pentagon's view that the ANC is a terrorist organisation, they do indicate the Bush Administration is going to deal with the full range of South Africans in its efforts to bring about peaceful negotiation in South Africa.
Sisulu gets ovation at US Press banquet

CAMBRIDGE (Massachusetts) - Zwelethi Sisulu, the South African journalist who was recently released without being charged after nearly two years in detention, was given a standing ovation when he attended the 50th anniversary of the Nieman Fellows at Harvard University.

The Nieman Fellowship for Journalists was established at Harvard University 50 years ago and at the weekend nearly 400 Nieman Fellows, including 14 South Africans, gathered with their wives for the celebrations.

Mr Sisulu, who is editor of the New Nation, Johannesburg, and a Nieman Fellow, had earlier declined to accept a passport granted with certain conditions.

When the conditions were withdrawn, he decided to attend the reunion.

He made a late entrance at the dinner on Saturday night, and the people, among them many of the most distinguished names in American journalism, rose to their feet and applauded him.

Mr Sisulu was one of several speakers. He wore a yellow golf shirt as he had just arrived by air from Johannesburg.

Seven drown in bay

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. - Seven people drowned when their small boat hit a rock close to the mouth of the Maputo River in Maputo.
Black leaders meet on SA’s future

More than 500 black community leaders, including representatives of the United Councils Association of South Africa, the United Municipalities of South Africa and the Federal Independent Democratic Alliance met at Nasrec near Johannesburg on Saturday to draft and discuss a constitution for a forum of black leaders.

SABC radio news reports that the gathering, which also included 206 black mayors, decided to name the body the National Forum.

IN VolvEMENT

The group aims to involve black people in the constitutional process of South Africa.

The meeting follows the announcement by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that a new comprehensive constitutional plan for South Africa was to be introduced.

Mr Heunis said the plan was aimed at a distinctive democracy founded mainly on federal principles. — Sapa.
Former SA poet’s new book describes his ‘betrayal’

Breytenbach faces poverty

By James Tomlins
PARIS — Afrikaans author and anti-apartheid militant Breyten Breytenbach is facing financial difficulties and has left his beloved France.

He said during a lengthy television interview yesterday “I have been living temporarily for the past three months in Berlin on a three-month scholarship grant. The fact is that it is not easy to earn a living as a writer and artist, so I have financial problems.”

His third book in French appeared over the weekend. It is called “Memories de la Poussiere et la Neige” (“Memories of Dust and Snow”).

His new book describes for the first time his “betrayal”, which led to his arrest in South Africa and subsequent seven-and-a-half-years in prison.

Although his first two books were well reviewed and catapulted him into the highest ranks of French intellectuals, they were far from being money spinners.

Breytenbach was appearing in a 90-minute state network programme on South Africa in which he appeared as the “main witness.”

Surprisingly, despite his close ties with French leaders, he openly criticised the French government on this basis. Breytenbach prefaced his criticisms by noting his disappointment at the lack of interest in France over the fight against apartheid. He said that the Nordic countries were much more sympathetic.

Recalling the assassination of ANC representative Dulcie September here in March 1988 he said “I am profoundly troubled over the failure of the French authorities to make an arrest.”

MISSILES

Turning to the recent Bloemfontein missile affair, he commented: “This is not the first time that South Africa has used Paris as a base for its anti-apartheid militant Breyten Breytenbach: “It is not easy to earn a living as a writer and artist.” arms deals. France could have stopped this a long time ago.”

It is the first time that Breytenbach has publicly attacked the country which gave him political asylum and citizenship. He was aware of this for he noted “I speak as a Frenchman”.

Breytenbach has been for several years a close confidant of France’s First Lady, Mrs Danielle Mitterrand, and worked with her France-Liberte Foundation.

He also had close ties with Cultural Affairs Minister Mr Jack Lang and the Speaker of the National Assembly and former Prime Minister, Mr Laurent Fabius.

DISSIDENTS

Breytenbach was last heard of politically in December when he attended a star-studded banquet at the Elysee Palace held in honour of Soviet dissident Andre Sakharov and Polish Solidarity leader Mr Lech Walesa.

Since then, he appears to have been absent from anti-apartheid movement activities in France.

Friends of Breytenbach were unable to explain why no scholarship was available in France, where he came to live in the sixties.

But whatever the explanation, Breytenbach is still regarded as a major anti-apartheid force in Western Europe.

“He has never tried to use his top level government contacts to publicise, enrich or aggrandise himself in any way and has always remained a man of integrity and independence,” a friend said.

Breytenbach spoke several times about his Afrikaner culture and identity and hinted that his people, “the volk”, were not altogether responsible for apartheid.

“It is a logical conclusion of colonialism,” he said.

Breytenbach, in the interview, accused Pretoria of being responsible for forcing Pope John-Paul II’s aircraft to land at Johannesburg last year. The pilot and South African authorities said at the time that the plane had technical problems.

Breytenbach said the Pope should have taken the opportunity of attacking apartheid while on South African soil but “he did not do so and this was a blunder.”
About 10 000 people marched through Johannesburg on Saturday in the funeral procession of David Webster. [Photo: KART]

10 000 join the Webster cortège

ADELE BALETA

MOURNERS' outrage and grief at the assassination of Wits University academic and anti-apartheid campaigner David Webster was given strong expression at his funeral on Saturday, which proceeded peacefully.

About 10 000 people, some on foot and some in cars and buses, joined the funeral procession from St. Mary's Anglican Cathedral to West Park Cemetery about 10km away.

Police along the route maintained a low profile. Police helicopters circled above the procession.

SAP spokesman Col Frans Malherbe denied a report that some mourners had been detained briefly and that posters were confiscated.

Winnie Mandela, wife of banned ANC leader Nelson Mandela, attended the service, bearing flowers.

At the cemetery, former SACC secretary-general Beyers Naude stressed that although a white man was being buried, the majority of the mourners at his funeral were black.

Malherbe said police were investigating all leads, including one provided by City Press newspaper, which had given police the name of a suspect they believed was also responsible for the murder of Natal University lecturer Rick Turner in 1978.
Top journalists applaud Sisulu

By Michael Green

CAMBRIDGE (Massachusetts) — Zwelakhe Sisulu, who was recently released without charge after almost two years in detention, was given a standing ovation when he attended the 50th anniversary of the Nieman Fellows at Harvard University on Saturday.

The Nieman Fellowship for Journalists was established at Harvard University 50 years ago and at the weekend nearly 400 Nieman Fellows, including 14 South Africans, gathered with their wives for the celebrations.

Mr Sisulu, editor of New Nation and a Nieman Fellow, had earlier declined to accept a passport granted with certain conditions.

When the conditions were withdrawn, he decided to attend the reunion. He made a late entrance at the Fellows' dinner on Saturday night, and the company, among them many of the most distinguished names in American journalism, rose to applaud him.

Mr Sisulu was one of several speakers at the function.

He urged Americans to continue to oppose apartheid and acknowledged the help given to him by Nieman Fellows, who made representations to the Government for his release.

Michael Green is editor of The Daily News in Durban and is also a Nieman Fellow.
Thousands fill streets at Webster's funeral

By Jo-Anne Collinge
Amazed and awestruck by the dedication of Dr David Webster was buried in Johannesburg on Saturday with a massive demonstration of solidarity by the apartheid forces.

Thousands of mourners in orderly procession poured through Johannesburg's streets to West Park Cemetery, about 10 km from St. Mary's Cathedral where the service took place.

Dr Maggie Friedensohn, widely regarded as the state of Dr Webster's widow, abandoned her vehicle to join the procession and so did Dr Webster's brother, Gavin, who had flown in from England. Hundreds of police headed the route but did not intervene.

Thousands of mourners lined the streets to pay their final respects to Dr Webster. The funeral cortege moved through the streets of Johannesburg, home on May 1.

Murder

"A Council of Churches general secretary, the Rev Frank Chikane said at Mary's. South Africa is an apartheid nation of murder. All of us are exposed to that experience of murder," he said.

"It is a state of fear that we are living in," he added.

It was a point underscored by a resident of Kess Bay, where Dr Webster did much of his anthropological fieldwork. The Kess Bay representative, in broadened by a group of women who said that "Dr Webster was a true son of the soil. She raised her fist in salute and the crowd broke into aoll".

The service was attended by the police and the cemetery was interspersed with music by the Jazz Pioneers, Abigail Khubeka and Jennifer Ferguson.

Dr Webster's impact on the craft was carried throughout the skies of the cemetery to the burial place. She raised her fist in salute and the crowd broke into aoll "David Webster - a true son of the soil."
For Big

Issive Show of Anti-Apartheid Solidarity

The Star Monday May 8 1989
THE ANC was a reality and the sooner this was realised and accepted the better, because the organisation was not simply going to disappear, the deputy leader of the Labour Party (LP), Mr Miley Richards, said yesterday.

Speaking during the joint debate on the Constitutional Development and Planning budget, Mr Richards said people should stop wishing that the ANC would evaporate, because it wouldn’t.

Mr Richards said the LP condemned violence, from wherever it came — whether from the ANC or from the institutions of apartheid.

Apartheid, he said, was "violent", and people had suffered as a result. This was borne out by the people who had been removed against their will in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Mr Richards said the group concept which existed because of legislation, remained the stumbling block to the future. The key to change lay at local government level.
ANC guerilla
kills himself.
girlfriend

LUSAKA — An ANC member shot dead his Zambian girlfriend with an AK47 assault rifle and then killed himself, apparently after a quarrel, an ANC spokesman said yesterday.

The ANC was investigating Sunday's incident, the second fatal shooting in a month involving members of the ANC, according to the spokesman.

He did not give the names of the couple, found dead with bullet wounds in Mwende, a Lusaka suburb. Neighbours reported hearing the two having a domestic dispute before three shots were fired.

The ANC has its external headquarters in Lusaka and guerillas in transit through Zambia are permitted to keep their firearms. The Soviet-designed AK47 assault rifle is the weapon generally used by ANC guerillas.

Police confirmed the incident.

Last month, an ANC official shot dead two fellow members at an ANC farm outside Lusaka.

Money and possessions were stolen and the suspected killer was detained by ANC security officers.

— Sapa-Reuter-AP
LUSAKA — An African National Congress guerrilla shot dead his Zambian girlfriend with an AK47 rifle and then shot himself, police said yesterday.

Lusaka's police chief said neighbours in the capital's Mtendere suburb reported hearing the shooting on Sunday. He did not name the two people. — Sapa-AP.
No amount of wishing would make the ANC disappear and there was no doubt solutions to South Africa's problems would not be found without including them in negotiations, said Mr Miley Richards, Deputy Minister of the Budget in the House of Representatives.

Speaking during debate on the Constitutional Development and Planning budget vote, he said the ANC was a reality. "The sooner this is realised, the sooner we will resolve our problems. It is important the ANC is brought to the negotiating table. Everybody must have a place in the process of negotiation," he said.

The first step ought to be the release of Nelson Mandela.

Mr Richards also called on the Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the "most suitable form of federation for South Africa".

He believed a federal system was likely to be the most viable, adding "I am sure it is not impossible to find a federal structure to suit the requirements of South Africa".

In a sharp attack on the management committee system, Mr Richards asked "If we can all sit together in Parliament, why can this not happen at local government level?"

He described the system of local government for blacks, coloureds and Indians as "an absolute farce and failure" which was "more than duplication. It's a waste of effort."

The group concept was a reality only because it had been imposed. The natural pride of each group was sufficient protection, while legislative protection was unnecessarily divisive.

He warned that until local government worked satisfactorily and was acceptable, reform would not be effective at higher levels of government.

Effective reform was the easiest and cheapest form of security. "That which is worthwhile protecting will be protected by all South Africans," Parliamentary Staff.
People should accept ANC as reality — MP

CAPE TOWN — The ANC was a reality and the sooner people realised this the better, because it was not going to disappear, LP deputy leader Miley Richards said yesterday.

Speaking during the joint debate on the Constitutional, Development and Planning budget, Richards said the LP condemned violence, from wherever it came — the ANC or the institutions of apartheid.

Apartheid was violent, he said, and that people had suffered as a result of it was borne out by those who had been forcibly removed in terms of the Group Areas Act.

Richards said the group concept which existed because of legislation remained a stumbling block.

He said that, as a Malay, his forebears had come to SA as slaves “We were not protected as a Malay group because we didn’t need it.”

The sooner people stopped worrying about protecting groups and got on with developing a common South Africanism the better it would be.

He said the key to change lay at local government level. It was pointless talking about reform at central government level unless there were changes in local government structures which were currently administered according to race, he said.
HELP ZEPH CALL

Prisons service asked for medical records

A BRITISH hospital treating the president of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, has requested his medical records — needed in order to continue "adequate treatment" — from South African prison authorities.

There is also concern that if the authorities delay submitting the records it could have serious repercussions on Mothopeng's health.

According to the Mothopeng Action Committee, established to take care of the ailing PAC leader following his release from prison in November last year, Charing Cross Hospital need his medical records and X-rays of the past two years.

Mothopeng left South Africa for Britain for treatment of a malignant tumour in his chest early in April. He was granted a residence visa for three months by the British authorities for the treatment.

An MAC spokesman said the hospital had informed his organisation of the request in a letter.

"The hospital finds it difficult to continue with adequate medical treatment without Mothopeng's medical records."

His medical history would help doctors determine the tumour's degree of growth, he said.

While they await the medical records, doctors are treating Mothopeng for the side effects of his illness.
Buthelezi hails concept of common representation

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The possibility of a single legislative body representing all South Africans has been hailed as a step in the right direction by the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In an address to Parliament last week, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, sketched the outline of a policy which implied, among other things, a single legislative body representing all South Africans.

Dr Buthelezi arrived yesterday at Jan Smuts Airport from Portugal where he had addressed delegates to the third annual meeting of the International Academy for Development in Freedom.

He said the idea of a democratic government in which the responsibility of government was divided and shared by all was a major shift in policy, following the State President's announcement in 1983 that no such development would take place.

Must be encouraged

"I think this is more than election talk. Whenever those in power do something right they must be encouraged," he said.

He said: "I don't mind whether the single legislative institution is based on federal or unitary principles."

Speaking in Pretoria yesterday, a co-leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Wynand Malan, criticised the newly formed National Forum, saying the most important political leaders had been left out.
City squatters take stand in chieftancy battle

Staff Reporter

CAPE TOWN squatters voted unanimously at the weekend to support Mr Buyelekhaya Dalindyebbo in his battle for the powerful paramount chieftancy of the Tembu people in Transkei.

A 56-strong delegation will travel to Jantata today to express solidarity with Mr Dalindyebbo at a court case there tomorrow.

More than 500 people attended the meeting to discuss the issue in RTC on Sunday and unanimously declared support for Mr Dalindyebbo, according to Mr Gladstone Niamo, secretary of Western Cape branch of the Sabata Dalindyebbo Trust Fund Committee.

"We want him to come back and lead his people," said Mr Niamo.

Mr Dalindyebbo fled the country in 1979 and is studying in Zambia. He is the son of former Chief Sabata Dalindyebbo, who was deposed, fled into exile and linked up with the ANC after a long conflict with former president Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The other man in the battle for the chieftancy is Mr Zondwa Mitara, son of Chief Dalindyebbo's successor, Chief Bambilanga Mitara, who died last year. He is backed by Chief Matanzima.

Chief Matanzima, Chief Dalindyebbo and jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela all belong to the Dlamos, the Tembu royal family.
Heunis charges DP, Idasa with backing ANC

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

BOTH the Democratic Party and Idasa backed the ANC's constitutional proposals, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, charged yesterday.

Replying to the debate on his budget, Mr Heunis said Idasa portrayed the government in its communications as an anti-social and inhuman suppressor of South Africans, while the ANC was characterised as a misunderstood and positive liberator.

Mr Heunis said that as far as he was aware the only constitutional model Idasa was marketing in South Africa was the one proposed by the ANC.

It therefore appeared that Idasa had already accepted the ANC's constitutional proposals as the so-called democratic alternative for South Africa's future, he said.

Mr Heunis said the DP members' participation in Idasa forums and "Idasa safaris" showed that the DP also supported the ANC's proposals for a constitution.

He said it appeared that DP co-leader Mr Wynand Malan was claiming credit for the decrease in certain types of bomb attacks.

Citing a report which appeared in the Burger on May 3, Mr Heunis said Mr Malan had stated that since talks had been held with the ANC, bombs in supermarkets and parking lots had ceased.

The minister also said the government was committed to a process of negotiation and evolutionary change, but it would not reach this objective via Moscow, Sapa reported.

He said those who were outside South Africa should abandon violence and come and take part in the process of reconciliation and change in their own country.

"The instruments and the opportunities are there. If we are serious about democracy, human rights and negotiation, we must use them," Mr Heunis said government policy made provision for groups which formed voluntarily and would be protected by the state. They need not be formed only on the basis of race.

"Racism as a basis for a future constitutional dispensation is not acceptable to the government or to the National Party."
National Forum slammed
By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

THE newly-created National Forum has no right to call itself this.

It is a sham and does not represent the oppressed and exploited masses of South Africa, says Mr Lusha Ntleko, spokesman for "the real National Forum."

"The new body is a pot-pourri of organisations known for collaborating with and who work as agents for the state," says Mr Ntleko.

"This new body had clearly been started to sow confusion and to water down the liberatory efforts of the people and is contrary to the manifesto of the Azanian people," he said.

Problems

The original National Forum was started on March 13, 1983, "to address the grievances and problems of the people under oppression," says Mr Ntleko.

Mr Ntleko's statement came as a result of a meeting at the weekend where it was reported that more than 500 community leaders and representatives of various organisations met to discuss and draft a constitution for a forum of black leaders.

- Addressing about 200 students at the University of Pretoria yesterday, the co-leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Wynand Malan, voiced strong opposition to the newly-created forum saying it excluded the most important political leaders.

Irony

Mr Malan said the irony of the founding of the forum for blacks was that "the most important political leaders were not even encouraged to become involved." He further said that the new forum gave the impression that the government had given up involving specifically homelands leaders and national state leaders in further political processes.

"The National Forum was established with an eye on the forthcoming elections and will probably go ahead with the support of a minimum of blacks," he said.
TWO of the organisations reported to have taken part in the formation of the “National Forum” at the Nasrec Showgrounds at the weekend have denied doing so.

They rejected the forum as “collaborationist.”

The president of the Democratic organisation and could therefore not stop any of our members attending the meeting.

United Municipalities of South Africa, Mr Tom Boya, yesterday said his organisation did not take part in the formation of the forum. The president of Federal Independent Democratic Alliance (Fida), Mr John Gogotya, said his organisation was not invited and no one represented it at the meeting.

The meeting was chaired by the Transvaal Provincial Administration, MEC, Mr John Mavuso, on behalf of the Minister of Constitutional Affairs and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Mr Boya said: “I concede that some Umsa members attended the meeting which discussed the formation of the national forum but they did so in their personal capacities. We are a democratic organisation.”
Richards urges talks with ANC

A SOLUTION for South Africa would not be found without consultation with the ANC, the Deputy Minister of the Budget in the House of Representatives, Mr Miley Richards, said yesterday.

He said in debate on the constitutional development and planning vote that the sooner it was realised that the ANC had a constituency in South Africa, the sooner the problems of this country would be addressed.

One should be aware not only of the violence used by the ANC but also of the violence of those who governed the country.

Apartheid was violence because it violently attacked people.

Mr Richards also said that local government in South Africa was an absolute farce and duplication of local government authorities for the different races was a waste of effort.
HELENE Passtoors was to be released on probation and handed over to the Belgian authorities, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Passtoors had signed an undertaking not to take part, encourage or execute any violent acts, nor to encourage such acts, and also not to enter the Republic of South Africa or any of its neighbouring states at any stage whatsoever, the Minister said in a statement released here.

Reinstate

The Belgian Government has agreed to permit the posts of the three South African diplomats expelled from that country, to be reinstated.

Passtoors was convicted for her involvement with her ex-husband, Klaas de Jonge, in establishing caches of explosives and weapons within South Africa.—Sapa.
GUERRILLA, GILDA SHOT

LUSAKA — An African National Congress guerilla shot dead his Zambian girlfriend with an AK47 assault rifle and then turned the gun on himself, police said yesterday.

Lusaka police chief Zunga Siakalima said neighbours in the capital's Mtendere suburb reported hearing the shooting on Sunday, evidently after a domestic dispute.

He did not name the ANC fighter or the 18-year-old Zambian but said their bodies were found in a house occupied by the ANC.

Last month, one ANC fighter was arrested on murder charges after two guerillas were killed in an attempted robbery at an ANC farm outside Lusaka.
JOHANNESBURG — A British hospital treating the president of the banned Pan Africanist Congress, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, has requested his medical records — needed to continue "adequate treatment" — from South African prison authorities.

There is concern that if the authorities delay submitting the records it could have serious repercussions on Mr Mothopeng's health.

A South African Prison Services spokesman yesterday said he would comment later on the Charing Cross Hospital request.

According to the Mothopeng Action Committee (Mac), established to take care of the ailing PAC leader after his release from prison last November, Charing Cross Hospital needs his medical records and X-rays of the past two years.

Mr Mothopeng left South Africa for Britain for treatment of a malignant tumor in his chest in early April. He was granted a residence visa for three months by the British authorities for the treatment.

A Mac spokesman said the hospital had informed his organisation of the request in a letter.

Mr Mothopeng's medical history would help doctors determine the tumor's degree of growth, he said — Sapa.
 Passtoors to be sent to Brussels

JAILED African National Congress courier Helene Passtoors is to be deported to Brussels this week.

Passtoors, a Dutch-Belgian national, was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for carrying arms for the ANC.

Government sources yesterday claimed that Passtoors signed a document agreeing to restrict her movements in Southern Africa and to renounce violence.

Diplomatic sources said a proposal for Passtoors' release was first discussed after she was convicted of treason.

The Belgian Government continued its pressure for her release by expelling three South African diplomats — Miss A van Rensburg, Mr A S Redelinguys and Mr A J van der Merwe.

It is believed that three South African diplomats will return to Brussels following her deportation tomorrow. Passtoors is the former wife of Dutch fugitive Klaas de Jonge, who was released in a spy swap in September 1987. — Sapa
ANC MEN CAMPEDOWN ON PREMISES AND LEADERS BOUND IN LAWS

The assassination of three ANC leaders on Monday in Lusaka triggered a week-long series of events that led to the formation of a new political party, the National Front for the Liberation of South Africa. The assassinations were carried out by a group of men wearing ANC-branded uniforms who, according to witnesses, were seen entering the ANC headquarters in Lusaka.

The attackers were allegedly attempting to stem the tide of anti-ANC sentiment in the country. The ANC has been in power for the last 20 years, but its popularity has been declining in recent months.

The attack was followed by a series of protests in Lusaka, with thousands of people taking to the streets to demand the resignation of President Kenneth Kaunda.

"MEDUNSA STUDENTS NOT HAPPY"

THE Medical University of South Africa senate has not met the demands of the students who are presently on a lecture boycott, according to a student spokesman.

According to Professor L. T. Taljaard, the university principal, the senate resolved at its special meeting on Monday that:

- The staff should continue to provide all possible assistance to students within the scheduled programme, provided that such assistance will exclude compulsory additional lecturers.
- Tests not written either be ignored or rescheduled if possible, rather than no marks be given.
- Each faculty should make its own arrangements regarding tests missed as well as the determination of year marks, provided that all scheduled tests should be written once academic activities are resumed.

A spokesman for the Students Representative Council told Sowetan that the entire student body was unhappy about the university's stand. He said the students rejected the senate's resolution.

"We are prepared to go back to lectures but the administration is prolonging the boycott. We note that the response of the senate was just a reaffirmation of a 'resolution it took during the 1987 boycott of lectures."

Death of ANC man

A FORMER member of the outlawed African National Congress, Mr. Elliot Shabangu (62), died at Baragwanath Hospital this week.

Mr. Shabangu of Dube Village, served three years at the Pretoria Central prison for furthering the aims of a banned organisation. He was also house arrested for 10 years.

The funeral service starts at the Lutheran Church, Dube, at 9am. The cortège leaves for Avalon Cemetery at 12 noon.

Shabangu is survived by his wife, Elizabeth, three daughters, Ouma, Pinkie, Nono and the only son, Ali.
Zambian clampdown on ANC

LUSAKA. Zambia vowed yesterday to clampdown on members of the African National Congress who break its laws by carrying or using firearms.

"We cannot allow someone to play around with guns, even if he is a freedom fighter," Secretary of State for Defence and Security Mr Alex Shapi said.

He was commenting on an incident here on Sunday when an ANC militant shot dead his girlfriend after a quarrel and then killed himself.

It was the second fatal shooting in a month involving members of the ANC.

Mr Shapi said some ANC members were authorised to carry arms. But this is limited to protect the group's premises and leaders. — Sapa-Reuters
PAC popularity peaking

THE popularity, programmes and campaigns launched by the Pan Africanist Congress are on the rise in South Africa, the special United Nations' Committee against apartheid in New York was told at the weekend.

During the organisation's 30th anniversary celebrations, PAC said African nationalism and the political outlook of the movement had become superior in South Africa.

PAC was founded in South Africa on April 6, 1959, but, was banned shortly before its first anniversary.

PAC said that because of this, many organisations are adopting the organisation as a vehicle to liberate the masses.

It noted that even political observers, analysts and views of many people in South Africa agree that PAC is "capturing the centre stage in the African people's opposition to apartheid."

Struggle

PAC also outlined the involvement and leadership of the organisation throughout the 30 years of its existence, and "in all events which stood out as landmarks in the African people's struggle in South Africa."

It also pointed out the unconditional release last year from jail of the president, Mr. Zephania Mothopeng, as another factor that continued to consolidate and stimulate the organisation's happy development.

PAC also paid tribute to Mr. Mothopeng's role in opposition to the system of education in South Africa. "He is an embodiment of service, suffering and sacrifice for a noble end," it said.

PAC will mark its 30 years of "principled struggle" with other major rallies in Dar es Salaam, Zimbabwe and London.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

LONDON — In a book to be published next month, Sam Nujoma is accused of complicity with South African forces in the killing of a former Swapo chief-of staff.

The book is written by Andreas Shiwanga, co-founder of Swapo and a former senior member of its executive committee.

Shiwanga also alleges that thousands of dissidents have "disappeared" in Swapo camps in Angola and Zambia, many have been summarily executed, and women and girls have been raped by Swapo leaders — Sapa.
Cosatu in move to join Natal peace conference

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Attempts to bring peace to Natal townships have taken a new turn with the Congress of SA Trade Unions saying it is willing to meet all parties concerned, including Inkatha and the African National Congress.

The Cosatu statement follows a rejection by Inkatha of a proposed peace conference involving Inkatha, Cosatu and the United Democratic Front and convened by prominent church leaders.

Inkatha instead has called for a meeting between the presidents of the three organisations.

Saying the need for a successful peace initiative in Natal is more urgent than ever, Cosatu has declared that it and UDF affiliates have responded to Inkatha’s proposal and has suggested a meeting of the parties.

However, Cosatu says it will no longer use the complaints adjudication board to investigate residents’ complaints in Maritzburg because respondents fearing criminal charges have refused to appear before the board.

In one instance a complainant was killed days after his case was heard.

The board was set up by Cosatu and Inkatha last year as a disciplinary mechanism against members of both organisations who hindered the restoration of peace.

Fish Hoek ‘fraud’ probed

False Bay Bureau

POLICE have investigated alleged fraud after being told by the Fish Hoek municipality that there was “something not quite right”.

Spokesman Captain Jan Caltitz said a docket had been sent to the Attorney-General.

Fish Hoek Town Clerk Mr Doug Smit said today: “We found something that didn’t seem right. We have to refer any such matter to the Attorney-General and the Provincial Auditor. We also reported it to the police.”
ANC stalwart Shabangu dies

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An African National Congress stalwart and former member of the South African Communist Party, Mr. Elliot Goldberg Shabangu, 62, died at the weekend after a long illness.

Mr. Shabangu, of Dube, Soweto, was one of the first presidents of the United Democratic Front when it was formed six years ago.

He was put under house arrest for 10 years and spent three years in the Central Prison in Pretoria for his activities in the early 1960s.

He was also an executive member of the Garment Workers Union and an elder of the Lutheran Church.

He was described by his Johannesburg employer as a loyal and dedicated employee.

"To me he was my assistant, a brother and a respected citizen," said his employer.

"His death has left us baffled and it will take time to forget such a remarkable person."

A neighbour and colleague of Mr. Shabangu described his death as a tragedy for his family.
Hypocrites running black

During the past few years I've seen a disturbing emergence of cadres bent on criticising the status quo while seeking glory for themselves. They have no visible constituencies and they spend their lives jumping from one political meeting to another where they manufacture flowery political jargon which they use in condemning the system or "irrelevant" people.

They have doubtful political credentials and one wonders where they get power to ordain people as relevant or irrelevant and what criteria they use.

Some are liars and hypocrites whose involvement in the struggle is motivated more by prospects of lining their political pockets than by concern for the interests of the masses.

They say only those things they believe their audiences would like to hear, or which will enhance their images.

Futile

We have been in the struggle for far too long. That we have not made much headway is because we have become conservative in our approach to the struggle.

We believe that traditional methods of struggle are the only methods that should be used, despite the futility of some of them.

We still cling to the belief that high-sounding rhetoric and well-articulated theories that are unaccompanied by action can free South Africa. We lie to ourselves and we don't want our lies to be corrected.

While colonialism and apartheid are the cause of the oppressive system under which we live, we nourish that system through lack of sincerity in what we do.

There are individuals and groupings who have the arrogance of assuming that they have all the solutions to the country's problems and that anybody who disagrees with them is an enemy of the struggle.

They spend time and energy condemning people for their political beliefs and antagonising potential allies in the struggle, instead of producing solutions.

