S. A. GOVT. & POLITICS

1989

JANUARY

'Spy' Olivia back in SA once more

5/Times 1/1/89

By DAVID JACKSON

ESCAPED ANC hostage Olivia Forsyth has slipped quietly back into South Africa — but her family has closed ranks to protect her privacy.

The 28-year-old ex-Wits and Rhodes student has refused to throw any light on African National Congress claims that she was a South African agent.

Olivia returned over the Christmas period after spending a brief holiday in Britain with her father, Peter Forsyth.

Her mother, Joan Brune, said from her home in Pietersburg this week: "I have absolutely nothing to say."

Asked whether she could confirm or deny that her daughter was back in the country, Mrs Brune said: "I can't ... not yet."

Olivia was given a one-way exit visa from the Angolan capital of Luanda late in November after spending seven months in exile in the British Embassy there.

She claimed to have earlier escaped from the ANC and that its members had tortured and interrogated her.

ANC officials in Harare claimed last month they had blown Miss Forsyth's cover and that they had tricked her into "luring" four other SA agents into the hands of the ANC in Zimbabwe.

LABOUR LEADER FACES PW AXE OVER THE ANC

By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

ALLAN HENDRICKSE faces the axe as the House of Representatives Ministers' Council chairman if he presses ahead with plans to hold talks with the African National Congress, the Pan African Congress and other bodies regarded by the Government as "terrorist organisations".

Government sources confirmed yesterday that such action would leave President P W Botha "probably no option" but to fire Mr Hendrickse from his positions as council chairman and Minister of Education and Culture.

Ministers in the Cabinet and the ministers' councils are appointed — and fired — by the President and they are bound by decisions of the Cabinet

Sources said if Mr Hendrickse defied a Cabinet directive which forbade any Minister to engage in talks with "terrorist organisations" which sought the violent overthrow of the state it would be regarded as a serious violation of state security.

Mr Hendrickse's counterpart in the House of Delegates, Amichand Rajbansi, was fired last month after Mr Botha received the preliminary report of the James Commission into allegations of corruption in the Indian administration.

At the Labour Party's annual congress in Bloemfontein this week, Mr Hendrickse urged delegates to endorse plans for the party to engage in talks with the ANC and the PAC.

Mandate

The congress gave him a mandate to initiate talks with black leaders inside and outside South Africa "as soon as is physically possible".

Mr Hendrickse came within a whisker of being fired as member of the Cabinet in August 1987 when he disagreed in public with a Cabinet decision to extend the life of Parliament. His sin was not his disagreement but that he had done so in public, and therefore "out of committee".

He pre-empted Mr Botha's plans to sack him by resigning from the Cabinet.

Since then Mr Hendrickse and his party have been involved in a number of bitter confrontations with the Government: Notably his public swimming on a "whites only" beach in Port Elizabeth and the LP's refusal to pass a trilogy of group areas Bills

In Bloemfontein, the party reiterated its stance that it would not agree to a postponement of a general election unless the Group Areas Act was scrapped in its entirety.

If Mr Hendrickse is dismissed it will not affect his leadership of the LP or his position as MP for Swartkops.

S/Times 1/1/89

Oh what a flap over ET and the police

3/4/11

Sunday Times Reporter

THE astonishing flap over Eugene Terre Blanche and alleged damage at the Paardekraal Monument near Krugersdorp showed no signs of abating yesterday.

Police will hand over their findings on a charge of malicious damage to property to the town's public prosecutor to decide whether to prosecute the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader or not.

The row began when the law swooped on Mr Terre Blanche and body-searched him on Tuesday night after he arrived at the monument — apparently to meet a foreign TV crew who wanted to film him "laying some stones".

He was accompanied by Sunday Times columnist Jani Allan, who was also planning to cover the occasion.

But yesterday Mr Terre Blanche denied he damaged the monument gate and broke a padlock.

'Framed'

"I've been framed by political opponents," he said. "I find it highly suspicious that 15 policemen appeared out of the blue to search my person and car, apparently looking for a firearm."

Mr Terre Blanche said he agreed to pose for pictures at the monument for Miss Allan, who had been asked to supply material to an overseas news agency.

Miss Allan is compiling material for a book on personalities and political figures, including Mr Terre Blanche.

He said the monument gate was closed with a wire and he used pliers to force it open. Claims that he rammed the gate with his car were "untrue".

"About six police vehicles arrived," he said

The policemen claimed he fired shots.

● **Me and ET, by Jani Allan: Page 3.**

Spe
pull
all
and
fall

Rid
dog
bon

JAIL
SA E

See

SUNDAY TIMES

Perspectives

304A

S. Times

1/1/89



Will this be the yea Bush and Maggie tr a new SA initiative'

APART from all the usual hazards of political prediction, 1989 is an especially difficult year to read in advance. While I am not suggesting dramatic uncertainty or imminent crisis, which is frequently a form of radical wish-fulfilment, there are nevertheless one or two wild cards in South Africa's political pack for the months to come.

Much of life in South Africa will proceed as it did in 1988, albeit with a somewhat more sluggish economy. The Government will keep on trying to reinforce stability and win black hearts and minds through socio-economic reform, which will strain the fiscus, but will not be entirely without success.

Nevertheless, the issue of black participation in the National Council will probably remain unresolved. Partly because of the unwillingness of Chief Buthelezi to become involved in the "great indaba", as the National Council is called. The KwaZulu-Natal Indaba will not make much progress either, although the pressure it exerts on the Government will continue to mount slowly.

With the downturn in the economy, there will probably be a resurgence of industrial unrest, curbed by the high unemployment rate and by the more confident attitude that emerged among managers in 1987/88.

The economic climate is likely to produce some heightened anxiety in the business community, however, and one may expect more business leaders to revert to the style of 1985 and to issue ringing but totally unspecified calls for "reform" to restore confidence and capital-investment rates.

Some features of the political environment probably will not change at all. Political interventions by well-intentioned church leaders as well as the sanctions campaign will continue to be driven by a logic of sentiment, which is often impervious to the complexities of theology or to analyses of likely effects.

Unrealistic

The centre of gravity of the sanctions campaign may shift to Europe, which will make it more threatening but perhaps at the same time expose the campaign to a somewhat tougher analysis than has been the case in the US.

The extra-parliamentary movements and the African National Congress will co-ordinate even more closely in pursuit of the ANC's most successful strategy thus far: the winning of hearts and minds within South Africa.

More equivalents of the strategic coup of talking to Dr Danie Craven might be expected. This is a sound game plan but it is pitched at an unrealistic goal. As long as the ANC and sections of the extra-parliamentary movement largely cling to the old revolutionary strategy of winning friends to divide, weaken and isolate the State instead of gearing themselves to negotiate with it, they are fighting the system where it is strongest.

Leader

The new year will probably demonstrate to the Conservative Party that its further growth will depend on its developing a realistic political programme.

Boksburg and some other towns are making it clear that the CP burgeoned because of economic decline in 1985/86 and because of township unrest rather than because of its espousal of petty apartheid.

Unless the economic downturn is severe and is accompanied by a resurgence of black revolutionary fervour, the National Party will probably quite easily survive the challenge from the CP at the next general election, due probably in October.

The liberal opposition could take over from the CP as the official opposition only if it can find a leader and promote a new image both of which are able to transcend the diverse mix of human rights, social democracy and conservative liberalism which the three constituent parties contribute at the moment.

Wimpie de Klerk and one other prominent South African whose name was whispered in this connection being not available makes the prospects of solidifying the 25 to 30 percent of voters to the left of the Government seem fairly unlikely.

One must not forget that the acrimony between the New Republic Party (many of whose supporters are now Independents) and the PFP used to be almost as sharp as any party-political antagonism which has ever existed in South Africa.

Deferred

These probable trends all suggest that the die is cast, that what is referred to as the political "stalemate" will continue, that the NP will muddle through, to the complacent satisfaction of some and the despair of others.

It is indeed likely that significant progress towards a major reconciliation of our problems will be deferred for another year at the least.

What about the wild cards, however? There are some developments lurking in the wings which could make 1989 the beginning of exciting times.

Among other factors which are totally imponderable, there are three developments which could disrupt the balance of forces in South Africa in 1989

One concerns the release of Nelson Mandela, a process which has already commenced If the Mandela "reception committee" were to try to exploit his freedom to create political ferment, or try to trap the Government into acting against Mandela or his committee, or if Mr Mandela himself adopts short-run political shock tactics which force the Government to react, then processes could be unleashed which will lead to heightened sanctions, world hysteria and conceivably a siege situation.

Alternatively, if Mr Mandela were to use his massive reputation to unify Inkatha, the Black Consciousness Movement and the United Democratic Front (and possibly also the Labour Party) and to promote a tough, strategic but realistic programme of pressures, the pace of change toward negotiation and settlement could be significantly enhanced.

Under either scenario, however, the rightwing political movements are likely to adopt strategies of counter-mobilisation which will complicate the picture, to say the least. The Government's support base will be severely tested.

The Government would thus be well advised to spell out reasonable rules for an orderly release of Mr Mandela and for his political scope of action, and to communicate and debate these rules widely both inside South Africa and among the major Western powers. Only in this way could the dangers of reaction and counter-reaction be reduced.

Significant

Another wild card is Namibia. If the independence process were to be aborted, if South Africa has to re-engage the Cubans or if the run-up to the elections creates a panic reaction among the whites in the territory, again an unpredictable process of reaction and counter-reaction could occur. White flight from Namibia will provide more than a political steroid injection for the Conservative Party and the AWB.

Perhaps not a wild card, but a significant set of influences on South Africa could emerge from the Western powers. President Reagan recently observed quite correctly that the Western democracies had finally developed the confidence to act jointly in pursuit of international solutions

The management of the Third World debt crisis, the response to glasnost and a broadly common policy developing towards the Middle East offer some examples.

It would not be unexpected, therefore, if George Bush and Margaret Thatcher, with or without Europe and the Soviet Union, were to embark upon some initiative towards a settlement in South Africa.

The depth of analysis underlying such an initiative, and the reasonableness of our Government's reactions to it, could well be the beginning of a high road or a low road for South Africa after 1989.

Theories of bloody revolution and white capitulation may be flimsy, but most sound analyses nonetheless indicate that we are headed for some major political changes. In this context 1989 would be none to soon to start thinking about some important challenges of transition

The major challenge remains the issue of minority rights. All surveys of any repute make it clear that most in the liberal many coloured ans, will not ... or majoritarian...

Furthermore all developing some ... against ... populist rule. If exist in ... emerge in the ... ships disguised

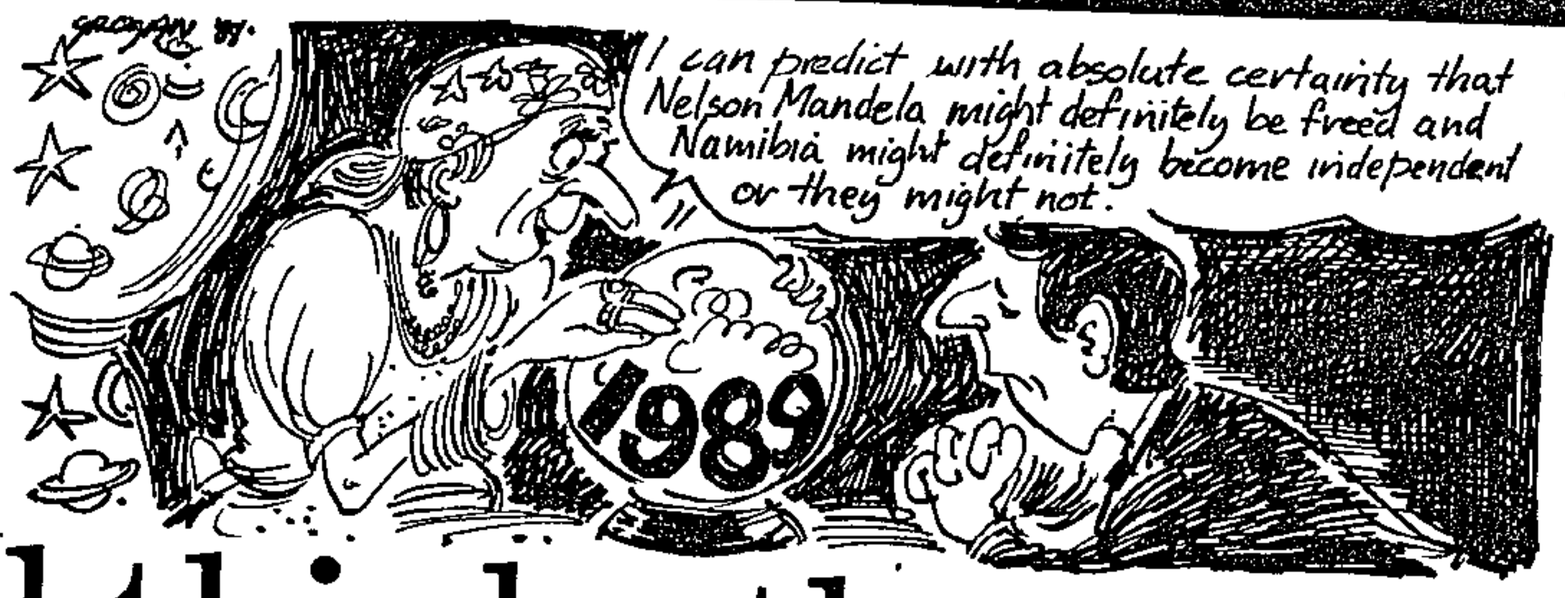
MONDAY

BEST VALUE IN R.S.A.

NEW YEAR SPECIA



TU



ll this be the year sh and Maggie try ew SA initiative?

S Times 1/1/89 304A



Lawrence Schlemmer
Director of Witwatersrand University's Centre for Policy Studies, thinks the next 12 months may offer some unusual opportunities

next in could a tran- con- the con- con- 25 left the Re- sup- as an- the of

mittee, or if Mr Mandela himself adopts short-run political shock tactics which force the Government to react, then processes could be unleashed which will lead to heightened sanctions, world hysteria and conceivably a siege situation.