They won't do more than just point fingers. They wait for something to happen in Pretoria and then unleash stinging condemnations.

They also watch out for those who oppose apartheid without conforming to conventional methods of the struggle or who do not wave party political flags. And they write them off as irrelevant.

A point they miss is that people who they think are relevant are regarded as irrelevant in other quarters.

Unity

Some adherents of the opposing ideologies do more in tearing each other to pieces than in fighting the system.

So, some people will oppose you not so much because they disagree with you, but because they perceive you to be representing the wrong ideological camp. That is why they clobber you if they disagree with you, but if they agree with you, they won't join you to solidify your initiatives in order to make progress.

Some don't want to be involved because they hate to leave the comfort of armchair criticism where they don't have to make decisions which can open them to repudiation.

Unfortunately, they are the ones with the loudest voices and who attract more attention than a number of other people who are more on the doing than on the talking side.

Some are gifted speakers who can move mountains with their oratory in condemning non-conformists or those they perceive as their political rivals. They are so good that they can talk you into returning from the struggle if you are of a weak character.

I subscribe to the theory that opposition and proposition go hand in hand. If you oppose anything, follow up by proposing an alternative.

Counter

My analogy is that of a speaker moving a motion in a meeting. If you disagree with his motion, you don't only spend half your lifetime regretting your reasons for disagreeing with it. You move a counter-motion. If you don't, the motion on the floor will and must be carried.

Direction

It seems some people don't understand what the role of leadership in the struggle is. If we believe that some people lack direction or are irrelevant, the duty of good leadership is to guide them and show them the way - not to denounce them. What is the point of preaching to the converted only and writing off people who need to be converted or enlightened?

Functions of doctors are to heal the sick, not to consign them to the morgue and to concentrate their efforts on healthy people. I thought it took commonsense for one to understand that political power will be more effective only if underpinned by a variety of other power structures. This is the message we preach to 1,2 million people who read Sameta every day.

Natsion Building is not an organisation. It can therefore not be equated with any political movement or organisation. Once you do that, you will have all sorts of distortions in trying to measure its success. We merely share ideas that can help in organising the community and in solidifying structures of re-

Politics?

There is no programme in this country which on its own can be capable of solving all our problems. Hence, no programme should be viewed in isolation from all other initiatives.
Cosatu: Peace talks urgent

KARITZBURG. The need for a successful peace initiative in Natal is more urgent than ever, Cosatu said yesterday.

"We are still of the view that there is common ground for a peace initiative. In order to expedite this we have proposed a meeting with Inkatha to discuss how an initiative including various parties can be started," Cosatu said.

"We have no objection in principle to the ANC or church leaders being involved."

Cosatu said it had instructed its attorneys to suspend the processing of complainants and witnesses, after a complainant was shot dead days after reporting to the Complaints Adjudication Board. — Sapa
NP 'elevating' ANC - Swart

The National Party, by refusing to negotiate with the African National Congress, was elevating the position of the organisation in the eyes of the masses. Mr Ray Swart (DP, Berea) said in the constitutional debate yesterday.

He told Parliament that NP tactics in dealing with the ANC were increasing the perception that it was an organisation "which is feared by the white minority".

Mr Swart said Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis and South Africa faced two choices: negotiation or conflict.

Estimates of ANC support were given as between 20 percent and more than 50 percent.

This could not be accurately determined, but its support would increase if the ANC were dragged into political debate for cheap political gain in white politics.

"If the ANC were allowed to be perceived as the only instrument for the liberation of the masses from the oppression of white minority rule, its significance and power would be considerable, Mr Swart said.

"The DP's view is simply that it must be recognised as a factor in any negotiation."
Tribute to Webster

Dr. David Webster, a courageous and internationally respected social anthropologist, paid tribute to the social anthropology lecturer, Charlton, and noted that Webster had seen his academic career in a broader context — as a means of exposing injustices in our body politic. He said it was especially his work and concern for the plight of domestics that would continue as a living tribute to his memory. "As the academic year continues, we will realise fully the extent of our loss — and will cherish the memory of David Webster and his work at Wits," said Charlton.
House gives Heunis thumbs down on vote

BY ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE House of Representatives made history yesterday by rejecting Mr Chris Heunis' constitutional development and planning vote of the budget on the grounds that he was entrenching apartheid.

This marked the first time since the introduction of the tri-cameral parliament in 1894 that a House has rejected a minister's budget vote.

President P W Botha now has the option of dissolving the House and sending MPs to the polls — despite the fact that an election for all three Houses is scheduled for September.

However, observers rated the chances of Mr Botha sending coloured MPs to the polls twice in the next few months as slight.

An extra election might necessitate the postponement of the tri-cameral election — something which the NP caucus would not tolerate.

But it appears Mr Botha will be compelled to refer two versions of the budget to the Nationalist-dominated President's Council for a decision.

The one version would be the original bill likely to be passed in its entirety by the white House of Assembly and the Indian House of Delegates, while the second version would exclude Mr Heunis' budget vote.

The PC would be compelled to pass the original version — otherwise Mr Heunis' department would be without the roughly R9 billion its needs to carry out its operations.

Motivating his party's decision to reject the vote, Labour Party leader Mr Allan Hendrickx said his party's intention in joining the tri-cameral parliament had not been to perpetuate "separateness and apartheid."

He said his party, which holds the overwhelming majority of seats in the House of Representatives, was opposing the vote because there had "not really been any constitutional development."

The vote in the House of Representatives was 49 against and five for, while in the House of Assembly 101 voted for and 28 against. In the House of Delegates the tally was 20 for and seven against.
ANC move to end Natal unrest

By Mike siluma, Labour Reporter

The African National Congress (ANC) yesterday threw its weight behind moves to end political violence in Natal's townships. It also offered to play a direct role in the process.

The ANC statement came barely 24 hours after the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) declared its readiness — and that of United Democratic Front (UDF) affiliates — to meet all organisations whose followers are involved in the fighting.

Attempts to stop the violence, which has claimed more than 1 000 lives in the Maritzburg area, appeared to flounder two weeks ago when Inkatha, whose members are involved in the conflict, rejected a call by Cosatu and church leaders for a peace conference.

Inkatha insisted instead on a meeting between its president and those of the ANC and Cosatu.
A ‘dress rehearsal’ for Delmas

A CASE argued in the Appellate Division this week could prove a “dress rehearsal” for the Delmas treason trial appeal.

Both appeals require the AD to consider the circumstances under which an assessor may be discharged or dismissed by a judge, an issue which has not been canvassed before under the present Criminal Procedure Act.

In the Delmas trial, Mr Justice Kees van Dijckhorst dismissed one of the two assessors, Professor Willem Joubert, on the grounds that he had resigned the Million Signature Campaign of the United Democratic Front.

The discharge of Joubert, described by a defence advocate as “a great legal controversy”, will be one of the grounds for challenging the outcome of the trial, in which 11 accused were convicted and sentenced to prison terms ranging from five to 12 years.

This week’s appeal in Bloemfontein — which also raises the question of the discharge of an assessor — involved a challenge to the conviction and sentence of seven people convicted for the “necklace” killing of Nosipho Zama, a young woman from Queenstown, murdered in 1985.

Zama was killed because she was believed to be consorting with “inkathas” — the local name for Zulu-speaking members of the South African Police sent from Natal to help deal with unrest in Queenstown.

Altogether 15 people were charged with her murder, seven of whom were eventually convicted. The controversial common purpose doctrine was applied by the court in finding the seven guilty — none of the accused was proved to have been directly linked to the death of Zama.

Six were sentenced to death while the seventh, who was 17 at the time of her murder, was sentenced to 20 years.

When the appeal was heard in Bloemfontein this week, their advocate, Kessie Naidu, argued that the judge who tried the case committed an irregularity when he discharged an assessor during the trial.

The assessor, D van Rensburg, had asked to be discharged on the grounds that his daughter was seriously ill with cancer.

However, Naidu argued that the law gave the judge the power to discharge an assessor if he was unable to act.

In the case of Van Rensburg he was unwilling rather than unable to discharge his duties.

This point was argued before the AD on Tuesday but the appeal on conviction and sentence was adjourned to later this month.
State acts against 'Mr X'  

By HENRY LUDSKY

AN ANC commander given star treatment by the state while preparing to testify in a major political trial in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, has since been stripped of all privileges.

The relative comfort accorded to Abednego Bongani Jonas while being held under Section 31 of the Internal Security Act as a state witness ended abruptly after he refused to testify in the case of Tony Yengeni and 14 others in the Supreme Court, Cape Town.

"After my brother took this decision, they stopped the hotel food, took away his radio and all the clothes they had bought him, and refused to allow him any further contact with his family," said Andile Jonas this week.

He said his family was concerned about his brother's welfare, as he had been in detention since September 1987.

Jonas, 30, could face a sentence of up to five years for refusing to give evidence.

When he stepped into the witness box for the first time on April 18 to give evidence against Tony Yengeni and 13 others facing charges of terrorism, Jonas wore a new blue suit.

Unlaced shoes

But when he next appeared in court after his dramatic announcement that he was no longer prepared to be a state witness, Jonas wore a T-shirt, shorts and unlaced shoes.

The state had collected the two new suits and other items of clothing they had bought him.

"I had to go out and buy him a suit, shoes and other clothes, to wear to court," said Andile Jonas, a teacher at ID Mntze High School, where his brother studied 10 years ago.

In a letter to Jonas' lawyer, a spokesperson for the Attorney-General's office explained that while being held under Section 31, "certain privileges", to which he was otherwise entitled, had been granted to Bongani Jonas.

"When your client (Jonas) refused to answer any further questions in court the privileges were withdrawn," said the spokesperson.

Meanwhile, the trial continued this week with Captains William Liebenberg, head of the terrorist detection unit, denying that Yengeni had been tortured and assaulted by security policemen W/O Jeff Benson.

Cross-examined by Mr D.P. de Villiers, for the defence, Liebenberg also denied that during the four hours of interrogation Benson had thrown a wet rubber bag over Yengeni's head until he had lost consciousness.

Liebenberg also denied that a colleague had stepped on Jonas' injured leg.
Mandela visits fuel release rumours

SEVERAL visits in recent weeks by senior ANC members to Nelson Mandela at his Victor Verster prison "home" have renewed speculation about his and other releases.

Veteran ANC leader Harry Gwala, released last year, spent five hours with Mandela last week. The visit was reportedly arranged at the request of Mandela.

Jailed ANC leader Wilton Mkwayi also visited Mandela at Victor Verster last month, after being transferred from Robben Island to Pollsmoor Prison to join the other Rivonia trialists being held there since 1982.

Mkwayi's transfer is believed to be a prelude to his release.

Former ANC general-secretary Walter Sisulu also visited Mandela about three weeks ago, according to reliable sources.

Sisulu, who is being held in isolation at Pollsmoor, is expected to be among the first of the Rivonia trialists still jailed, to be released.
Bid to beat new boycott drive in US

Poll finds most in SA reject sanctions

By David Braun,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — An overwhelming majority of South Africans say sanctions and boycotts used to bring about an end to apartheid are unwanted, according to a new Gallup poll, described as the most comprehensive survey undertaken on the issue.

New campaign

The study, sponsored by the Chamber of Mines, shows a majority of blacks oppose moves towards disinvestment and sanctions, even if they can cause the South African Government to resign within five years and do not harm South Africans personally.

The release of the survey in the United States has been timed to pre-empt a major public relations boost for the pro-sanctions campaign next week, when a delegation of South African church leaders under Archbishop Desmond Tutu visit Washington to plead for more sanctions.

The full results of the survey, which has been called "Voice of the South African People", are to be released at a press conference next Tuesday, the day the Tutu delegation arrives in Washington.

Its findings were based on a survey of 2,000 South Africans, 1,400 of whom were black.

It was conducted by Markmor, the South African affiliate of the Gallup organisation.

The Chamber of Mines, which commissioned the survey, has described the poll as the most careful, comprehensive study of what South Africans want.

According to sources, about 85 percent of the respondents of the survey rejected sanctions.
ASSAULTS, DEATH: COUNCILLOR ACCUSED

JOHANNESBURG. — The Soweto City Council is conducting an investigation into the alleged assault of five youths, one of whom has died in hospital, following reports that their assailant was a Soweto councillor.

And Sofasonke Party president Mr Ephraim "ET" Tshabalala said he was "shocked and upset" by the incident and said his party was also investigating the matter.

Andrew Peace Montsho, 16, died on Monday at Soweto's Baragwanath Hospital after allegedly being assaulted by the unidentified councillor at the weekend.

Two other youths are still in hospital, while the other two have been discharged.

The Sowetan newspaper says it knows the identity of the councillor, who is apparently a member of the Sofasonke Party. The man told the paper the youths were rapists and robbers and members of the "Ma-Kappa" gang. — Sapa
Mandela letter confirmed

LONDON—The British Foreign Office has confirmed that on March 6, Nelson Mandela wrote to the British Ambassador in South Africa, Sir Robin Renwick, thanking him for his government’s support in the fight against apartheid. The message, which has been passed on to Mrs Thatcher in her capacity as head of government, was full of praise for development aid provided by the British — and for Mrs Thatcher’s calls for the ANC leader’s release.

Foreign office sources said the one-page letter pointed out that differences on sanctions still remained, but made it clear that Mrs Thatcher was providing vital moral support to those in the forefront of the war on apartheid.
CRISIS IN RED CROSS

Official’s plea for harmony

IT is now up to South African Red Cross workers to outline their proposals for a more representative and racially integrated organisation, says the head of the delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross for South Africa.

Mr Dominque Dufour said his meeting with 35 community organisers from Red Cross House in Johannesburg on Tuesday had clearly shown that the South African Red Cross (SARC) had hit a crisis.

Last week assistant regional director for the Southern Transvaal branch, Mr Bongani Khumalo, was dismissed, raising allegations of racism.

"We cannot exaggerate the seriousness of the crisis. We want a fully multicultural society, but now we have a racial clash on our hands."

"This is the worst thing. We must try to make creative and imaginative progress out of this situation."

"As part of the process it was necessary for people to voice their frustrations with attitudinal and structural problems within the organisation."

"But now the second page must be written, People must outline constructive solutions to the situation," said Dufour.

"The international committee has no power or authority over the SARC. We cannot give orders or directives. All I can do is suggest, give advice and make recommendations."

He added dialogue must be established between the mainly white leadership of the SARC and black staff.

Students back

MEDICAL University of South Africa students returned to lectures yesterday after the authorities undertook to reschedule tests and practicals missed during the boycott.

AWB boss is freed

AWB leader Mr Eugene Terreblanche was acquitted on charges of malicious damage to property and criminal injury in the Krugersdorp Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Magistrate Mr S W van Niekirk found part of the testimony heard in
MANGOPE'S OFFER IS REJECTED

THE African National Congress has rejected Bophuthatswana's offer to host talks between itself and the South African Government. The ANC said in a statement yesterday that Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope could rule out recognition of the homeland's "puppet status internationally."

Bophuthatswana had last year made overtures to the exiled ANC and the South African government about a face to face meeting in Bophuthatswana for negotiations. But, up to now, a response to Mangope's invitation has not, it is believed, been forthcoming.

However, foreign minister Solomon Rathebe recently intimated in parliament that the invitation had not been revoked.

But the ANC is adamant that it will not accord respectability to what is says is a "puppet" government.

"It is a wild dream to think the ANC will expect Mangope to organise a summit," an ANC spokesman told the Africa News Organisation (ANO).

Eager

"As far as we are concerned, Bophuthatswana is a definite part of South Africa. Most people in the bantustan still see themselves as being citizens of South Africa," he said.

Recent reports have suggested that Bophuthatswana, in its quest for international recognition, would be only too eager to play host to any meeting between the ANC and Pretoria.

Postponement

THE case against the director of the Northern Transvaal Advocate Office, Mr. M. K. Khangaile Makgado, was yesterday postponed to July 7 in the Pietersburg Regional Court.
ANC man's son becomes chief

UMTATA (S) The Dalindyebo Regional Authority yesterday unanimously voted in favour of the son of a former ANC member taking up chieftainship of the Tembu clan in Transkei. Twenty-eight councillors voted in favour of Mr Buyelekhaya Dalindyebo's taking over paramountcy of the Tembus after his father, King Sabata Dalindyebo, died in exile in Lusaka four years ago.

The decision ended the nearly two-year battle over the question as to who was the rightful heir to the throne, a matter which saw numerous litigations shunting along the corridors of the Transkei Supreme Court. — Sapa
Officer taken off probe into deaths

By Therese Andene
Highveld Bureau (WP)

MIDDELBURG — A senior detective is to replace the security policeman investigating the deaths of four suspected African National Congress members near Piet Retief after it was disclosed he was involved in the shootings.

Inquest magistrate Mrs H Wilkens has adjourned the inquest indefinitely to enable Lieutenant-Colonel John Ras, assistant divisional criminal investigating officer for the Eastern Transvaal, to familiarise himself with the case.

Colonel Ras replaces Warrant Officer Frederick Johannes Pienaar, after counsel for the families applied for an independent investigator to be appointed.

The four suspected ANC members killed after entering South Africa from Swaziland on June 8 last year are, Mr Suren

m dra Naidu (30), Miss June-Rose Nontsikelelo Colozza (25), Miss Makhosi Nyoka (23), and Miss Lindiwe Mthembu (21).
Budget for PC after rough ride in Reps

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

IN an unprecedented move, this year's main budget will have to go to the President's Council to be passed.

This follows the House of Representatives' rejection of part of the budget yesterday.

The Labour Party rejected the constitutional development and planning vote as a protest against the government's "lack of constitutional development".

The constitution allows President Botha to dissolve a House of Parliament if it rejects the budget or part of it.

But Mr. Alex van Breda, chief whip of Parliament, said this was unlikely to happen as Parliament was due to be dissolved soon because of the September 6 general election.

He said his reading of the rules of Parliament was that by rejecting one vote in the budget the House of Representatives had in effect passed an amended version of the budget.

"He believed the budget would go into its second reading in two different forms - the bill as passed by the House of Assembly and Delegates and the amended version, without the constitutional development and planning vote, as passed by the House of Representatives."

The two versions would then go to the President and he would probably refer them to the President's Council to decide which should be passed.

Appeals

As the President's Council is dominated by National Party members it will undoubtedly pass the full version of the budget.

Mr. van Breda said he did not think this procedure would necessarily delay the rising of Parliament, expected in a few weeks.

There was other business to occupy Parliament while the budget was passed.

Labour Party leader the Rev. Allan Hendrickse told Parliament his party rejected the bill because there had "not really been any constitutional development".

The government's policy still amounted to a perpetuation of apartheid and separate development and the Group Areas Act were still a reality.

He said the government had done nothing about his party's constant appeals for the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Act to be reviewed.

"We have no other means of objecting, in the strongest terms, against apartheid than by rejecting this budget."

The Democratic Party and Conservative Party in the House of Assembly also opposed the constitutional development and planning vote.

Buthlezi gets letter on peace moves

ULUNDI - Inkhatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday acknowledged receiving a letter from the UDF and Cosatu, and added: "The need for a successful peace initiative is now absolutely critical."

Buthelezi invited his organisation to a meeting to end violence in Natal. His Press office gave no indication of whether Inkhatha planned to accept the UDF/Cosatu peace initiative.

The letter, dated May 9, and circulated in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Wednesday night, suggested an urgent meeting of the three organisations' heads in the peace initiative. — Sapa.
Buthelezi gets letter on peace moves

ULUNDI - Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday acknowledged receipt of a letter from the UDF and Congress of South African Trade Unions inviting his organisation to a meeting to end violence in Natal.

His Press office gave no indication of whether Inkatha planned to accept the UDF/Cosatu peace initiative.

The letter, dated May 9, and circulated in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly on Wednesday night, suggested an urgent meeting of the three organisations' heads.

Inkatha and UDF/Cosatu supporters have clashed in Natal, mostly in the Maritzburg region, for almost two years with the loss of hundreds of lives.

The UDF and Cosatu leaders suggest it would be necessary to discuss how the ANC and other organisations should be involved in the peace initiative. - Sapa
Pretender held but never wore crown

FOUR months ago Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis was a man who would be king. Yesterday he announced he was quitting active politics. After suffering a string of setbacks, and having gone as far as he could, Heunis, aged 61, reached the end of his political road.

News of his retirement came just two years after things started going wrong. Heunis, after a steady 44-year rise through NP ranks, saw his star wane dramatically in just 24 months.

In January he stood for leadership of the NP and finished third in a caucus vote which was, in effect, to determine the next State President.

He might have become Prime Minister had government been able to persuade the coloured Labour Party to allow it to recreate the post. Heunis, having carved out the NP's tricameral constitution, was a serious presidential candidate — until Denis Worrall.

Heunis's former aide and ambassador picked on his Helderberg constituency to challenge directly the minister's greatest monument — the three-chamber system and lack of concrete reform.

Heunis scraped home by 39 votes but the damage had been done.

Last week he implicitly acknowledged the tricameral Parliament would have to go by accepting all groups should be in a single chamber.

Jan Christian Heunis was born at Unidentified, in the Cape, in 1927 and obtained a BA and LLB at Stellenbosch University. He practised as a lawyer in George and became a town councillor.

In 1959 he became a Cape provincial councillor, later an MEC and in 1970 was elected to Parliament. Two years later, as MP for False Bay, Heunis became Deputy Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.
New political feuding between UDF and foe
A protest of a kind we’ve not seen in years

A MOOD of open defiance of emergency rule emerged in the wake of the annunciation of Dr David Webster, according to academic and legal observers.

Over the past week scenes of mass open air protest of the sort not seen since the declaration of the State of Emergency nearly three years ago, have been witnessed in Johannesburg and around the country.

At Webster’s funeral, attended about 10,000 people last Saturday, the black, green and gold flag of the African National Congress was carried by mourners, while thousands of copies of a pamphlet by the South African Communist Party were freely distributed inside and outside St Mary’s Cathedral. Two activists who were briefly held by police for distributing the pamphlet, were released without charge after intervention by organs of the ANC.

At an open air assembly at Wits University, attended by about 5,000 students, staff and visitors, an ANC statement was read out and the ANC flag was again displayed. A similar gathering was held at the University of Cape Town yesterday.

Saturday’s funeral attracted a wide spectrum of anti-apartheid figures, including several activists who died under emergency detention orders and others who emerged from long periods in isolation.

Also present were numerous diplomatic representatives and several Communist Party members, including Zach de Beer, Helen Suzman, Troy Lillanes and Dick Keck.

On the day of Webster’s murder, the Detainees’ Support Committee spoke at its own meeting for the first time since being restricted last year.

In the wake of continued frequent expressions of concern in Webster’s murder, the security forces have been markedly muted in their response to the wave of protest.

According to Mark Phillips, researcher at Wits University’s Centre for Policy Studies, the eight Johannesburg-based activists were the first “legal, public, through-the-mail demonstration by supporters of the anti-apartheid movement in at least since the early 1970s.”

He said the decision to allow the funeral to go ahead without restrictions could be explained in part by government sensitivity to accusations of a police role in Webster’s murder, but also by renewed internal and international pressures being faced by the government.

The survival of extra-parliamentary opposition and its growing pulling power on the black middle ground, the worsening economic situation and changed international climate, are together putting increasing pressure on the rigid apartheid-revolutionary warfare policies of the security establishment.

“After the 1976 years the government is being forced to look back at us left rather than at right shoulder.” He said this situation had produced ironic shifts in the interest of law and order.”

Earlier, Vunu, who three months before had been in Pretoria, delivered a speech in which he set out the presence of both popular and revolutionary groups who wanted to be taken into the interests of law and order.”

Colleagues and compatriots pay tribute to David Webster. Researcher Amos Ngubane delivered the funeral oration. Johnny Clegg translated.

Picture: OSSIBEL WOLFSDOORN, Alpern.
IN the last year of his life, David Webster presided over at least three tea parties for ex-detainees which were cut short by the security police.

As one of three in Alexandra township, a Captains van Huytengs told Webster that ‘you will not have any more tea parties,’ according to details emerging from the incident.

Webster, a founding member of the banned National Front Support Committee and a commissioner of the Human Rights Commission, was assassinated inside after a tea party held by the police.

`More than once, David was told he would be held responsible for anything that happened in the park,' a friend said.

The security forces took an even tougher line at a tea party presided over by Webster at the NG Kirk in Alexandra last August.

Shortly after the meeting began, armed soldiers surrounded the church, and security policemen called the meeting to a halt. Van Huytengs closed the doors and refused to let anyone enter or leave,' said Steven Goldblatt, a lawyer who was present.

All those at the meeting, with the exception of foreign diplomats, were photographed and had their names and addresses taken.

The meeting was disrupted, and witnesses say Van Huytengs told Webster, ‘you will not have any more tea parties.’ According to one lawyer, Thaba Motsoen, he was told that if he organised another party in Alexandra, he would be detained.

Contacted for comment this week at his Johannesburg home, Van Huytengs said he had no problems about disrupting the tea party. However, a superior officer would not allow him to comment, and would not comment in his own right.

A tea party in Webster’s honour is planned for Johannesburg on May 27.

Tea parties which enraged police

By ANDREW CLARK

(to say that the singing of Nkosi Sekelel' Afrika was the reason for the termination of the meeting would be totally incorrect,' a police public relations officer later said. ‘We are sure that the officer who issued the instructions did so after assessing the situation existing at the time.’

Van Huytengs later said that the meeting had not been banned because of the singing. He refused to say what aspect of the meeting had contravened the emergency regulations.

A chilling new threat: The ‘Webster warning’

TWO people have received death threats relating to the David Webster assassination.

On Monday University of the North SRC president Ernest Khosa was threatened by police who told him he would end up like David Webster, according to National Union of South African Students president Lindsay Faulkner.

Khosa confirmed the incident but said the South African Police had been instructed in a confidential memo to follow the case.

Webster’s sister, Jennifer, told of her investigation into her brother’s murder.

Also reported was the report of Webster’s death. Key words were underlined and the implication was that a similar fate was in store for her father.

Commenting on the threats, Natal Indian Congress executive member Tapan Mehta said his organisation was taking them seriously.

They have approached the security police in Durban for directions about the threats. They have also had talks with the British, American and German counsels to express their concern about Mohamed’s safety.
Still defiant,
Passtoors rips up pledge

(From PAGE 1)

to Brussels on Wednesday, bringing to an end three years of negotiations between the Belgian and South African governments for her release. The three South African diplomats expelled by Belgium following an earlier breakdown in negotiations are now free to return to Brussels.

Passtoors was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for treason in May 1985 after being convicted of running arms for the African National Congress.

The agreement will be "enforced" by the Belgian authorities to the extent that the travel limitations will be placed in any Belgian passport she may use. However, Passtoors is a dual national — she was born and brought up in Holland — and no restrictions have been placed on the Dutch travel documents she may hold, as Holland was not a party to the agreement.

She leaves behind in the women's section of Pretoria Central Prison Barbara Hogae and Marion Sparg, who have both refused to sign pledges to renounce violence in return for the possibility of early parole, and Ruth Gerhardt who has signed such an undertaking, but has not yet been released.

Passtoors did not get on with her fellow inmates and this did not help her persistent depression and failing health (she developed epilepsy). Her release on Wednesday afternoon was a cloak-and-dagger affair.

Apparently as a result of security concerns, she was freed into the hands of the Belgian consular officials and flown out a day early. So elaborate was the secrecy surrounding the operation that even her lawyer, Ismael Ayob, was not informed of the change in plans.

Passtoors and her former husband Klaas de Jonge were detained after police observed and filmed them burying an arms cache near Halfway House.

De Jonge escaped his captors and took refuge in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria, where he spent the next two years.

Inspired by her relationship with Ebrahim, Passtoors converted to Islam while in jail. She assumed the Muslim name of Yasara and her only regular weekly visitor was Imam Usuf Mahomed Hassim, the chairman of the Muslim Board of Prison Welfare and State Institutions.

"She is a very good and devoted Muslim. She is very intelligent and her mind absorbs the principles of her adopted religion very easily. I will miss her and our weekly discussions."
ANC plans anti-Emergency campaign

The ANC wants a head-on confrontation with Emergency regulations. William Claiborne reports from Lusaka

"We have come to the position where we can't accept being restricted, or where we can't accept a meeting being banned and we just fold our arms and accept that," a senior member of the ANC said this week.

He said the highly publicised prion strike showed the growing black resentment toward the Emergency.

"The fact that the Emergency hasn't been lifted says something. It hasn't broken the spirit of people opposed to apartheid," he said.

He noted that, since the government banned dozens of anti-apartheid groups, church leaders have more actively defied the law by calling for boycotts and economic sanctions.

"It is time to escalate that defiance to the Emergency. To simply refuse to accept, for instance, that police have issued a ban on a meeting and to go ahead with the meeting anyway," he said.

He added that restricted organisations were expected to co-ordinate the defiance campaign until it reached the point where the Emergency decrees were unenforceable because of the sheer numbers of people the police would have to arrest.

The representative also said he believes the South African state is preparing a campaign of assassinations of senior ANC leaders in exile which it will attribute to rivalries between radical and moderate factions.

The ANC leader said his fears were based on an increased number of public statements by Pretoria officials recently that there are divisions within the ANC between members of the governing National Executive Committee who favour an escalation of bombing attacks on "soft" civilian targets in South Africa and those who favour a negotiated settlement.

The ANC had recently uncovered pamphlets published in London under the name of the "ANC Support Group", which was unknown to the ANC. These pamphlets sought to promote divisions in the ANC by declaring that the movement's advocates of a negotiated solution were undermining the efforts of the military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe.

— Washington Post
ANC backs critical peace proposal

PEACE talks could take place in the next 10 days between Inkatha, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and the United Democratic Front (UDF) if agreement can be reached on a venue.

Following a letter to Inkatha from COSATU and UDF leaders this week, urging an urgent meeting between the organisations, Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday suggested they should meet on May 20 in Ulundi.

There are indications that COSATU and the UDF find the date acceptable but would prefer another venue.

The prospect of peace in Natal received a significant fillip as the big three — backed by the ANC — agree to hold peace talks. By CARMEL RICKARD

However given the commitment by all three parties to the peace process, it is unlikely that the question of venue will prove to be a major obstacle. It is understood that Ulundi may have been suggested as a meeting place because the kwazulu Legislative Assembly is in session and is already behind schedule.

Buthelezi’s invitation came in a week which saw a number of significant developments in the bid to set a Natal peace initiative in motion.

Earlier in the week, peace prospects were given a major boost when the African National Congress agreed to play whatever role was decided by the other parties to the peace process.

Another significant development was a letter by COSATU and the UDF to Inkatha proposing an urgent meeting of all three parties.

They made it clear they believed the need for a successful peace initiative was now “absolutely critical” and

stressed they were prepared to meet as a matter of urgency at any “mutually acceptable venue.”

In an unexpected intervention, the ANC, through its department of information and publicity (DIP), has given the organisation’s clearest backing yet to a peace initiative.

The DIP said the organisation supported the call “to convene a meeting of COSATU, Inkatha and UDF affiliates to work out the practical mechanisms relating to the achievement of peace.”

“Such a meeting among the three organisations will help to harmonise their initiatives and set the whole process in motion.”

One issue high on the agenda of any initial talks between Inkatha and the affiliates of COSATU and the UDF will be the possible participation of the ANC in the peace process.

The ANC has made it clear that it is prepared to play “as direct a role as it possibly can given the conditions under which it has to operate.”

Thus role, however, will have to be defined “jointly by the forces operating openly on the ground, in particular UDF affiliates, Inkatha and COSATU.”

The ANC also particularly thanked Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley and other “eminent persons” who initiated the latest round of consultations.

The unequivocally pro-peace ANC statement follows the similarly conciliatory letter to Inkatha from COSATU and UDF affiliates.

However, COSATU also said that it had decided to suspend the submission of complaints to the adjudication board, set up by Inkatha and COSATU last year as a mechanism to deal with allegations of violence from either side.

Dealing with the question of the peace initiative, the letter, distributed to members of the kwazulu Legislative Assembly by Buthelezi, noted that COSATU and the UDF had no objections in principle to Inkatha’s peace proposals.

They suggested an urgent meeting between delegations of COSATU, the UDF and Inkatha.

The letter continued: “Time is of the essence and these issues cannot be dealt with in an exchange of correspondence or through the press.”

It concluded: “A face-to-face meeting will in our view advance our common commitment to ending the violence in Natal.”
Concern over missing activist

By LEN MASEKO

POLITICAL activist Mr Thami Mcwera has disappeared, giving rise to fears that he may have been kidnapped or detained.

His family and the Food Beverage Workers' Union (FBWU), where Mr Mcwera worked as a legal co-ordinator, were yesterday involved in a frantic search for him.

He was a member of the restricted African People's Organisation (APO) and was last seen leaving a meeting in the city on Tuesday night.

The union, organised by Action Youth, focused on "working class unity and the struggle for socialism."

"We have searched for him everywhere in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vaal area, including at hospitals, without success," the FBWU official said.

The union has consulted its lawyers with a view to lodging an enquiry with the police. FBWU officials and the Mcwera family had not yet established whether the activist was in detention by late yesterday.

Mr Mcwera has been detained several times over the past four years. He is former president of the Azanian Students' Movement.
VIP status for SA delegation in India

By Sally Sealey

Members of the Natal and Transvaal Indian congresses and the Congress of South African Trade Unions on a trip to India have been accorded VIP status normally reserved for representatives of foreign governments.

The delegation, which includes the Transvaal Indian Congress president, Mr Cassum Saloojee, Mr Fred Gona, the second vice-president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu), and Mr Shan Govender, who is on the Natal Indian Congress (NIC) executive, hope to meet Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi.

NOTHING TO CHANGE

India’s Foreign Minister, Mr P N Narasimha Rao, told the group that Indians in South Africa should not be part of the tricameral system.

He told the delegation: “You can’t change the system from within. There is nothing there to change.”

He also said that India wants to see Nelson Mandela released and the African National Congress unbanned.
Hints of flexibility on sanctions

SA churchmen to unveil peace plans in US

By David Braun, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Archbishop Desmond Tutu leads a high-profile South African church delegation to the US next week with a set of proposals for ways in which Americans can facilitate peaceful negotiations in South Africa.

In spite of widespread expectations that the pro-sanctions lobby in the US will use their visit to boost their campaign, there are indications that the church leaders may show a degree of flexibility on punitive measures, choosing instead to stress the need for peaceful negotiations and the creation of conditions to make them possible.

New peace plan

Archbishop Tutu, leader of the Anglican Church in South Africa, will be accompanied by Dr Beyers Naude, the Rev Frank Chikane and Dr Allan Boesak. All four are noted for their advocacy of sanctions against South Africa.

According to the American organizers of their visit, they will unveil a new peace plan designed to bring an end to apartheid.

The plan will be revealed at a forum on May 17 which will bring together members of Congress, governors, mayors, foundation heads, university presidents, and civil rights, business and media leaders, billed as the most influential gathering of US leaders specifically to focus on South Africa.

The church leaders have also asked for an interview with President Bush in order to present their proposals to him. US sources say the meeting has been confirmed.

Mr Randall Robinson, director of TransAfrica, an African-American lobby on Africa and the Caribbean, conceived the forum.

He said yesterday the peace plan to be announced by the South African church leaders “provides us with an opportunity to engage all of our political resources in the US to move the South African Government towards negotiations that can lead to democracy. It is one final opportunity to avoid bloodshed.”

Among the Americans taking part in the forum are Senators Edward Kennedy, Paul Simon, Carl Levin, Jerry Sandford, Tom Wirth, Barbara Mikulski, David Boren and Frank Lautenberg.

The nine Congressmen taking part include Mr William Gray, Mr Stephen Solarz and Mr Ron Dellums.

Other prominent Americans who will be present include Mr Herman Cohen, the new US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mrs Coretta Scott King, the Rev Jesse Jackson and a range of senior representatives of various organisations, including Coca-Cola and Reebok.

There are indications that the church leaders will not have a specific plan so much as proposals which will stress the need for peaceful negotiations.

The church leaders have recently held successful negotiations with the South African Government on the issue of hunger strikers, and the feeling is that real negotiations can be made in South Africa if the conditions are right.

There is no hint that the church leaders have reversed their stance on sanctions, but the indications are that this issue will be played down next week.
Inkatha proposes date for Natal talks

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI. — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has suggested to the leaders of the United Democratic Front and Cosatu that a meeting be held between himself and themselves at Ulundi on May 20 to discuss the violence in Natal.

Speaking in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly yesterday, Chief Buthelezi referred to a letter from the UDF and Cosatu leaders this week proposing an urgent meeting of the heads of the three organisations at a mutually acceptable venue.

In the letter, dated May 9, the leaders, Mr Archie Gumede, president of the UDF, Mr Murphy Morobe, publicity secretary of the organisation, Mr Elijah Barayi, president of Cosatu, and Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of Cosatu thanked Chief Buthelezi for his letter of April 29 and copies of the resolutions of a meeting of the Inkatha central committee held on that day.

“We remain of the view that we share common ground. We have no objections in principle to your proposals,” they write.

“The need for a successful peace initiative is now absolutely critical.”

The leaders suggest that the purpose of the initial meeting should include the full motivation of the various proposals of the parties concerned on a face-to-face basis.

It will also be necessary to discuss how the ANC and other organisations will be involved in the initiative, they state.

The leaders will also have to discuss and find solutions to the practical and logistical problems of any joint meeting between the ANC, UDF, Cosatu and Inkatha that might be agreed upon, the UDF and Cosatu spokesmen point out.
Reform: SA sees a new vision for the future?

SOUTH Africa's Government has sketched a new vision of the future — a federation in which all races would be represented in one parliament and people could refuse to be classed by race.

But the proposals, which were outlined to Parliament this month by Constitutional Development Minister Chris Heurnis, are so vague that commentators differ widely over what they mean.

Some see Heurnis' speech on May 5 as an important ideological step away from apartheid. Others dismiss it as a gesture to win over reform-minded whites before general elections on September 6.

One thing is clear. Heurnis may offer the blacks some representation in a future parliament but he is not proposing to concede rule by the black majority, who form 75 percent of the population and still have no vote above local council level.

"We will not achieve our goal through the so-called Western democratic traditions," Heurnis told Parliament. "I am sure we can reach consensus through negotiation on a system and on mechanisms where numbers will not be decisive," he said.

The new proposals are unlikely to lead to talks with the outlawed African National Congress which enjoys widespread black support in its fight against white rule.

The ANC demands that all adults should have an equal vote in a unitary state. It says whites and other minorities should be protected by guarantees for the rights of individuals rather than of races.
RAFIQ Rohan, says Minister of Law and Order Adrianna Vlok, had to commit acts of terror in return for information from the so-called inner circle (of the ANC) which he could then use on his newspaper to improve the image of the terrorists and to enhance his own career.

Acts of terror carry the maximum sentence in South Africa. Since Vlok has already perpetrated and convicted the news editor of the Pretoria Daily News, the next logical step would be to sentence Mr Rohan, thinks goodness we have not reached that stage yet. Whether Rohan is indeed guilty of what Vlok claims he is, will be determined in court. If the Minister already possesses the evidence, then one expects that Rohan will be speedily charged in court.

Look at these gems from the Minister:
- Rohan was not the first journalist who has been bribed or maligned to do the work of Satan.
- The police were aware of other journalists who are deliberately or otherwise working for the ANC.
- "The question arises what penalties have been made to other saboteurs and saboteurs who are used to the ANC doorsteps."

Smear

Scores of "satanists" have met the ANC in recent years. They include churchmen, South African business leaders, politicians, Afrikaner students, respected academics, diplomats, Diocese of Cape Town and Lucoy.

In our sentence, Vlok ensnares them by implying that they are not capable of thinking for themselves or making their own decisions.

It is true that there are journalists who have been paid for non-ANC networks. But if Vlok knows there, it is, otherwise working for the ANC why does he not prosecute them?

Then there in Vlok's class of doing the "work of Satan." Looking at it from the other side, whom do they Sabotage versus apply?

Let me relate my own experience about being "bribed or maligned to do the work of Satan."

Sometimes in the mid-1970s when Jimmy Kruger was Minister of Police and Justice I was with the Rural Doel Med.

Whichever it came to getting police command to come in the Lemonia area. I had to contact the Klerksdorp police.

Sekoni would be the command commander give information. Then one day, I was invited by police to go to Klerksdorp police station where a black officer was being given an award for long service.

I went along during the course of the function, an Indian man said he wanted to see me outside. He gave his name: "I suppose you hate me," he said, "I asked them why.

"Because I'm in a security police unit," the man said.

He asked me to think about it and he would contact me again. A year later he called me on the phone. I was invited to my editor outlining the incident.

Two days later the police officer phoned me and said he had been asked by someone if I had heard about the incident. I told him I had heard about it. He was furious. If I get you, he warned.

The police officer phoned me a couple of times again to threaten me I would rather die than be bribed or deliberately misled into doing anyone's dirty work.
FAKE pamphlets purporting to be the Black Consciousness Movement of Azania were distributed in Soweto yesterday.

The four-page smear pamphlets condemn the African National Congress for "ignoring the functional existence" of the BCMA and Pan Africanist Congress.

"We have on record the blunders which organisations and individuals, politically, economically and culturally, have been relentlessly committing since the beginning of the year by choosing (sic) to have talks with the ANC only as if the ANC is the only liberation movement of the oppressed masses of Azania," the pamphlet claims.

The pamphlets also cautioned the AAM, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, Dr Danie Craven and Mr Solomon Morewa on their "partiality in acknowledging, directly or indirectly, the ANC as a more influential (sic) representative of the struggling masses."

The BCMA has dissociated itself from the pamphlets, saying the documents were the work of "the system and its agents."
By ISMAIL LAGARDIEN

THE Wits University flag hung at half-mast above the Institute’s Great Hall on Wednesday. On the lawn almost 500 people came to say their last farewell and pay tribute to a man who fought a cause so valiantly; a cause that led him to his death.

David Webster was many things to the people who knew him. To his colleagues he was thorough, professional and an inspiration. To his students, he was first. Among whom he did most of his work, he was a righteous person whom they could trust.

David described himself as a political conservative. He had been born in Kenneth Kaunda and served here with no hope for Zambia where he was born. In December 1945, he learned of the country, David enrolled at Rhodes University where he then pursued a degree in anthropology.

At Wits in 1969, David set out to write a monograph called ‘The politico-gestalt of the Zambian Copper Belt’. He was also an engineer on the mine. David described himself as a political conservative. He had been born in Kenneth Kaunda and served here with no hope for Zambia where he was born. In December 1945, he learned of the country, David enrolled at Rhodes University where he then pursued a degree in anthropology.

The system was so fascinating, I recalled David, at that time, I began to realize that people around me were intelligent and had a grasp of the whole of politics. This was something quite out of my ordinary experience.

The definitive years, laid the foundation for the almost twenty years that followed and ended in his assassination on Workers Day.

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The definitive years, laid the foundation for the almost twenty years that followed and ended in his assassination on Workers Day.
Inkatha—UDF talks

A MEETING of leaders of Inkatha, the UDF and Cosatu to try and end the violence in townships in Natal and KwaZulu may be held on May 20 at Ulundi, SABC radio news reports.

The KwaZulu chief minister and president of Inkatha, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said in the legislative assembly at Ulundi he had suggested this date after receiving support in principle from UDF and Cosatu leaders for peace proposals made by him and Inkatha.
ANC SENDS PLEA TO END KILLING

LUSAKA — The African National Congress on Wednesday appealed for an end to fighting between rival black groups in South Africa’s Natal province and said it supported the idea of peace talks.

“We reiterate our call that the carnage must end,” it said in a statement issued from its headquarters in Lusaka.

“The energies of our people must be directed against the common enemy of the overwhelming majority of South Africans, the apartheid regime.”

More than 500 people have been killed in the past 18 months in Natal in what has become known as South Africa’s Zulu War, mainly between members of the Zulu movement Inkatha and supporters of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front (UDF).

The ANC said it supported the proposal by church and community leaders of peace talks between the parties — Inkatha the UDF and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU). It called on church, business and youth groups to take part.

“No one must be left out. The ANC is firmly convinced that these forces share more common ground on this question than what might divide them,” the statement added.

It said the ANC was ready to play a role in peace efforts — Sapa-Reuters.
Passtoors rips up pledge to Pretoria

BRUSSELS — Belgaan Helene Passtoors, released from a South African jail, returned home yesterday and defiantly tore up a pledge to Pretoria that she would renounce violent struggle against apartheid.

"I do not consider myself to be bound by the contents of this note which was imposed on me in a situation in which a real free choice was impossible," she said in a statement on arrival at Brussels Airport.

"I declare I remain totally dedicated to the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa. I intend continuing supporting the struggle in every possible way that I can until the day that the South African people will be free."
CHANTING AS CHIEF MTIRARA IS OUSTED

HUNDREDS of jubilant people danced, chanted freedom songs and called for the release of the jailed ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, during a demonstration in Umtata.

The crowd marched through the streets of the city following the decision by the Dalindyobo Regional Authority to unseat Chief Zondwa Mtirara from the position of Paramount Chief. The demonstrators carried banners showing the face of the late Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyobo and wore T-shirts of the National Union of Mineworkers and the United Democratic Front. Shouts of "viva Buyelekaya, viva Nelson Mandela and viva Sabata" were heard during the march, which held up traffic in many instances.

Similar chants were heard in the city hall where over 2,000 Tembus witnessed the Regional Authority's decision. In an interview in his office after the meeting, Chief Mtirara said he regarded the procedure applied at the meeting as "unfair." — Sapa
DURBAN — Civil rights lawyer Mr Yunus Mohamed has received yet another death threat — the third in six weeks — and now special precautions are being taken to safeguard him, according to Natal Indian Congress spokesman Dr Farook Meer.

The latest threat arrived this week by post and in the envelope was a message in bold print “Date With The Death Squad”, as well as a newspaper cutting on the recent murder of Wits lecturer David Webster.

On the back of the envelope is a badly drawn gallows and noose.

Dr Meer said that the first death threat Mr Mohamed received was when a newspaper obituary notice appeared during the first week of April. “Shortly after that he received another death threat by post and now this is the third. We are concerned because it looks like the work of professionals.”

An NIC delegation of Mr George Sewpershad, Mr Numa Ramgobin and Professor Jerry Coovadia had taken up the matter with the Security Police.

Dr Meer said that the Human Rights Commission reported that there had been 81 killings of anti-apartheid activists in South Africa since 1978 and that just one case had been solved.

There were 61 killings of exiles outside the country and over the last four years there had been 113 cases where activists vanished without trace inside the country and abroad.

“With this in mind we are taking the threats very seriously and we have informed the British, West German and US consulates in Durban about the matter, in the hope that this will give Mr Mohamed some measure of protection,” said Dr Meer.
ANC may join peace initiative in Natal

BY SHAUN HARRIS

THIS week's "peace meeting" between Inkatha, Cosatu and the UDF to try to end the Natal violence could be the prelude to a meeting between the "big three" and the ANC. KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi has made it clear he believes a meeting with the ANC is necessary if a peaceful solution is to be worked out.

There was a flurry of activity this week as the organisations set about clearing the ground for a meeting and smoothing over earlier antagonisms over the two separate "peace plans" put forward by Cosatu/UDF affiliates and Chief Buthelezi.

The ANC also issued a statement supporting a meeting between the three organisations and indicating it would do all it could, within the conditions it was forced to work under, to support peace initiatives.

May 20 has been agreed on as the date for the meeting.
Passtoors will not adhere to release terms

BELGIAN ANC member Helene Passtoors – who was released from Pretoria Central Prison this week after signing an agreement on conditions for her freedom – said on her arrival in Brussels she did not feel bound by the document.

Passtoors, 44, was serving a 10-year sentence for treason, but was released after she signed a document renouncing the use of violence against the SA Government.

Passtoors, who is listed and cannot be quoted, made it clear she remained committed to the "struggle" and did not see herself bound by the document.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, responding to her remarks, said in Cape Town the terms of the agreement "do not depend on anything that Passtoors may say".

"The Belgian Government has given an assurance that the agreement reached with the South African Government will be fully applied," he said.

As part of the deal to release Passtoors, Belgium agreed to let three South African diplomats return to Brussels. They were expelled last year to pressure the South African Government to release Passtoors.

Belgium has worked for her release since she was convicted in May 1986 for running arms for the ANC.

Passtoors' former husband, Klaus de Jonge, was allowed to return to his native Netherlands in 1987 after he had held up for two years in the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria to avoid facing charges of smuggling arms for the ANC. – Sapa

Helene Passtoors' children, Brigitte, 18, and Yves, 11, are carried shoulder-high by sympathisers during their mother's trial in 1986.
Shifting Soviet policy disrupts ANC

While the world watched with fascination the changes effected by the reforms of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, one group had reason for concern, Beeld political columnist Willie Kuhn wrote this week.

This was the ANC, he said in a column headlined "The ANC's headache", with the sub-headline "Kremlin no longer prepared to accept it uncritically".

"While the Soviet Union still says the usual things about support for the organisation, it must be clear to the ANC that a sort of revolution is taking place which can greatly affect it."

Kuhn said that as well as the "external" factor in the ANC's future, there was the "internal" factor of the power struggle and differences within the organisation.

"Thabo Mbeki is generally viewed as the leader of the 'diplomatic' wing, while Chris Hani represents the military wing that believes violence is the only way to gain power."

Then there is also the traditional key role of the SA Communist Party, which at the moment is following the Gorbachev example and promoting the negotiation strategy."

Kuhn said the ANC had to realise that when its sponsor country landed on an ideological crossroads, their relationship necessarily had to change.

"In the nature of things, the ANC will not have much say in the matter, because ultimately it does not have much bargaining power."

Kuhn said the ANC had no choice but to adapt the "new dynamic" in the Kremlin and that developing in terms of South Africa and the Soviet Union.

Kuhn said observers had noted that the Soviet Union had ordered the ANC to limit its "acts of terror" and not to attack civilians. "This would mean the Kremlin is trying to encourage the Mbeki faction at the cost of the Hani faction, and this can play an important role in determining the outcome of the power struggle in the ANC."

But, said Kuhn, the factor which would trouble or encourage the feuding ANC factions most was that the Soviet government was being seen to be having talks with South Africa, as this legitimised the SA Government's role in a future settlement.

Die Burger said in an editorial early in the week that the "exceptionally strong" speech on reform by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, setting out the National Party's "new vision", ensured that the NP had grabbed the initiative early in the parliamentary election battle.

"The advantage of an election is renewal. Even if it does not place a new government in power, there is a chance of a fresh breeze of renewal and fresh talent in Parliament."

Beeld said new blood was always exciting and would create confidence that the NP was lively and would tackle the road ahead with more energy and imagination.

A new, young team would be able to satisfy the country's need for imaginative initiatives and actions in reform.
Anti-sanctions poll already under fire

NEW YORK — Even before it was released publicly, an authoritative Gallup poll showing that black South Africans overwhelmingly oppose US sanctions and divestment came under attack this week.

Senator Paul Simon said "I don't care how many polls you take, we know our duty and we will stand by it. All you have to know is it's sponsored the study to know it is tainted."

Unbiased

The Chamber of Mines commissioned the internationally known Gallup poll organisation to conduct the most unbiased and statistically accurate sampling of the candle opinions of South Africans of all races and walks of life.

More than 2,000 individuals were questioned, say Gallup officials. Of the 1,400 blacks interviewed, samples were taken in cities, small towns, villages and rural areas.

An additional sample of 200 squatters or shack dwellers living near major cities was conducted. People were interviewed by someone of their own ethnic group and in their own language in the privacy of their homes and without any identifying record kept of who they were or where they worked.

Tutu

What made the study controversial even before it was released was advance publicity quoting the report's main finding that South Africans of all races overwhelmingly opposed all kinds of sanctions and divestment.

Indeed, blacks say they believe foreign corporations can help to end apartheid quickly by helping to create jobs and improve education for them.

"I'll believe it when I see it," said Mickey Leland, a Democratic Party black.
ANC guidelines 'a starting point'

THE leadership of the ANC was impressing their constitutional framework on fellow South Africans, but offering guidelines as a starting point for debate and discussion, Idasa executive director Alex Boraine told the Options for the Future conference, BPA.

He said the identity of participants in negotiations on SA's future was probably more important than the agenda of these negotiations.

Idasa believed that the ANC was "at the very least" one of three major actors whose absence from the negotiation table would guarantee the failure of those negotiations.

During Idasa seminars around the country, the Leverkusen conference attended by Soviets, the ANC and SA academics, and the recent law conference in Zimbabwe which included the ANC's legal department and constitutional experts from SA, certain common ground had developed.

This included a growing consensus on the need for clear definition of a non-racial democracy, a growing acceptance of the idea of a united SA, and a deeper appreciation of the importance of a Bill of Rights protected by an independent mechanism.

Also accepted was the necessity for a mixed economy, and a system that attended to economic growth, job creation, and the reversal of historic economic exploitation of most South Africans — Sapa.
Don't ignore force of black cash

JOE HLONGWANE, vice-president of Nafcoc

Expansion of businesses in the townships is not possible, both through lack of physical space and the concentration of buying power in the towns.

Does government not realise that, if it stifles the business community among the majority of the population, it prevents us emulating South Korea, Singapore and Japan - where business people, not politicians, have created wealth?

In addition, blacks must be in a position to pick up more than just crumbs, or a few shares, if privatisation is to be really meaningful. It's all very well to welcome the informal sector but - as Adam Jacobs of Volkskas has pointed out - that sector cannot ever contribute meaningfully to per capita income, being essentially a refuge of the unemployed and jobless. Black money makes SA's cities and towns viable, and black business initiative should have the opportunity to show what it can do there.

Why should business franchises be awarded to blacks only in the townships? Why shouldn't they have them in the cities and towns, to serve their fellow blacks working there in their thousands? Nafcoc asks big business to join us in this plea.

A Nafcoc study shows that, while the sector for blacks may not make a very large dent in the balance of payments, there is a huge market here waiting for local explos-

This is an extract from Hlongwane's address to the Bophuthatswana Chamber of Commerce last weekend.
Afrikaner rule 'no longer an option'

MAINTAINING undiluted Afrikaner rule was no longer an option for government, and SA was now faced with a choice between an NP or ANC constitutional vision or negotiated compromise. UCT politics head Prof Hermann Giliomee told the Ida meeting at the weekend.

Giliomee said prospects for negotiated power-sharing had improved only slightly in 10 years. The ANC today was expecting to at least be senior partner of any power-sharing government. The NP took the same stand and for this reason negotiations still seemed unlikely.

The NP's search for a black political formation prepared to "act as pliable junior partner" was unlikely to be successful. "Politicians tend to forget that political solutions are rarely available at yesterday's prices".

Giliomee warned that the "Jacobin" proposal — contained in the ANC's new constitutional guidelines — of "rapid and irreversible redistribution of wealth" would trigger an "horrendous civil war" if implemented by an ANC government. Democracy would almost certainly be the first victim.

Negotiations would not be advanced by "guilt-ridden whites who have lost the capacity to be themselves and who are prepared to sacrifice everything for peace of mind".
Natal violence: Stalemate

Own Correspondent

ULUNDI — A stalemate appears to be developing regarding the venue for Saturday's talks between the leadership of the United Democratic Front (UDF), the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) and Inkatha to discuss resolving the violence in Natal.

The leaderships of the UDF and of Cosatu have suggested Durban as the venue while Chief Buthelezi, president of Inkatha, was emphatic yesterday that the venue for the talks should be Ulundi.

A week ago, Mr. Archie Gumede, president of the UDF, Mr. Murphy Morobe, publicity secretary of the UDF, Mr. Elush Barayi, president of Cosatu, and Mr. Jay Naidoo, general secretary of Cosatu, wrote to Chief Buthelezi suggesting an urgent meeting of the heads of the three organisations at a "mutually acceptable venue".

The KwaZulu chief minister wrote back the next day suggesting Ulundi, and mentioned in support of his proposal, "some elements in the past which need to be woven into the fabric of reconciliation."

In his letter, released yesterday, the Inkatha president said he had written to Mr. Gumede in November, 1985, inviting him to address the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly at Ulundi.

However, the UDF president had criticised Inkatha's participation in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly, he said. "I believe it is necessary for us to approach this first joint meeting in a different manner,"

the launching day of the UDF and the launching day of Cosatu are problematic as we talk about the need for peace today," Chief Buthelezi said.

"A meeting in Ulundi would be a demonstration of serious intent and would be greatly appreciated by Inkatha's leadership and our members and supporters, as a demonstration of your bona fides in this effort at reconciliation."

The reply from the UDF and Cosatu leaders, dated May 12, stated that they had no objection to meetings between the parties concerned being held in venues which were traditionally associated with Inkatha or with Cosatu and the UDF.

"However, we believe it is necessary for us to approach this first joint meeting in a different manner,"

it said.
Protagonists under pressure

Blacks to back negotiations?

By Mike Siluma, Labour Reporter

The black union movement is likely to support possible negotiations between the Government and representative black groups — negotiations which could result from international peace moves in southern Africa — while white workers can be expected to resist such talks.

This view was expressed by Professor Duncan Innes of the University of the Witwatersrand in a newly launched information service for business.

Named The Innes Labour Brief, it has been set up by him and industrial relations consultant Mr Steuart Pennington.

Professor Innes said a combination of forces within and outside South Africa was forcing the main protagonists in the South African political conflict to the negotiating table.

White unions were unlikely to welcome a new policy direction leading to negotiations between the Government and black organisations like the ANC, he said. They were likely to resort to strikes and other actions to prevent such negotiations.

Professor Innes predicted that black worker groupings, such as the Congress of SA Trade Unions, the National Council of Trade Unions and the Inkatha-linked United Workers' Union of SA, would support genuine negotiations about the future of South Africa.

This support would, however, be subject to whether or not unions felt they and their political allies would get a fair deal in any negotiations.

The Innes Labour Brief authors will provide information on issues including political developments in the unions and union campaigns, union responses to government and employer initiatives, as well as international developments.
ANC withdraws 1,500 members from Zambia

LUSAKA — The African National Congress has moved nearly half of its members out of Zambia, an ANC spokesman said.

However, the spokesman denied that this was the result of growing tensions between the ANC and the Zambian government.

He said 1,500 ANC people had been moved out of Zambia, leaving about 700 still in the country.

The ANC spokesman said here yesterday that the organisation had begun reducing its presence in Zambia last year at the same time it began withdrawing men from Angola.

He said this had been done so that South Africa could not say ANC personnel from Angola had been transferred to Zambia where they would still pose a threat to South Africa and possibly use this as an excuse to derail the Namibian process.

Recently the Zambian Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, spoke of a number of incidents of ANC personnel using their weapons illegally in Zambia, while a senior ANC leader warned that stricter control of weapons would be implemented.

The ANC said because of Mr Shapi's high position in the Zambian government, his utterances had been taken as an official warning to the ANC over the misuse of weapons.
ANC-SACP BLAMED

A COMMISSION of inquiry into the ongoing violence in the Maritzburg area would not solve the problem at this stage and might become an additional cause for dispute.

This was said by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in Parliament yesterday.

Replying on behalf of the State President, Mr P W Botha, to an interpellation question from Mr Pierre Cronje (DP Greytown), he laid the blame for the violence squarely on "revolutionary agents of the ANC-SACP alliance, namely the UDF and Cosatu, who were engaged in a leadership struggle with the Inkatha organisation."