Alternatively, if Mr Mandela were to use his massive reputation to unify Inkatha, the Black Consciousness Movement and the United Democratic Front (and possibly also the Labour Party) and to promote a tough, strategic but realistic programme of pressures, the pace of change toward negotiation and settlement could be significantly enhanced.

Under either scenario, however, the rightwing political movements are likely to adopt strategies of counter-mobilisation which will complicate the picture, to say the least. The Government's support base will be severely tested.

The Government would thus be well advised to spell out reasonable rules for an orderly release of Mr Mandela and for his political scope of action, and to communicate and debate these rules widely both inside South Africa and among the major Western powers. Only in this way could the dangers of reaction and counter-reaction be reduced.

Significant

Another wild card is Namibia. If the independence process were to be aborted, if South Africa has to re-engage the Cubans or if the run-up to the elections creates a panic reaction among the whites in the territory, again an unpredictable process of reaction and counter-reaction could occur. White flight from Namibia will provide more than a political steroid injection for the Conservative Party and the AWB.

Perhaps not a wild card, but a significant set of influences on South Africa could emerge from the Western powers. President Reagan recently observed quite correctly that the Western democracies had finally developed the confidence to act jointly in pursuit of international solutions

The management of the Third World debt crisis, the response to glasnost and a broadly common policy developing towards the Middle East offer some examples.

It would not be unexpected, therefore, if George Bush and Margaret Thatcher, with or without Europe and the Soviet Union, were to embark upon some initiative towards a settlement in South Africa.

The depth of analysis underlying such an initiative, and the reasonableness of our Government's reactions to it, could well be the beginning of a high road or a low road for South Africa after 1989

Theories of bloody revolution and white capitulation may be flimsy, but most sound analyses nonetheless indicate that we are headed for some major political changes. In this context 1989 would be none to soon to start thinking about some important challenges of transition.

The major challenge remains the issue of minority rights All surveys of any repute make it clear that most whites, even those in the liberal opposition, as well as many coloured people and Indians, will not trust non-racialism or majoritarian rule.

Premature

Furthermore, the economies of all developing countries need some constitutional hedges against welfare-hungry, mass populist rule If the hedges do not exist in constitutions they will emerge in the form of dictatorships disguised by democratic-sounding names

Constitutional blueprints are premature, but 1989 would perhaps be the time for a group of South Africans from all political organisations, white and black, jointly to start identifying principles for a future government which will involve neither minority or majority domination

Unity and peace in future cannot only be based on sentiment. there will have to be structures which both recognise and link divergent interests If this task is not commenced in 1989 or soon thereafter it may well be too late.

MONDAY 2
STORES OPEN 7.30 - 1pm
BEST VALUE IN R.S.A.
NEW YEAR SPECIALS
NEVER TO BE REPEATED OFFERS!
VALID MON 2 JAN 7.30 am - 1pm
STOCK WILL NOT LAST COME EARLY
HOOVER OR ocean
TUMBLE DRYER
● BIG 5 KG CAPACITY
● ON CASTORS
● AUTO TIMER-UP TO 120 MIN
● GUARANTEED
399.50
1 PER

'Fourth force' to the fore

S/Times 1/11/89

A new group of verligte Nats joins political battleground

A NEW "fourth force" comprised of Afrikaner intellectuals and disgruntled, verligte Nats is rapidly becoming a major player in the moves to combine the political parties to the left of the Government.

By DRIES van HEERDEN

It is this grouping which may join forces with former newspaper editor Dr Willem de Klerk to strengthen liberal parties' attempts to regain their status as the official opposition in a general election.

Yesterday, Dr De Klerk said he was still involved with the efforts to unite the Progressive Federal Party, the National Democratic Movement and the Independent Party.

Young

He said: "But it is also important the new party, in its policy and structures, is acceptable to a growing number of Afrikaner intelligentsia and disillusioned Nationalists — especially among the young — who are looking for a political alternative."

However, Dr De Klerk reiterated he was not available for the leadership of the new party. "I do not plan to enter politics full time."

Asked about the reservations he expressed about the formation of the new party, he said they involved policy and procedure. He would discuss them at the meeting of the steering committee to form the party on January 12 in Cape Town.

Political sources said this week Dr De Klerk's refusal to accept the leadership of the new party could indicate he wanted to gain some concessions on policy from the three parties.

leader.

He was the choice of Mr Wynand Malan's NDM and Dr Denis Worrall's IP and some prominent PFP members had also indicated they were prepared to accept his leadership.

However, the official stand of the PFP's federal executive was that party leader Dr Zach de Beer should head the new grouping.

The possibility of a triumvirate comprised of Dr De Beer, Mr Malan and Dr Worrall has also been suggested but all three parties consider this to be the "action of last resort".

It is expected the January 12 meeting will bring greater clarity on the leadership issue as well as on a possible name for the party.

● The independent Member of Parliament for Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, declined to comment this week on suggestions that he had applied to rejoin the PFP.

The Sunday Times was told the MP had opted to reenter party politics after the attempts to form a new liberal alliance.

Mr Van Eck said he did not want to comment on his future plans, adding: "Obviously, I'll be looking at the formation of the new party with a great deal of interest."

304A



WILLEM DE KLERK ... still much involved with efforts to form a liberal alliance to the left of the Government

Dr De Klerk, the brother of Transvaal NP leader, Mr F W de Klerk, is well connected in the Afrikaner establishment.

As a long-time member of the Broederbond executive, a former professor at Potchefstroom University, a former editor of Rapport and now a Rand Afrikaans University professor, he is highly regarded in intellectual circles.

'Marriage'

He is said to represent a growing group of disillusioned Nationalists looking for a new political home.

However, the sources said, the group was concerned the three parties may become involved in a political "shotgun marriage" without details on policy and direction being fleshed out first.

Dr De Klerk's decision not to accept the leadership has returned the political parties to square one in their attempts to find a suitable

ST Times 1/11/89

Farmer Gerald warns of death for 'sub-human blacks' who steal

By BILL KRIGE

A FIERY rightwinger who hoists the flag at sunrise has put up signs on his Eastern Cape farm warning "sub-human blacks" and "kaffirs" they will die if they burgle him again.

Gerald Taylor, 66, has set spring guns in the fields and at the homestead where hungry thieves smashed a door and stole food and liquor last weekend.

"Subhuman blacks burgled these houses," reads one of seven signs. "The next time the kaffirs will not leave alive. Animal traps, guns are set."

"You won't make me feel guilty," insists Mr Taylor, a Maritzburg leather manufacturer who retired to the farm in the heart of 1820 Settler country between Grahamstown and Salem five years ago.

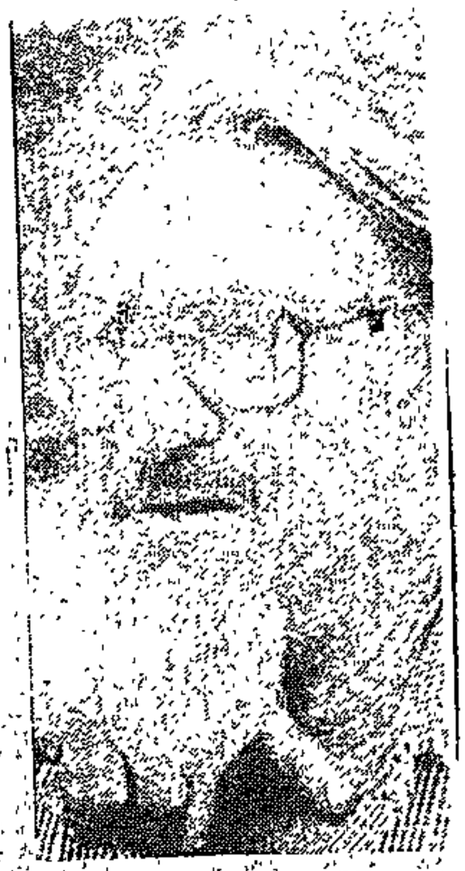
Proud

"P W Botha has said one could never negotiate with terrorists — and on that principle I stand firm. It's the only way to treat people who attack the elderly, who rob and maim and who build up a siege mentality in the rest of us.

"If you act like a criminal I will treat you like a barbarian. Yes sir, I speak for those who want to stand up and be counted."

One of the fabled "desert rats" of the Second World War, Mr Taylor was wounded at Tobruk and lost his leg as a result about 12 years ago.

He is proud of his Xhosa name which means "The One Who Shoots" — and is convinced the local populace is the worst Africa has to offer.



GERALD TAYLOR
Clear conscience

"I've had experience of native tribes from the Sudan southwards. I wouldn't give a flea's value on a scale of 10 for their worth," he said.

"I am not a racist. I'm not a nutty individual but, by God, they mustn't infringe on the rights of others."

Flag

Asked if he was a member of the Conservative Party he said he "couldn't give a damn for that bunch of cranks, nor am I going along with the AWB. I like the machismo of Eugene Terre Blanche, but not his mind."

Each day Mr Taylor hoists the national flag at a naval yardarm outside his home — "one can't have a drink until the sun sets over it, so it's very high".

S/Times. 1/1/89. (M) 304A

Hendrickse in triumph as Labour backs era of 'reach out' politics

THE Labour Party has entered a new era of "reach out" politics involving contact with extra- and inter-parliamentary forces — including the African National Congress, Pan African Congress and United Democratic Front.

For party leader the Reverend Allan Hendrickse — who has celebrated a decade as leader — this week's annual conference in the Bloemfontein City Hall was his most triumphant.

He reminded delegates that 10 years ago, when he was elected leader of the LP in place of Mr Sonny Leon, the conference had to be held in the Bloemfontein coloured township of Heidedal.

"We had to empty our own night-soil buckets. Now we have progressed to the city hall of the capital of the Free State.

"Bloemfontein will never be the same again," said Mr Hendrickse.

The 937 registered delegates unanimously endorsed his confrontational stance against the Government on legislation that embodied any trace of racial discrimination.

The fact that he had been given full endorsement to block all Government plans to postpone next year's scheduled election for all three Houses is seen as a setback for President P W Botha and for Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis.

Both have failed in their attempts to persuade Mr Hendrickse to "help the Government against the right-wing" by agreeing to give his party's consent to postpone elections and so assist the Government to escape the Conservative Party's vow to wrest power from the National Party in the next election.

At the congress, Mr Hendrickse repeated it was not his concern whether the CP beat the NP at the next election.

The NP and the CP were six of one and half a dozen of the other, he asserted.

He would again tackle the Government as soon as he returned from the inauguration of President-elect George Bush in Washington.

By NORMAN WEST
Political Reporter

But there was to be no deal with the Government, even if it came with a new parcel of concessions — "it is too late".

Resolutions adopted at the conference bind the party to reach out to the ANC, the PAC, the UDF, homeland leaders and establishment political parties.

Contact would be made with the ANC and the PAC "as soon as physically possible".

The idea was to take over the initiative to bring about a total new order of government in South Africa from the Government.

Conference decided the Government was unable, incapable and unwilling to do so itself.

The LP's ambitious detente plan, which could include safaris across the borders into black Africa, involved talks with black political formations both inside and outside South Africa.

The ultimate aim was to frame a new constitution that would ensure "one nation, one South Africa" — the theme of the conference.

Mr Hendrickse described the far-reaching resolution by the delegates as a "mountain top" decision.

On the platform with the coloured MPs were homeland leaders Dr Kenneth Mopeli, of Qwa Qwa, and Mr Nelson Ramodike, of Lebowa.

Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Zac de Beer joined the leaders in pledging unconditional support for the LP's stand on the repeal of all apartheid laws, specifically the Group Areas Act, the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and the Population Registration Act.

Dr De Beer expressed himself in favour of a working arrangement with the LP and Mr Wynand Malan's Democratic Movement and the Independent Party of Dr Denis Worrall.



ALLAN HENDRICKSE
Ten years of struggle

January 1989

Incentives report kept under wraps

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The evaluation of government's regional industrial development programme is to be kept secret until SA and four independent homeland governments have studied the report.

The two-volume report on SA's regional incentives for development by a panel of academics and private sector representatives was handed over yesterday to acting President Chris Heunis at a meeting of the Economic Community of southern Africa (Ecosa).

Heunis said: "Although we are all aware of the considerable public interest in the outcome of the evaluation exercise it is not yet the time to release the report or divulge its detailed contents."

After the Ecosa meeting a statement was released saying the existing scheme would remain in force pending deliberations by governments on the report.

Heunis said a series of meetings and visits by the multilateral monitoring committee would be undertaken to brief the governments on the contents and implications of the report.

He said SA was committed to the regional development policy.

Govt set for talks with once-banned attorney

January 1989.

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Nearly 38 years after listing Durban attorney Mr Rowley Arenstein as a communist and condemning him to a life of bannings and house arrest, the Government was set yesterday to begin talking to him about the country's political future.

Mr Arenstein was named by kwaZulu Chief Minister Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi as one of four people to sit on a joint committee with delegates proposed by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, now the Acting State President.

The committee was set up at a meeting between Dr Buthelezi and Mr Heunis in Durban earlier this month.

Based on a mutual appreciation of the need for negotiations, it is to identify and report on obstacles to negotiations.

The other three men in the KwaZulu delegation are the Minister of Education and Culture Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the Minister of Health Dr Frank Mdlalose and Mr S J Maphalala, who is a lecturer at the University of Zululand and a member of the Inakatha central committee.

Mr Arenstein has served as an adviser to Inkatha in recent years and addressed its rally in Ulundi last year. He has been involved in the ill-fated Maritzburg peace talks that attempted to bring an end to the political killings in the area.

January 1989.

Judge to meet Du Plessis today

304A

ARGUS

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, will see Mr Pietie du Plessis, former Minister of Manpower and Public Works, in Pretoria today.

It is understood that he also saw Mr du Plessis last month.

Mr van der Walt has said his report on an investigation into the Du Plessis companies could be tabled in Parliament within six weeks.

Mr du Plessis, meanwhile, has broken his silence to say he resigned because of the "controversy surrounding his personal life", reports Sapa.

He said he had taken the decision in the interest of the government and the National Party.

The statement did not say from when the resignation would take effect.