"There is absolutely no question of a breakdown of law and order in the greater Maritzburg area."

It is not the intention to institute a commission of inquiry at this stage as the main causes for the ongoing violence have been ascertained through thorough research and investigation," Vlok said.
Mandela release to be 'considered'

THE Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has undertaken to seriously consider the views of the KwaZulu delegation he met yesterday on the release of Mr Nelson Mandela, a statement here says.

Issued after a meeting between Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Dr F T Mdlalose of the KwaZulu delegation and Coetsee and the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha and the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, the statement said the KwaZulu delegation was hopeful that a positive outcome could be promoted by the discussion.

The delegation met Coetsee after saying in Durban last month that Mr Mandela's continued imprisonment was restricting it from full participation in the formal process of negotiations.

"After discussions pertaining to the attitude of the delegation towards the position of Mr Mandela and his colleagues in prison, Coetsee undertook to consider seriously the views expressed by the KwaZulu delegation."
Mandela to receive law degree

By Sue Valentine

Jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who already holds several honorary legal degrees, will receive his BA LLB degree in absentia during a Unisa graduation ceremony in Cape Town tonight.

Former leader of the United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaff, MBE, will receive an honorary PhD at the ceremony.

Mandela was awarded a BA degree from the University of Fort Hare in 1942 and although he was a registered law student at the University of the Witwatersrand, he did not complete his LLB degree.

He ran a legal practice in Johannesburg from 1952 and was on trial for treason from 1956 to 1961 before being acquitted.

In June 1964 he was sentenced to life imprisonment. Among the many prizes, awards and honorary citizenships awarded him, Mandela was given an honorary LLD by the University of Lesotho in 1979 and in 1985 the City College of the City University of New York also awarded him an honorary LLD.

The former leader of the United Party, Sir de Villiers, who has practised as an advocate in the Supreme Court, obtained his BA degree from the University of Cape Town with distinctions in history and constitutional law.

He also has an honours degree from Oxford University and has done post graduate study in Leyden.
Coetsee ‘will consider request’

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee yesterday undertook to seriously consider kwaZulu’s request for the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

The undertaking was given at a special meeting with kwaZulu Cabinet members Dr Oscar Dhlomo and Mr Frank Mdlalose. Also present were the Natal National Party leader and Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, and the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Roelf Meyer.

This follows an undertaking by Mr Coetsee to meet a kwaZulu delegation after the position of Mandela was identified as a major obstacle “restricting kwaZulu from full participation in the formal process of negotiations” with the central Government.

The issue was discussed last month at the joint committee of kwaZulu and the Government established earlier this year to resolve differences preventing negotiations.

The committee, co-chaired by Mr Stoffel and Dr Dhlomo, will meet again in Pretoria on June 15.
Low pay overshadows apartheid as the major gripe among blacks.

WHAT troubles people in the workplace? Responses to the Gallup/Marklitz poll show that only 16% of blacks specifically said apartheid, although related issues like job reservation, unequal pay and mistreatment by whites received 11% each. By contrast, 68% complained about low salaries.

What would people most like to see changed? Of blacks, 27% did answer "apartheid" to this one. However, the next four most favoured options — better salaries (25%), job creation (15%), equal pay (14%) and improved education (16%) garnered a total of 64%.

Considering that of the 39% of black respondents who had jobs just 5% worked for non-South African companies, it was perhaps not surprising that 64% against 32% said they would prefer to work for a locally owned firm. Among those who opted for a foreign company, Americans were favourite choice as employers (54%), trailed by British (13%) and West Germans (12%).

All respondents were asked what they thought would be the pluses and minuses of working for an overseas company. On the plus side, 31% of blacks said higher pay, 16% less discrimination, 16% housing subsidies and 30% didn't know. On the other hand, 27% saw no pluses while 17%, the next largest bloc with an opinion, worried about being thrown out of work if the company disinvested. Only 3% complained that foreign companies "also practise apartheid."

To a series of questions specifically about US companies, blacks gave answers that should make Mobil's board cringe.

By 59% to 8%, black respondents said the US presence weakened rather than strengthened apartheid. Another 73% said the departure of US companies would have a bad effect on their lives. More than 70% agreed either mostly or completely with the propositions that the companies provided good jobs which would otherwise not exist, and contributed to a higher standard of living among blacks.

Reactions to the statement, "American business activity helps to continue racial segregation and discrimination", were more equivocal: 45% tended to disagree, 17% to agree, and 28% were unsure.

Of those surveyed, 49% thought worse of companies that pulled out, 17% thought better and the rest were undecided. Paradoxically, 69% did believe disinvestment would "seriously hurt the strength" of the SA government, and more thought it would have a positive effect on ending apartheid (4%) than did not (32%).
Sanctions survey set on defusing critics

ONE OF the chief purposes of the Gallup/Markinor poll is to defuse criticism levelled at previous surveys that have reached similar conclusions on sanctions and disinvestment. The Chamber of Mines, which sponsored the poll, unveiled the findings in Washington yesterday in the hope of pre-empting Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu as he tried to kick-start the dormant congressional sanctions engine at a highly publicised Capitol Hill forum today.

The chamber clearly believes the findings are impressive enough to outweigh the inevitable baggage of its own involvement.

Assuming US activists genuinely care about the views of 2,193 rank and file South Africans (1,400 blacks, 392 whites, 109 asans, 106 coloureds plus a separate sample of 200 squatters), the chamber may well be right.

Trade unions

The survey powerfully rebuts most of the standard arguments deployed against those of its predecessors that have produced results which were ideologically "incorrect".

One common criticism has been that, thanks in part to censorship, black South Africans lack the information base on which to make a valid judgment.

Therefore, it has been argued, the choice should be left to better-informed and mobilised elites like trade unions which, the line goes, overwhelmingly support sanctions and disinvestment.

In reality, labour's position is considerably more complex — and the survey helps explain why. Of the black respondents who said they were union members, 79% said they opposed sanctions and 81% were against disinvestment. Most were affiliated to Cosatu.

Previous polls have also been rejected on the grounds that subjects dared not, under penalty of law, state their true opinions. On this occasion, 25% of the overall sample openly expressed support for the banned ANC, with the proportion significantly higher in urban areas.

Of those who gave the ANC as their first choice of leadership, 65% opposed sanctions. The figure was 75% for those who said they considered the ANC their second choice.

Tutu's flock, both those who named him as their preferred leader and black Anglicans more generally, gave similar responses. Altogether 67% of the former opposed sanctions, and 72% opposed disinvestment. Of the latter, the percentages were three to four points higher in each case.

It has been argued that most survey subjects have been relatively privileged urban dwellers with more to lose from sanctions than squatters and blacks in the rural homelands.

Gallup/Markinor took a look, and among those sections of the population the proportions opposed to sanctions were 75% and 87% respectively.

In fact, the survey should put to rest any residual belief that mass poverty renders desperate measures more popular.

Of the blacks questioned, 61% did not have a job. This figure included students and housewives. Of those without jobs, 13% were not looking for a new one. Thirty-three percent were looking for work and of these, 32% had been seeking employment for between one and three years, and 26% for more than three years.

Of all blacks questioned, 82% said foreign companies should not leave and 93% opposed sanctions even if they forced government to resign within five years and did not harm the respondent personally.

Most outsiders naturally assume that apartheid and racial discrimination would head the list of concerns among blacks. According to the poll, however, only 21% of blacks concur with this assumption.

The rest have more practical, if not entirely unrelated, worries: unemployment (55%), housing (21%), education (17%) and so on.

Leaders

While economic issues predominated among black interviewees, politically their answers tended to wander all over the map.

As a result of a list of well-known leaders and organisations they supported most, 94% of black respondents declined to respond and 21% said "none of the above". Otherwise, 13% said the ANC, 11% Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, 8% Tutu, 7% the UDF, 6% Cosatu and the Zionist Christian Church each received 6%.

"None of the above" did even better as a second choice (56%). So did the UDF (16%), Tutu (16%) and Cosatu (15%).

President P W Botha also picked up on the second pass (from 3% to 5%), as did the Rev Alan Boesak (from less than 1% to 8%).

The ANC dropped a point to 12%, the ZCC fell to 4% and Buthelezi to 8%. 
ANC suspect was shot in the back

Suspected African National Congress guerilla Ashley Kriel was killed by a shot fired at close range into his back, the Wynberg Inquest Court was told yesterday.

This information was given in evidence by Warrant Officer Willem Visser of the Pretoria forensic department at the hearing on the death of Mr. Kriel, who was shot in Athlone in July 1987.

Earlier, Warrant Officer Jeff Benzien, who admitted killing Mr. Kriel in a bid to arrest him, said his finger was on the trigger of the gun, but he did not pull it deliberately. — Own Correspondent.
ANC quitting Zambia, possibly for Uganda

LUSAKA — The African National Congress (ANC), has moved nearly half its members out of Zambia, the organisation has disclosed.

However, it denied this was the result of growing tensions between the ANC and the Zambian government. About 1500 ANC people had been moved out of Zambia, leaving about 800 still in the country.

Recently, a Zambian Cabinet Minister, Mr. Alex Mwakabunge, spoke of a number of incidents of ANC personnel using their weapons illegally in Zambia.

In one an ANC member shot his girlfriend dead with his issued firearm before committing suicide. In another two ANC men were killed on a farm, but the ANC claimed the culprit was a South African infiltrator. Some reports suggested the ANC was moving to Uganda — The Star's Africa News Service.
Ceapa launches history contest

By ELLIOT MAKHAYA

YOUNG black people in South Africa have been found wanting when questioned about their history and the history of the country, says the Centre for Enrichment in African Political Affairs.

Ceapa says the majority of them have a hazy idea about some important events that took place in this country in the immediate and distant past.

This realisation has caused Ceapa to run a programme that will be part of the informal education of black youth in the country.

Part of this programme is Ceapa's recent launch of the Youth History Competition. Participants are required to do drama, art or narrative presentations of events that took place in the history of South Africa.

Presentations must be fully researched, as points will be awarded on how factual the storyline is. Ceapa is willing to assist the participants in obtaining relevant research material.

Grappling

Futuristic presentations will also be considered as people in this country are grappling with the problem of what the future will be like in South Africa.

The competition is open to all non-professional artists and dramatists.

For more information, you should contact Thabo Ndabeni at PO Box 31970, Bramfontein, or at telephone (011) 403-2093.

The Centre for Enrichment in African Political Affairs is an indigenous South African non-governmental, non-profit making, privately funded socio-educational organisation which

- facilitates and encourages serious discussion and analysis of the South African situation so that knowledge and experience can be shared and learned,
- conducts research on current socio-political issues in South Africa so as to provide the community and non-governmental organisations, professionals, trade unions, workers, pupils and other individuals and organisations with information,
- it also provides analyses to help them widen their perspectives and help them tailor their strategies accordingly, and
- has established for the community a comprehensive reference and reading library specialising in modern and colonial African, Asian and Latin American countries.
Struggle for chieftdom

A SAGA-FILLED battle for an influential chieftainship in Transkei took a dramatic turn last week when a Matanzima-backed man was ousted in favour of an ANC-linked challenger.

Former defence chief Zondwa Mtirara was forced to resign as paramount chief of Thembuland after the regional authority refused to confirm his position.

And at a public meeting in Umntata attended by 2,000 cheering Thembus, the regional authority called on Buyelkhaya Dalindyebo to return to Transkei and take up the paramountcy.

Dalindyebo is the son of Sabata Dalindyebo, who fled Transkei in 1980 to join the ANC after a long-running feud with Kazer Matanzima. Sabata died in Lusaka in 1986.

The battle over the Thembu paramountcy dates back several decades, and has pitted the Matanzimas against their relatives, the Dalindyebos.

Sabata Dalindyebo, a nephew of Nelson Mandela, was the original paramount chief of all Thembuland, and widely regarded as the King of the Thembus.

He was an outspoken opponent of the South African government's homeland policy and wanted nothing to do with Transkei's independence.

South Africa found Kazer Matanzima, a former chief in Thembuland, far more pliant.

On what experts now regard as very dubious grounds, South African government ethnologists split Thembuland into two areas to create Emigrant Thembuland for Matanzima to rule over.

Matanzima's new paramountcy, which he took over in 1967, formed the basis for his claims to rule Transkei.

Sabata refused to recognize Matanzima's new status and continued to oppose Matanzima after independence.

He was finally arrested in 1980 and deposed by Matanzima, whereupon he fled into exile.

Matanzima then installed an ally, Sabata's younger brother Bambinanga, as paramount chief.

When Sabata died in 1986, the Transkei government made arrangements to fly his body home for burial. But in a bizarre episode, the body was stolen from the Umntata funeral parlour.

And thousands of mourners who arrived at Transkei's border posts for the funeral were turned away.

Stella Sigcau, who replaced the disgraced George Matanzima as prime minister in late 1987, lifted all banishment orders imposed by the Matanzimas, which enabled many Sabata supporters to return home.

In 1987 Bambinanga died and his son, Zondwa Mtirara, took over the paramountcy.

However, his installation as paramount was delayed due to increased turmoil in Thembuland.

Supporters had begun to gather around Sabata's son, Buyelkhaya, who was studying in Zambia at the time, and the stage was set for a battle between Zondwa and Buyelkhaya.

Widespread support

By April last year, support for Buyelkhaya was so widespread that the Dalindyebo Regional Authority (DRA) decided that Buyelkhaya should be paramount chief.

A second DRA meeting was planned to ratify the move and inform the government, but Kazer Matanzima stepped in quickly with a court order to prevent this.

This time Matanzima also had to contend with the new military government under Major-General Bantu Holomusa.

Not only was Holomusa's father one of the chiefs who served under Sabata, but Holomusa had deposed Zondwa as chief of the army.

After several court cases, the Transkei Supreme Court referred the decision on the paramountcy to the DRA.

Last month the court ruled that the DRA decision would become an order of court and that both Buyelkhaya and Zondwa would have to accept the decision.

The final victory came last week, when the DRA called on Buyelkhaya, whose name means 'come home,' to return to Transkei.

Despite speculation that Buyelkhaya is closely linked to the ANC, Holomusa has announced he is free to return home.

'I am happy that the people have been able to decide,' he said. 'I hope the chieftainship saga has been solved and there will be stability in that area.' - ELN\NEWS
Shooting — ANC man is held

LUSAKA — A member of the African National Congress yesterday shot dead an unidentified woman in a residential area of Lusaka, Zambian police have said.

A police spokesman said the woman, aged about 24 years old, was allegedly shot dead in the early hours of the morning in the Bruma residential area by the unnamed ANC member who has been arrested.

It was not clear whether the woman and the ANC man were living together.

In recent weeks there have been a number of shooting incidents involving ANC members which have, according to reports, resulted in growing tensions between the Zambian government and the ANC.

The ANC said yesterday it had moved nearly half of its members out of Zambia but denied that this was the result of growing tensions between the ANC and the Zambian government.
Baker’s sanctions views ‘encouraging’

Bush meeting Tutu and Boesak today

By David Braut,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The delega-
tion of South African church
leaders is meeting President
Bush for 30 minutes at the White
House today

Archbishop Desmond Tutu,
here to raise support for fur-
ther selected sanctions on South
Africa, said yesterday if Mr
Bush did not want to see his de-
egregation, it would be “a very sig-
nificant signal”

Word came late yesterday
that the President would see
him and two fellow-church lead-
ers, Dr Allan Boesak and Dr
Beyers Naude.

Archbishop Tutu said he had
previously met the new US Sec-
retary of State, Mr James
Baker, and he had come away
impressed at what appeared to
be a new openness on the position
of sanctions.

“Of course, we want to see
this translated into actions,”
Dr Boesak told the press con-
fERENCE that it would not be
worthwhile meeting Mr Bush
simply to have his ear.

He wanted to make use of the
opportunity to inform the Presi-
dent of what was happening in
South Africa, what was happen-
ing within the Government and
what the Government should be
doing.

He said reports that the Bush
administration was considering
a quid pro quo for the release of
Nelson Mandela would be
raised, as such a thing was sim-
ply not acceptable.

Mandela would be released
“come what may”, and the US
President needed to be informed
of what the people thought of
quid pro quos.

At a conference of the church
leaders and leading anti-apar-
theid Americans in Washington
yesterday, calls were made on
President Bush to see the Tutu
delegation before he met Mr
F W de Klerk, South Africa’s
next State President.

● Plans are being made to
organise a march of at least
100 000 Americans on Capitol
Hill in Washington to mark the
anniversary of Soweto Day on
June 16.

The goal of the mass demon-
stration would be to show the
US Congress that the people of
America were really concerned
about South Africa, and that
they wanted something to be
done about it.

● The general secretary of the
SA Council of Churches, the Rev
Frank Chikane, is seriously ill in
a Wisconsin hospital.

He collapsed while visiting his
wife in Wisconsin.

Mr Chikane was to have taken
part in the drive to exert in-
creased pressure on Pretoria.
Blacks in cleft stick, seminar told

MOST blacks at managerial level were forced to live a culturally conflicting existence - treated as and expected to function as equals to whites at work and becoming blacks in apartheid society at the end of the day, a black expert told a seminar yesterday.

Ali Mokoka, manager (training) at First National Bank Centre for Management Studies, spoke of this problem at a Unisa School of Business Leadership (SBL) seminar on "Black Advancement Strategies for Success" in Johannesburg.

"Similarly, he might have had little previous exposure to white informal networks and could feel uneasy with the subtle political interplays between interest groups at this level," said Mokoka.

The black man might be the victim of unwilling white secretaries and the target of hostility from the shop floor, Mokoka added. "Corporate SA needs to shift from being high on rhetoric and short on action as far as equal opportunity is concerned, and should start acting now."

He suggested that companies condition environments by adopting programmes directed at meaningful equal opportunities, and by pressuring government to speed up political reforms.
LUSAKA - An ANC member was arrested by police yesterday after shooting a young woman dead in a city suburb.

In recent weeks, there have been a number of shooting incidents involving ANC members. According to reports, this has fuelled tension between Zambia's government and the ANC.

The ANC said 800 of its 1,500 members have left Zambia.

But an ANC spokesman denied there was tension with the Zambian government. He said the ANC was reducing numbers in Zambia and Angola so that South Africa could not use its presence as an excuse to derail Namibia's independence. — The Star's Africa News Service.
'Gandhi meeting was highlight'

By Sally Sealey

A delegation from the mass democratic movement arrived back in South Africa yesterday after a 10-day visit to India where they were accorded VIP status.

Representatives of the Transvaal and Natal Indian Congresses and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) said at a press conference yesterday that the highlight of the trip was meeting India's prime minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, who told them that nothing short of universal adult suffrage in a single parliament for all South Africans would satisfy India that South Africa has changed.

The delegation, which included TIC president Mr. Cusam Saloojee, Mr. Reggie Vandyar, Mr. Charm Govender, Mr. Yunus Carrim and Mr. Fred Gona, all from COSATU, said talks with the Indian government were facilitated by the

African National Congress

Mr. Saloojee said that India would deny access to people who participated in the tricameral Parliament and any other Government structures.

Mr. Carrim said the Indian government was prepared to make exceptions to the cultural boycott so that people who are part of the mass democratic movement could benefit from an exchange of cultural and religious ideas.

Mr. Saloojee said they had visited a school in India and were surprised at the level of awareness among school children. "Nelson Mandela was referred to constantly as Uncle Mandela. We received several poems written in his honour which we hope to pass on to him," he said.

The delegation also met trade union federations, which were interested in knowing how best they could assist in the struggle against apartheid.
LONDON — Veteran PAC leader Zeph Mothopeng is finally to receive treatment here for throat cancer after a delay in the arrival of his South African medical records.

The records of his treatment for cancer while still in jail only arrived at London's Charing Cross Hospital three days ago.

Mothopeng (75) is already receiving treatment for tuberculosis at Charing Cross.

A PAC spokesman said Mothopeng, who was admitted to hospital two weeks ago, was as well as could be expected and was responding well to the treatment for TB.

Doctors were hoping to press forward with the cancer treatment immediately.
Province asks staff to stay at J G Strijdom

The province has joined Wits University in urging staff not to leave the J G Strijdom hospital in view of Wits' decision to maintain all services until the year end, pending a government decision on whether to return it to a general affairs hospital.

Transvaal Hospital Services Director Dr Henne Van Wyk said he was pleased with the university's urging staff to stay on but said he did not want to speculate on what might happen if government did not change the hospital's "own affairs" status, as requested by Wits.

The hospital's bed occupancy has been declining since 1985, when it was 73%.

In 1986/87 it was 62%, 1987/88, 56.6%, and so far this year it was 52.16%. However, the number of patient days dropped from 7,9 a patient to 6.9 last year, which brought down the occupancy, Van Wyk said.

A spokesman for the J G Strijdom said only three staff members had formally applied for transfers to other hospitals since the change to "own affairs" on March 31, and not 12 as has been reported.

She could not say if Superintendent Dr Anette van der Merwe would be prepared to reconsider her resignation for the moment due to the university's stance.

Van der Merwe, who is on leave, resigned due to the hospital's change of status, and is due to leave at the end of June.

UDF/Cosatu reject Ulundi as venue

COSATU and the UDF had rejected Ulundi as a possible venue for talks to resolve the ongoing factional violence in Natal, the two organisations said yesterday.

They said Cosatu and UDF affiliates had met in Durban for an urgent meeting to consider their response to the "insistence" of Inkatha that the joint meeting be held on May 20 in Ulundi.

"Regrettably we are unable to agree to the proposal of such a meeting taking place in Ulundi," the UDF said.

"We believe it is essential a non-controversial and neutral venue be found," Cosatu said.

"We have indicated we are prepared to meet in any venue in Durban or any other mutually acceptable venue," Cosatu and UDF also believed all parties were serious about the peace process - "and we certainly are" - then "we will not let the issue of a venue degenerate into an insurmountable obstacle that creates any more delay to this meeting."

Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi released the text of a letter he had sent to UDF/Cosatu saying he had no intention of going to Durban "or anywhere else" for the talks.

He said he was sorry the UDF/Cosatu had "problems about coming to talk to me where I am located (Ulundi)" - therefore the ball remained in their court. — Sapa
10 years for ANC pair

TWO members of the military wing of the African National Congress have been sentenced to 10 years for terrorism.

Zolile Michael Dikiza, 28, and Ludwe Lemuel Lobese, 27, both of Port Elizabeth, were found guilty in the Kenton Regional Court.

They admitted to joining the ANC and receiving military training outside the country. They were then sent back into the country to establish underground structures for the ANC.

A clinical psychologist, Z. Riordan, and an expert on the ANC, political science lecturer Dr Ian Phillips, testified on behalf of the convicted men.

The magistrate, C Meiring, said he did not agree with their evidence as it was based on statements by the accused. He called Phillips' evidence one-sided.

Meiring said even though no one had been injured nor had any damage been caused, the accused were nevertheless guilty of a very serious offence.

He said he could not find any extenuating circumstances and therefore sentenced the two men to the maximum 10 years. The defence has indicated they will appeal.—Ana
More ANC-linked killings in Lusaka

A THIRD member of the exiled African National Congress community in Zambia has been involved in a murder incident.

According to sources in Lusaka an ANC member living in the city’s Burma suburb shot dead his Zambian girlfriend on Wednesday with an AK47 rifle, in what has been described as “a domestic dispute”.

The incident comes less than a fortnight after a similar murder, in which an ANC member used his personal rifle to kill a Zambian girlfriend before turning the weapon on himself.

In both cases, neither the police nor the ANC have issued names of those involved.

Wednesday’s murder comes only a month after two senior figures at the ANC’s Chongela farm 40km north of Lusaka were shot by another ANC member, Tax Thotha Pemajero. Along with two Zambians he is currently on remand, awaiting trial for murder and armed robbery.

There are suggestions that if similar incidents continue, it could jeopardise the ANC’s freedom to operate in the Zambian capital.

By PETER MURRAY, Harare

HAVE YOU FILLED IN YOUR WEEKLY MAIL SURVEY FORM?

Feedback please! If you haven’t yet filled in the survey form in last week’s issue, there’s still time to do so. Postage is free, to Weekly Mail, Freepost J12146, Excom 2033

STEVE NEWMAN WITH EDI NEDERLANDER

TANANAS TOGETHER

Venue: Herschel Theatre, Herschel Rd, Claremont
Fn May 19 8pm Sat May 20 6 & 8pm
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BOOK NOW AT COMPUTICKET
WASHINGTON — Archbishop Desmond Tutu urged President George Bush yesterday to "take the moral leadership" towards ending apartheid and said he was encouraged Bush had a "warm openness" to that cause.

"We do not want to be overly optimistic," Tutu said, adding he had been impressed that Bush appeared to genuinely abhor apartheid, that he wanted to be "a catalyst for change" and "a positive influence."

Tutu and two other anti-apartheid leaders, Allan Boesak and Beyers Naude, who met Bush briefly at the White House, did not disclose the specifics of their conversation. Tutu indicated, however, they did not ask for specific initiatives other than that Bush urge Pretoria to negotiate with its opposition.

Asked about the discussion, Tutu said: "We said we wanted to help the US to take the moral leadership of the world in helping to end apartheid and bringing the SA government to the negotiating table, which is our primary end."

Although the White House said a day earlier Bush did not intend to back more sanctions against Pretoria to press for social change, in essence maintaining the policy of President Ronald Reagan, the leaders were upbeat after the meeting.

Under Reagan, whose veto of anti-Pretoria sanctions was overridden by Congress, "we had the idea that there was no possibility of discussing the issue. Here we have a feeling the President has not closed his mind to any possibility of how he could best be helpful in the SA situation," said Boesak.

"The fact that he values the opinion of those of us who represent blacks is a sign we did not get from the previous administration." — Sapa-AP
Govt must talk to the ANC

Janice Momberg, a member of the national board of the DP, asked yesterday that the IF government could talk to Cubans, Angolans and Russians why could it not talk to the ANC?

Addressing a meeting in Cradock, Momberg said SA today was polarised between parliamentary and extra-parliamentary groups. There was also polarisation between white fears and black mistrust.

"We need a government which will have the ability to cross the divide between parliamentary and extra-parliamentary groups and which will address the real fears of the white people and mistrust of the blacks".

Momberg said SA needed a government which was able to address the security situation, not only in terms of a state of emergency and of Press censorship. It was therefore time government talked to the ANC and it was "not being soft on security to talk to your enemies, and perhaps it is really being strong on security if you talk to your enemies."

Momberg said the DP would talk to anybody about the future of SA and would try to persuade those who believed in violence and terrorism to stop it for the sake of the country. The DP, he stressed did not believe violence was helping to solve the country's problems.

Momberg said the NP seemed to have decided that it would tell the voters to forget everything that had happened over the past 41 years and believe there was now a new NP. "The voters must not fall for this trick — there is nothing new about the NP."
WASHINGTON — Nobel laureate Desmond Tutu urged President George Bush yesterday to "take the moral leadership" toward ending South Africa's apartheid policies of racial separation and said he was encouraged Bush had a "warm openness" to that cause.

"We do not want to be overly optimistic," Tutu told reporters, adding he had been impressed that Bush appeared to genuinely abhor apartheid, that he wanted to be "a catalyst for change" and "a positive influence." Tutu and two other anti-apartheid leaders, Revs. Alan Boesak and Boyes Naude, who met briefly with Bush at the White House yesterday, did not disclose the specifics of their conversation.

Tutu indicated, however, they did not ask for specific initiatives other than that Bush urge Pretoria to negotiate with its opposition.

Asked about the discussion, Tutu said "We said we wanted to help the United States to take the moral leadership of the world in helping to end apartheid and bringing the South African government to the negotiating table, which is our primary end." Although the White House said a day earlier that Bush did not intend to back further sanctions against Pretoria to press for social change, the leaders were upbeated after the meeting.

"I think there is a very warm openness and we think the door stands open. No door has been slammed in our face," Tutu said.
INVITE IS REJECTED

By ALI MPHAKI

THE Congress of South African Trade Unions and UDF affiliates have rejected an invitation to hold a joint meeting at Durban on Saturday.

In a statement released jointly by Cosatu's secretary, Jay Naidoo, and UDF's acting publicity secretary, Mr Murphy Morobe, the two said they were unable to agree to the proposal of the former meeting taking place in Durban,

"The meeting, among others, was to discuss the on-going "war" in the Maritzburg area between affiliates of Cosatu/UDF and Inkatha, which has claimed hundreds of lives.

"We believe that it is essential that a non-controversial and neutral venue be found. We have indicated that we are prepared to meet in any venue in Durban or any other mutually acceptable venue," Naidoo and Morobe said.

The two spokesmen indicated that if all parties are serious about the peace process "then we will not let the issue of a venue degenerate into an insurmountable obstacle that creates any further delay to this meeting."
POLICE raided the offices of the restricted Azanian People’s Organisation in central Johannesburg yesterday.

According to a spokesman for Azapo about seven security branch policemen entered the Wanderers Street offices at about 2pm and started searching their cabinets.

By MOKGADI PELA

This was the fifth raid on Azapo’s headquarters this year, the organisation said.

A police spokesman in Pretoria, Captain R A Crewe said they do not comment on routine duties.

Azapo said its successes and extent of mobilisation at the height of restrictions surprised the state. Further, that the movement would not be intimidated in carrying out the mandate of the “oppressed and exploited people.”
Moses Mayekiso opens congress

FREED general secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, Mr Moses Mayekiso, received a standing ovation when he told workers that his acquittal was a "workers victory" because it was them that stood trial for waging the struggle against apartheid.

He was speaking at the opening of the second congress of Numsa at Gosforth in Germiston last night.