He thanked the acting-President, Mr Chris Heunis, and his colleagues in the Cabinet for their friendship and understanding.

CONTROVERSY

He said it was a privilege to have served the community of Lydenburg for almost 23 years.

Mr du Plessis also thanked the President Botha, for the honour of serving on the Cabinet under his guidance.

Apart from mentioning the "developing controversy surrounding my person and personal circumstances," Mr du Plessis gave no further indication as to why he had resigned.

Controversy has been raging for days now whether Mr du Plessis, who announced his resignation from the Cabinet on Tuesday, would resign his parliamentary seat as well.

Mr du Plessis is the third MP to have resigned in recent days.

The Nationalist MP for East London Central, Mr Peet de Pontes, resigned this week following disclosures by the Harms Commission of inquiry into cross-border irregularities.

The MP for Hillbrow, Mr Leon de Beer, who resigned from the NP after he was convicted of election fraud, this week resigned the parliamentary seat he was to continue to hold as an independent.

Don't exclude ANC, expert warns

Star 2/1/89 (304A)

By Frans Esterhuyse,
Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — White political leaders will play into the hands of strategists in Moscow and Lusaka by continuing to exclude the African National Congress from a political settlement in South Africa, says a Stellenbosch expert on Soviet affairs.

Dr Philip Nel, director of Stellenbosch University's Institute for Soviet Studies, has warned that such exclusion would result in the growth of the ANC's "undeserved international status" and increasingly turn South Africa into a beleaguered society.

He sees a possibility of a constructive role for the Soviet Union in negotiating with the ANC for concessions which would otherwise be impossible to obtain.

It is high time that white South Africans review their own stereotypes about the Soviet Union — in the same way as some Soviet commentators are urging their leaders to do regarding their views of South Africa, says Dr Nel.

Dr Nel, who spent more than three months at the Federal Institute for East European Studies in West Germany recently, doing research on Soviet thinking on South Africa, made his comments in response to the latest analysis of the South African situation by Soviet commentator and Southern Africa specialist Dr Boris Asoyan.

Dr Asoyan has condemned both white and black radicalism and called on South Africans to "come to their senses before it is too late".

Dr Nel says there is conflict in Moscow between two Soviet schools of thought on South Africa. On the one hand there is a group which favours persuasion rather than punitive action against South Africa. On the other hand there are "strategists" who seek to weaken the Government's support base by means of pressure and sanctions.

However, leaders in Moscow are not choosing sides at present in this clash of opinion because they regard the South African issue as "too unimportant".

"Ironically, the outcome of this clash will not be determined in Moscow, but in South Africa," Dr Nel writes.

If white South Africans begin to show signs that they are really interested in an internal settlement which also includes the ANC in some way, the influence of the Asoyan group — the "diplomats" — will rise. The Soviet Union can then make "a surprisingly constructive contribution to the negotiation process".

Dr Nel says Dr Asoyan's group has already received a boost as a result of South Africa's willingness to negotiate honestly for a settlement in Namibia and Angola.

AWB boss sacks four officials

Star 3/1/89

Pretoria Bureau and Political Staff

The leader of the of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, has "dismissed" four of the AWB's most senior officials for demanding in writing that he resign.

The call for his resignation is believed to be a result of the incident at the Paardekraal Monument in Krugersdorp last week involving Mr TerreBlanche and *Sunday Times* columnist Jani Allan.

The four officials include his deputy and close friend, Mr Jan Groenewald; Mr Manie Maritz, a Brits farmer and highly respected member of the organisation; Professor Alkmaar Swart, chief of the Grootraad; and Dr Chris Jooste.

Mr TerreBlanche said the four members of the Grootraad who had requested his resignation did not have the authority to do so. He had decided to strip them of their position.

The Grootraad was purely an advisory body and could not decide on such a measure. Only the Hoofraad, which consisted of 300 elected members, could ask for his resignation.

The AWB has been thrown into turmoil by the latest clash among its leaders.

Mr TerreBlanche said the four members he had dismissed would now have to appeal to to the AWB's disciplinary committee.

A letter from the four called on Mr TerreBlanche to announce his resignation publicly within 24 hours of receiving it. The letter made no reference to the incident at Paardekraal Monument.

In an English-speaking morning newspaper, Mr TerreBlanche was quoted as saying: "I will not let a few disloyal people who have never fought with me on the stage or on the pavement for the cause to force me out of my position."

Meanwhile controversy surrounds the Paardekraal incident, with conflicting stories being told by eye-witnesses and Allan, and Mr TerreBlanche claiming the whole affair was an elaborate trap.

An eyewitness told The Sunday Star last week that he had seen a man and a woman in a BMW crash into the monument gate. Allan wrote in her column in the *Sunday Times* that "carefully, as if it were a Ming vase, he opened the gate".

Allan states that they were going to meet a Portuguese television crew at the monument and that she was going to photograph Mr TerreBlanche laying symbolic stones at the monument. She writes that she saw the television crew. Elsewhere Mr TerreBlanche is reported as saying he did not believe the crew existed.

Meanwhile, CP sources said they believed the AWB was owing signs of cracking and could well be finished". The AWB could not survive without the charismatic oratory of its leader.

The sources expressed relief at the possible demise of the AWB, which had become a political albatross, hung around their necks by the National Party.

Mr TerreBlanche and Allan have claimed they have been spending so much time together recently because she is writing a biography of him.

Meanwhile, a Bureau of Information spokesman said neither the bureau nor the Department of Home Affairs knew of an accredited Portuguese TV news crew in South Africa.



Mr Eugene TerreBlanche ... has refused to resign.



Jani Allen ... going to meet a Portuguese TV crew.

AWB leader fires four top officials

Argus 3/1/89
306A

PRETORIA. — The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, has dismissed four of the AWB's most senior officials, including his deputy and close friend, Mr Jan Groenewald.

The three other members of the AWB's Grootraad dismissed are a Brits farmer and respected member of the organisation, Mr Manie Maritz; Professor Alkmaar Swart, chief of the Grootraad; and Dr Chris Jooste.

The AWB — known as one of the most united right-wing organisations — has been thrown into a quandary after the four Grootraad members called yesterday for Mr Terre'Blanche's resignation. There have been allegations that he damaged a gate at the Paardekraal Monument in Krugersdorp and questions over his relationship with a Sunday Times journalist, Miss Jani Allan.

Mr Terre'Blanche has refused to resign, saying he has now fired the four men.

"I have not personally notified them, just as they never notified me of a meeting in which they made their decision to ask me to resign without me being present to put my case forward.

"I have other Grootraad members sitting with me here and they too were not informed of the meeting."

Shocked by letter

Mr Terre'Blanche said he had been shocked when he received the letter calling for his resignation.

"Professor Swart and another — I don't know who — arrived at my farm at about 3.30 yesterday while I was out. My wife told them to wait a few minutes until I returned, but they preferred to leave.

"Earlier in the day Professor Swart had telephoned to say he would be coming over to deliver a document. There was no mention of any resignation."

The AWB leader said he had no doubt that he had the full support of the organisation.

"These four men don't have the right to fire me. It's the decision of the Hoofraad, which consists of up to 300 members from various consituencies around the country. They will decide if I should resign."

He said the four members whom he had dismissed would now have to appeal to to the AWB's disciplinary commitee, which would decide whether they acted disloyally and whether they should be reinstated.

The incident at the Paardekraal Monument took place on Tuesday night last week.

Mr Terre'Blanche and Miss Allen were briefly detained and questioned by police investigating a charge of malicious damage to property against Mr Terre'Blanche after a gate at the monument was allegedly damaged by a car.

The police were called out by residents who claimed that a man, accompanied by a woman, had forced his way through the locked gate with the car. — The Argus Correspondent and Sapa.

Tough questions offer answers to SA political dilemma

BARRY STREEK takes a thoughtful look at the political developments most likely to occur during 1989.

SO MANY developments could influence the political situation in South Africa during 1989 that it is difficult to separate them but nine issues could have particularly strong symbolic and strategic influence during the year.

There are others but the answers to these nine questions could give an indication of where South Africa will head this year:

- ☐ Will Namibia finally become an independent nation after internationally- supervised, free and independent elections?
- ☐ Will the Government's drive for trade and diplomatic (official or unofficial) links with Africa take off?
- ☐ Will the moderate white groups sink their differences over leadership and ideology to become an effective political force?
- ☐ Will the Conservative Party, now faced with the reality of government for the first time in some municipalities, continue to grow?
- ☐ Will the Government abandon apartheid-style voting in the tricameral Parliament so that all MPs count equally when they vote in joint sittings and committees?
- ☐ Will the Great Participation Debate among anti-apartheid groupings result in the end to the blanket boycott of all Government-created institutions?
- ☐ Will the Government's attempt to ban the ANC from any political debate change during 1989 so that South Africans can judge for themselves what the exiled organisation is propagating?
- ☐ Will Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners remain in jail?
- ☐ Will the questioning of blanket sanctions among anti-apartheid organizations and Left-leaning academics result in a new approach to international pressure on South Africa by the outside world?

None of these relate to the Big Questions — such as the right of the black majority to a vote for Parliament or a future constitution — but they are basic to an understanding of possible trends in the immediate future.

Some people argue that a settlement in Namibia will have little significant impact inside South Africa but the symbolic implications of the South West African Peoples' Organization (Swapo) winning a democratically-conducted election, as almost all observers believe it will do after fighting a 23-year war against the mightiest defence force in Africa, cannot be ignored.

The symbolism of such a development — it will mean something for

The National Party, now similar in many respects to the United Party of old, sits on the fence hoping to keep the majority of whites within its fold, often seemingly afraid to take bold steps in case it loses more support to either side. But one move — a free vote across racial lines in Parliament — could demonstrate whether it is serious about reform.

At present, coloured and Indian MPs speak and negotiate in Standing Committees and in joint sittings but they vote separately. This neatly ensures white control

The Government, by abandoning this absurd system of barely disguised white control, could give a real signal it has finally begun to accept the end of white minority rule — and it would reduce the influence and importance of the Conservative Party in Parliament.

Outside of parliamentary structures, the Great Participation Debate among anti-apartheid groups has begun to inch forward to some kind of resolution and 1989 could begin to see some changed strategies. Ever since the UDF was formed in 1983 and launched the boycott of the elections for the House of Representatives and the House of controls what remains a powerful government.

These Nationalist MPs believe the majority of blacks are basically moderate, if not conservative, and that their 'leaders' are self-appointed and unelected. This view is derisively dismissed in anti-apartheid circles. It is argued that this shows how out of touch the government is with the mood of the majority of the people and that there cannot be any doubt about the identity of the true leaders.

A reasonably fair election or ballot in the black communities, an inevitable outcome if the participation supporters have their way, both balloons will burst and both sides will have to come down to ground. And the beginning of such a process could start in 1989...

Two issues which make it difficult for the balloons to burst are the Government's attitude towards the ANC and political prisoners. The banning of the ANC in 1960 and the ever-tightening controls over reporting the ANC's activities and standpoints reflects this policy. There does not seem to be much chance of a rethink on this approach but, as almost everyone knows, this attempt to ban the ANC from political debate cannot last.

Various white businessmen, academics, some rugby officials and others have come to realise this and travelled abroad to find out for themselves

everyone in South Africa, the Right, pro and anti-government forces, black and white — will be profound and it will demonstrate that superior military and economic power cannot stop a social and political movement.

The fact that the Government is now reaching out to Africa and deliberately building links with countries the National Party used to dismiss as communist is a remarkable change.

During the last two white elections Mr Pik Botha himself — for this reporter, at East London in 1981 and Fish Hoek in 1987 — portrayed Africa in such unsubtle terms that voters were meant to have no doubt that a black takeover meant marxism, poverty and dictatorship. Now, they are our friends.

The reasons are obvious: to counteract declining Western trade because of sanctions the African market has become essential to South Africa. The recent statement by Mr Eddie Cross, managing director of the Beira Corridor Group, that South Africa's trade with the Frontline states has never been higher and Africa must now rank as the country's biggest client, is an indication of its importance.

Moreover, the view in government circles that South Africa's way back into the world is through Africa has added momentum to this important development.

In this process, laws such as the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act will become even more indefensible.

The petty squabble about the leadership of the new moderate party has exposed some underlying tensions within the negotiating groups but, from what all of the participants say, there has been considerable convergence of opinion on strategy and policy. It would be ridiculous, even childish, if the whole effort ran aground over leadership — and the political credibility of all the negotiating groups would suffer if it did. A half-hearted unity would be next to useless.

However, if the new party can be turned into a political force, not only conveying a clear message about a non-racial and democratic South Africa free of apartheid, but also taking the challenge to the National Party among whites to the government's Left, it could transform white political debate.

At the same time, 1989 could determine whether a ceiling has been reached in the growth of the Right.

Delegates the following year, the boycott of Government-created structures has been elevated to a virtual altar of The Strategy.

The argument was, essentially, that people participating in these structures were legitimising apartheid and racial division and making the system 'work' while betraying "the struggle".

That perception began to change after UDF president Mr Archie Gumede, since restricted under the emergency regulations, questioned the strategy. Since then, there has been considerable debate about this approach and it is now accepted in most circles that boycott is a tactic to be used strategically, not a fixed policy.

This debate, often heavy in ideological considerations and tense in case one or other grouping is labelled a 'sell-out', is by no means over but the recent meeting between the Soweto City Council and prominent anti-apartheid leaders was an important indication of changing strategies.

Strangely, this meeting received minimal coverage in the media, even the 'alternative' Press, but here was a black local authority, elected on an 11% poll for a council rejected by the majority of Soweto residents negotiating with some of the most prominent members of the 'people's movement'.

Such a meeting would, only months ago, have been impossible, rejected as deviant in terms of the boycott strategy, but it took place and dialogue is to continue.

Of course, those leaders who met the Soweto local authority have not gone as far as to say that in future they will support participation in municipal elections — not, of course, to make the apartheid system 'work' but to use existing structures for the benefit of the people — but they seem to moving in that direction.

If the participation supporters win the debate it could have wide-ranging consequences not so much because of what use is made of the system but because it could destroy one of the great myths of South African politics: who are the popular leaders?