The 744 delegates noted that the case of the president of the South African Youth Congress, Mr Peter Mokaba, be considered by congress as he was guest speaker at the first Numsa congress in Nasrec in Johannesburg in 1987. Mr Mokaba is detained in Pietersburg under emergency regulations.
ANC in Soviet plane ‘hijack’ bid

DAR ES SALAAM — A Soviet airliner flying from Angola to the Soviet Union has been grounded here because of fighting on the plane, according to the Tanzanian Transport Ministry said here.

Sources close to the Tanzanian government said the plane was carrying 174 ANC members to Moscow for military training and the fighting was believed to have been a hijack attempt.

A spokesman for the Transport and Communications Minister, Mr Stephen Khona, said two passengers began fighting shortly before the plane's scheduled stop at Dar es Salaam.

He refused to reveal the names or nationality of the men but said they were being questioned by Tanzanian security officials.

Soviet, Angolan and ANC officials were not immediately available for comment on the hijack speculation and the Transport Ministry spokesman gave no indication there had been an attempt to seize the aircraft.

The Aeroflot jet landed at Dar es Salaam at 14:46pm (South African time) yesterday and was still on the ground surrounded by uniformed security men six hours later.

The spokesman said the plane would be held until security formalities had been completed.

It is reported from Lusaka that in spite of an increase in shootings involving the ANC, the Zambian government said it had the situation under control.

Zambia's Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, said, "The aspect involving the ANC in Zambia is not getting out of hand. The police are very firm in handling the situation."

This week the ANC said that nearly half its members in Zambia had been moved out of the country.

A spokesman said 1,500 cadres had been moved, leaving about 600 still in the country.

Mr Shapi said the ANC was co-operating on the misuse of firearms.

Kidney-transplant 'broker' jailed
Sanctions Prove to be Doubtful

The Validity of

Guest Column by

EUGENE NUTI

Sanctions have been imposed on various countries as a means of exerting economic pressure. However, their effectiveness in achieving political change or correcting human rights violations is often questioned. Critics argue that sanctions may have unintended consequences, such as increased domestic support for the targeted regime or negative impacts on innocent civilians.

In recent years, the use of economic sanctions has become more widespread, particularly in the context of political disputes. However, the success of such sanctions in bringing about regime change or enforcing human rights standards is debatable. Some argue that sanctions are a tool for exerting pressure on governments, while others contend that they are not effective in the long term.

The South African
7 Press Ins to add the first command to the menu. Quattro prompts you for the name of the command.
8 Enter a command name. The command name can contain up to 16 characters and must be unique.
9 Press Esc to move to the top without saving any information for the new command.
10 Repeat the last five steps to insert additional commands into the menu.

For details on filling out information, refer to the user manual.

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**Adding Macros or Add-Ins**

To add a menu command that will run a macro or an add-in:

1. Use the arrow keys to display the menu list.
2. Press Ins and enter a name you want for the command.
3. Select Explanation and enter the details of the command (as it appears on the add-in list when adding the command later).
4. Select Type of action, then select New Add-in (as an alternate menu tree).
5. Select Specific action, then select Add-in from the displayed list.
6. If you want Quattro to exit the menu editor after execution, select What to do after menu editor.

**Saving Your Changes**

Once you've made changes to the menu tree, replacing the existing menu tree, or creating new types of menu tree files, you can save your changes. The main menu tree is loaded with the Macintosh Startup menu tree file (CMCM) and in Quattro. An alternate menu tree is created by selecting a menu tree and switch to another menu tree. If you have modified your alternate menu tree, Quattro displays a submenu with two options: Menu Tree and a new command.

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**Politics is based on sacrifice.**

Support

While on the floor of the South African Parliament, the parliamentary strategy is chosen. A possible scenario is:

Scenario

Macros menu (ATOM), then select Action Items. As soon as Transcript is opened, it appears in the window that Transcript is loaded on a floppy-disk system, since it takes a long time to load.
By Sue Leeman
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Comprehensive mandatory sanctions and support for the ANC are the cornerstones of a five-point Labour Party plan to eradicate apartheid and build a "non-racial, democratic and unitary South Africa.”

Unveiling Labour’s revamped foreign policy yesterday, Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Gerald Kaufmann said the party stood firm in its hatred of apartheid and its belief that only punitive economic measures could bring about its end.

There had, he said, been “absolutely no change” in Labour’s policy in the region. The party regards recent reforms as cosmetic, with the SA Government refusing to address the question of black enfranchisement.

The policy document says the case for sanctions is strengthened by Pretoria’s ongoing acts of oppression, including bans, detentions, torture and hundreds of killings, repeated military attacks on independent neighbouring states and obstruction of Namibia’s independence.

Labour backs ANC, sanctions

The party is hoping its policy restructuring exercise will win it enough votes to oust Mrs Thatcher at the next general election, which will be held before 1992.

In Southern Africa, a Labour government would:

- Support vigorous United Nations, Commonwealth and European Community action against apartheid. — A Labour government would press the EC in particular to take a much tougher line, and accuse the Conservative Government of being “an all too supine follower of American policy.”
- Support the Frontline States, “which have been victims of South Africa’s military and economic destabilization,” including an emergency aid programme to an independent Namibia.
- Ensure “the full and effective implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435 to bring about an independent Namibia”.
- Give assistance “to further the political and social objectives of the democratic movement in South Africa including the African National Congress.”
- Support the establishment of a non-racial, democratic and unitary South Africa.

In short, Labour says, it will “do everything possible to help bring about a non-racial democratic and united South Africa.”

Within South Africa, the document singles out Cosatu, the churches, boycott campaigners and the women’s youth and student movements in the UDF as worthy of special support.

Although the document lacks a specific pledge of support for Swapo — something which has been clearly spelt out in previous policy statements — Mr Kaufmann said Labour’s support for the movement was unfaltering.
Offer to Mrs Sisulu after talks with clerics

Bush invites UDF leader to visit US

By David Braun, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has invited the co-president of the United Democratic Front, Mrs Albertina Sisulu, to visit the United States

He has also been asked to meet the president of the African National Congress, Mr Oliver Tambo

White House press secretary Mr Martin Fitzwater made an announcement about Mrs Sisulu’s invitation shortly after Mr Bush met three South African church leaders — Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Allan Boesak and the Rev Beyers Naude

Abhorrence

Mr Fitzwater said that after the meeting President Bush shared the archbishop’s abhorrence of apartheid

He said “The president promised to press his opposition in every way possible

“Half the US administration will be looking at ways to best use American pressure, influence and leverage to bring about justice and equality in South Africa. It was a very good meeting,” said Mr Fitzwater

He said Mr Bush did not discuss sanctions with Archbishop Tutu

On the invitation to Mrs Sisulu, Mr Fitzwater said no date had been set

He described her as a patroness of the principal black opposition group in South Africa

Her husband was in jail and the group was banned in South Africa

Dr Boesak said in a television interview yesterday that he had asked Mr Bush to meet Mr Tambo, so that he could see for himself what kind of man he was

Dr Boesak said Mr Bush gave no indication whether he would invite Mr Tambo or not.

“But my feeling is that whichever way it goes, once President Bush has met with Mr F W de Klerk, then the question will arise, how can you meet with the leader of the minority white government in South Africa and you are not willing to meet with the acknowledged leader of the organization that represents by far most South Africans, white and black,” he said

The White House earlier this week confirmed National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk would be invited to visit the US

He would meet the Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, before the general election in September

There were no plans for Mr Bush to meet Mr de Klerk, the White House said
Tutu's peace plan for SA: more sanctions please

WASHINGTON — The pro-sanctions lobby in the US is not in the least bit concerned about the economic hardship its actions would inflict on the poorest and weakest South Africans.

It is also not impressed with the so-called viable alternative to sanctions — economic empowerment of the black people, a concept frequently bandied about among moderates and conservatives in Washington.

This much was clear when about 90 prominent Americans who spearhead the sanctions drive in the US gathered this week to hear Archbishop Desmond Tutu's new peace plan for South Africa.

It turned out there was no peace plan, but rather a debate for more sanctions.

The only difference of opinion was whether the strategy should be to go for a full set of comprehensive sanctions, which would be difficult to achieve given the Senate and the Bush administration's opposition to such overkill, or whether a tactical move of incremental sanctions would be more successful.

No-one mentioned the possibility of lifting some of the existing sanctions.

Archbishop Tutu was careful to point out on a number of occasions he was not obsessed with sanctions, and that the measures he and his brother clerics now proposed should not be seen as punitive measures but rather as carefully selected items designed to achieve the main objective of forcing the South African Government to the negotiating table.

At one point, talking about rolling over South Africa's foreign debts, he said the emphasis need not be on refusing to extend repayments unless something was done. It could be on granting new loans in return for something being done.

For the archbishop, apparently, this was a subtle shift in his approach on sanctions, implying that there could be room for more flexibility on the issue.

Emotions ran so high that even conservative Democratic Senator David Boren, who until now has been leaning away from a fresh round of sanctions, enthusiastically endorsed the church leaders' carefully selected financial sanctions.

These are banning any further rolling over of South Africa's foreign debts, a complete severance of all air links with South Africa, and embargoes on South Africa's gold and coal exports and its oil imports.

The church leaders believe that if America implements these sanctions, and if it can persuade the rest of the Western world to do likewise, the South African Government can be brought to its knees.

They argued that the only reason why South Africa negotiated a settlement in Namibia and Angola was because of the pressure of sanctions.

More sanctions would force South Africa to its own domestic negotiations table.

BY DAVID BRAUN of The Star Bureau
Prominent Americans who spearhead the sanctions drive in the US gathered this week to hear Archbishop Desmond Tutu's new peace plan for South Africa, but there was no peace plan, rather a debate for more sanctions.

Senator Ted Kennedy jokes with Archbishop Tutu and Dr Boesak when entertained them to dinner this week.
Natal peace talks in jeopardy

By Mike Silumagama
Labour Reporter

The much-awaited weekend talks between the Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu), Inkatha and United Democratic Front (UDF) affiliates — to end political fighting in Natal townships — are in jeopardy, because of Inkatha’s insistence that they take place in Ulundi.

Following a proposal by Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, that the talks be held in the kwaZulu capital of Ulundi, leaders of Cosatu and the UDF affiliates yesterday suggested that the meeting take place in a neutral venue.

In a joint statement, Cosatu and the UDF affiliates said they were committed to the talks, but were “regrettably” unable to accept Ulundi as a venue.

“We believe that it is essential that a non-controversial and neutral venue be found. We are prepared to meet...at another mutually acceptable place,” the organisations said.

They believed that all parties serious about initiating a peace process in Natal should not “let the issue of a venue degenerate into an insurmountable obstacle that creates any further delay to this meeting.”

Chief Buthelezi said he was “sorry that (UDF and Cosatu leaders) have problems about coming to talk to me where I am located.”

He said other prominent figures involved in the peace process — Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Athol Jennings — were prepared to meet him in Ulundi.

“It is for you to prove, by your conduct, whether you are serious at all about being involved with me and Inkatha in the peace initiatives. I have no intention of going to Durban or anywhere else in order to fulfil your wish to meet me,” said Chief Buthelezi.

He added he would continue with his own efforts to secure peace in the area.

The proposed meeting comes after more than 1,000 residents died in fighting between the followers of Cosatu, UDF and Inkatha in recent months.
Boesak dismisses Gallup poll on sanctions

By David Braun, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — World Council of Reformed Churches president Dr Allan Boesak has dismissed a recent Gallup poll of South Africans on the sanctions issue as the work of a white South African commercial concern.

Dr Boesak is one of three clerics visiting the US in a bid to step-up sanctions.

The Gallup survey, released in Johannesburg and Washington this week, found a majority of all South Africans were opposed to sanctions.

The poll was commissioned by the Chamber of Mines and conducted by Marknor, an affiliate of Gallup. The Gallup organisation of the US sent one of its most senior researchers to ensure the poll's validity. The US organisation has allowed its name to be carried on the survey.

Dr Boesak told the newspaper USA Today: "People must be aware that the poll carries the name Gallup, but it is not the same Gallup corporation of the US, but a white South African commercial concern,"

Asked if sanctions hurt only poor blacks, Dr Boesak said he has "evidence from other polls that more than 70 percent of the blacks supported sanctions."

Only 29 percent of the more than 2 000 people interviewed by Marknor thought Dr Boesak was in favour of sanctions. Only 1 percent named him as the leader they supported most.
Azapo office raided by police

Police yesterday raided the Johannesburg offices of the restricted Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) for the fifth time this year and seized a number of documents.

Mr Jackie Hlapolosa, Azapo's spokesman, said the raid was conducted by eight security policemen and lasted for about 30 minutes.

A liaison officer from SAP headquarters in Pretoria could not confirm the raid and said he would not comment on "routine duties".
Transkeians claim visits to Mandela

FROM UMTATA — A number of Transkei government, tribal and church leaders have visited the jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, since the beginning of this year.

This was confirmed today by one of those who had visited him — Chief Vumilelo Murara.

Chief Murara said he would visit Mandela again this weekend. He would be accompanied by the Bishop of the United Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Bishop Don Dabula, and an Anglican priest, Rev. A Nompuku.

Mandela was also visited earlier this year by the acting Commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier Temba Matanzima.

And while it could not be confirmed, sources said the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Chief Nangomhlaba Matanzima, had visited Mandela.

A former leader of the now defunct opposition Democratic Progressive Party, Mr. A.S. Xobolo, said today that Mandela was interested in being briefed on current issues relating to the Tembu tribe, of which he is senior member.

"It has been a great joy to be invited by Mandela at a time when the clock is turning in the house of Tembu and in Transkei in general," he said.

Asked for comment on the visits to Mandela, a liaison officer for the South African Prisons Service, Major Dave Smith, said last night visits to prisoners were regarded as a private matter and to give details of them would be to intrude on the privacy of Mandela. — Sapa
Bail applications for key suspects linked to the controversial murder of child activist Stompie Mokhetsi Sepele, are expected to be made in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court next Tuesday, according to their legal representative.

The nine people expected to stand trial for the murder of the 14-year-old Tumahole activist include members of Mrs Winnie Mandela's soccer club. The accused have been held in custody since their arrest.

Their legal representative, Ms Cathy Satchwell, yesterday said bail applications would be made for her clients. Among the nine are the team's former soccer coach, Mr Jerry Richardson (41), the bus driver for the soccer team, Mr John Morgan (61), Mr Jabulani Khubeka (25), Mr Sibusiso Mabuza (18) and Mrs Xolisa Falati (35) and three youths.

It is not known whether the ninth accused, Mr Kaizer Cebekhulu (21), will appear with them on Tuesday as he is undergoing psychiatric observation.

The trial of the nine accused follows the murder of Stompie, the Free State child activist whose body was discovered on January 7 this year after he was allegedly abducted and assaulted by members of the soccer team at Mrs Mandela's Soweto home.

This incident created a political furor which led to anti-apartheid groupings, including the United Democratic Front and the Congress of South African Trade Unions, accusing the soccer team of waging a "reign of terror" in the townships and calling for Mrs Mandela to distance herself from the team's activities.

The trial is not likely to commence until further investigations have been completed, but it is believed that Mrs Mandela will be called as a witness to the events surrounding the death of the young activist.
ANC's 'wild men' worry Zambia

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

LUSAKA — The African National Congress should ensure that only responsible members were issued firearms, Zambian Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Alex Shapi, has said.

Mr Shapi reiterated that the Zambian government will take strong action against ANC members who violate the law. He was commenting on the latest shooting incident involving ANC members in which a Zambian woman was killed in the Lusaka suburb of Burma.

Zambian police have arrested an ANC man. Witnesses said this week that in the latest incident a woman was passing in front of a house used by the ANC when dogs barked. An ANC member allegedly came out of the house with a gun, pursued the woman and shot her, the witnesses said.

Suicide

Last week, an ANC fighter killed his Zambian girlfriend and then committed suicide. Last month, another ANC cadre shot and killed two fellow guerrillas in an apparent robbery attempt.

Reports said the killings had caused tension between the ANC and the Zambian authorities. An ANC spokesman said this week that nearly half of its members stationed in Zambia had been moved out of the country. About 1,500 had left Zambia, leaving about 800.

The spokesman denied that the departure was due to growing tensions between the government and ANC.

Mr Shapi said the situation involving ANC fighters in Zambia was not getting out of hand. "The police are very firm in handling the situation."
Hijack: SA ‘not involved’

WHILE government spokesmen have rejected allegations of South African involvement in this week’s Tanzanian hijacking episode, senior police sources in Pretoria say dissident ANC cadres may have been behind it.

Senior security sources said yesterday that there was clear evidence of dissatisfaction within ANC ranks and definite information that numbers of ANC exiles wished to return to South Africa in response to a government invitation to do so.

In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania security officials were yesterday holding two men who Western and African diplomats say tried to hijack the airliner.

Medical sources at the Lugala military hospital said yesterday that one of the men was admitted with a gunshot wound in his right shoulder.

Sources close to the Tanzanian government said the aircraft was carrying 174 ANC members.

Meanwhile in Harare, an ANC spokesman last night said it was “just a probability” the would-be hijackers were South African double agents posing as guerrillas, reports Michael Hartnack.

The spokesman did not know who the Soviet aircraft’s occupants were, or whether any ANC personnel had been injured before the flight made an unscheduled stop at Dar-es-salaam.

— Sapa-Reuters
Nelson graduates — in absentia

CP Correspondent

It was a case of guess who did not come to Unsa's graduation ceremony at Cape Town's City Hall this week.

One of the 200-odd graduands was jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who was due to receive his Bachelor of Laws Degree. Though the name Nelson Mandela featured prominently on the programme, it was not mentioned at the ceremony.

Mandela was not there to receive his degree, nor was any member of his family.

Their absence did not stop people from looking out for him. Police in two cars also kept watch.

Mandela never intended applying for permission to have his degree conferred on him, said his attorney Ismail Ayob, who visited him at his quarters at Victor Verster prison on Monday.

"He said he had not applied for permission to attend the ceremony," Ayob said.

This was confirmed last night by Unsa spokesman Chip Loubert.

"We invited him, but he filled in a form saying he wanted it in absentia. The degree will be posted to him," he said.
Call for single welfare system

By LULAMA LUTI

A LEADER of the restricted UDF, Mohammed Valli Moosa, has called for the rejection of the government's proposed welfare policy.

At a social workers' conference in Johannesburg this week, Valli spoke in his personal capacity — told delegates that social workers would face an uphill battle rendering services for as long as apartheid remained intact.

"They are used to the unequal, unjust and largely irrelevant social welfare system which is a deliberate creation of successive white minority governments." said Moosa.

Moosa said people had long been calling for a single, unified, non-racial welfare system.

Moosa challenged the conference to establish a programme which would serve as a basis for unifying the majority of social workers.

Moosa said people had long been calling for a single, unified, non-racial welfare system. He urged social workers to improve their relationships with the people dependent on social services and appealed to them "to fight the tendency towards elitism which is manifest among most professional social workers."
Tanzanians hold ANC plane men

TANZANIAN security officials are holding two men alleged to have attempted to hijack a Soviet airliner carrying ANC members.

Officials declined to disclose the names or the nationalities of the detained men.

Medical sources at the Lugalo Military Hospital in Dar es Salaam said one of the men had been admitted with a gunshot wound to his right shoulder.

However, government officials denied there had been an attempt to hijack Thursday's unscheduled flight from Luanda to Moscow via Dar es Salaam.

Sources close to the Tanzanian government said the aircraft was carrying 174 ANC members on their way to Moscow.

ANC officials declined to comment on the incident.

The government officials said they were unaware that one of the two men - detained for what they described as a scuffle on the aircraft - had suffered a gunshot wound.

The aircraft crew contacted Dar es Salaam air traffic controllers on Thursday night to say they had trouble on board.

The jet landed in Dar es Salaam 40 minutes later, airport sources said.

The plane left for Moscow on Friday morning.
Six detained

KwaZulu police detained six members of the Kwa Mabhu Youth League, including former hunger strikers Mr Bongani Phiri and Mr Mungisi Sheri, in the township yesterday, according to the regional director of the Democratic Party, Mr Roy Amshe.

The six had been collecting statements from some of the 84 members of the league who were detained for three days last week in connection with the death of Cosmos "Scout" Dlamini, 19, who was killed by KwaZulu Police on May 11.
Numsa wants SADF and police confined

By Mike Siluma, Labour Reporter

South Africa's second biggest industrial union, the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa), has called for the creation of "basic political conditions", including the confinement of the army and the police to barracks, before genuine negotiations between the Government and anti-apartheid forces can take place.

The call was among resolutions taken by 735 delegates to the 100,000-strong union's second biennial congress, held in Germiston at the weekend.

Re-elected general secretary Mr Moses Mayekiso told reporters after the congress that delegates had "indicated strong opposition to any negotiations with the Nationalist regime before basic conditions of political freedom are established".

These conditions were:
- The unbanning of political organisations
- The release of detainees and political prisoners, and the return of those in exile.
- The confinement of the South African Defence Force and the police to barracks
- The lifting of the state of emergency and the suspension of all security legislation

Other officials re-elected are Mr Daniel Dube (president) and Mr Percy Thomas (vice president) Mr Maxwell Xulu becomes first vice-president and, former Robben Island political prisoner and ANC leader, Mr Harry Gwala, honorary president.
ANC silent over hijack bid by ‘SADF agents’

HARARE — The African National Congress yesterday maintained its veil of secrecy over the attempted hijacking of an Aeroflot flight from Luanda, reportedly by two whites who had successfully posed as guerrilla recruits.

On Friday an ANC spokesman in Lusaka said in a telephone interview that there was a rumour the would-be hijackers were SADF agents who had infiltrated ANC ranks.

Yesterday no ANC spokesmen were available for comment.

There were sharply conflicting reports about the incident, with unofficial ANC sources yesterday saying only one hijacker — a lone white man with an Afrikaans accent — was involved.

The source said he accosted the Soviet pilot when the aircraft was in mid-air between Luanda and Dar Es Salaam and demanded the flight divert to South Africa, saying there was a top ANC agent aboard.

After he threatened to blow up the flight with a grenade, he was shot by a Soviet “sky marshal.”
ANC under pressure on armed action

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

The African National Congress (ANC) was under severe pressure from the Soviets and some African countries to suspend the armed struggle in favour of negotiation, political leader and author Dr Neville Alexander said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Addressing a monthly forum on "The changing face of the Soviet Union," he said none of these countries would actually go all the way to cut off assistance to the ANC.

But even if the organisation did want to negotiate, it would encounter resistance locally.

He said he did not believe real negotiations were going to take place in the country, because the Government had not yet seen the reason to negotiate.

Braklaagte 65
SIMON BARBER IN WASHINGTON

All-out sanctions on Tito and Bosnian Muslims
US AMBASSADOR to SA Edward Perkins yesterday told journalists he would not have come to SA if he had not believed change was coming to the country.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport prior to leaving SA, Perkins, 60, said he would probably not have stayed if he had not believed there was hope SA’s people would find a way to change the system.

No successor has yet been appointed, but the man tipped as the most likely candidate is career diplomat Bull Swing, 55, who has formerly held ambassadorships in Liberia and the Congo.

Perkins, who has spent his two-and-a-half years in SA keeping a low public profile, making few public appearances and seldom granting Press interviews, is expected to be promoted to US Foreign Service director-general.

Perkins said it was simplistic to say sanctions had not been effective. The issue had to be looked at in terms of its objectives and while the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act had not succeeded in releasing Nelson Mandela or having the ANC unbanned, it was a tool to remind SA it had to make changes to be seen as a responsible nation. Sanctions should be developed in concert with other foreign policy instruments to achieve arms such as the elimination of apartheid.

He had heard NP leader F W de Klerk say positive things about wanting to narrow the political gap between the races. "but we will have to wait and see." He believed whites would accept giving up control of SA and was encouraged to see more whites outside government trying to increase dialogue to find a solution to the country’s problems.

The most encouraging aspect of his tenure was the black majority’s reaction to government’s efforts to stifle overt unhappiness with the status quo. “That tells me it is very difficult to stifle the desire of people to be free.”

Bishops see danger in laying off teachers

The Southern African Catholic Bishops’ Conference has warned government that failure to solve the crisis in black schools would culminate in a disaster worse than the 1984-86 period.

A statement called on government to heed pupils, teachers and parents regarding the black education crisis, saying in response to reports of teacher retrenchments in Soweto, an inadequate supply of teachers could only aggravate an already inferior education system.
Move to save death row trio

AN urgent application is to be brought before the Pretoria Supreme Court today for a stay of execution against three political activists convicted of killing policemen and an informer.

By JOSHUA RABOROKO

This was confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the Lawyers for Human Rights who said, "In two of the cases, different arguments have been brought to the attention of the lawyers, but the two men have exhausted all their legal remedies, but their attorneys were reviewing their case." Abraham Mngomezulu of Soweto was convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of a police informer in Pretoria. He is also due to hang tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Federation of Transvaal Women has joined several organisations in calling for a petition to protest the hanging of the trio.
Outa teaches
Prince Albert to fight ‘false prophets’

By BRONWYN DAVIES

CIVIL-rights crusader Mr Jan Outa Schoeman, who has a Standard 2 education, wants to uplift the people of Prince Albert by starting an education trust.

Mr Schoeman, 62, is a veteran of many court battles — “fighting injustices meted out to the people by municipalities and the police.”

“Education,” said Mr Schoeman, “is what the people need to fight the false prophets in the House of Representatives.”

“TOO WEAK”

“These ministers are too weak to look after their people’s needs. They should work in the community. Their idle hands create work for the Devil.”

Mr Schoeman was in Cape Town to discuss establishing an educational trust with his attorneys.

He intends using a settlement from the Prince Albert municipality, awarded by the Cape Town Supreme Court in 1982.

PATCHWORK KING

Mr Schoeman fought eviction from his run-down home all the way from Prince Albert Magistrate’s Court to the Supreme Court and won.

Besides being famous for his court cases, Mr Schoeman is the patchwork king of the Klein Karoo.

He introduced simple patchworking to the poor and since then patchwork pants, dresses, shirts and jackets have become what he calls “traditional dress.”

PENNIES FOR POOR

It is a small business which provides pennies for the poor.

As part of his education programme, which would be run by Prince Albert advice office, started by him 14 years ago, Mr Schoeman intends introducing principles propagated by the Small Business Corporation.

“And when the education trust gets off the ground many people will learn to read and write and be able to defend themselves against the false prophets,” he said.
Apartheid is to blame for Strydom – Cosatu

The "sordid" sensationalism around the Barend Strydom trial should not allow us to forget what happened in Pretoria that day, and what has happened since.

An armed man massacred peaceful bystanders in the city centre.

It took an unarmed citizen to disarm the gunman and prevent further killings.

That man now lives in fear of his life because of his heroic actions.

The killer meanwhile has been able to propagate his views as to why the killing of innocent citizens was justified, and as to why further such killings should take place.

Furthermore, supporters of the killer were able to demonstrate support for his actions and to act in an openly threatening way to the public at large.

"It is impossible to imagine this scenario being played out in any remotely democratic society."

The killer presumably believed that the authorities would protect him and the security forces who failed to protect members of the public have not even been called to account for their actions.

The State has failed to protect the hero who risked his life to save others, organisations and individuals are freely allowed to spread hate propaganda which has the aim of encouraging, and may foreseeably result in, further such massacres.

It is only possible to understand this scenario in the context of the 'sick racist society' which this Government is largely responsible for creating and sustaining.

Not only is Barend Strydom the product, but other Barend Strydoms are free to propagate their sick views and to exercise their power over millions of South Africans.

How many Strydons are there in the SAP, the SADF, the civil service, the SABC, the courts and parliament itself? How many more Strydons are being created daily in classrooms, cadets and veld schools?

There is no indication that this Government is 'able or willing to root out this disease, or is prepared to act against the neo-fascist organisations which openly preach and practise race hatred.

While racism in our society remains entrenched in all State institutions, the State is turning its attention to other "more dangerous targets" — all those organisations fighting for democracy in our country.

These organisations continue to be restricted, their leaders placed under house arrest and detained.

Mr Adriaan Vlok has announced that he has no attention of lifting the emergency.

His reason for retaining the emergency is not so that he can deal with the real threat to the people of this country — racism and apartheid.

Rather he has to use the state of emergency because it is the only way his Government can survive in the face of the overwhelming opposition it faces from South Africa's people.

Death row

Let us not forget that it is the same police force to which Barend Strydom belonged that enjoys immunity under the state of emergency.

What if Barend Strydom had killed people in "township unrest"?

Would he be on death row now?

It is no good putting a couple of psychopaths who go beyond the dream of what is 'acceptable' behind bars. Others will take their place.

The real culprit which should have been on trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court is the South African Government and those responsible for the crime of apartheid.

Strydom has yet been a sacrificial lamb and has even been made into a hero for some white's 'Mean while the crime of apartheid goes unpunished and is about to be given another lease of life by yet another state of emergency'.

Cosatu and the entire mass democratic movement shall not rest until the root cause of the Strydom massacre and all other forms of brutality which our people experience is eradicated from our country.
PETER RAMOSHOANE MOKABA is out of prison — yet again.

The South African Youth Congress president and former Robben Island convict, believed during 1987 to have been the security police’s “most wanted” activist, has once more defied the state’s attempts to lock him out of the anti-apartheid struggle.

Despite his description on police posters as “Uiters Gevaarlik” (extremely dangerous), Mokaba walked out of the Pietersburg Regional Court on Tuesday a free man.

The state unexpectedly dropped its charges of terrorism against the impressionable activist who, in 1985, was released from Robben Island on appeal after serving a year of his sentence for “membership of the African National Congress’ military wing.”

Mokaba’s life has been one of absolute, overriding commitment to the political task he has set himself. This has made his lifestyle unusual, to say the least.

Flushed with his sudden freedom this week after another year in the cells, he told the Weekly Mail he had not slept at his home in Mankweng since 1980.