Most Nationalist MPs sincerely believe that the UDF, the ANC and their supporters are really a radical minority being manipulated by marxists and they do not represent the majority. However misguided some people may judge this view, it is sincere, deep-seated and cannot be ignored if no other reason than that the NP

At some stage, white South Africa will have to do likewise. The chances of this taking place in 1989 do not, at this stage, look good but a start could be made by easing restrictions over the publication of ANC views.

Coupled to this is the position of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. It is quite clear there will be no serious negotiation between the Government and even moderate black leaders until Mandela and his colleagues are completely free.

The sanctions debate, particularly in anti-apartheid circles, will be another critical issue in 1989. From an international perspective, it would seem the slowly-tightening squeeze is likely to continue but there are growing questions about this approach, not so much from supporters of the status quo but in more popular groups.

Broadly, the argument is that mandatory sanctions effectively applied by the whole world would force the Government's hand but that this will almost certainly not happen while the West and south-east Asian countries continue to trade with South Africa. Current sanctions policies, it is further argued, are increasing unemployment and weakening the position of anti-apartheid organizations.

As Stephen Gelb of the Labour and Economic Research Centre in Johannesburg has put it: "International strategy at this stage demands **supporting** organisational rebuilding inside South Africa, not helping to undermine it (as sanctions on most trade items do). This may require a basic reorientation on the part of the sanctions campaigns towards a 'two-track' policy including, in addition to sanctions, towards more 'positive' measures to assist the process."

One of the problems with this approach is that selective sanctions and selective, positive measures are much more difficult to apply but clearly the broad support of increasing blanket sanctions, which could result in increasing poverty of the masses and, eventually, economic devastation, is disappearing.

The reshaping of the sanctions campaign could also have significant implications on developments in South Africa in 1989.

One way or another, the developments around these nine issues will significantly shape political trends this year.

CP MPs to boycott car rental company

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The CP's 22 MPs are likely to spearhead a boycott action against Budget Rent-a-Car following the company's cancellation of its agency agreement with a Brakpan town councillor.

The CP's spokesman on economic affairs and technology, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, and Brakpan MP Mr Frank le Roux have already returned their rental cards to Budget. Mr Derby-Lewis said he believed the other 20 members of the CP's parliamentary caucus had contracts with Budget and expected them to end their business with the firm.

Budget last week announced it had withdrawn its agency from Brakpan council member Mr Billy Olivier because it did not want to be associated with the council's return to petty apartheid.

More violence, or start talking, are our options

Star 3/1/89

304A

BY ESMARÉ VAN DER MERWE, Political Reporter

Will all be quiet on the 1989 political front? Will violence across the political compass from left to right increase? Or could the oft-expressed dream come true of a negotiated settlement acceptable to all the country's citizens, reached through extensive and open negotiations between the major black, white, brown and Asian leaders?

From recent speeches by, and interviews with, leading South African politicians, it is clear that 1989 will be one of the most challenging years in the country's history.

They have divergent priorities and agendas, they express different hopes and fears.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, during the FAK's Great Trek festivities at the Voortrekker Monument said South Africa must strive for national unity and unity within its various communities.

He said former Prime Minister Dr D F Malan had warned that if there was lack of respect between races, neither withholding of education, nor of political or social rights, could save the whites.

'Competent enemies'

"However, we must also not abandon that which is our own or allow it to be taken away."

Each community must build with dedication a greater national unity, which must form the essence of a national will to survive.

"Without a purposeful national will we will disintegrate in the face of the determined onslaught of our competent and well-organised enemies," he said.

In his official New Year message, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, urged the State President to put deed to word and get the stalled reform programme off the ground.

"Let the moral indignation of those who are opposed to apartheid be expressed in non-violent democratic opposition to it.

"I particularly appeal for the cessation of all hostilities in the Maritzburg area and I make an earnest appeal to every section of the media to be honest and responsible in their reporting of events associated with political violence."

Mr Cassim Saloojee, president of the Transvaal Indian Congress and chairman of Actstop: "If certain things don't happen on the political front, the country will be heading for disaster.

"Some of the things that should happen are the release of all the jailed political prisoners, the lifting of the emergency and an end to all oppression.

"Fundamental change is inevitable; the only question is whether this will happen peacefully or violently. My hope is that representatives of all South Africans will be allowed to sit down and discuss the future under conditions of freedom.

"However, I fear the Government is so uncertain and unclear about the future that it will keep on fumbling through and using security legislation to keep control of black resistance against injustices."

Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Zach de Beer, speaking at the Labour Party's annual conference in Bloemfontein, called for national unity in an apartheid-free society.

"National unity must come but it must be unity in one nation of 35 million South Africans and it can only come when each of those 35 million people has equal rights of citizenship and when the last vestiges of racism and apartheid have disappeared from South Africa.

"The pariah status of our country in the world today is due to one thing — apartheid. Take that horrible thing away and we shall bask in the friendship of the world."

Speaking at the Afrikaner Volkswag's Great Trek celebrations on December 16 at Donkerhoek, Pretoria, Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht said the Afrikaner nation had a calling from God to move forward and the calling was about "a rightful own existence and the freedonm of a nation".

"Our eyes are not blind to the needs of others. We will look after others with love, but without losing our own identity."

The Afrikaner had made friends with the Zulu nation (a reference to Blood River), "but we have the right to live in our own land and them in their own homeland".

'New poor whites'

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, told his party's annual congress in Bloemfontein that continued participation in Parliament was essential in dismantling apartheid.

He said Labour would take over the negotiation initiative from the Government to draw people and organisations into talks, and reiterated his party's determination to get the Group Areas Act abolished.

Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, speaking at the December 16 Donkerhoek celebrations: "The Afrikaner cannot afford to let what is his be taken away.

"Our Government is creating a new poor white class, and we must rise as a nation out of this. We will be ready physically and militarily just as we were at Blood River."

S Africans gloomier about 1989 outlook

By Clare Harper

South Africans are less optimistic about the outlook for 1989 than they were for 1988.

A Markinor poll, which interviewed 1 000 whites and 1 300 blacks, was part of an international year-end poll conducted in 35 countries by the Gallup international organisation.

Of those interviewed in South Africa, 33 percent expected this year to be better than 1988 compared with 43 percent at the end of last year.

Thirty-one percent expected things to get worse and 22 percent expected conditions to remain the same.

The poll found that, on the whole, blacks were more pessimistic than whites.

Thirty-four percent of blacks expected things to get worse compared with 27 percent of whites. Only 31 percent of blacks looked forward to the possibility of improvement, compared with 43 percent of whites.

A year ago, 42 percent of people expected strikes and industrial disputes to increase. This year the figure dropped to 37 percent, with 21 percent expecting strikes to decrease and 28 percent expecting no change.

Thirty-two percent of South Africans expected 1989 to be troubled with much international discord, and 36 percent expected it to follow the same pattern as in 1988 and 18 percent said it would be a peaceful year.

These views are almost exactly the same as last year.

Among other nations, South Korea was the most optimistic (55 percent)

BIG HEADACHE FOR SA GOVT

Sowetan 3/1/89 (304B)

THE Labour Party is set to provide the Government with its biggest headache in 1989 and put to test the relevance of the tri-cameral Parliament.

The LP's congress decision last week not to approve the postponement of the white elections to 1992 has given the Government its first constitutional headache.

The party has instead put forth conditions which could see it

• To Page 2

P.A.S

Big headache

Sowetan 3/1/89 (304A)

• From Page 1

"bend over backwards" if it were to agree on postponement.

These are the scrapping of the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act — considered to be the cornerstones of apartheid.

Another bombshell dropped by the LP at its three-day congress was its decision announced by leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse that it would initiate talks with extra-parliamentary organisations such as the banned African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress.

Mr Hendrickse said the party would "under no circumstances extend the life of Parliament" beyond the March, 1990 deadline required by the constitution.

"Even if there are concessions made now, we say too late," Mr Hendrickse said.

Although the State President, Mr P W Botha, has not given the reasons for the elections postponement, political observers say the Government is trying to stall them because of the Conservative Party threat.

The constitution requires that all three Houses approve a postponement of an election.

GET YOUR

New-look council has old problems to solve

Star 3/1/89 (304A)

By Shirley Woodgate, Municipal Reporter

Johannesburg City Council enters 1989 with a complete new look: totally revamped leadership for the ruling National Party under Mr Danie van Zyl and the opposition Progressive Federal Party headed by Mr Tony Leon, each backed by teams comprising some of the youngest councillors in the city's history.

Another first in the council is the appearance of four members of the Conservative Party led by Mr Jacques Theron, representing the western suburbs of Mayfair, Claremont and Newlands.

The major leadership overhaul saw two respected veterans, Mr Francois Oberholzer and Mr Sam Moss, leave the council, the former going out in a blaze of glory and Mr Moss ousted by the new wave of Progs intent on breathing new life into the opposition.

That was part of the build-up to the October municipal elections which were remarkable for the long and dirty campaigns replete with threats and promises which left the voters largely in the dark after October 26.

The issue of a toll plaza on the N13 in the southern suburbs surfaced during the election and caught the Nats napping.

Faced with the loss of election votes over the issue, the managememt committee took the unprecendented step of going to the Supreme Court to obtain an interdict against the Government to halt the tollgate on the unproclaimed road.

They won and thereby retained vital seats in the south, helping the NP to a clear majority with 26 seats out of the city's 51 wards.

Pensions, a subject hardly guaranteed to set the dinner guests talking, did just that in 1988.

First there was the unhappy deal with the municipal pension fund, followed by the pensions-for-councillors scandal which guaranteed comfortable long service rewards and buy-backs for councillors of all political persuasions at a cost of some R5 million to the city's ratepayers.

The year kicked off with the shock disclosure that businessman Mr Joe Berardo, dealing through management committee member and planning committee chair-



Mr Danie van Zyl . . . showing the way for a new generation of National Party councillors.

man Mr Hennie Schoeman, had made an overnight R1,75 million profit on the sale of the South African Associated Newspapers' Main Street building to the Johannesburg Municipal Pension Fund.

The building was to be used for the Traffic and Security Departmemt's consolidated headquarters.

Mr Schoeman was cleared by a commission of inquiry of insider trading and stood down as a NP election candidate but the department was the real loser as it still had no new premises.

The Traffic Department, never far from the public ire, was in the news for handcuffing luckless Mrs Leah Tutu who had ignored several warrants for her arrest on traffic charges. Controversial traffic chief Mr John Pearce again hit the headlines when he thumbed his nose at public opinion to renew his parking contract at the Rand Show

Last year saw the first fences erected around Johannesburg parks after violence led to death and injury at Ellis Park.



Mr Tony Leon . . . leading the PFP's challenge in the Nat-controlled Council.

Eventually only three were fenced and the rest stayed peaceful and open.

Hotdogs hit the city streets without a whimper from the SPCA because the only cruelty meted out was from council officials enforcing the city's restricted trade zone on street vendors.

Street hawkers complained of unfair restrictions on their activities, the council claimed it was leaning over backwards to encourage the burgeoning multimillion-rand informal sector but was bound to consider the rights of businesses.

A special ten-man taxi squad was established to sort out the growing minibus taxi problems but by year's end there was no solution in sight.

In the midst of gloomy predictions that the CBD was dying, ambitious new multi-billion-rand plans were released for major development of the heart of the city with a R1,5 billion budget By the turn of the century few residents are likely to recall Johannesburg's business area as we knew it in 1988.

Other issues included a council probe launched into Johannesburg's crisis-stricken ambulance service, the saving of Northcliff Ridge from the developer's bulldozers, and the regular mention of racial incidents on city buses while the city council dragged its heels over settling the bus apartheid problem.

If one suburb had to be singled out as "newsmaker of the year", it would undoubtedly be Hillbrow.

And linked inextricably with the problems of the highrise flatland was the Group Areas Act.

This relic of hardline apartheid not only emerged as the hottest issue of the election with "swart gevaar" once again rearing its now greying head, but it simply kept recurring as the root of a vast array of the city's problems.

The Progressive Federal Party said "scrap it", the Conservative Party said "over my dead body" and the National Party pussy-footed, saying "enforce it selectively".

Since Hillbrow was where it was all happening the suburb established itself as the prime stamping ground for politicians of all persuasions and undoubtedly the future focus of racial and social change in the city.

EXPLOITATION

By the end of the year the streets around the highrise buildings were worn by the feet of politicians and wet with the tears of do-gooders each preaching their own brand of salvation for the "grey" area

All the while, flatland residents of all races just lived their lives as best they could, fighting exploitation and eviction by unscrupulous landlords, observed by parliamentarians who walked the streets to "see for themselves", talked about by politicians who "knew", and liaised with by various groups or visionaries intent on altering the status quo.

Although a working group had already been established to clean up the suburb, the current Miss Hillbrow threw a luncheon to convene a super-working group to do it even better.

But by the end of the year, absolutely nothing had changed.

Pik's vision will be dismissed as yet another ploy

B/Day 3/1/89 (304M)

SIMON BARBER in Washington

THE tendency over here is to view Pretoria's burgeoning regional diplomacy as nothing more than a cynical attempt to undercut Western sanctions and thus buy further time for minority rule at home.

A more subtle version would have it that sanctions, combined with Cuba's battlefield "successes" in southern Angola, have succeeded in forcing "the apartheid regime" to conduct its struggle for survival more cost effectively by other, less physical, means.

Either way, the notion still prevails that the SA government's sole objective is to ensure the permanence of National Party rule and that it will therefore yield only to increased external pressure. Oh yes, and US policy towards SA for the past eight years has been a disastrous failure.

This view, conveniently summarised by Congressman Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House Africa Sub-Committee, in the latest issue of Foreign Policy, is hardly surprising. The advocacy of sanctions has become too great a source of income, political advantage and moral satisfaction to be lightly dismissed

Accordingly, when the US Congress gets back into action next month we can expect to hear ad nauseam that far from being a reason why sanctions should be reconsidered, SA's recommitment to the Nkomati Accord, its withdrawal from Angola, Namibian independence — not to mention State President P W Botha's recent southern African safaris — are all proof of their efficacy.

As Wolpe, or at least the staff-members who authored his article, put it: "If new military and economic pressures have encouraged SA to negotiate, it may legitimately be asked whether the long absence of such pressures in US policy has helped to prolong the violent conflict in southern Africa." It will be asked, count on it.

Fortunately, the mere fact Resolution 435 is being implemented, plus the increasingly palpable rapprochement between SA and Mozambique, should be enough to push a new Anti-Apartheid Act well down the serious players' legislative priority lists at least through 1989.

To keep it there, however, Pretoria will have to demonstrate that in reaching beyond its borders it is reaching inside them as well, and that it is being sincere, rather than cute, when it says it wishes to be recognised as an African state — something that cannot happen so long as the present dispensation persists, however typically African that dispensation may be.

At least some in government appear to have grasped this. If I understood him correctly when I talked to him in New York at the treaty signing last month, Foreign Minister Pik Botha sees his (I use the possessive advisedly) regional initiatives as being of watershed significance to a settlement within SA itself.

First, and at the most immediate level, the Nkomati-style language of the agreement with Angola, which requires both sides to cease their respective operational support for the ANC and Unita, should oblige the ANC to further reconsider its options in a manner that might, among other things, facilitate the real and productive release of Nelson Mandela.

Second, Namibia's transit to independence, assuming it is relatively smooth, should have an important knock-on effect next door. If the process can be achieved without a descent into inter-ethnic violence and results in a Swapo government that behaves in a realistic, non-vindictive manner and does not try to nationalise everything in sight, the example will be salutory. One can only hope that Sam Nujoma — and his rivals — recognise their vast, if unasked for, responsibility.

Third, improved relations with the rest of the continent, and particularly the Frontline states, should help reduce white South Africa's sense of desperate, *contra mundum* isolation and provide some additional reassurance that the loss of political monopoly is not the loss of everything but quite possibly the gaining of a new continental eminence.

Such, in brief, appears to be the foreign minister's vision. Africa, and Pretoria in particular, having long made cynics of all but the most unflinching Pollyanna, it is easy to dismiss it as grandiosely fanciful, or as Wolpe and his ilk would have us believe, as just another ploy — a trick to prevent them dictating SA's future.

Wolpe again: "It remains to be seen whether these gestures (the regional outreach) contain any real meaning, since they are so reminiscent of earlier diplomatic campaigns in the late 1970s and mid-1980s, and were so clearly aimed both at softening international pressure for tougher sanctions and at generating support for the ruling National Party ..."

The argument here is grossly circular, of course, suggesting that any step taken by Pretoria, however worthy, that undermines sanctions and the rest of the world's willingness to impose them is inherently bad and deserving of further punishment.

In other words, the SA government can do no right, even if it does as it is told, because in doing right it destroys whatever excuse crypto-imperialists like Wolpe have for trying to order SA's affairs, and with that their *raison d'etre*.

In the months ahead we can therefore expect to see the Congressional left straining to minimise the damage caused to its position by what Soviet Foreign Deputy Minister Anatoly Adamishin has been pleased to call SA's "new realism". Look even for it to enter a marriage of convenience with the far right which believes SA is selling out the region to and plotting a compact with the evil Soviet Empire.

In their own ways, both left and right will continue to encourage everyone — Pretoria, the ANC, Swapo, the MPLA, Cuba and the Frontline states — generally to take the most obdurate line possible.

By continuing to press for all-out sanctions, Wolpe and his allies will persist in conning the ANC into believing that it need not moderate its positions because the outside world can deliver the future for it. At the same time, they will seek to strengthen the hand of Pretoria's most recalcitrant and outrage-prone *bittereinders*.

In Angola, they will side vociferously with the MPLA and Cuba in any dispute over compliance with the Cuban withdrawal agreement, attributing any and all hitches to continued US support for Unita and SA bad faith. The right will meanwhile try to hobble the deal by denying funds for implementation of Resolution 435 and the UN Angola Verification Mission.

In Namibia, the left will demonstrate flagrant partisanship for Swapo while simultaneously trying to egg SA into prevarication by refusing to lift the trade and investment embargo on the territory until it is formally independent

Perhaps most dishonestly of all, they will carry on promoting the fiction that Africa has no need to cultivate commercial or other ties with SA because the US and its friends will open the aid tap to enable them to achieve total economic independence from the great destabiliser For all the stirring rhetoric on the subject, the money, much less the will to spend it, simply isn't there to reshape the continent's economic geography.

Such people are doing their best to help wreck the continent. They like its present horrendous shape because it gives them a fulcrum for their ambitions. May 1989 be the year in which Africa, and especially SA, makes them irrelevant and refuses to play their game

SCOTT, SKIET en DONNER/John Scott

Hendrickse unfazed by 'threat'

SUGGESTIONS that President P W Botha could give him his marching orders for the second time were shrugged off yesterday by Allan Hendrickse, chairman of the House of Representatives Ministers' Council.

It was reported at the weekend that NP sources believed Botha could sack Hendrickse as "prime minister" of the coloured House following last week's decision by the Labour Party to become actively involved in negotiations with the ANC and PAC.



● HENDRICKSE

While the LP's unanimous decision to poach the negotiating initiative from government is unlikely to endear him to government, Hendrickse remained unflustered yesterday at the claim that another axe was hanging over his head.

"I am not concerned at all about that. In terms of the constitution, the President can only appoint someone who commands the support of the majority in the House of Representatives."

PETER DELMAR

There was no one within the LP who would be prepared to take over the job from him, Hendrickse said, adding: "If ever there was a sense of unity in the party then there is one now."

Hendrickse celebrated 10 years as LP leader at a landmark congress in Bloemfontein last week. More than 900 delegates gathered to endorse the LP's course of action.

Perhaps as much as anything else, they came to fete Hendrickse.

He received an overwhelming mandate to continue Labour's collision-course confrontation with government.

The President's Council, which he described as "the instrument of Mr P W Botha to get NP legislation through Parliament", would probably have to sit throughout the new year because the LP would continue bucking the system until it got what it wanted, Hendrickse told the congress.

The congress also directed the leadership to take over negotiations with black leaders on a new political dispensation.

By using Parliament to embarrass government, the LP has made important strides in establishing its credibility among its constituency.

The party now wants to cash in on its new-found standing as soon as possible, and is itching to go to the polls, convinced it will take almost all the House of Representatives' 85 seats.

Ten years ago, when Hendrickse took over the LP reins, the party held its congress in the dusty coloured township of Heidedal. Last week the solidly NP Bloemfontein council was its host.

The LP had come a long way, Hendrickse observed. So far, in fact, it could now tell the Nationalist government its efforts to woo black leaders had stalled and its proposed negotiating forum, the National Council, would not get off the ground. And negotiations should be left to Labour.

Hendrickse's unceremonious dumping from Botha's Cabinet after his Port Elizabeth dip almost two years ago could be echoed by another axing — this time as Ministers' Council chairman.

But he said: "I have the support of my party, the support of the House of Representatives and the support of the community. Whatever the President does to me can only boomerang on him."

AWB leader says four's accusations 'unsavoury'

Argus 4/11/89

3044

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The rumpus in the AWB deepened today when defiant leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche hit back at allegations that he was a womaniser and an excessive drinker.

The organisation has also disputed the right of some members to call an urgent meeting on Saturday, without the permission of the leader, to discuss the Paardekraal incident involving Mr Terre'Blanche and Sunday Times columnist Miss Jani Allan.

Accusations were made today by sacked AWB member Mr Manie Maritz that Mr Terre'Blanche had "embarrassed" the organisation by his behaviour.

UNFOUNDED

Mr Chris Beyers, liaison officer for the AWB, said the leader had dismissed the accusations as "unfounded and defamatory".

"Mr Terre'Blanche was very angry when he heard those accusations. He was at home with me last night. He said these people should have put their complaints in the letter when they called for his resignation," Mr Beyers said.

Mr Terre'Blanche said last night he found it "extremely unsavoury" that a fellow-Afrikaner should act against him in that way.

Mr Beyers said a meeting of the Hoofraad would be called where Mr Maritz and the other three suspended members, Mr Jan Groenewald, Dr Chris Jooste and Professor Alkmaar Swart, could air their grievances.

HAVE THEIR SAY

"Mr Terre'Blanche has said he does not want to enter a public mud-slinging match. These people will have the chance to have their say and then the meeting will decide if their suspension was correct or not and that will be final."

He said the call by Mr Dries Alberts, who claims to be head of publicity for the AWB, for an urgent meeting in Pretoria on Saturday to discuss the Paardekraal incident was "just plain nonsense".

"He is not even member of the AWB any more. The only way a meeting can be called is by the leader or by a petition of the members."

Mr Alberts said in a statement that he found the Paardekraal incident "deplorable". He said the organisation's members countrywide had called for the meeting to discuss the incident and the sacking of four Grootraad members by Mr Terre'Blanche.

Mr Terre'Blanche fired the members after they had delivered a letter to him demanding his resignation as leader.

Mr Alberts said the four members of the Grootraad had requested that Mr Terre'Blanche resign his leadership and rescind their sacking.

CUL DE SAC

The four rebel members of the Grootraad, an advisory body of the AWB, said in a statement in Pretoria last night that Mr Terre'Blanche's leadership of the AWB was steering the organisation towards a cul de sac. They said it would cause its disbanding unless decisive action was taken.

Mr Terre'Blanche's alleged conduct at Paardekraal where he had been accompanied by journalist Jani Allan was a contributory, but not the main reason for the four's decision to act.

Gold $410,75

GOLD traded at $410,75 an ounce in London today after closing at $411,25 in New York last night. The rand traded at R2,3748 ($0,4210) to the dollar, after yesterday's R2,3618 ($0,4234) close. — Business Staff.

● See page 10.

AWB revolt

Challenge to Terre'Blanche



AWB LEADER ...
Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Allegations of "erratic" behaviour by AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and his "unfulfilled" promises on Namibia were last night threatening to tear the organisation apart.

AWB members yesterday reeled with shock and confused loyalties following the dismissal of four of Mr Terre'Blanche's closest aides — all members of the AWB's top advisory body, the Grootraad — over their call for his resignation.

An emergency meeting of the organisation's controlling Hoofraad has been scheduled for Saturday after hundreds of AWB members yesterday called from around the country to register their dismay at the fall out.

Last night one of the four advisers, Mr Manie Maritz — a former well-known heavyweight wrestler and son of Boer General Manie Maritz, Cape leader in the Boer War — lashed out at his former chief for his "erratic" personal behaviour.

He said Mr Terre'Blanche was tarnishing the purity of the organisation.

Mr Maritz made it clear that his dissatisfaction stemmed not only from rumours surrounding Mr Terre'Blanche's relationship with Sunday Times journalist Ms Jani Allan, but also unfulfilled promises made by the fiery AWB leader on Namibia.

Among the things which he objected to was an undisclosed incident at the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria last month. He gave no further details.

Mr Maritz, together with deputy AWB leader Mr Jan Groenewald, Grootraad chief Professor Alkmaar

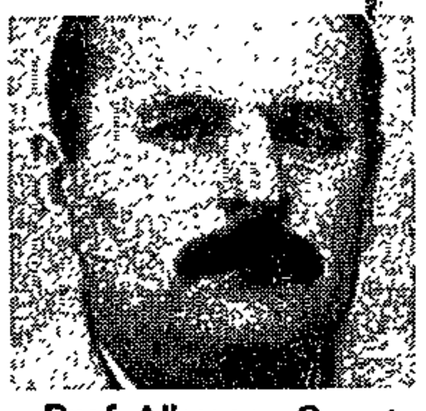
To page 2



Mr Manie Maritz



Mr Jan Groenewald



Prof Alkmaar Swart



Dr Chris Jooste

From page 1

Swart and Dr Chris Jooste, yesterday delivered a letter to Mr Terre'Blanche's Ventersdorp home — while the AWB leader was out — calling on him to resign.

Giving his personal reasons for calling for the AWB leader's resignation, Mr Maritz, now a Brits farmer, said he did not have any problem with "this lovely organisation of ours" or its leadership except on a personal level with Mr Terre'Blanche.

However, over the past year there had been a very high turnover of AWB officials and senior members. Only about 10% of those who had been in such positions at the start of last year were still in them.

He said he had spoken and pleaded with Mr Terre'Blanche several times about his personal behaviour. Mr Terre'Blanche had promised to do something about it but had not.

Last week's incident at the Paardekraal monument, in which Mr Terre'Blanche and Ms Allan were questioned by police after a gate at the monument was allegedly damaged, was the "last straw". But he would not comment on the reported link between Mr Terre'Blanche and Ms Allan, saying she was "nothing to do with me".

The four dismissed officials have been given leave to appeal to the AWB's disciplinary committee.

They were appealing against their dismissal before the AWB's 300-member Hoofraad and it was hoped the matter would be resolved that way, he said.

Mr Terre'Blanche said he had "suspended" the four because they did not have the authority to ask for his resignation. Only the Hoofraad could replace him.

He preferred not to comment on reports speculating on a possible split in the organisation, he said.

The loss of the four Grootraad members — all powerful figures in the AWB — could divide the organisation, said concerned AWB rank-and-file members last night.

Prof Chris Jooste is the former SA-Bureau for Racial Affairs chief, editor of the Conservative Party mouthpiece, Die Patriot, and chairman of the Vereninging van Oranjewerkers.

Prof Alkmaar Swart is a professor in the department of didactics at Unisa and a CP member.

As the four held an emergency meeting in Pretoria last night, Mr Terre'Blanche hastened to Pretoria to speak to his legal advisers.

The organisation's head of information and publicity, Mr Dries Alberts, said AWB members countrywide had asked that the Hoofraad meeting be held to urgently discuss the "deplorable" Paadekraal incident involving Mr Terre'Blanche and a "blonde journalist of an English-language newspaper" as well as the "sacking" of the four Grootraad members.

Mr Alberts said the four had requested that Mr Terre'Blanche resign his leadership and rescind their sacking.

Youth symposium planned

A YOUTH symposium which will be addressed by speakers from diverse political groupings including extra-parliamentary organisations, has been planned for South African youths attending government and private schools.