Considering the fact that there have been 17 attempts on his life, this is not entirely surprising. He has been in only one of two places for the last eight years, he says — “in prison, or underground.”

While on the “outside”, Mokaba says he improvised accommodation, boarding with friends and living “anywhere else but home”. Interrogating officials have warned him to “either leave the country or stay suffering”, he says.

For many South Africans across the political spectrum, Mokaba became an essentially potent symbol of the struggle against apartheid. In his “underground” role as Sycos president — he masterminded the successful secret launch of the massive but now-restricted organisation in 1987 — he took on almost legendary status.

He was the most important youth leader in the country, and admiring activists referred to him as the leader of the “Class of ’87”, comparing him and his colleagues to the ANC “Class of ’44” youth leaders.

He was seen as a “black pumpernet”, dodging the clutches of the state in much the same way as Nelson Mandela had done some 30 years before.

And at right-wing meetings in the Northern Transvaal, his was also a name to be conjured with Mokaba’s experiences — chiefly the flurry of charges thrown at him which have not stuck — show no sign of persuading him to withdraw from politics, or leave the country.

“Police failed to criminalise my activities through the courts,” he told the Weekly Mail after his acquittal.

“They have fabricated lies, but still they have not succeeded.”

He escaped Robben Island in 1985 on a technicality — the appeal court found that the magistrate who presided over his trial had acted improperly. He was tried again on similar charges in the same year, but received a suspended sentence.

He found himself in prison again in 1988, detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. During this time, he hand-wrote a 26-page document recalling his experiences and setting out his vision of the activities of the security forces and the fortunes of resistance. He released the document to the Weekly Mail this week.

In it, he wrote of his feelings after receiving the suspended sentence in 1985: “As I walked out of court free, there was nothing to conceal”.

“I had entered another sector of concentrated enemy fire and defence and vigilance became my priority, my watchword.”

The manuscript details assassination attempts against Mokaba. After his release from the Island, he “there were mysterious cars at destinations who were clearly watching my home.”

In the third week after his release, he received a message to telephone “Jackie” in Johannesurg.

“This person had asked that I meet him at eight o’clock, and I had to go post office about two kilometres from my home.

“On this particular night, after the whole way up to the post office was dark. The telephone booth was unlit. I was still wondering why was so when suddenly there was a flash at a stationary car’s headlamps.”

Mokaba ran on to the nearby bus of University of the North, escaped the men — dressed in Zion Christian Church uniforms — who gave chase.

There were numerous other attempts by unknown assailants to abort or assassinate him.

“There was a sudden heightening of activity by police and unmarked cars

THE sudden withdrawal this week of all charges against Peter Mokaba, president of the now-restricted South African Youth Congress, was a result of two key witnesses refusing to testify against the activist.

It is believed the two, Malebana Elfas Tswa, 28, and Sam Thabo Masemola, 29, were told soon after their arrest that they should testify against Mokaba in order to avoid being charged themselves.

They gave the impression that they would co-operate on this basis, only to reverse the decision once court proceedings began. The state prosecutor knew at the last minute that they would not testify against Mokaba.

Mokaba was charged with “terrorism” and was accused of being a “supervisor” for the banned African National Congress in South Africa.

He had been in detention as an awaiting-trial prisoner for the past 14 months.

Tswa and Maseemola still face charges of membership of the ANC and possession of arms. They have pleaded guilty to the charges.

Both deny that they underwent military training on behalf of the ANC.

Sentence was due to be passed today.

The two who would not speak

By MUSA ZONDI

Court on Monday

However, without their evidence, the state’s case against Mokaba collapsed for lack of evidence, and he was freed.

Mokaba had been charged with “terrorism” and was accused of being a “supervisor” for the banned African National Congress in South Africa.

He had been in detention as an awaiting-trial prisoner for the past 14 months.

The two let the state prosecutor know at the last minute that they would not testify against Mokaba.

They were then charged alongside him and appeared with him in the dock of the Pietersburg Regional
around my home," he recalls.

"On returning home one day he found a dog had been stabbed to death. "I saw that as an omen, a prelude to invasion. I spent less and less time at home and never once slept there. I could smell death in the air."

One would-be assassin confessed to Mokaba. Oupa Monana told him he had been made to join the security forces after being detained. "He told me his main objective was to assassinate me," says Mokaba, "but he failed several times and eventually said he had to spill the beans."

Mokaba says three attempts were made in Alexandra township within the space of three months: "Once they were armed with a rifle and hand grenades, but I confounded them."

Another was carried out by three people who beat him and left him for dead — but he survived.

"During subsequent interrogation," says Mokaba, "I was asked by security police how I had managed to survive the attack in Alexandra. I came to the conclusion that police had orchestrated it."

There were further attempts. Mokaba recalls a failed effort in Wolmarans Street in Johannesburg; for example. "Then they tried in De Villiers Street, next to the Victoria Hotel. They also waited to ambush me in O'Reilly Road, where this Oupa had set up an appointment with me. I frustrated them."

Monana claimed he had been promised R60 000, a house and a regular salary if he succeeded in killing Mokaba.

Despite the almost unbelievable sequence of events, however, Mokaba has not been intimidated. He has had to resort to an air of fatalism: "I know I may not grow old, I know that they will never rest until they have achieved their objective, that of eliminating me."

"But I also know that not even death can persuade me to give up my love for my people, for democracy, equality and peace in a non-racial and democratic South Africa."

"I know that my death shall not be in vain. I believe that on the soil that is drenched with blood shall inevitably rise the tree of our noble endeavours."
ANC admits 'pressure to talk'

SENIOR ANC sources in Lusaka this week confirmed that the outlawed organisation was under increasing pressure to consider a negotiated settlement.

Some of the pressure was coming from "friends", including several Frontline States, they said.

Some Western heads of state were using their relationship with African states to get those states to pressure the movement. "We are in principle not opposed to negotiations, but the climate must be right for us to consider it," said an ANC spokesperson.

"In previous attempts the SA government's commitment to apartheid has prevented the possibility." When the Eminent Persons Group visited SA, our preconditions were that the ANC and other organisations be declared legal, that all detainees and political prisoners be released and that the state of emergency be lifted. The government was not prepared to meet any of the preconditions.

Balance of power

Fundamentally, nothing had changed, so the ANC's preconditions would remain the same.

"A significant change in the balance of power is necessary for us to consider negotiations. In the Nambian settlement this was reached when SA's troops were defeated at Cuito Cuanavale." But rumours that changes in Soviet foreign policy had proved a major source of pressure were completely unfounded, he said.

"When a delegation of the national executive committee visited the Soviet Union recently, we were assured of continued support for our stand." The Namibian settlement had seen many expecting a similar situation in SA.

"A different set of dynamics with its own timetable is in operation in South Africa. We do not believe the SA government is committed to change."
The Swapo man who waits on death row in Pretoria

LATE last month Leonard Shihuma was transferred to death row in Pretoria Central Prison. However, he is different from others who face the noose — he is a Swapo guerrilla convicted for acts undertaken on behalf of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia.

After receiving multiple death sentences in Walvis Bay's supreme court on April 21 — he was found guilty of planting at least three bombs in 1986 — Shihuma was removed from the South African enclave to South Africa itself.

His eventual fate is an important indicator of a broader question which could bedevil the Namibian peace process: Who will qualify for the amnesty provided to political prisoners by the settlement proposal?

In three weeks, the United Nations-imposed deadline falls due for the release of all Namibian political prisoners and detainees, so that they can participate in the electoral process.

According to Windhoek attorney Hosia Angula, who acts for Shihuma, there are several Swapo combatants in Namibian jails who he would classify as "political prisoners" and therefore be eligible for the amnesty.

However, he indicated that the South African-appointed Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, may insist that they be considered common criminals.

If he is right, the discussions between Pienaar and UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari could be acrimonious.

The Untag media representative in Windhoek, Anwar Cherif, said the UN understood that political prisoners would be released "wherever they are being held.

"We hope this will happen as soon as possible," he said, adding that "each individual case would have to be looked at." If there were disputes over the status of prisoners, he said, the UN understood these would be referred to a nominated, independent international jurist, Professor Carl Norgaard of Denmark.

Speaking from Windhoek yesterday, the administrator-general's spokesman, Gerhard Roux, also expressed optimism: "The discussions are going on all the time regarding the amnesty and we believe it is still feasible that the deadline will be met.

"Most remaining issues have been concluded to the satisfaction of both (the administration and Untag) and the talks are in the final stages of completion."

According to Angula, it would be argued that the motive of each prisoner should be taken into account, and where they had been acting on behalf of Swapo, they should be classified as political.

However, Namibian police commissioner General Dolf Guows said earlier this year that "there were no political prisoners in Namibia," adding that convicted Swapo members were "just people who have committed crimes."

Some observers view the removal
WASHINGTON — The African National Congress has taken several measures consistent with what was expected of it in US sanctions legislation, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, has told Congress.

He was responding to written questions by the conservative Republican Senator for North Carolina, Mr Jesse Helms.

In terms of the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAA), which imposed a series of sanctions on South Africa, the US was to have encouraged the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) to suspend terrorist activities, make a commitment to a free and democratic post-apartheid South Africa, agree to negotiations with the South African Government and other groups representing black South Africans, and re-examine ties to the South African Communist Party.

Adjust its stance

The CAAA indicated the US would adjust its actions towards South Africa to reflect progress or lack of progress made by the ANC in meeting these objectives.

Replying to a question from Mr Helms, Mr Cohen said the ANC had taken several measures consistent with the objectives in the CAAA.

He said "It is clear, for example, that the ANC is evaluating and/or debating its position on a number of issues, including violence, its vision of a post-apartheid South Africa, negotiations, and its ties to the SAPC, as evidenced by the public comments of ANC officials and official ANC statements.

Had the ANC agreed to negotiations with the South African Government, Mr Helms asked.

Mr Cohen said "Although both sides embrace the objective of a negotiated settlement to South Africa's dilemma, neither side has agreed on conditions for convening such negotiations. The ANC, however, has held discussions in recent months with a number of groups prominent and respected within South Africa in an effort to narrow that gap."

Debate constant

Had the ANC re-examined and severed its ties to the SAPC, Mr Helms wanted to know.

Replied Mr Cohen "The ANC's ties to the SAPC have long been a topic of debate within the ANC itself. The debate has varied in intensity, but has been constant."

The organisation had not severed its ties with the SAPC, he said.

Asked by Mr Helms to what extent should US policy towards the ANC be adjusted, as provided in the 1986 legislation, Mr Cohen said the administration's policy had been to encourage the ANC to renounce violence, to clarify its vision of a democratic South Africa, and to pursue a negotiated settlement in South Africa.

"We should take advantage of any and every opportunity that would help us to achieve those objectives," he said.

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**The Small Society**

by Bill Yates

*Bush has the bureaucrats in this town so busy there's no time to think!*  
*He's smarter than I thought!*

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Mr Cohen ... asked whether the ANC had suspended terrorist activities.
Hijack bid: ANC members aboard

There were 187 members of the African National Congress aboard a Soviet airliner involved in an attempted hijack last week, in which the hijacker had hoped to make for Johannesburg, the Soviet ambassador to Angola said yesterday.

Mr Vladimir Casimir told an international news agency the hijacker, carrying a homemade bomb, had been overcome by security aboard the plane, en route from Luanda to Dar es Salaam last Thursday — Sapa
Sanctions drive goes on, says the ANC

NAIROBI — The African National Congress yesterday denied it was dropping its campaign for sanctions against South Africa.

Associated Press earlier quoted a spokesman as telling a news conference in Lagos, Nigeria, that the ANC planned a new international campaign "which seeks to lift pressure on South Africa, lift sanctions and certainly not to impose further sanctions".

The agency quoted the spokesman as having said sanctions could lead only to modifications of apartheid, rather than to apartheid's destruction.

The ANC said in the Kenyan capital yesterday that its position remained that sanctions were needed both to get South Africa to negotiate and to end its apartheid policy. — Sapa.
The Government has been warned that its “hate-propaganda” against the ANC is creating the sort of climate which motivated the mass murders by “Wit Wolf” Barend Strydom.

Mr Tian van der Merwe, Democratic Party MP for Green Point, said at a meeting in Maritzburg last night that if the Government did not heed the warning, it should not be surprised if it was held responsible for further violence.

The Government's propaganda created a climate in which less intelligent and less sophisticated people gained the impression they could kill people because they belonged to a category named as enemies by the Government.
Jailed African National Congress leader, Mr Nelson Mandela was this week visited by Professor Fatima Meer and her lawyer husband, Ismail, at the invitation of the world's most famous prisoner.

The three-and-a-half hour meeting took place at the Victor Verster Prison, overlooking the Paarl vineyards on Monday. Prof Meer returned home satisfied that Mr Mandela was "looking youthful, dapper, debonair and spryly of gait."

The Meers have become the first Natal couple to have visited Mandela since his imprisonment after the Rivonia treason trial 27 years ago.

They were also the first to personally congratulate Mandela who was awarded his LLB degree (Bachelor of Laws) through the University of South Africa last week.

The visit followed a surprise call from prison authorities last week inviting the Durban couple to visit Mandela, who is a close friend of the Meer family.

"We were left without a doubt that the Government recognises the jailed leader as a "very important person," said Prof Meer.

Since Mr Meer is a "listed" person who cannot be quoted, Prof Meer gave her impressions of Mr Mandela during their meeting with him.

She said she found Mandela was more youthful-looking now than during her last visit to him 17 years ago when he appeared "sallow and emaciated" through the glass screen which separated him from her.
ANC denies shift on sanctions

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The ANC office yesterday moved swiftly to diffuse the mounting international controversy over a report that it was about to drop its sanctions campaign against South Africa.

ANC president Mr Oliver Tambo had been quoted in Nigeria as saying that sanctions only helped South Africans reform apartheid whereas the ANC wanted the destruction of apartheid.

An ANC spokesman said the press statements attributed to Mr Tambo were a "gross distortion" and that the ANC "reiterates its stand on sanctions.

"Mr Tambo's statements were misunderstood. There has been no change in our policy on sanctions."

He was unable to provide the exact text of Tambo's statements.

The ANC rebuttal came too late to dampen speculation that a major policy reversal was on the cards.

The Daily Mail ran a piece headlined "ANC drops sanctions on Africa" and stated emphatically that Mr Oliver Tambo had called for the change in policy.

The news figured prominently on Channel 4's morning TV news bulletin and was also broadcast in a number of European countries.

In the Cape Times
Hijack: ANC members on board

JOHANNESBURG

The Soviet ambassador to Angola has confirmed that there were 137 members of the African National Congress aboard the Soviet airliner involved in an attempted hijack last week, and that the hijacker had hoped to make for Johannesburg.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka has dismissed as speculation the report that the plane was carrying members of the ANC.

— Sapa
ANC calls for harsher sanctions

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — The African National Congress has dismissed as "a gross distortion" remarks attributed to its President, Mr. Oliver Tambo, that the ANC was dropping its sanctions campaign against South Africa.

It also called on the international community to increase pressure and implement comprehensive and mandatory sanctions.

In a statement issued here, the ANC said that while organisations were banned and individuals detained, restricted and executed, the government was not seriously interested in creating a climate for genuine negotiations.
Scorn for call to make Cape ‘coloured state’

Parliamentary Staff

A CALL to declare the Cape a “coloured state” has been rejected with scorn by Labour Party MP for Diamant Mr Les Abrahams.

He challenged the Coloured Peoples’ Foundation, who made the call, to state their views in public.

Mr Abrahams was reacting to a letter in the Diamond Fields Advertiser in Kimberley from the foundation which called on all coloured people over 16 to support a petition in favour of the proposal.

A MILLION

The letter, from a Kimberley address, said “We, the Coloured Peoples’ Foundation, request from every coloured citizen over 16 a signature, address and indication of age with the words ‘I support the foundation of a State which will encompass the entire Cape Province for the coloured people’”.

The letter said that when the foundation had received a million signatures it would submit them to Parliament.

The foundation said coloured people wanted to rule themselves and not be “led like animals to the slaughter house.”

Mr Abrahams said “The day when South Africans of any colour are open to the Conservative Party’s partition policy has long gone.”

“One only has to look at the South African economy to see that there is total integration on this level and for any organisation to long for the Cape Province to be declared a coloured homeland can only be described as ridiculous.”

One questions the motives of the Coloured Peoples’ Foundation. One wonders whether or not the Conservative Party is lurking in the background.

“The chances of this organisation receiving the million signatures they desire are virtually non-existent.”

“I dare this foundation to come to Cape Town or even Kimberley for that matter and propagate its view from public platforms.”

Earlier in the session Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht had indicated that the Western Cape would be a coloured state under a CP government.

Nat MP will not...
ANC men in hijack drama
THE Soviet ambassadors to Angola has confirmed that there were 157 members of the ANC aboard a Soviet airliner involved in an attempted hijack last week and that the hijacker had hoped to make for Johannesburg. SABC TV news reported in early bulletins last night.

The ambassador, Mr. Vladimir Casimir, told an international news agency the hijacker had been overcome by security personnel aboard the airliner, en route from Luanda to Dar es Salaam last Thursday. He had been carrying a homemade bomb.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka has dismissed as speculation the report that the plane was carrying members of the ANC.

The Soviet ambassador said the hijacker, whom he did not identify, had been handed over to the Tanzanian authorities.

He confirmed that three passengers had left the aircraft at Dar es Salaam, and the aircraft, an Ilyushin-76, had since returned to Luanda. — Sapa
ANC tries to clear confusion

The ANC yesterday fiercely denied reports that it was ending its sanctions campaign against SA.

The ANC in London said the Press statements attributed to a senior ANC official were a "gross distortion" and that the ANC "reiterates its stand on sanctions".

SAPA-AP reported the official as saying he did not know the origin of reports which quoted him as saying in Lagos that the ANC was dropping its campaign and wanted existing sanctions lifted.

"I could never have said that," the official told AP in Nairobi. "I don't know where the story came from. If anything, we need sanctions more than ever." When yesterday ANC officials in Lusaka were desperately trying to resolve confusion surrounding the reports from various news sources.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka told Business Day yesterday the reported statement contradicted current ANC policy and the organisation was trying to reach its office in Lagos to establish whether it had been made and by whom.

Serveta Institute for Strategic Studies director Prof Mike Hough said "Although violence and negotiation were being fiercely debated within the ANC, there were no indications that sanctions were being widely discussed within the ANC's national executive".

Prof Willie Breitenbach of Stellenbosch University's Africa Studies Department said an official had probably spoken out of turn. "Sanctions remained a pillar of the ANC's strategy to isolate SA's government," he said.

The ANC official said that the ANC did not want people to believe sanctions were merely a weapon to force SA to negotiate.

Would-be hijacker set course for SA — Soviets

The Soviet ambassador to Angola has confirmed that there were 137 ANC members aboard a Soviet airliner involved in an attempted hijack last week, and that the hijacker had attempted to make for Johannesburg.

Ambassador Vladimir Chukmir told an international news agency that the hijacker had been overpowered by security personnel aboard the airliner, flying from Luanda to Dar es Salaam. He was carrying a home-made bomb.

Cassmir said the hijacker had been handed over to Tanzanian authorities.

The hijacker had left the aircraft at Dar es Salaam, and the aircraft, an Ilyushin-76, had since returned to Luanda.

An ANC spokesman in Lusaka dismissed as speculation the report that the plane was carrying members of the ANC.

The Bothas get police meritorious awards

CAPE TOWN — The awarding of police medals to President P W Botha, his wife and key members of his staff was lauded by opposition parties yesterday as "Banana Republic stuff" and something out of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera.

The medals, the South African Police 75-year Memorial Medal for meritorious and exemplary service, were awarded yesterday by Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, at the president's official residence in Tshwane.

CP spokesmen described the awards as "political stuff", of some South American countries.

One of the DP's police spokesman, Mr Swart said "This could come straight out of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera."

"It really redates the granting of a medal to the ridiculous."

"How come the chefs and housekeepers in the State President's establishment were left out of the list of those granted medals?" Mr Swart asked.

Order against Michaels

SOWETO — Businessman Lucky Michaels was ordered by a Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday to pay R172,925 to Gibeys Distillers & Smugglers (Pty) Ltd.

Mr Justice Spoelstra granted a default judgment against Michaels in favour of Gibeys for the amount plus interest and costs. According to court papers, Michaels is also known as Cecil Anthony Tandi and Leo Michaels trading as Club Phoenix.

Gibeys' claim is for goods sold and delivered from July 1987 to March this year.
ANC tries to clear confusion

THE ANC yesterday flatly denied reports that it was ending its sanctions campaign against SA policy, and the organization was trying to reach its office in Lagos to establish what was said and by whom.

Pretoria Institute for Strategic Studies director Prof Mike Hough said "Although violence and negotiation were being fiercely debated within the ANC there were no indications that sanctions were being widely discussed within the ANC's national executive."

Prof Willie Breytenbach of Stellenbosch University's Africa Studies department said an official had probably spoken out of turn. Sanctions remained a pillar of the ANC's strategy to isolate SA's government, he said.

The ANC official said that the ANC did not want people to believe sanctions were merely a weapon to force SA to negotiate.

The Bothas get police merit award

CAPE TOWN - The awarding of police medals to President P.W. Botha, his wife and key members of his staff was slammed by opposition parties yesterday as "Banana Republic stuff" and something out of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera.

The medals, the South African Police 75-year Memorial Medal for meritorious and exemplary service, were awarded yesterday by Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok, at the president's official residence, Tshwane.

ANC spokesmen described the awards as a "Politcal stuff".

"One of the DP's police spokesman Ray Swart said this could be made straight out of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera."

"It really reduces the granting of a medal to the ridiculous."

"How come the chefs and housekeepers in the state president's establishment were left out of the list of those granted medals?" Swart asked.

Order against Michaels

SOWETO: A commission to judge whether, in favour of Gilbeys, the amount plus interest and costs was also known as Cecil Anthony Tandi and Leo Michaels trading as Club Pelican Gilbeys, claims for goods sold and delivered from July 1987 to March this year.
CURBS: ANC DENIES POLICY CHANGE

THE African National Congress headquarters is unaware of any change in the organisation's policy on economic sanctions against South Africa and is trying to reach a senior official to clarify comments he made on the subject, a spokesman said yesterday.

The official told reporters in Lagos, Nigeria on Tuesday that the ANC plans a new international campaign "which seeks to lift pressure on South Africa, lift sanctions and certainly not to impose further sanctions".

He did not elaborate on the new campaign except to say that the focus of the international community should be "getting the apartheid system destroyed" rather than getting "people to sit around the table".

He said, "the tendency is that sanctions serve as a means to bring South Africa to the negotiating table rather than getting it to abandon the apartheid system".

A spokesman at ANC headquarters in Lusaka, said yesterday "As far as I'm aware there has not been any change," and suggested that the official may have been remarking about "something that was on his mind".

The spokesman said ANC headquarters had been unable to contact the official in Nigeria.

"I'm not certain that he could have said that," the spokesman said. He said he was afraid to comment because it "would make it seem as if there are different opinions within the ANC".

Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu and World Alliance of Reformed Churches president Allan Boesak were in Washington, D.C. last week urging the US Government to increase economic sanctions against South Africa.
Russia is 'ideally placed to act as mediator between SA and ANC'
A FORMER Oudtshoorn riot policeman, sentenced last week to 12 years' imprisonment for bludgeoning a suspect to death, was part of a unit seconded to the Sandekraal — a "peaceful area", according to his commanding officer — at the behest of the local Joint Management Committee.

André Schutte, 19 when he killed Andile "Ace" Kobe in March last year, was also sentenced in the circuit court to six months for each of two charges of assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm, suspended for five years.

His former riot unit colleagues Pieter Koen, 22 and Cornis Serfontein, 23, were each sentenced to seven years in jail for attempted murder.

The three convicted policemen were formerly constables attached to the South Western District riot unit based in Oudtshoorn.

Colonel GP Marx, the officer commanding the riot unit, told the court riot policemen had been seconded to Sandekraal following a JMC decision that people who moved there from Lawatakamp required "protection".

He described the township as a "peaceful residential area" with no recorded "arrest incidents".

The three convicted men were each granted R1 000 to petition the chief justice after Mr Justice Hannes Fagan turned down an application for leave to appeal.

Their 23-year-old victim was punched, kicked and fatally battered over the head in the Sandekraal police station after trying to resist arrest for brawling in public on the night of March 19 in Sandekraal township, near George.

He broke loose on arriving at the police station and ran into a nearby dune, but was caught and taken into a small back room of the police station and assaulted.

The court heard how Schutte used a plank to hit Kobe two or three times on the back of his head while Kobe was trying to stand up. Then Schutte climbed on to a chair, saying: "Now I'll show you how I jump on a kaffir's head." He was restrained by Koen and Serfontein.

At about 9pm a comatose and semi-naked Kobe was driven from the Sandekraal police station to an isolated beach 7km away by Serfontein and Koen, where he was dumped. The act, the judge said, displayed "an absence of basic humanity".

Schutte, batten on the left arm while struggling with Kobe, returned to the police single quarters in George.

Two other policemen who found Kobe two-and-a-half-hours later, still alive but unconscious, were ordered by their sergeant to wait until a senior officer arrived at the scene, at about 1.30am.

Kobe was admitted to the George Hospital where he underwent emergency surgery for a subdural haematoma, but was certified dead by 8.30am.

A post-mortem by Tygerberg Hospital forensic pathologist Professor Jure Nel found that Kobe had died of "a tremendous blow to the head", which caused immediate concussion and fatal intra-cranial swelling.

The body bore 25 to 30 bruises and grazes consistent with blows delivered by blunt objects.

The fatal assault followed several other incidents after the three men went on duty at 4pm on Saturday, March 19. During the afternoon, Schutte punched 57-year-old Kleun- boon Qana and ground his boot into the man's ear, rupturing an eardrum, while investigating a complaint of assault. Qana was later forced over the back of a chair in the police station and sjambokked by Koen.

Schutte, whose basic training at the Police College in Pretoria had been interrupted when he was posted to Soweto for "not duty" in mid-1987, was also found guilty of grievously assaulting Priscilla Jenehe in the charge office by slapping her and grinding his boot against her ear.

"I was looking for silence," he said.

"If noticed she was drunk, that she spoke English and incessantly asked me questions, I was irritated and slapped her."

Schutte, who joined the police straight after school because he "enjoyed working with people", was described by the judge as a "sadistic" person who took "apparent pleasure in hurting weaker people".

He, Koen and Serfontein were "poor witnesses" who often failed to stand up to cross-examination. They had all agreed to make false statements to the investigating officer about the use of the plank, which had been destroyed by Schutte and Koen.

Schutte, said Mr Justice Fagan, had shown no signs of remorse for the "sadistic deeds" recounted in court and possibly showed psychopathic traits. The judge, however, rejected a psychiatrist's argument that Schutte had acted in a state of "automatism".

Schutte's youthfulness, unexperience as a policeman, indiscretion and short temper mitigated in his favour, the judge said.
Stompie trial starts in camera

A BAIL application in the murder trial of nine members of Winnie Mandela's "soccer team" was withdrawn on Wednesday after fresh charges were put to the accused.

Each of the nine, who appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court, now face three charges of abduction, three of assault as well as a charge of murdering James "Stompie" Sepei in January this year.

They were remanded until June 20.

Lawyers for the accused agreed to withdraw their bail application pending further consultations with their clients concerning the fresh charges and allegations.

The application, which began on Tuesday, was held in camera because three of the nine are under 18.

Before the court was cleared, several of the accused swore at a *Weekly Mail* reporter present in court, accusing her of "writing sh—t."

The accused are Jerry Richardson (41), John Morgan (61), Katuza Cebekhu (21), Jabulani Kubheka (25), Brian Mabuza (18), Xoliswa Falatu (35) a 16-year-old girl and two 17-year-old boys.
A WEDDING IN THE SHADOW OF THE GALLOWS

ON May 10 Paula McBride, 18, got married. It was a quiet affair. As much tangled with sadness as it was joyous.

There was no fanfare, no lace, no wedding music. No reception.

Only six people were present. The couple themselves, the priest, and three prison warders.

Paula's husband is Robert John McBride, and the chapel where the ceremony was held was at Pretoria Prison. It was where Umtlano was being held awaiting execution.

Paula came from a prominent Johannesburg family. Her father is a director of insurance companies. She is classified white where McBride was born into poverty in Natal's Wentworth township. It classified "coloured".

It would be hard to imagine a more unlikely union, as poignant as it is seemingly doomed as it is unexpected.

But Paula (she does not want her maiden name revealed for fear of reprisals against her family) sees "Gaining me for you is an expression of optimism and hope for the future," she said. "We think the cause for freedom is good.

But even if McBride's sentence is commuted, there is little chance, finding a change in government that the couple will ever live together as man and wife. On top of their three death sentences handed down for part in the bombing of Durban's Maragon's Bar in 1986, 25-year-old McBride faces a 67-year prison sentence for other activities as a commander in the Amadiba National Congress' military wing, Umthonto WeSizwe.

At the ceremony itself and during the 40 minutes they were allowed to touch each other — as much as is possible — reception was touch with words eloquent yet impotent.

"You're never without us, so you develop a private language. Most of the time the situation doesn't even seem to me any more. It's amazing how you learn to adapt, how you learn to accept the worst conditions as a kind of normality. You learn a kind of indifference..."

However, there are times when the situation becomes all too familiar. "The worst is when other prisoners receive their notices of execution, when they get taken off to the pot, where they are held for a week before they are finally hanged. For that week a thick cloud of depression descends over the place," she says. "I mean how do you live with it? Knowing that (a hanging) is happening just down the corridor. That the next time it could be you, or your loved one. That other people have no such utter control."