The indaba — to be delivered in a lecture form — is scheduled to start on March 17 to 20. Participants — who will also be the target for the talks — will be pupils in Standard 8, 9 and 10.

According to the organiser of the symposium, Mr Robin Cox, the indaba will be a non-racial gathering aimed at bringing together young people of all races to share ideas and opinions.

The expected 300 delegates will discuss the theme: South Africa. My Vision Of Its Future. Delegates will also be expected to pose questions after each speaker had delivered his address. Organisers of the talk hope to invite speakers from the Conservative Party, National Party, Progressive Party as well as black members of the extra-parliamentary groups. The symposium will be held at Michaelhouse Private School in the Natal Midlands, from 7pm on March 17.

3 to ponder their future

304A

THE four suspended members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Jan Groenewald, Mr Manie Maritz, Dr Chris Jooste and Professor Alkmaar Swart, will meet tonight to ponder their future within the movement, SABC Radio News reports. Sowetan 4/11/89

This morning they were suspended by the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, for asking him in writing to stand down.

The letter was written after an incident at the Paardekraal Monument near Krugersdorp at the weekend involving Mr TerreBlanche and a Sunday newspaper columnist, Miss Jani Allen.

A statement will be issued to the media after this evening's meeting.

This morning, Mr TerreBlanche said he had suspended the four members of the Grootraad because they did not have the authority to ask for his resignation.

Leadership in open revolt as accusations fly

TerreBlanche grip on AWB in doubt

Star: 4/11/89

304A



Sacked AWB member Mr Manie Maritz .. Mr TerreBlanche has "embarrassed" the organisation.



Sacked AWB member Mr Jan Groenewald ... won't return to the organisation as long as Mr TerreBlanche is leader.

By Melanie Gosling

The rumpus in the AWB deepened today as a defiant Mr Eugene TerreBlanche hit back at allegations that he is unsuitable to be its leader.

The organisation's leaders are loggerheads as to how to deal with the fall-out between them.

There is now serious doubt whether a meeting of the AWB Grootraad, at which the leadership's differences were to be thrashed out, will take place.

The AWB press secretary, Mr Chris Beyers, strongly disputed today the right of some members to call an urgent meeting on Saturday without the permission of the leader to discuss the Paardekraal incident involving Mr TerreBlanche and *Sunday Times* columnist Miss Jani Allan.

Accusations were made today by sacked AWB member Mr Manie Maritz that Mr TerreBlanche had "embarrassed" the organisation by his behaviour.

Mr Beyers said the leader had dismissed the accusations as "unfounded and defamatory".

"Mr TerreBlanche was very angry when he heard those accusations. He was at home with me last night. He said these people should have put their complaints in the letter when they called for his resignation," Mr Beyers said.

Mr TerreBlanche said last night he found it "extremely unsavoury" that a fellow-Afrikaner should act against him in that way.

Mr Beyers said a meeting of the Hoofraad would be called where Mr Maritz and the other three suspended members — Mr Jan Groenewald, Dr Chris Jooste and Professor Alkmaar Swart — could air their grievances.

"Mr TerreBlanche has said he does not want to enter a public mud-slinging match. These people will have the chance to have their say and then the meeting will decide if their suspension was correct or not, and that will be final," Mr Beyers said.

'Deplorable' incident

He said the call by Mr Dries Alberts, who claims to be head of publicity for the AWB, for an urgent meeting in Pretoria on Saturday to discuss the Paardekraal incident was "just plain nonsense".

"He is not even a member of the AWB anymore. The only way a meetin can be called is by the leader, or by a petition of the



There is now serious doubt whether a meeting of the AWB Grootraad, at which the leadership's differences were to be thrashed out, will take place.

The AWB press secretary, Mr Chris Beyers, strongly disputed today the right of some members to call an urgent meeting on Saturday without the permission of the leader to discuss the Paardekraal incident involving Mr TerreBlanche and *Sunday Times* columnist Miss Jani Allan.

Accusations were made today by sacked AWB member Mr Manie Maritz that Mr TerreBlanche had "embarrassed" the organisation by his behaviour.

Mr Beyers said the leader had dismissed the accusations as "unfounded and defamatory".

"Mr TerreBlanche was very angry when he heard those accusations. He was at home with me last night. He said these people should have put their complaints in the letter when they called for his resignation," Mr Beyers said.

Mr TerreBlanche said last night he found it "extremely unsavoury" that a fellow-Afrikaner should act against him in that way.

Mr Beyers said a meeting of the Hoofraad would be called where Mr Maritz and the other three suspended members — Mr Jan Groenewald, Dr Chris Jooste and Professor Alkmaar Swart — could air their grievances.

"Mr TerreBlanche has said he does not want to enter a public mud-slinging match. These people will have the chance to have their say and then the meeting will decide if their suspension was correct or not, and that will be final," Mr Beyers said.

'Deplorable' incident

He said the call by Mr Dries Alberts, who claims to be head of publicity for the AWB, for an urgent meeting in Pretoria on Saturday to discuss the Paardekraal incident was "just plain nonsense".

"He is not even a member of the AWB anymore. The only way a meeting can be called is by the leader, or by a petition of the organisation's members."

Mr Alberts said in a statement the he found the Paardekraal incident "deplorable". He said the organisation's members countrywide had called for the meeting to discuss the incident and the sacking of four Grootraad members by Mr TerreBlanche.

Mr TerreBlanche fired the members after they had delivered a letter to him demanding his resignation as leader.

Mr Alberts said the four members of the Grootraad had requested that Mr TerreBlanche resign as leader and rescind their sackings.

The four rebel members of the Grootraad, an advisory body of the AWB, said in a statement in Pretoria last night Mr TerreBlanche's leadership of the AWB was steering the organisation towards a cul-de-sac. They said it would cause its disbandment unless incisive action was taken.

The four had requested Mr TerreBlanche to resign as AWB leader in their personal capacities and not on behalf of the Grootraad.

"If the Movement continues under his leadership, other action to realise our *volkstaatstrewe* would have to be considered," the statement said.

Mr TerreBlanche's alleged conduct at Paardekraal, where he had been accompanied by journalist Jani Allan, was a contributory, but not the main, reason for the four's decision to act.

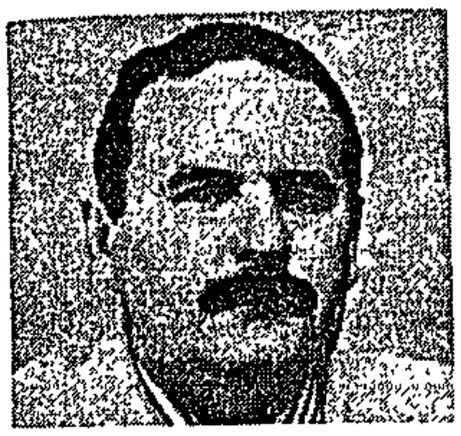
Mr Alberts said today: "The idea is to get everyone around the table to discuss problems that have been brewing in the AWB for a long time," he said.

Mr Groenewald said he would not return to the AWB as long as Mr TerreBlanche was leader.

Mr TerreBlanche indicated today he was arranging a meeting of the organisation's executive council.



Dr Chris Jooste . . . sacked.



Professor Alkmaar Swart . . . sacked.

Monument incident decision pending

Krugersdorp's senior prosecutor will decide whether to charge AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche in connection with the Paardekraal Monument incident, West Rand CID chief Brigadier Colin Steyn said today.

Brigadier Steyn said the investigation into the alleged malicious damage to property by Mr TerreBlanche was continuing.

When completed, the docket would be handed to the senior prosecutor for his decision.

It is alleged Mr TerreBlanche smashed into the gate of the monument with his car and broke the lock. — Crime Reporter.

Boycott leads to closure of Boksburg shops

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

Six shops have closed as a result of poor business in the conservative town of Boksburg on the East Rand which re-introduced apartheid about six weeks ago, a Johannesburg morning newspaper reported today.

The town, which experienced its "worst ever" Christmas sales this year, has been a target of a consumer boycott by the residents of Vosloorus and Reiger Park townships since the Conservative Party-controlled Boksburg Town Council decided to re-introduce strict apartheid.

The Boksburg town clerk, Mr J J Coetzee, told The Star today that two members of the Boksburg Town Council management committee would "take an informal tour" of Vosloorus township today and meet some Vosloorus town councillors.

Mr Coetzee said he was not aware of the closure of any shops in the town.

The *Sowetan* reported "a source close to the Boksburg council" confirmed yesterday that six shops had closed.

Fair-minded all condemn car firm's move — CP

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

All fair-minded people would condemn Budget Rent-a-Car's punitive action against a newly elected Conservative Party town councillor in Brakpan, CP spokesman on economic affairs Mr Clive Derby-Lewis said yesterday.

Commenting on the car rental company's decision last Thursday to terminate its agency relationship with Mr Billy Olivier of Billy Olivier Motors in Brakpan because of the town's apartheid policies, Mr Derby-Lewis said CP members and all fair-minded people were tired of punitive actions taken against CP councillors and they would react accordingly.

However, he said no boycott action was planned against Budget Rent-a-Car so far. The CP would issue a statement later, he said.

He had already returned his rental card to Budget and hoped that his CP colleagues in Parliament would do the same.

"We find this kind of behaviour, which sets a bad precedent, totally unacceptable," he said.

In a statement last week the executive director of Budget Rent-a-Car, Mr Louis de Waal, said Budget was an international company which did business with all kinds of people.

In the prevailing climate of disinvestment, it could not afford to be seen to be involved in an agency relationship with a CP councillor in Brakpan who promoted the enforcing of separate amenities.

Mr De Waal said it was his company's belief that the CP, through its office bearers, was attempting to turn the clock back.

Mr Olivier, who is on holiday in Natal, said yesterday he did not intend to fight Budget's decision. It was a pity, he said, that his agency was being terminated when he helped a lot of black customers, one of whom was circulating a petition calling on Budget to reconsider.

Leader's behaviour 'erratic'

B/Day 4/11/89

AWB rebel hits back at Eugene

304A

A SPLIT loomed in the AWB yesterday as a senior member fired by Eugene Terre'Blanche hit back by saying the AWB leader's personal behaviour was tarnishing the organisation's image.

Terre'Blanche was tarnishing the purity of the organisation with his erratic behaviour and statements in the past few months, dismissed member Manie Maritz said yesterday.



● TERRE'BLANCHE

The AWB leader stripped Maritz and three other senior members of their positions after they had asked that he resign as leader.

Maritz was one of four members of the AWB advisory body, the Grootraad,

DIANNA GAMES

who yesterday delivered a letter to Terre'Blanche's Ventersdorp home calling for him to resign. Terre'Blanche was not home at the time.

The three others are former AWB deputy leader Jan Groenewald, Grootraad chief Professor Alkmaar Swart and Chris Jooste. The AWB office yesterday said Groenewald could not be reached through them as he no longer worked there.

The four dismissed officials have been given leave to appeal to the AWB's disciplinary committee.

Maritz, a Brits farmer, giving his personal reasons for calling for the AWB leader's resignation, said he did not have any problems with "this lovely organisa-

● To Page 2

AWB rebel speaks out on leadership

B/Day 4/11/89

304A

● From Page 1

tion of ours" or its leadership except on a personal level with Terre'Blanche.

Among the things to which he objected were an undisclosed incident at the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria last month and promises to the people of Namibia on the independence issue which Terre'Blanche had not fulfilled.

He said one of the incidents with which he had a problem was related to erratic behaviour.

Maritz said he did not think the call by the four would cause a split in the AWB ranks. "I don't think it was the intention of any of us that this should happen. The intention is that we should purify ourselves," he said.

Asked whether the four were supported by other AWB members in their stand against Terre'Blanche, Maritz said it was difficult to say at this stage.

But, he said, over the past year there had been a high turnover of AWB officials and senior members, and only about 10% of those who had been in such positions at the start of last year were still in them. He could not explain this except to say they had obviously had their own problems.

He had spoken to Terre'Blanche several times about his personal behaviour and Terre'Blanche had promised to do something about it but had not.

He said last week's incident at the Paardekraal monument was the "last straw" but he would not comment on the link newspaper reports have made between Terre'Blanche and Sunday Times columnist Jani Allan, saying she was "nothing to do with me".

The four would appeal against their dismissal before the AWB's 300-member Hoofraad and it was hoped the matter would be resolved that way, he said.

Yesterday Terre'Blanche said he preferred not to comment any further. He said he had not seen newspaper reports speculating on a possible split in the organisation.

A Sunday Times spokesman said the newspaper would not comment further on Allan's involvement in the story. He said Allan had given her explanation in last Sunday's newspaper and nothing else would be forthcoming.

Power shifts in coloured House

B Day 4/1/89 DNB

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The United Democratic Party (UDP), official opposition in the House of Representatives, is on the verge of collapse after the resignation of two its seven MPs — and others are considering resigning as well.

Border MP Peter Mopp and Macassar MP Cecil Herandien have already resigned from the UDP, which was formed after a break-away from the Labour Party because of dissatisfaction with the LP's links with government.

The resignations will ensure that the newly formed Democratic Reform Party (DRP) led by a former Education and Culture Minister Carter Ebrahim will become the official opposition.

The DRP has seven MPs, all former LP members, most of whom were expelled from the party for refusing to withdraw as candidates for local elections.

Mopp criticised UDP leader Jac Rabie, MP for Reiger Park, for his lack of action in the Boksburg dispute.

He said he was keeping his options for the future open but believed LP leader Allan Hendrickse had come a long way towards his thinking. (30CA)

Shock waves hit the far Right

304A
Star 4/1/89

By PATRICK LAURENCE

The overlapping membership between the AWB and CP, two pro-apartheid organisations, means their destinies are interlocked. But the alliance has been effected by three recent events — in Pretoria, Boksburg and Krugersdorp.

The dispute between the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, and four of his chief lieutenants is but the latest of a trio of political shock waves to buffet the ultra-rightist alliance between the AWB and the Conservative Party (CP) in the past two months.