It is a good deal of Paula's anger and frustration is directed against this uncertainty. "Judges should be forced to go out of the house, to see for themselves what it's like before they sentence people. Leaving everything else aside, it's incomprehensible to me that people should subject other people to this kind of psychological pressure. It's barbaric. The whole system of government is barbaric."

But there is one other reason why "Everybody on death row ends up having to wear glasses. I think the fact that they have to wear it has to be a minus factor."

For the moment, though, McBride is safe.

This evidence is required in a case. The case that is being heard in the Supreme Court of South Africa, against President of the Afrikaner Congress, Balthoven, for the murder of local Afrikaner National Congress's military wing, Umthonto WeSizwe.

The case was strengthened by the fact that McBride has, since his imprisonment, renounced violent resistance.

She also hopes that her British passport will put some protection onto the UK government to make some

Beyond this, in the opinion of many, the trial itself could determine certain legalities. Among these — as emerged in the case of the Chief Instructor of the bombing at Maragon's Bar was allowed to return to prison after being found guilty of murder — the Chief Instructor of the bombing at Maragon's Bar was allowed to return to prison after being found guilty of murder.

"We take it as a day at a time," Paula says. "Each day is a victory of a kind. Whatever happens, I believe we have done the right thing."

THE ODD COUPLE

Abe Berry

DOES IT MATTER? JUST KEEP ON RUNNING?
the Labour Party's Allan Hendricks, which will give new credibility to the negotiation process. And the replacement of Chris Heunis, Cape Administrator Gene Louw, at the coffin will add a fresh appeal to dialogue with the Nationalists.

But the ANC, regarded by many as the key to a negotiated settlement in SA, will remain on the outside. That is clearly where government wants the organisation for the time being. Its long-term aim is apparently to establish some sort of nonracial power-sharing system which the ANC (so it is argued) will find increasingly difficult to boycott.

UCT political scientist Hermann Giliomee says negotiation between government and the ANC is now an unrealistic option. Both sides want to be senior partners, but neither can force its will on to the other. "Therein lies SA's political dilemma," he says.

Giliomee told a recent conference in Johannesburg on "Options for the Future," organised by the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa), that the new Nat strategy of pushing a policy based on "nation building" and pluralism, as opposed to old-style apartheid doctrine, is a formidable obstacle to government's external opponents.

But he argues that the strategy will fail if 90% of the "means of production" and political power remain in white hands. He believes there is little room for compromise between the ANC and the Nationalists, especially in the current political climate.

De Klerk ... a problem with "final models"

De Klerk, in his recent wide-ranging TV interview, made a similar point. He complained that a problem with SA's political debate is that it centres on "final models" rather than on the immediate steps necessary to move towards negotiation. He was, of course, not referring to talks with the ANC, but his comments must, nevertheless, be regarded as an indication that he at least understands the demands of true negotiation.

Looking ahead, Giliomee believes a "buffer period" of seven to 10 years, during which political and economic power will be redistributed — and a "dual nation" approach will be adopted including two flags and two national anthems — that will ease the transition to democracy in SA. He argues that there must be a move away from the concepts of "good and evil" in efforts to persuade government to relinquish power.

Idasa executive director Alex Boraine says the absence of the ANC or any other major player from the negotiating table will guarantee the failure of talks.

The institute's director of policy and planning, Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, says negotiation is not a one-off affair. Social, political and economic factors have and will continue to change people's attitudes. Government's policy shift to a "single nation" approach will fundamentally affect the negotiation process.

Slabbert also believes negotiations on a post-apartheid economy will take place sooner and be more wide-ranging than political negotiations and will profoundly influence the quality of the political negotiations.
Watching parliament’s clock

Former Sunday Times editor Joel Mervis, a one-time MPC of the PFP, was a close colleague of Helen Suzman. He reflects on the political career of the retiring PFP MP.

Helen Suzman’s political career cannot have been matched anywhere else in the world, or we surely would have heard of it. Her unique achievement can be divided into two main parts. First, her advocacy of liberal principles in the pursuit of civil liberties and justice before the law. Second, the tenacity and indeed the exhausting physical effort needed to sustain her prolonged liberal crusade.

Her zeal in fighting for the rights of the underprivileged, the downtrodden and the dispossessed are well known. In a sense, the government sided with that. In the 13 years she stood alone in parliament — from 1961 to 1974 — a flood of draconian, repressive laws changed the face of SA. Only one lone voice spoke out consistently in denouncing the measures that were an affront to human dignity.

That brings me to the second facet of Suzman’s achievement — her tenacity and physical endurance. As a close friend of hers during those lonely 13 years, I knew what it entailed. In parliament she was isolated. The operative word is “alone.” The Nationalists, understandably, would have no truck with a woman who was tarring apartheid laws to shreds, exposing their iniquity, cruelty and other imperfections.

Less easy to comprehend was the attitude of the United Party (UP), which treated her like a pariah. That meant she had no real or easy contact with the official whips. As a result, she had to do her own detective work to find out in advance what the order papers were likely to contain, or whether an unscheduled matter was likely to come up.

The ostracism of Suzman went to the heart of the matter. That she would oppose, without exception, every discriminatory proposal was obvious. Her problem was to make sure she was there when the item came up. If she was absent, the opportunity was gone beyond recall, and she would be seen not to have opposed the measure. That was an omission she could not bear.

The result was a hidden, unseen war. The government, sometimes with the collusion of the UP, would watch for an opportunity provided by Suzman’s absence to put one across by slipping a contentious matter into the proceedings. It needed all Suzman’s alertness to cope with that kind of ploy. "Eternal vigilance" was her watchword, and in that respect her performance was staggering. She was obliged to spend countless hours in the House listening to boring debates lest something be sprung on her.

If she were away from Cape Town, even a hint that something was up sent her scurrying back to parliament. As for the massive scheduled programme of discriminatory legislation, only an event beyond her control would keep her away from the action.

Her work was marked by sincerity, an intensity of purpose undaunted by Nationalist jeers and sneers, and a deep abiding concern for the victims of apartheid — those forcibly removed, the detainees, the banned and the banished. Nor was it only in the lifetime of parliament that she took up their cause. Behind the scenes she was a tireless worker on behalf of hundreds of individuals affected by discriminatory laws.

The members of parliament, to their eternal shame, treated Suzman with scorn and derision (no matter what they may say now), but in the end she is the victor with a conscience as clear as a crystal stream. I do not believe, however, that writing in the broad generality can convey adequately the immensity of Suzman’s crusade in those 13 years, and the contempt with which it was treated by government and opposition alike. One event illustrates the trend.

For that purpose I take a single occasion, an afternoon in the House of Assembly on May 6, 1964. It was motion day in the House, and Suzman moved "that all statues, proclamations and enactments under which citizens can be deprived of their liberty without recourse to the courts of law should be repealed.”

Suzman, in one of her finest speeches, and one of the best that had been heard in the House in years, was about to expose the entire canon of apartheid legislation as being, in itself, an assault upon the rule of law. It had been said often enough that many laws were discriminatory and imposed many restrictions purely on the grounds of race.

Some laws explicitly banned recourse to the courts, others did so implicitly with widely worded powers of delegation such as “in the opinion of the minister.” This was in effect a total barrier against access to the court, because it would be impossible to prove that a minister had acted mala fide.

Suzman in her speech then developed the theme that though the restrictive laws of themselves constituted a massive assault on the rule of law, they did not spring from the government’s love of despotism. On the contrary, the government was forced into irrational, arbitrary action because the only way it could enforce apartheid was by abandoning the rule of law.

Individuals were deprived of their rights by due process of law. There were laws for everything. Yet, said Suzman, “While there is rule by law, there is no rule of law.”

My brief summary cannot do full justice to a brilliant speech, but as plain as a pike-staff it called for an answer, in particular from then Minister of Justice B J Vorster, who was in the House. The speech tells it all.

When Suzman ended her speech and formally presented the motion, the debate was scheduled to continue. The procedure, when Suzman sat down, was for the Speaker to say “I put the question.” This gave the next spokesman his cue. He would immediately rise in his seat, the Speaker would “see” him, and the debate would continue. If there were no other debaters the Speaker would call for a vote. Other debaters were in fact waiting and the debate was due to end at 6 pm when parliament adjourned for the day. Things did not go quite that way. I quote from Hansard, from the moment Suzman resumed her seat:

Speaker: I put the question. Those in favour of the motion will say “Aye,” those to the contrary, No.

Mrs Suzman: Why do you not get up? Are you not going to support the rule of law?

Speaker: Order! Nobody rose.

Mr M L Mitchell: On a point of order, the Hon Member for Germiston District (Mr Tucker) rose to address the House May I ask you, sir, to exercise your discretion in this matter in the interest of affairs of the House and to see the Hon Member for Germiston District.

Mr Plemann: On a point of order, I was watching member for Germiston District and he was on the point of rising. "Speaker: I put the question. Nobody rose. The question now before the House is the motion by the Hon Member, and my ruling is that I am going to put the vote now."

Mrs Suzman: I call for a division.

As fewer than four members (Suzman only) supported the demand for a division, the motion was negatived. The House adjourned at 4.31 pm.

That ends the Hansard report. Note the time on the parliamentary clock, 4.31 pm. Still an hour and 29 minutes of debating time left on an issue of paramount importance.

Henry Tucker of the UP bungled his turn to speak. (He was quicker on his feet on other occasions), and Minister of Justice B J Vorster, at the receiving end of a lashing from Suzman, sat tight.

Instead of discussing the Rule of Law, Members had their eyes on the exit door. They trooped out to tea, their work undone. With the House clock showing 4.31.

Helen’s 13 lonely years are etched on that clock, symbol of a woman’s gallant fight against smug, foolish men, politically insufferable, who did not deserve to sit in a legislature with her.
Not power, but justice

Helen Suzman's name is synonymous with the struggle for liberal values in SA. After 36 years as an MP she is bowing out of politics. She spoke to the FM about her career and views on the future.

FM: With the birth of the Democratic Party (DP), the word "progressive" disappeared after 30 years from the name of an important political grouping to the left of the NP. How do you feel about that?

Suzman: I have an emotional attachment to "progressive", having been at the birth of the Progressive Party. I would have liked to see it retained in the name of the new party. It means a lot to many people. But I've been assured that the DP is not a step backwards from where the PFP stood in terms of basic principles and policy. It was said that a party with a new name would appeal to more people.

Some of the apartheid measures you opposed over the years have been abolished, but many remain. Do you foresee them going as well?

I think so, but it will take much longer than people believe. It will come about by the erosion of apartheid through economic demands on the one hand and the pressure of black resistance on the other. Even the Group Areas Act will eventually go as blacks just move in, as they are now doing.

What is your opinion of PW de Klerk? Is it a good thing that he is to be the next president?

He's better than PW Botha, but I wouldn't say his emergence as leader is a "good thing". A "good thing" would be for the whole lot of them to go. It's difficult to say if he understands the nature of the change necessary in SA. Botha didn't suddenly change, the changes came about willy-nilly due to various factors. But I must concede that during his 10 years as leader there were many changes, some of which, such as the abolition of the pass laws, improved the lives of millions of people. I must grant to Botha that he didn't try to stop the changes as Verwoerd and Vorster would have.

I believe De Klerk is anxious to project a more enlightened image than he has up to now. He wants to be more flexible on issues that don't undermine basic segregation. He will also make a better impression on world leaders than Botha because he has a more pleasant personality.

The Houghton constituency can be regarded as a symbolic bastion of liberal thought. It is important to you that someone in your "mould" succeeds you as MP?

I hope that my successor adheres broadly to my views. The two potential candidates (Irene Mennel and Tony Leon) are like-minded on basic principles, so I'm sure that what I've stood for will be retained. Irene has worked with me for years and she was a very competent MDC. I hope she will succeed me as Houghton's MP.

A commentator recently wrote that you are not liberal, in the true political sense, but a conservative fighting for age-old liberal values against revolutionary change. Do you agree?

I do. I am just that. I'm also not radical and I'm not sentimental about blacks. But I hate bullies. I stand for simple justice, equal opportunity and human rights. They are in dispensable elements in any democratic society and are well worth fighting for.

Which black leaders, apart from Nelson Mandela, do you believe government should be talking to?

The representatives of the urban activists such as Nthato Motlana and Albertina Sisulu, who have the confidence of the black community. They should also talk to Mangosuthu Buthelezi. But sooner or later — and it's not a question of if, but of when — to the ANC leaders.

Do you still feel bitter towards Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert for abandoning the PFP?

I wouldn't say I was ever bitter. I was very upset. What he did was a bad thing and I told him so and he knows it. I saw him in Bermuda at a recent conference and we discussed things fully. I like him as a person, he is very intelligent and a great loss to parliamentary politics. His leaving contributed to the PFP doing so badly in the 1987 election. You've been in opposition for 36 years. Would you have liked to have been in power?

I would have liked to have been in a position to remove the laws I oppose. To do that I would have needed to be in power — but I have never set out to gain power per se, not even in my own party.

Which world leaders have most impressed you during your years in active politics?

Everyone has to be impressed by Margaret Thatcher. She has a keen mind, asks relevant questions and listens to the answers. Julius Nyerere (former Tanzanian leader) was impressive to meet even though his policies didn't work.

Do you have a mentor, someone who moulded your career?

No. I have no mentor and no role model, my career simply developed as it went along.

However, my years of teaching economic history at Wits University and working for the SA Institute of Race Relations did shape my thoughts to a considerable degree.

What are your own views on the economy and do you believe the general economic policy of the PFP will be carried over to the DP?

I support a mixed economy. I believe in an incentive system and free enterprise, but not without any restrictions. I believe the State has a role to play in providing the infrastructure and looking after welfare, education, the aged and so on.

But I do not believe in excessive bureaucratic control. In the PFP we basically all agreed on a mixed economy policy. We differed on some issues only. I believe the DP will follow the same line.
CAPE TOWN — Dawie de Villiers, the new leader of the Cape National Party, has endured both disaster and demotion before emerging as one of the most powerful players on the South African political stage.

A former Springbok rugby captain, he entered Parliament in 1972 as the MP for Johannesburg West. In 1979 he was appointed Ambassador to Britain, a post he held for almost two years, before being brought back as Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism in 1989.

But getting back into Parliament proved difficult for De Villiers. He first tried to get the nomination for Moorreesburg constituency, but lost out to local dentist Wynand Malan. He then turned to Gardens but suffered the ignominy of becoming the first Cabinet Minister since 1948 to lose a seat.

But later in the year the Piketberg seat became available and De Villiers was finally elected. He has held the seat ever since.

He served as Industries Minister until December 1986, when in a surprise announcement he was demoted from the main Cabinet and appointed Minister of the Budget in the white Council of Ministers. At the time it was rumoured that President PW Botha was intent on firing De Villiers, but that FW de Klerk, chairman of the Ministers' Council, had rescued him by offering him the Budget post.

A loyalist

Whether this was true or not, De Villiers has since then been a prominent De Klerk loyalist, and was instrumental in persuading sufficient Cape Nats to back De Klerk to allow him to sneak home in the leadership election in February.

De Villiers’s exit from the main Cabinet did not last long. He was elected deputy Cape leader in 1987 and last year he was given the high profile job as Administration and Privatisation Minister.

A prominent “verligte” in his early days as a politician and then Minister, De Villiers is typical of the generation of “soft Nats” who, with De Klerk at the helm, are taking control of the party and country.

“Fairness” is a word that crops up with monotonous regularity when he is talking. “Our generation is more responsive to the values, such as fairness and justice. An awareness like that grows over a period of time, it’s part of the maturing of society. We do not only concern ourselves with development and education, but now the question of justice and fairness to all is becoming an overriding issue.

“We are a generation well familiar with reform and change. For us it is not a first step. It’s accelerating a venture that we have embarked upon over the years.”

At the same time, De Villiers insists that ideas of fairness and justice be applied in a group context. “We try and add a practical, pragmatic, realistic side to the values and objectives many people share in opposition.”

“We are concerned about the kind of security, protection that groups require and demand. We are committed to seek fairness and justice for all, but by the same token it means fairness and justice for minority groups as well. They will demand reasonable protection, we should meet that requirement. “But that must be done in a fair way, not protecting privileges at the cost of other people.”

Main issue

Unlike his predecessors in the Cape, who were noted for their “imperial” style, De Villiers says he will work hard to be a team man.

“Everyone has his own style of leadership. I am very much a team man. Two heads are better than one. I believe in mobilising the potential in respect of intelligence and insight that you have at your disposal.”

The main issue in the forthcoming election, he says, will be “the road ahead.” People will want to know whether the party they support will be able to lead them to a better future without putting at risk that which they hold dear — not putting at risk their security and stability.”

Mike Robertson
ANC is debating violence and ties to SACP - Cohen

WASHINGTON — The African National Congress has taken several measures consistent with what was expected of it in the US sanctions legislation, the US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Mr Herman Cohen, has told the US Congress.

He was responding to written questions by the Conservative Republican Senator for North Carolina, Mr Jesse Helms.

In terms of the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAA), which imposed a series of sanctions on South Africa, the US was to have encouraged the ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) to suspend terrorist activities, make a commitment to a free and democratic post-apartheid South Africa, agree to negotiations with the South African Government and other groups representing black South Africans, and re-examine their ties to the South African Communist Party (SACP).

The CAAA indicated the US would adjust its actions towards South Africa to reflect progress or lack of progress made by the ANC in meeting these objectives.

Measures

Helms asked Cohen to what extent had the ANC met the objectives set forth in the 1986 legislation.

Cohen said the ANC had taken several measures consistent with the objectives outlined in the CAAA.

He said “It is clear, for example, that the ANC is evaluating and/or debating its position on a number of issues, including violence, its vision of a post-apartheid South Africa, negotiations, and its ties to the SACP, as evidenced by the public comments of ANC officials and official ANC statements.”

“Those comments and statements have appeared widely and frequently in the Western Press.”

Asked by Helms whether the ANC had suspended terrorist activities, Cohen said numerous acts of violence had been committed in South Africa since the passage of the CAAA in 1986. By and large, the perpetrators of that violence had been anonymous.

“Various observers have blamed the ANC, the South African Government, vigilantes, or other groups or organisations for certain violent acts.”

“Yet the fact remains that the ANC has claimed credit for several bombings in South Africa. We have condemned all violence in South Africa and have urged all parties, including the ANC, to renounce it. The ANC has yet to heed our call.”

Vision

Had the ANC made any commitment to a truly free and democratic post-apartheid South Africa?

Cohen “The ANC has stated numerous times that it wants to see a democratic, non-racial South Africa. The organisation is now in the process of clarifying its vision of a post-apartheid South Africa.”

“Yet the draft constitutional guidelines released by the ANC last year contained several provisions that suggest that the ANC is taking into account the desires of the vast majority of South Africans who want to enjoy equal rights in a fully democratic society.”

Talks

Had the ANC agreed to negotiations with the
Indians' image dented... says Kathrada

The image of Indian people as leaders in the field of politics has been dented in the past 4½ years, the outgoing Minister of the Budget, Mr. Ismail Kathrada, said in the House of Delegates today.

Mr. Kathrada, who announced his retirement as MP, was replying to debate on the own affairs budget.

He said he hoped that the new people who came to Parliament after the election would work in the interests of their country and their people and not become involved in internal disputes and bickering. — Sapa
Delegates have failed 'miserably'  

The House of Delegates had failed miserably in making an input to give hope to the people of South Africa over the past five years, Mr Salam Abram (Independent) said yesterday.

Speaking during the second reading debate on the own affairs budget, he said members of the House were merely concerned with the quest for power.

Solidarity had further entrenched the Group Areas concept by fully supporting the National Party and had helped the government to entrench own affairs.
Rumours of SA links with loyalists for years — MP

The Star Bureau
LONDON — An Ulster MP claims there have been persistent rumours in Northern Ireland for the past 12 years about a "South African dimension" to the province's loyalist problem.

For this reason, Mr. Semus Mallin of the Social Democratic Labour Party, he had not been surprised at the news that three Ulster loyalists had been arrested in Paris for allegedly trying to sell parts of a Blowpipe missile to a South African diplomat.

Mr. Mallin said the government should bring sanctions against the South African government in order to support the innocent members of the public who were involved, so that they could have a duty to bring their information to court as soon as possible.

"If we had concealed the information because we were scared of hurting the feelings of innocent people and children, and other members of the public died as a result of our silence, what would then be said?"

Free Settlement areas probes

To eliminate "uncertainty", Free Settlement Board chairman Mr. Hein Kruger yesterday stipulated the areas which will be advertised and investigated.

Mr. Kruger said while part of Mayfair-Park, Mayfair West and Pagetview would be investigated, this did not include Homestead Park, Mayfair and Pageview.

Other areas to be probed form part of Woodmill Park and Warwick Avenue Triangle. — Sapa.

Restrictions

The Star is being produced under the severe restrictions of the emergency regulations.
Mothopeng seriously ill with cancer in London

IAN HOBBS
20/11

LONDON - Zephania Methopeng, 76, president of the PAC, is seriously ill in the Charing Cross Hospital in London, where he is being treated for cancer.

Methopeng, a former teacher, was detained under the Terrorism Act in 1976 and jailed for 15 years in 1978 on charges of fomenting an uprising.

He was released from prison last month and given a passport valid for three months to receive treatment in London.

Senior PAC exiles allege that the seriousness of their leader's illness is the result of poor treatment during his four separate terms of political imprisonment and detention - totaling some 20 years - since 1963.

Prominent

Mothopeng, a legendary figure in international Pan-Africanist circles, was elected president of the PAC in 1966, while still in prison although the banned organization is effectively led from Tanzania by Johnson Mlambo, chairman of the central committee.

Mothopeng, born in Vrede in the OFS in 1913, was a prominent member of the ANC Youth League in the 1930s and 40s and became president of the Transvaal Teachers Association in 1950.

He lost his job as vice-principal at Orlando High School when he led a strike demanding equal education.

He left the ANC on the formation of the PAC in 1959. From the outset, he held senior posts in spite of his long periods in prison, which included three years in jail after the Sharpeville shootings, and long periods of banishment to Qwa-Qwa in the OFS.
Mothopeng was a legendary figure in the African National Congress (ANC) and the Transvaal. Born in a rural community, he became a principal in the Transvaal. He was a prominent figure in the ANC and held senior positions in the organization. He left the ANC in the formation of the breakaway PAC, eventually becoming a member of the Tranlogger's Council and later the Transvaal Teachers Association. He was also a member of the Transvaal Congress of People's Organizations (TUCPO) and the Transvaal Congress of People's Organization of South Africa (TUCPO-SA), which were prominent in the struggle against apartheid.

He joined the ANC in 1962 and was later arrested and sentenced to 6 months in prison. After his release, he continued his work in the movement and was a key figure in the formation of the breakaway PAC in 1968. He was also a member of the Transvaal Congress of People's Organizations (TUCPO) and the Transvaal Congress of People's Organization of South Africa (TUCPO-SA), which were prominent in the struggle against apartheid.

Mothopeng was a respected leader and was known for his dedication to the cause of liberation. He was a driving force in the movement and played a crucial role in the development of the PAC. He was also a key figure in the formation of the breakaway PAC in 1968 and was a member of the Transvaal Congress of People's Organizations (TUCPO) and the Transvaal Congress of People's Organization of South Africa (TUCPO-SA), which were prominent in the struggle against apartheid.

He passed away in 1988, but his legacy lives on as a symbol of the struggle against apartheid and the pursuit of freedom and justice. His contributions to the movement were significant, and his memory continues to inspire generations of activists and freedom fighters.

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MP questions unsolved murders and bombings

QUESTIONS were tabled in Parliament yesterday about the unsolved murders of 13 anti-apartheid activists and the bombing of 12 buildings housing anti-apartheid organisations.

The questions were addressed to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok by Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North).

Soal wanted to know whether any people had been detained, arrested, charged and/or convicted in connection with the alleged murders of 13 activists. If any had, he wanted to know their names.

He also wanted to know whether anyone had been detained, arrested, charged and/or convicted in connection with 12 unsolved bombings of buildings housing anti-apartheid organisations.

Soal said yesterday his questions concerned the murders of Rick Turner, Mathew Gomwe, Port Calaia, Sicla Mlawvi, Thomas Mxanto, Samuel Selso Hlilema, Sceolo Dlamini, Londa Brakus, Pearl Tshabalala, Amos Boshomane, Nomusa Nduza, Michael Banda, Sidney Msibi, David Webster, Dr. and Mrs. Ruberro, Fabian Florence, and Dr. Abubaker Asvat.

Mothopeng seriously ill in London hospital

LONDON—Mr Zephania Mothopeng, the 76-year-old president of the PAC, is seriously ill in the Charing Cross Hospital in London, where he is being treated for cancer.

Mr Mothopeng, a graduate teacher who was detained under the Terrorism Act in 1976 and subsequently jailed for 15 years in 1979 on charges of fomenting an uprising, has been very ill for some time and was released from prison last month and given a passport valid for three months to receive treatment in London.

Senior PAC exiles allege that their leader's apparently irrecoverable illness is the result of poor treatment during his four separate terms of political imprisonment and detention—totalling some 20 years—since he became one of the first 90-day detainees in 1963.

Mr Mothopeng was elected president in 1966 while still in prison, although the banned organisation is effectively led from Tanzania by Mr Johnson Mlambo.
School in court stop attacks on

by LINDA GALLOYAW, Supreme Court Reporter

MR Mapi Hoza, Mayor of Khayelitsha, already the subject of an urgent application, has given an undertaking in the Supreme Court not to attack pupils at Malizo Senior School.

At the same time he denied allegations against him

Mr Hoza, his Lingelethu West Town Council and three town councillors were the subject of an urgent application yesterday by Mr Ngwenya Fadana, Mr MacDonald Selana and Mr Nolhla Siswana.

The applicants asked for an interdict restraining Mr Hoza, the Town Council, a Mr Gaba, a Mr Mnkina and a Mr Gonwe from "participating in, assisting, encouraging, permitting, authorising or allowing" any unlawful attack on the applicants or the pupils of Malizo Senior Secondary School in Khayelitsha, interfering with them, preventing any of the pupils from entering the premises to attend school or preventing access.

Mr Murray van Heerden, for Mr Hoza, the Town Council, Mr Gaba and Mr Gonwe, denied that his clients had acted in any way unlawfully, but gave an undertaking that they would not do any of the things contained in the interdict.

The hearing was postponed to July 12.

In an affidavit supporting the application, Mr Fadana, a teacher at Malizo, said problems had begun with the "high-handed actions" of the principal, Constande January.

Students had many grievances, which had not been resolved and the school had been "plunged into a serious crisis" which had spread to other schools in Khayelitsha.

The pupils allege:

- The assault and abuse of pupils by the principal;
- A refusal to allow pupils to use toilets during school;
- The unfair, unlawful dismissal of pupils earlier this year;
- The unfair way in which pupils have been compelled to raise money;
- Shortages of books and teachers;
- Overcrowding, and
- That pupils are compelled to take part in in racial or multiracial sport.

Mr Fadana said he could not pass judgment on the grievances, but believed that the way in which they had been handled had led to the crisis.

However, the respondents had entered the school and were manning the gates, preventing pupils from entering school grounds or classrooms. Those who did were chased out, allegedly by Mr Gaba, a Mr Mnkina and Mr Gonwe.

Heavily armed

Mr Fadana said these people had occupied the school under the orders of the Lingelethu West Town Council and, in particular, Mr Hoza for the past two weeks and had "at times been heavily armed with sticks, iron and even firearms" and had beaten up pupils who tried to get to school.

As a result, all schooling at Malizo Senior Secondary had stopped and the crisis had spread to other schools.

Mr MacDonald said in an affidavit that he was one of the pupils at Malizo Senior Secondary who had been beaten up and chased by, among others, Mr Mnkina and Mr Gonwe.
Labour walk out of joint sitting

Political Staff

THE Labour Party walked out of a joint sitting of all three Houses of Parliament yesterday, saying they would not vote on a bill allowing the government to change the boundaries of homelands when and how it chose.

In terms of the constitution, President PW Botha immediately instructed the House of Representatives to meet within 14 days to decide on the bill. If they do not do so, they will be presumed to have rejected the Alternative of Boundaries of Self-Governing Territories Bill.

The key issues involved are the incorporation of Moutse and Botshabelo into homelands.

In a statement issued after the walkout, the leader of the party, Mr Miley Richards, said that the LP felt so strongly on the issue that it did not want to have anything to do with the legislation.

"We believe the people of these areas have demonstrated through their court actions their feelings on this matter.

"We believe it is incumbent on the Labour Party to register, in terms of parliamentary procedure, its strongest opposition to the legislation, which seeks to abrogate the sovereignty of Parliament by handing the State President the power to tinker at will with the boundaries of self-governing territories and South Africa.

"The Labour Party wishes it to be clearly understood that it refuses to be party to the adoption of measures which do not take into consideration the democratic rights of people at large.

"It draws attention once again to the immediate need for a totally new constitutional dispensation for South Africa."

Earlier, the DP MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Peter Soal, said that having abandoned its policy of forced removals, the Government had now turned to moving boundaries to move people into homelands.

He said the Government was planning to incorporate 600,000 people in Botshabelo into Qwa-Qwa, without consulting the people concerned.
No Jail for Evita

"..."
Message of hope from best-known prisoner

From Page 1

rant officer is a prison warden with a difference. He has looked after the world's most famous prisoner for 22 years – moving with him from one prison to the next.

We were driven to Mandela's walled-in 'residence' where another guard took over. We were conducted past a line of washing to the TV room at the side of the house next to the much-publicised swimming pool. One more step and we were embracing the leader we and the nation had not seen for so many long years.

He led us into his spacious living room. After chatting for a few minutes, he took us on a tour of his tastefully furnished prison.

We saw his massive, carved, queen-size headboard quilted in deep velvet, the chaise longue in the living room, the carpets sweeping into the three bathrooms.