It should be seen against the alleged massacre of black people in Pretoria late last year by a member of the AWB and self-proclaimed Wit Wolf, Mr Barend Hendrik Strydom.

It should be perceived, too, in the context of the controversy over the CP-controlled Boksburg Town Council's decision to reinstitute petty apartheid in municipal facilities.

The conflict within the AWB surfaced at the weekend when four members of the AWB Grootraad — Mr Jan Groenewald, the AWB deputy leader, Mr Manie Maritz, Mr Chris Jooste and Professor Alkmaar Swart — signed a letter addressed to the AWB leader, demanding his resignation within 24 hours.

Dismissed themselves

Mr TerreBlanche refused to do so, asserting they had effectively dismissed themselves by their action.

The letter, hand-delivered to Mr TerreBlanche's Ventersdorp home, came after police last week began investigations into alleged malicious damage to property against the AWB leader after body searching and questioning him at the Paardekraal Monument in Krugersdorp.

The interrogation took place at night. Mr TerreBlanche was in the company of Ms Jani Allan, a journalist on the *Sunday Times* who has won his confidence for her "honest" and "objective" reporting on the AWB.

The gate leading into the monument was damaged. According to an eye-witness it had been rammed by a car driven by a man accompanied by a woman. Controversy over the incident, and speculation over the nature of the relationship between Mr TerreBlanche and Ms Allan, was the third event to afflict the AWB-CP axis.

CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht has consistently refused to condemn the AWB, insisting it is a "cultural organisation" and there is nothing inconsistant about dual membership of the CP and neo-factist AWB.

Established by seven men in a garage in 1973, the AWB regards parliamentary democracy as a "British-Jewish" invention devised to divide and

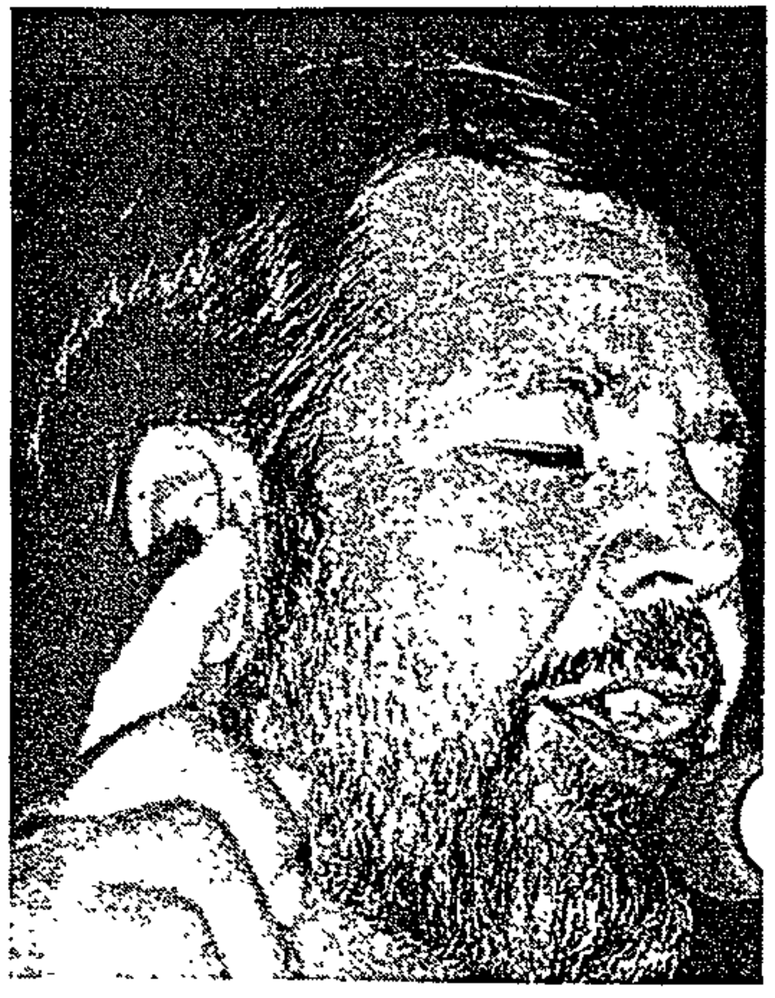


Dr Andries Treurnicht, CP leader, has said there is nothing inconsistent about dual membership of his party and the AWB.

weaken Afrikanerdom. Its emblems and colours, including a swastika-like triple-seven set in a white circle against a red background, are reminiscent of those popularised by nazism.

The overlapping membership between the two pro-apartheid organisations means their destinies are, to an extent, interlocked.

When AWB member and former policeman Mr Strydom allegedly went on a shooting spree in Pretoria on November 15 which resulted in the cold-blooded murder of seven black citizens — he is alleged to have shot another black person a week earlier in De Deur — an association was forged in the minds of some observers between the AWB's racist ideology and the fanaticism which drove the demented killer.



Mr Eugene TerreBlanche is experiencing conflict in the ranks of his neo-fascist organisation, the AWB. He has refused to resign.

Mr TerreBlanche, sensing the link was being made, reacted strongly. He angrily accused Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok of placing blame for the massacre on "my shoulders".

Interviewed by Ms Allan, Mr TerreBlanche denied the AWB was responsible in any way.

Describing the AWB as an organisation "born out of love and concern for our people", he said: "If a member of the NG Kerk steals a chicken, must the entire church be condemned for his action? Yet if a single AWB member — and one who was a member of Minister Vlok's SA Police for far longer than he has been a member of the AWB — commits a heinous crime, the movement is held responsible."

While declaring he could not condone violence, Mr TerreBlanche had earlier expressed understanding for the "immense frustration" suffered by the gunman because of his, the killer's, perception that "his security and all that he holds dear" were threatened.

He returned to the same theme barely a week after the Pretoria massacre. At a mass meeting in Parow he challenged Mr Vlok to release details on the number of whites murdered or raped by blacks since the abolition of influx control. That, he declared, was the perspective against which the shootings should be seen.

The effect of the Pretoria massacre on the AWB and its de facto ally, the CP, is difficult to measure. But, at the least, it hardened the contention of their foes that they are the purveyors of a pernicious ideology calculated to inflame racial hatred and, hence, racial violence.

Less speculative is the impact of the CP decision to reinstall petty apartheid at Boksburg's municipal facilities. Its action sparked a paralysing boycott of Boksburg's business centre by black and coloured consumers and earned Boksburg international notriety as a town controlled by archaic bigots.

An opinion poll commissioned by the Afrikaans newspaper, *Rapport*, showed if a general election were held now CP support in Boksburg would decline by 17 percent, from some 44 percent at the time of the October 26 municipal elections to 27 percent.

Comparatively moderate

If an election were held today, the National Party (NP) would capture Boksburg by polling a healthy 43 percent of the vote to 27 percent for the CP. Rightly or wrongly, the NP, which came to power on an apartheid platform 40 years ago, is seen as moderate compared to the CP.

Brodertwis within the AWB may prove to be fatal to Mr TerreBlanche's hopes of leading his people to the longed-for volksstaat. Internicine warfare within the AWB, with Mr TerreBlanche's "purely professional relationship" with the blonde Ms Allan serving as a major focus of conflict, could presage its destruction.

The cost of that to the CP is difficult to calculate. But it would certainly deprive the CP of its "shock troops", the AWB zealots who have broken up NP meetings and sent its leaders scurrying behind razor-wire and cordons of armed policemen in ultra-rightist strongholds.

CP told: Forget black business

ARGUS 5/1/89

304A

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Boksburg Town Council could forget about black people doing business in the town as long as it stuck to its racist policies, the chairman of the Boksburg management committee, Mr Gideon Fourie, has been told.

Mr Fourie and a fellow Conservative Party councillor visited Vosloorus township yesterday and addressed members of the Vosloorus Town Council.

The meeting came amid reports that at least eight shops had closed in Boksburg.

The chairman of the Vosloorus executive committee, Mr Sidwell Mofokeng, said today that he and his colleagues made it clear to the Boksburg councillors that they would not call off the six-week-old stayaway while petty apartheid remained in the town.

Sort out mess

"We told them that politically we do not agree with them — and we will never agree. The stayaway was a voluntary one and the people will never go to town until the government has sorted out this mess," said Mr Mofokeng.

He said Mr Fourie and his fellow councillor told the Vosloorus Town Council that the Boksburg Town Council was not affected by the stayway.

Boksburg, which experienced its "worst yet" Christmas sales last month, has been a target of an intensive consumer boycott by the residents of Vosloorus and Reiger Park townships since the CP-dominated Boksburg Town Council decided to reintroduce petty apartheid.

Mr Mofokeng said agreements, which would be made public at a later stage, had been reached on local authority issues between the two town councils.

"Unacceptable policy"

Yesterday's meeting was a follow-up to a meeting Mr Mofokeng held with Mr Fourie in December, when the Boksburg town councillors promised to improve public facilities in the township and bring them up to par with those in Boksburg.

"While we would appreciate any financial help from them, our view is that the money is ours after all, and that this action would not change their policy, which we find abhorrent and unacceptable," Mr Mofokeng said before yesterday's meeting.

'Eetee' a man of many talents and enthusiams

Argus 5/11/89 304A

From DEBORAH SMITH of the Argus Pretoria Bureau

THE leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche has been described as a great orator with the ability to hold audiences spellbound.

The former policeman is a man of many talents and enthusiasms, illustrated by his activities as playwright, historian, farmer and politician.

At one stage he was also former Prime Minister Mr John Vorster's bodyguard and an insurance broker.

In 1983 he was convicted in the Pretoria Supreme Court of being an accomplice in the illegal possession of arms and ammunition and was sentenced to two years in jail, conditionally suspended for five years.

He was also convicted of criminal injuria and malicious damage to property for his involvement in the public tarring and feathering of a University of Pretoria professor who had suggested the Day of the Vow not be treated as the Sabbath.

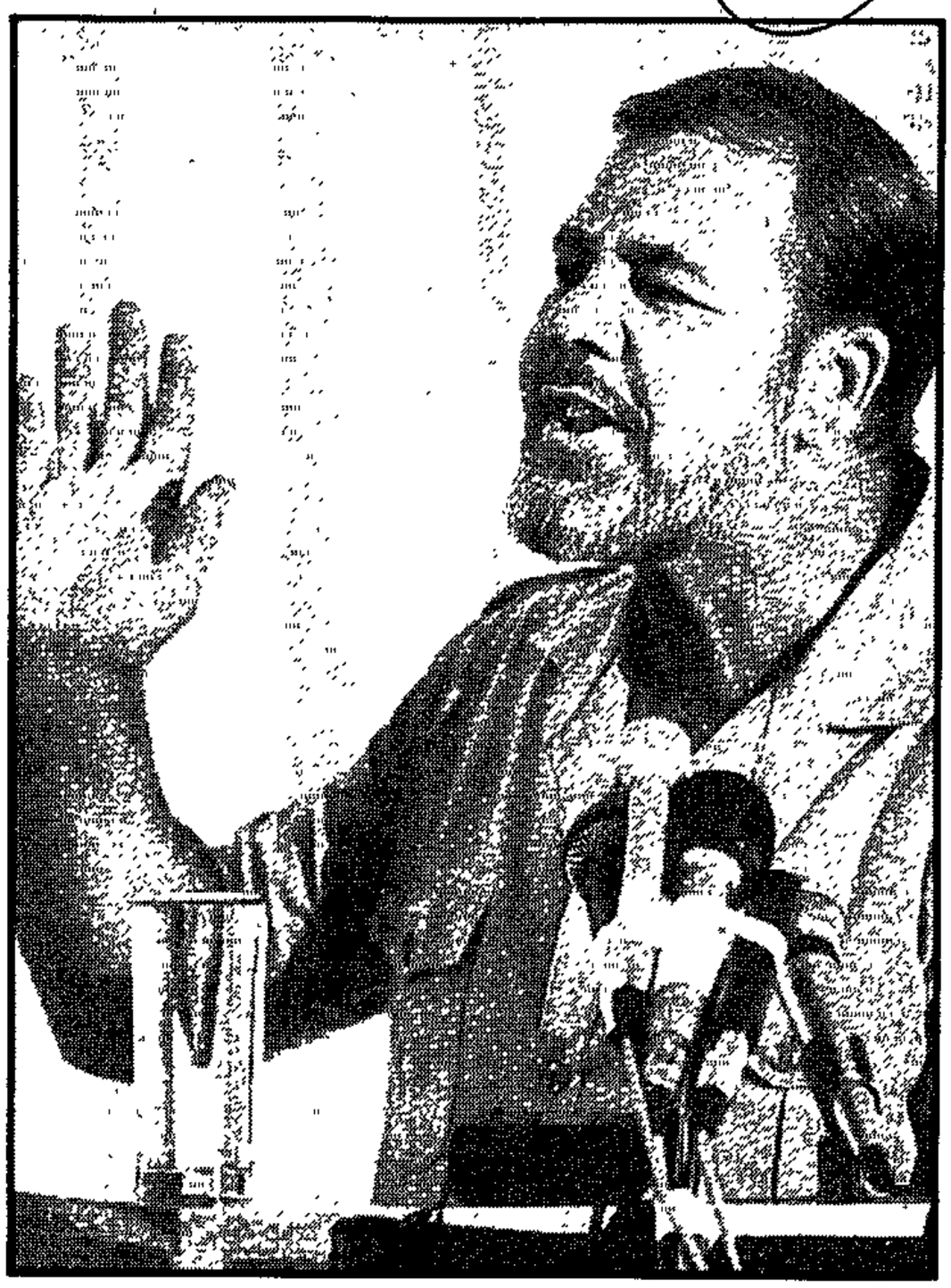
Mr Terre'Blanche founded the AWB in July 1973 because he believed the then Prime Minister Mr Vorster was making consessions to blacks which would eventually endanger the survival of the white race, said AWB press secretary Mr Chris Beyers.

Although Mr Terre'Blanche has conceded there is a similarity between certain parts of the AWB and the Nazis he is adament he did not want to be a "Hitler".

Mr Terre'Blanche said he was pro-Christian and pro-white who did not hate anyone. He has denied being a racist though he was opposed to the integration of whites with other race groups.