Outside, he pointed out the mountains that overlook his valley, the Klein and Great Drakensberg and the Simonsberg. Together we took in magnificent Paarl landscape whose beauty challenged us to match it with our own elaborativeness.

What is the meaning of the unique conditions under which Mandela is imprisoned?

Rohlahla Nelson Mandela is South Africa's hope. Gone are the days when the government dismissed him as a communal and a terrorist and kept him imprisoned under the harshest of conditions.

The government is at last looking into the heart and mind of this remarkable man it keeps imprisoned. It is trying to come to terms with the man, and the voiceless oppressed people who look to him as a leader and hero. How else could one explain the reality behind the unreality of the luxury cage?

Now, 28 years later, the government acknowledges the validity of the Mau Mau resolution of 1961 – the resolution that sent Mandela underground after he had attended his last conference.

The resolution called on the government to hold a "national convention of elected representatives of all adult men and women on an equal basis, irrespective of race, colour, creed and other limitations."

Nelson Mandela expected to end his life at the gallows, at the age of 46.

Credit must go to the jurors for sparing his life – a life that today, after 28 years in prison, stands "higher than hopes" for all of us.

Mandela is a man above petty politics, above factionalism, above tribalism, and racial divisions.

PREPARED TO FORGIVE

He understands the situation that drives homeland leaders into cohabitation with the government, and while he will not exonerate those positions, he is prepared to forgive and to move on in the interest of his country and his people.

If anybody can mediate peace and reconciliation among South Africans – between the National Party and the ANC, it is Mandela. And change through negotiation is what the people of South Africa want, not change at the price of violence.

Mandela does not appear to be a man who will stand on ceremony over small issues of form, but he will not budge on content: Being the democrat that he is, he will not enter into negotiations without the backing of his people – foremost the ANC – even if invited to.

At the same time, it is clear that his years of confinement have so widened his range of tolerance and deepened his sense of compassion that he will seek a resolution inclusive of all, as far as possible.

It needs to be emphasised that however the solution may be personalised in him today, he sees the solution as a democratic action, to be found jointly and in consultation with the people of South Africa.

He is very much in touch with the world that seeks his direction. Although he is in prison he is very well informed. His finger is on the fragmented pulse of South African society, on the forces abroad within the country and outside.

He keeps himself very busy in his prison house. He reads voraciously and has access to all the papers and periodicals he requests.

The man imprisoned at Victor Verster with such care today is the man known for his determination never to leave South Africa. The man who sees the struggle as his life, who will continue the fight for freedom until the end of his days.

Mandela will continue to fight for that freedom even after his release, even in government – that is the calibre of the man.

He seeks freedom not for himself, but for his country.

That is why the question of his release appears to be far from his mind. The freedom of his country and people is uppermost. How to reconcile the 'raging divisions in South Africa is the question on which he concentrates.
Message of hope from his jail ‘cell’

Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela has been in jail for the past 28 years.

This week his long-standing friend and biographer, sociology professor Fatima Meer, accompanied by her husband Ismail, met the jailed ANC leader for three-and-a-half hours in his luxury cell at Victor Verster.

They saw his queen-size bed, quilted in deep velvet. They saw the beautiful view that greets him each morning. And they met Mandela’s personal guard of 22 years, W/O Gregory. But most important of all, they saw and heard Mandela the person.

They discussed a wide range of topics, from personal news to politics.

City Press Durban bureau chief, S’Bu Magadl, asked Meer to write her personal impressions for our readers. Her report follows:

ROLIHHLAHLA Nelson Mandela is South Africa’s hope. Not only for the voiceless, but for the entire country, including the government.

This week’s meeting was amazing. Mandela is such an amazing man in equally amazing circumstances.

Mandela is not an ordinary prisoner. He is a very important person, a VIP of the highest standing.

We have known this all along. The remarkable fact is that today the government recognises it.

How else can one explain the manner of his imprisonment, in a finely appointed house where his prison guards relate to him as they do?

Mandela is as handsome today as I found him, when we met hours before his arrest in 1962. The difference is that he was bushy then, dressed in khaki — every inch the newlytrained soldier.

When I saw him this week he was immaculate in a three-piece suit, every inch the statesman, ready to lead the country.

Today, Mandela is a youthful 70, tall, dapper and debonair, without a trace of that on his lean frame.

He exercises regularly in his prison gym. His hair is laced with grey but his face remains unlined.

His laughter is deep-throated and spontaneous and he has a healthy appetite, as I observed when we settled down to dinner at the oak dining room table.

When last I had an opportunity of visiting Mandela — through a glass window on Robben Island 17 years ago — I was shocked at the yellow face presented by the prison authorities.

This time, we were met at the prison entrance by Mandela’s “man”, W/O Gregory. We wept.

To Page 4

P.T.O.
Mandela in line to get R650 000

From Page 1

millions foundation in Geneva to administer the prize. Nominations for it are handled by an "international people's committee" established earlier this year. Its best-known member is Sam Nujoma, leader of Swapo. Another committee member is a left-wing Swiss MP, Jean Zweifel, professor of sociology at Geneva University, who said he had agreed to join it on condition "that I would not have to put my name to any resolutions supporting Libyan policy."

He added: "If I can help to get R650 000 to Mandela and the ANC, then that is no bad thing." In London, a foreign office spokesman said, "The notion that Gaddafi can in any way endorse a human rights prize is both mauling and bizarre. His record, not only on human rights in his own country but on international terrorism and the IRA, in particular, is absolutely appalling."
Tutu: Sept 6
‘final ethnic
election in SA’

JOHANNESBURG — The Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, said this week that the September 6 general election would be South Africa’s final ethnic election.

In an interview with the City Press, Archbishop Tutu said: “I don’t have the slightest doubt that our people will be occupying the Union Buildings. That we will be in Parliament sooner than later. Because when Namibia is sorted out, the only country in the world that is on the agenda for liberation is South Africa.”

He said he predicted in 1988 that in five to 10 years South Africa would have a black prime minister.

“What was true of that prediction was the inevitability of what one was referring to at the time,” he said.

About the state of emergency he said, “The fact that this country will have a fourth successive state of emergency is an admission that the government is no longer in control.”

He said he told the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriam Vlok, to lift the state of emergency and Mr Vlok’s reply had been that unrest would flare up again as soon as the emergency was lifted.

Referring to sanctions, Archbishop Tutu said he never spoke for other people when he called for sanctions and had never advocated indiscriminate sanctions.

“Anybody who says sanctions have not worked should ask the South African government why they stopped fighting in Angola — largely because the economy could not take it,” Archbishop Tutu said —
Sapa
Mandela, fit, healthy in luxury cage
Mandela 'demands end to Natal strife'  

DURBAN — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi said yesterday that Mr Nelson Mandela had written to him demanding an end to black-on-black violence.

He said during the launch of an Inkatha public campaign against violence at a rally in strife-torn KwaMakhuta that Mr Mandela “has written to demand of me and every leader in the UDF and Cosatu that we now work for peace.

“He has demanded that the carnage that is taking place in black townships” — Sapa
Inkatha launches campaign to end black-on-black violence

DURBAN—An Inkatha public campaign against black-on-black violence, was launched yesterday in KwaMakutha by the organisation's leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

He made a "demand" for a peace initiative, in support of which he read a personal letter to him from jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

He said Mandela had made it clear that any act or statement, from whatever source, which tended to create or worsen (black) divisions in the political situation was a fatal error. — Sapa.
National Forum facing black scorn

The National Forum (NF) has met with widespread scorn and contempt since its formation on May 6. A number of black leaders have openly dismissed the forum as a group of unrepresentative town councillors who have no mandate to negotiate with the Government on behalf of the black community.

On the other hand, public support for the NF has been lukewarm. The NF has had two widely publicised, but brief, introductory meetings with outgoing Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis and National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk respectively.

NF leader Mr Phillip Nhlapo claimed that the meeting with Mr de Klerk was the first step towards negotiations on a new constitution.

The Government regards the forum as a significant negotiation partner, a senior government source this week said: "We don't really know. But they're at least prepared to talk."

Cautious support has been forthcoming from the Church Alliance of South Africa (Casa), claiming to represent about 12 million blacks in the country, including the independent national states.

Ex-Church Alliance leader Mr Poen Badenhorst said that although the organisation's executive would have to decide on whether or not to back the NF, Casa welcomed the establishment of a pro-reconciliation body in view of its own anti-apartheid, anti-sanctions stand.

Other organisations, ranging from the banned Pan-African Congress to the municipal umbrella body, the United Municipalities of South Africa, have given the NF an unequivocal thumbs down.

The PAC said the forum was an opportunistic attempt by unrepresentative blacks to "collaborate in their own oppression".

The present state of emergency and the "very successful" boycott of last year's municipal elections had proven that the NF - comprising mainly councillors - represented nobody but itself.

"They flourish in the abnormal conditions of the state of emergency and the suppression of genuine dissent. Their desire to collaborate in their own oppression is not new. In Ucasa they pursued and practise collaboration," the PAC said, referring to another municipal umbrella body, the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, and its president, Mr Phillip Nhlapo, who also leads the forum.

Completely rejected

The Ex-Democratic Front publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe said organisations within the democratic movement completely rejected the NF.

"The so-called forum represents a particular breed of blacks who are totally lacking in conscience and are committed to personal gain only. They are a group of opportunists. To constitutionalise themselves in a forum and then to seek negotiations is contrary to the democratic creed which is highly developed in the community."

The NF had no mandate to enter into negotiations with the Government and had even been rejected by many black councillors. Mr Morobe said even if the "mass democratic movement" had been consulted about the formation of the NF, it would have been rejected.

"V" of the KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week openly snubbed Mr Nhlapo by calling him a political "unknown". Chief Buthelezi said last year's local government elections had not been fought on the issue of establishing a National Forum to negotiate on behalf of blacks.

"Those involved in the NF are doing what they are doing without a mandate from the people. It must be borne in mind that you will be irrelevant in the end whether you do the right thing or the wrong thing if you are not backed by the people."

Umsa leader Mr Tom Boya, who has cut ties with the NF after being involved in discussions on its formation since late last year, said the majority of blacks regarded the NF as "yet another wagon of pulling blacks into politics of coercion".

"If the NF were a genuine negotiating platform, the "mass democratic movement" would have been invited to air its views.

Umsa had dissociated itself from the NF and any further committee which did not involve the entire black population's consent, Mr Boya said.

While igniting within Umsa continues following the expulsion of four executive members who participate in the NF, Umsa's executive is also split between those supporting and those against the forum.

Dobsonville mayor and Ucasa public relations officer Mr Steve Nkito walked out of the formation meeting, saying "I quizzed the formation of this body and said we were still not accepted by people at a local level. We formed Ucasa on our own and I don't see why we should be invited by the Government to form another body. How much more will the people doubt us when they know we have been party to a body which was formed by the Government?"

The Star Monday May 29 1989 / 9
National Forum facing black scorn

The National Forum (NF) has met with widespread scorn and contempt since its formation on May 6. A number of black leaders have openly dismissed the forum as a group of unrepresentative town councillors who have no mandate to negotiate with the Government on behalf of the black community.

On the other hand, public support for the NF has been lukewarm. The NF has had two widely publicised, but brief, introductory meetings with outgoing Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis and National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk respectively.

NF leader Mr Philip Nhlapo claimed that the meetings with de Klerk was the first step towards negotiations on a new constitution.

If the Government regarded the forum as a significant negotiation partner, a senior government source this week said: "We don't really know but they're at least prepared to talk."

Cautious support has been forthcoming from the Church Alliance of South Africa (Casal), claiming to represent about 12 million blacks in the country, including the independent national states.

Casal leader Pastor Penu Badenhorst said that although the organisation's executive would have to decide on whether or not to back the NF, Casal welcomed the establishment of a pro-negotiations body in view of its own anti-apartheid, anti-sanctions stand.

Other organisations, ranging from the banned Pan-African Congress to the municipal umbrella body, the United Municipality of South Africa, have given the NF an unequivocal thumbs down.

The PAC said the forum was an opportunistic attempt by unrepresentative blacks to "collaborate in their own oppression."

The present state of emergency and the "very successful" boycott of last year's municipal elections had proved that the NF -- comprising mainly councilors -- represented nobody but itself.

"They flourish in the abnormal conditions of the state of emergency and the suppression of genuine dissent. Their desire to collaborate in their own oppression is not new. In Ucasa they pursued and practiced collaboration," the PAC said, referring to an other municipal umbrella body, the Urban Councils' Association of South Africa, and its president, Mr Philip Nhlapo, who also leads the forum.


completely rejected

Ex-United Democratic Front publicity secretary Mr Murphy Morobe said organisations within the democratic movement completely rejected the NF. "The so-called forum represents a particular breed of blacks who are totally lacking in conscience and are committed to personal gain only. They are a group of opportunists. To constitutionalise themselves in a forum and then to seek negotiations as contrary to the democratic creed which is highly developed in the community."

The NF had no mandate to enter into negotiations with the Government and had been openly rejected by many black councilors.

Mr Morobe said even if the "mass democratic movement" had been consulted about the formation of the NF, it would have been rejected.

KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi this week openly snubbed Mr Nhlapo by calling him a political "unknown". Chief Buthelezi said last year's local government elections had not been fought on the issue of establishing a National Forum to negotiate on behalf of blacks.

"Those involved in the NF are doing what they are doing without a mandate from the people. It must be borne in mind that you will be irrelevant to the end whether you do the right thing or the wrong thing if you are not backed by the people."

Umsa leader Mr Tom Buya, who has cut ties with the NF after being involved in discussions on its formation since last year, said the majority of blacks regarded the NF as "yet another weapon of pulling blacks into politics of coercion."

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While infighting within Umsa continues following the expulsion of four executive members who participate in the NF, Ucasa's executive is also split between those supporting and those against the forum.

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ROME — Nelson Mandela will be honoured with a prize named after Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan news agency Lana said.

The Observer newspaper in London reported that it was worth $250,000 and said that Libya was establishing a $10m foundation in Geneva for future awards.

Lana said the prize would be awarded in mid-June and accepted by “the leader of the ANC” — apparently referring to Oliver Tambo — at a place yet to be disclosed.

The Observer reported without attribution that the new prize was to counterbalance the Nobel Peace Prize, “whose administrators, in Tripoli’s view, have shown insufficient regard for the cause of Third World liberation.”

The paper said members of the committee include Swapo leader Sam Nujoma. One of Mandela’s nine grandchildren is named Gaddafi. — Sapa-AP.
**THE ANSWER**

The Chief Minister of QwaQwa, Mr. Kenneth Mopeli, says peaceful co-existence is the only answer to the problems of South Africa.

"The time is ripe for the different racial groups to forget about the past and to unite in building the future democratic South Africa."  

Addressing a political meeting in Soweto, he said it was regrettable that certain black leaders were insisting on calling for sanctions against South Africa in the hope of destroying apartheid.

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**Venue changed**

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi will visit Krugersdorp on July 26 as the guest of the West Rand Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

But his reception, which was to have been held in the town's Centenary Hall, is now scheduled for the Greek Orthodox Church hall in Noordheuwel.

The CP-controlled council had placed certain restrictions on the planned reception at the municipal hall, saying that Buthelezi, as a head of state, his wife and other ministers of his Cabinet could go to the function but no people of other races could attend.
Minister hails black local govt 'success'

Succesases achieved in black local government were important because they were building democracy, the Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, claimed yesterday.

"Success" had been made possible because peace had been brought to black areas and intimidation had been restricted to a large degree, he said at a press conference.

"The visible result of the government's efforts on these two levels is being used as an instrument to build," he said.

"The opportunities offered by black local government are important, whether people agree with the philosophy of the government or not, because the experience gained will stand them in good stead in the future."

In March this year, there were 259 black local authorities functioning in South Africa outside the homelands and only 10 (or 4%) of these were under the control of administrative authorities.

In last year's municipal elections, the average poll in the black areas was 25.3% and 367,473 people participated in the elections.

Though there had been an exceptionally high voter turn-out in the white municipal elections last year because of the involvement of political parties, the results in black areas were similar to those in white areas in the previous elections.

In Mamelodi near Pretoria there was a 27.3% poll, compared to the 30.6% poll in Pretoria in 1983, while in Khayelitsha there was a 43.5% poll compared to the 35.2% poll in Cape Town in 1981.
Having fun at the zoo.

Lodoring Day Nur-

The road ahead.

Mphakalane maps it out.

At the moment, you cannot have Makhe and blacks needed to be supported and assisted, she added. She said.

We need to develop people who are capable of being able to solve problems of their power, to be able to manage and work efficiently.

The hope of the day is to develop people who are capable of being able to solve problems of their power, to be able to manage and work efficiently.

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At least 11 people were killed in townships around Durban at the weekend as black-on-black violence continued, with at least five knifings and six shootings involved.

Two people were killed in KwaMashu, north of Durban. Mr Vusumuzi Dlali (30) and Mr Sipho Thabethe (22) were stabbed to death on Saturday. A man has been arrested in connection with the death of Thabethe.

A man is expected to appear in court in connection with the death of Mr B antile Ntshabele (27), who was stabbed to death in Lindelani township near KwaMashu.

Mr Ernest Mokoele (35), was stabbed to death in Ntuzuma township near KwaMashu, on Sunday night.

Seven people were killed in the greater Mqumalanga area at the weekend. They were an unidentified man of about 45 who was shot dead at Shongweni and a woman at Greyville whom police described as an unknown woman of about 55 who was shot dead.

Mqumalanga police said many houses were attacked by stone-throwers and others were set on fire in the Ntuzuma township at the weekend. This resulted in the deaths of Mr Mekhulwe Sibuya (17), who was shot dead at one of the houses.

An unknown man was also found shot dead at Shongweni and another was shot dead in the same area.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, KwaZulu-Natal premier and leader of Inkatha was adamant that talks should take place in Umlazi, while the Contra camp suggested they take place at a neutral place.

The BMF said yesterday that the blood of innocent souls that was flowing should make black leaders think and give sense to prevail. "The senseless killing, brutality and dehumanization of our society must stop forthwith. Individual pride of our leaders is subordinate to the interests of the black nation as a whole," said the BMF.

"For too long the struggle for political liberation and economic emancipation had been held back because of private agendas, pride and unnecessary political infighting among and within black leadership."

"The march to the highway of freedom, the march to Pretoria and Cape Town has been undermined by wanton senseless killing of innocent victims because of power-mongering.

"Innocent and humble sons and daughters of Mother Africa have been caught in the crossfire for political supremacy among blacks," the BMF said.

The BMF urged all the key players, without whom peace would not be possible, to swallow their pride as "differences on the venue is just a luxury that this nation cannot afford."
Brief let-up from big chill

Staff Reporter

If you are literally and figuratively blue from the cold, cheer up. The weatherman in Pretoria anticipates a respite from the Big Freeze and warmer temperatures over the next few days.

But keep the winter woollies and heaters close at hand as the next cold front is already on its way. It will be nipper from Friday and the country can expect icy conditions over the weekend.

Participants in the Comrades Marathon running run will start off in chilly conditions in Maritzburg early tomorrow, but should be complaining about the heat by midday. The high at the Durban destination is expected to hit 26, said a spokesman for the Weather Bureau.

Stay-at-home Transvalers can expect a pleasant Republic Day tomorrow. Temperatures today are expected to be four degrees higher than yesterday and the warmer trend is expected to persist for at least a couple of days.

Johannesburg temperatures will be between 14 and 18 deg C and in Pretoria the maximum will be 17 deg C tomorrow, with clear conditions.

Showers are expected in Cape Town caused by the approaching cold front, but the rest of the country should be dry.

The south-western Cape can expect no let-up in the current chilly conditions.

Snow fell over the Maluti mountains over the weekend but began melting yesterday.

The sub-zero temperatures experienced in Bloemfontein are also expected to disappear for the next couple of days.

Pik’s statement

LUSAKA — The African National Congress has reacted coolly to statements made in Europe by South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, who said his government had accepted white domination must end.

The ANC said in Lusaka that the statement was aimed at derailing world attention from the problem of apartheid while the Government prepared for the September election.

“It’s serious about changes, why do they go to the international audience instead of to our people,” it said.

It appealed to South Africans to help end Natal violence — The Star’s Africa News Service

Mayor’s casting vote keeps Durban beaches white

DURBAN — Durban’s remaining white beaches will not be opened to all races.

The city council rejected an amenities committee recommendation last night that this form of discrimination be abolished.

The council was split 15-15 on the issue and the mayor, Mr Derrick Waterson, was forced to use his casting vote in favour of maintaining closed beaches.

Mr Waterson had earlier voted for opening the remaining white beaches.

The recommendation to open the beaches was opposed by the National Party Caucus, the Civic Action League, and the councillors for the beachfront wards.

Their arguments against the opening were predictable — overcrowding, the need to protect group interests and cultural differences, and the possible effects on the tourist trade.

Councillors in favour of opening beaches spoke about the need to show the right image — Sapa

See Page 2M.
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The Star's Africa News Service.
Thugs rampant in these killing fields

Natal's block urban communities always were poor, but they had a simple dignity. This they have lost, torn away in a brutalizing and degrading frenzy. Some observers claim Inkatha impi are led by police vehicles. Police say this is nonsense, and that there is a vast difference between being led and being tracked.

The worst violence at Maritzburg occurs in a belt around the Edendale Valley where there is interaction with the kwazulu districts of Vlindela and Sweetwaters. But it is by no means confined to that belt.

The UDF/Cosatu accuses Inkatha chiefs of organising violent impi which rampage against non-Inkatha communities. They are supported by a Democratic Party observer who says he saw such an impi being led by police vehicles as it moved against the township of Mphophomieni near Howick.

The police respond that it is impossible to arrest an armed impi of 300 men, that there is a difference between keeping track of an impi and leading it. Inkatha quarters will concede unofficially that certain chiefs have stepped out of line.

But they maintain that the chiefs' membership of Inkatha is incidental. They are acting primarily as chiefs, ruling the way their fathers and grandfathers did.

When strangers arrive uninvited in their area as refugees and refuse to accept their authority, they react harshly.

So much for Maritzburg.

In Mpumalanga near Pinetown there are indications that much of the violence is due to a complicated feud between two Inkatha factions. At Molweni, in the Valley of a Thousand Hills, Comrades are killing Comrades.

Inanda New Town, near Durban, is a great confusion with vigilante groups springing up, some apparently in support of Inkatha but nevertheless fighting one another, others apparently a genuinely independent reaction to anarchy.

 Everywhere criminality is rampant, gangsters masquerading under the names Theleweni (Inkatha) and Amaqabane (UDF).

The violence certainly was precipitated by rivalry and conflict between Inkatha and the UDF, but it has gathered its own momentum and got out of hand. It is much more complex than suggested by labour Neo-Marxist class analysis or simplistic suggestions of generation differences.

Natal's black urban communities always were poor and disadvantaged, but they had the neighbourliness and solidarity of Ubuntu (African humanity) and a simple dignity.

This they have lost, torn away in a brutalizing and degrading frenzy.

It is difficult to see what they have gained in return.
Will followers of Inkatha and UDF heed peace talks?

For the first time in more than two years, there is realistic talk of the UDF/Constat and Inkatha combining their resources to bring peace to the black townships of Natal and KwaZulu.

At times of writing there is sparring over the venue, but it seems certain that very soon the top leadership of both sides will sit down to peace talks. It might even happen in secret.

The leaders will probably agree to jointly address a series of peace rallies and to establish some sort of joint monitoring commission to ensure that the peace is kept.

Given the animosities and hostilities traded over the past few years (in the case of the Inkatha, blood has been spilled) it is remarkable and encouraging development.

But it is something like the Thermidor, Reaction of the French Revolution, when people-sidedness of the ex-cons and re-elected against them.

Motives of revenge

The big question, however, is whether agreement between these leaders can be made to filter down to their followers. Blood has been spilled and the motive of revenge is strong. Racial violence has shown how potent the blood feud can be in the cycle of retribution.

Will blood feuds continue in the townships and peri-urban areas around Maritzburg and Durban?

It remains to be seen, though. UDF circles in particular are optimistic that a peace agreement can be made to settle, or at least to contain, the participation of both leaders.

However, there are practical problems. Inkatha has a chain of command which does not exist in the UDF/Constat. There is a need for some sort of this level of the violent Thembulanga bands claiming to operate on its behalf.

There is also the problem that Inkatha chiefs do not necessarily observe the movement's principles of non-violence they rule in their own way. There are signs that the Inkatha leadership is pressing on them, but it is pressure more than command.

And the chain of command between the UDF/Constat and the Amakhos has been virtually non-existent. The UDF/Constat is hampered by its near-disaster in terms of the emergency regulations, while the trade unions are hardly the vehicle for a political initiative.

And a delicate situation is faced by Inkatha leaders. Lawyer Mr. A. A. Vlok of Umlazi is in charge of the trouble-makers with an "iron fist".

Even Inkatha circles privately express irritation with Mr. Vlok. They say his statements are misleading and a danger to the peace initiative.

Both sides are highly mistrustful of the motives of the security forces. Both express concern that sections of the forces are less concerned with restoring peace and promoting order than with keeping the violence on the boil.

This would accord with the principle of divide and rule, at the same time convincing whites that there is no future in negotiating with blacks. After the battle, a large group of Inkatha supporters in Mopmalanga, they intercepted a convoy of buses packed with Inkatha supporters.

However, the police have gone a long way to restoring their credibility — with the UDF/Constat at least. The week before, they searched some of the vehicles, confiscating a quantity of weapons and detained certain individuals. The buses were operated to proceed to their home districts and return empty.

They appear to have convinced the occupants that they knew who had gone on a vendetta rampage. They ease the police position as an encouraging sign of the future impartiality.

Significant parts of Inkatha's home base are under UDF/Constat influence, but the Inkatha in the townships is still relatively strong. It is quite possible that the vast majority of people would prefer to live their lives in peace.

There have been important shifts in the attitude of the opposing parties, and it would appear that the UDF/Constat has done the most shifting.

From denouncing Inkatha as stooges, collaborators and "enemies of the people", it has come round to a readiness to share a platform. Inkatha has been a bit more cautious about such a public stance.

But perhaps the most important sign is that the UDF/Constat is ready to shift and is ready to be appeased.

This is a change of heart and a readiness to tolerate a differing point of view.

A feature of the township violence has been the mutual and absolute intolerance of the parties. On the ground, Inkatha and the UDF/Constat are mutual enemies. The other side cannot be tolerated. There is no such thing as neutrality — you are for Inkatha, or you are against it. Many have paid with their lives for not correctly guessing the identity of their questioners.

This intolerance has to be seen through the eyes of the township dweller. Political dissent is not an abstract value. It is an immediate reality, and this reality is demolishing physical and emotional death which demands a physical response.

Long road ahead

Whether joint peace rallies by Inkatha and the UDF/Constat can soften this fear and intolerance remains to be seen.

Mr. Peter Gaster, Democrat Party MP for Durban Central, has kept closely in touch with the violence and with both leaders. He is cautiously optimistic and sees the priorities as the following:

1. Top level talks at leadership level providing a lead and discussion for people at grass roots.
2. Urgent attention to infrastructural problems such as water reticulation, transport, electricity, schools and hospitals. All relevant government departments should be involved.
3. The Kwazulu/Transvaal Joint Executive Authority could have a constructive role to play.
4. Firm and effective police work which is seen to be impartial, the prosecution of men of violence so that confidence in the law and justice is restored.
5. It is an inextricably complex problem and it varies from area to area."

Mr. Gaster says: "People have tended to deride it in simple terms which are just not true. The important thing for the moment is that the peace initiative of the Leadership should go ahead unhindered."
Webster about to publish report on repression saying ... Kapena.

8 activists 'assassinated'

ADELE BAILETA

DAVID Webster was murdered this week as he was about to publish a report listing eight activists killed by "unknown perpetrators" between September 1987-July 1988. The report on repression was written by Webster and his girlfriend, Maggie Friedman. It contains a section devoted to "SA contras" or vigilantes (which is to appear in the SA Review), and deals with violence, abductions and assassinations.

It said "Assassinations have the effect of controlling government opposition when all other methods, such as detention or intimidation, have failed. It is a rare event, indeed, when such assassinations are ever solved."

Those assassinated were listed as Samuel Seliso Ndlou, of the Soweto Students' Congress (Sosco), Sicelo Dhlomo (DPSC, Sosco), Linda Brakvis (UDF), Pearl Mtshabalala (UDF), Amos Boshomane (Steel Engineering and Allied Workers' Union), Nomza Ndhuna (a trade unionist's mother), Michael Bandura (Post Office and Telecommunications Workers' Association) and Sidney Mshabu (a former ANC member).

The report said these were individual killings of known activists and did not address the killings in Natal, in which hundreds had died.

The report gave an overview of trends in repression, ranging from illegal and legal methods (which it defined as detentions, bannings and the use of courts to criminalise political opponents), to extra-legal (the use of "dirty tricks" squads, vigilantes, death squads and surrogate forces) and informal repression.

Informal repression related to activities by state-controlled structures, including joint management centres and municipal police — which operated with legal sanction.

It also included illegal activities performed by anonymous agents, perhaps linked to the state, or by surrogate right-wing groups. These actions "frequently step beyond the bounds of the law and are seldom successfully investigated or the culprits punished."

The report said last year saw a "steady tempo" of kidnappings and assassinations of anti-apartheid activists inside and outside SA.

There were "numerous assassinations carried out by clandestine groups, presumably a death squad, referred to many years ago as the 'Z' squad."

There had been 51 right-wing attacks on individuals and property from 1986 to September 1988, including arson, petrol-bomb attacks, burglaries and vandalism.

Robberies and break-ins involving the offices and properties of trade unions and political organisations escalated and, often, the only items stolen were documents "leading the victims to suspect the security police."

LUSAKA — Pope John Paul brought Pope brings comfort to victims of Zaire war 1989