Mr Beyers said Mr Terre'Blanche was committed to carrying on the fight and his aim was to serve the Afrikaner, his country and to fight for the survival of the white race.

Mr Terre'Blanche, who breeds horses in his home town Ventersdorp, is married and has a seven-year-old daughter.



CHARISMATIC: The leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, has a spellbinding effect on audiences, to whip up — or to charm.



SUPPORTERS: Mr Terre'Blanche knows the power of personal contact and receives adulatory support wherever he appears.

AWB leader sues sacked millionaire

ARGUS 5/1/89 304A

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, is to sue Grootraad member Mr Manie Maritz for R100 000 for alleging that Mr Terre'Blanche was a "womaniser who drank heavily".

In the latest controversy surrounding the charismatic and controversial AWB leader, Mr Terre'Blanche's legal adviser, Mr Chris Beyers, confirmed today that legal steps were being taken against millionaire cattle rancher Mr Maritz.

"Mr Terre'Blanche has had enough. Certain people are trying to destroy him — but we will make them eat their words," said Mr Beyers, an advocate and himself a member of the AWB Grootraad.

The impending action stems from the allegations by Mr Maritz — a former professional wrestler and son of Anglo-Boer War general and 1914 "rebel" General Manie Maritz.

THREW A LIFELINE

"Nothing could be further from the truth. We can only assume that Mr Maritz has ambitions of his own," Mr Beyers said.

Mr Terre'Blanche is also to demand that an English morning newspaper which allegedly spread Mr Maritz's claims either publish a retraction "or face the music".

Meanwhile, Mr Maritz, who was sacked from the AWB by Mr Terre'Blanche, with three others who had demanded his resignation, threw out a lifeline to Mr Terre'Blanche last night by indicating that it was not too late for the organisation's leader to return to the straight and narrow path.

He did not expect the recent developments in the organisation to cause a permanent split in the right wing, but refused to say whether he would consider returning to the organisation, if asked.

All he wanted to do was put his case before the AWB's 300-member-strong Hoofraad. He added he had heard Mr Terre'Blanche had called a meeting of the Hoofraad.

However, the AWB's deputy leader, Mr Jan Groenewald, remained adamant that Mr Terre'Blanche's leadership was unacceptable and that the split in the organisation's leadership hierarchy was final.

Four respected AWB members — Mr Groenewald, Mr Maritz, AWB Grootraad chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste — were suspended from the AWB by Mr Terre'Blanche after asking for his resignation.

FIST FIGHTS

Their call followed disclosures that the police were investigating a charge of malicious damage to property against Mr Terre'Blanche after he allegedly broke a gate at the Paardekraal Monument in Krugersdorp, and because of his alleged relationship with Sunday Times columnist Jani Allan.

Mr Terre'Blanche yesterday declined to react to reports on alleged abuse of his position, including "heavy drinking" and "womanising" which had reportedly led to occasional fist fights between Mr Terre'Blanche and members of his organisation.

The fiery AWB leader, who yesterday looked disspirited, said further mudslinging would only serve to damage the Afrikaner image.

Professor Swart said the four suspended members had undertaken not to issue further statements on the issue.

In another development a Grootraad meeting which was to take place in Pretoria on Saturday was called off yesterday because it did not comply with the AWB's constitution. The meeting will now take

(Turn to page 3, col 7)

AWB leader to sue Maritz

ARGUS 5/1/89 304A

(Cont from page 1)

place on January ~~21, following~~ 14 days' notice to all AWB members.

Acting-Sunday Times editor Mr Joe Sutton yesterday said Miss Allan had had her say in an article in the newspaper's last edition on the Paardekraal Monument incident. She would have the opportunity to add to it in the next edition.

He would not say whether any action would be taken against Miss Allan.

To page 2

Teleletters ..

New bills on PM, black ministers

By BARRY STREEK

THE government is to make a new attempt during the forthcoming parliamentary session to change the constitution to make provision for a prime minister and make it possible for black ministers to be appointed.

Yesterday the government tabled three constitutional bills in an attempt to overcome last year's impasse when the Labour Party blocked proposals to change the constitution.

These bills do not affect the vital clause in the constitution, which requires the support of all three Houses, to postpone a general election beyond March next year.

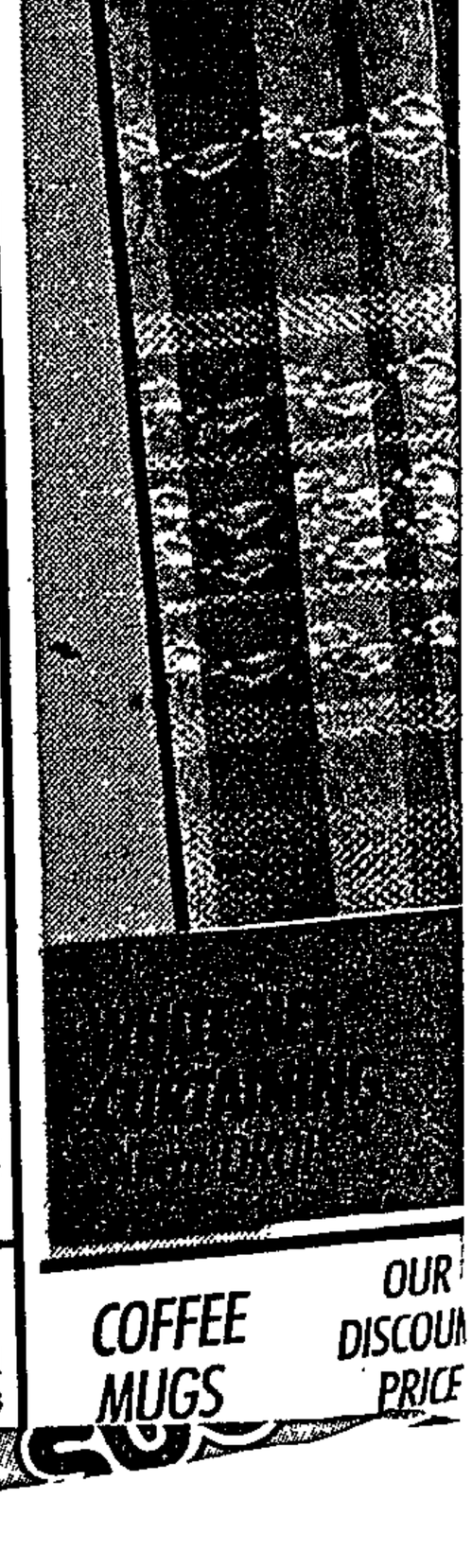
The first bill provides for the appointment of a prime minister from among the members of the cabinet.

The second bill will allow for the appointment of ministers and deputy ministers, who are not necessarily MPs, from all population groups.

The third will abolish all indirectly elected MPs and increase the size of all three Houses.

Heat relief today

CAPETONIANS flocked to beaches yesterday as



AWB stays mum over 'party split'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The AWB leadership has closed ranks following two secret meetings in Pretoria on Tuesday night and is refusing to discuss an apparent split in the party.

Four senior Grootraad members dismissed this week by AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche after calling on him to resign following an incident involving him and journalist Jani Allan at the Paardekraal monument last week, said they would only discuss their problems at a meeting of the Hoofraad.

Former AWB deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald — one of the four dismissed members — yesterday said a plan of action had been formulated but he would not elaborate on it.

He said that directly after the incident at Paardekraal he had received calls from AWB members calling for action.

Mr Terre'Blanche said yesterday said he and AWB members loyal to him had agreed not to comment until after the Hoofraad met on January 21.

Will the AWB survive this crisis?

Sat Times 6/11/89

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) has been in existence for 15 years, growing steadily despite warnings by three Ministers of Law and Order, police investigations, criminal charges and its extremist political message.

Its present crisis, with its leadership in open and bitter conflict, could, however, be the turning point. Its future always seemed to depend largely on its charismatic, controversial leader, the 45-year-old Eugene Terre'Blanche who, surrounded by armed and uniformed guards, has drawn large crowds to meetings throughout South Africa. Now Terre'Blanche faces the possibility of being publicly discredited and whether the AWB fabric is strong enough to survive such trauma is debatable.

The ideological stature of their leader, whose semi-poetic, emotional speeches have excited white right-wingers, particularly younger people, has until now been central to AWB operations.

His charisma could help him survive the crisis, even though he has alienated key allies, like his long-standing associate, Mr Jan Groenewald, a former security policeman and the AWB's deputy leader. Groenewald is widely credited for the administration of the paramilitary organisation. Terre'Blanche has also publicly forfeited the support of the highly-respected Mr Manie Maritz, something of a folk-hero during his years in the wrestling ring, and a member of one of Afrikanerdom's most illustrious families.

Even should Terre'Blanche survive, there seems little doubt that the AWB will suffer from the conflict.

Its style and strategies were based on an earlier right-wing and militaristic body, the Ossewa Brandwag (OB). It was no coincidence that when Terre'Blanche was detained in December 1982, a former OB "stormjaer", Mr Barnie Basson, acted in his place. Basson was himself detained in 1943 and was imprisoned for four years, including 14 months in solitary confinement.

The AWB first came into public prominence in 1979 when ten people, including Terre'Blanche and Groenewald, were charged and convicted for crimen injuria and malicious damage to property after tarring and feathering the prominent Afrikaner historian, Professor Floors van Jaarsveld. Professor van Jaarsveld had questioned the religious significance of the Day of the Covenant, or the Day of the Vow, as it is now known.

At a meeting in April that year, Terre'Blanche and Groenewald attacked "international Zionism" and "British-Jewish" capitalism and lamented the "denationalism of the Afrikaner". They, incidentally, accused Zionists of being responsible for the demise of Mr John Vorster.

In December 1982, Sunday newspapers announced in dramatic front-page stories that a number of AWB leaders, including Terre'Blanche, had been detained, and a large quantity of weapons, ammunition and explosives had been seized.

It seemed at the time that the police had finally nailed the AWB. Two former AWB men who had resigned after they had been charged were convicted of terrorism, and were sentenced to 15 years each. Terre'Blanche himself received two suspended sentences and a fine of R300 for illegally possessing arms and ammunition.

But the AWB continued to operate. Two years later, Mr P W Botha, then Prime Minister, told a cheering National Party rally in Pretoria that he had instructed the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, to investigate the AWB.

Terre'Blanche hit back in typical fashion and warned the Government that conservative South Africans would recapture the country by force.

Defying the Government to a point just short of contravening the law, became a feature of AWB statements and actions. They were openly derisive of the National Party, particularly President Botha, demanded white Afrikaner rule and Jews, they threatened, would be deprived of the vote.

It would be ironic if this militant organisation, which has often been described as neo-Nazi and which has for so long and with impunity defied the Government, would now face decline because of the personal behaviour of its volksleier.

Boycott: 8 shops close

JOHANNESBURG. — Eight Boksburg shops have closed down as a result of poor business, said the chairman of the Vosloosrus executive committee, Mr Sidwell Mofokeng.

The town, which experienced its "worst ever" Christmas sales this year, has been a target of an intensive consumer boycott by the residents of Vosloosrus and Reiger Park townships since the Conservative Party controlled Boksburg Town Council decided to re-introduce strict apartheid.

Mr Mofokeng said a member of the Boksburg Business Support Committee told him that eight shopowners had informed him they were about to close their businesses because of heavy losses. — Sapa

Confusion splits AWB

Sowetan 5/1/1989

THERE is confusion in the ranks of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging about two separate executive council meetings that have been arranged to discuss the latest crisis in the movement, SABC radio news reports.

Mr Dries Alberts, who says he is a member of the AWB's executive committee, has arranged an executive council meeting for Saturday.

He said that he had already traced several members of the executive council who would attend the meeting.

Mr Alberts said in a statement that the meeting would be held on Saturday at the insistence of AWB members countrywide.

Mr Chris Beyers, legal adviser to the leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'blanche, has arranged an executive council meeting for later this month.

30(A)

Mr Terre'Blanche said the 300 members of the executive council would meet on January 21 to discuss the latest crisis.

Mr Beyers said the meeting arranged by Mr Alberts was invalid and illegal.

He said that Mr Alberts had not been a member of the AWB for more than a year because he had not paid his membership fees.

However, Mr Alberts said that he was not aware that his membership had been suspended or cancelled.

He said that he had been actively involved in the organisation during the past year.

He said he was surprised at Mr Beyer's insistence that he was no longer a member of the organisation.

SABC's political staff reports there is increasing talk of two factions in the AWB, comprising supporters of Mr Manie Maritz and those of Mr Terre'Blanche

Mr Terre'Blanche said he did not want to comment at this stage on turmoil in the AWB or on confusion about the leadership.

He said a statement would be issued after the executive council meeting. — Sapa.

Return to God's path, Maritz urges AWB chief

By Esmaré van der Merwe and Deborah Smith

Sacked Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) member Mr Manie Maritz threw out a lifeline to Mr Eugene TerreBlanche last night by indicating it was not too late for the organisation's leader to return to the straight and narrow path.

Mr Maritz, who caused havoc in right-wing circles this week when he accused the AWB leader of jeopardising the "purity" of the right-wing organisation by his "drinking and womanising", said last night he would have done his best for his "volk" if Mr TerreBlanche went back to being the man he had always been in the past.

"I will be happy if the leader chooses to follow God's chosen path."

He did not expect the recent developments in the organisation to cause a permanent split in the right wing, but refused to say whether he would consider returning to the organisation, if asked.

All he wanted to do was put his case before the AWB's 300-member-Hoofraad.

He added he had heard that Mr TerreBlanche had called a meeting of the Hoofraad.

However, the AWB's soft-spoken deputy leader, Mr Jan Groenewald, remained adamant that Mr TerreBlanche's leadership was unacceptable and that the split in the leadership hierarchy was final.

"Under no circumstances will we accept Mr TerreBlanche's leadership again," he said.

Four AWB members — Mr Groenewald, Mr Maritz, AWB Hoofraad chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste — were sus

● To Page 3

Return to God's path, Maritz tells Eugene

● From Page 1

pended from the AWB by Mr TerreBlanche this week after asking for his resignation.

Their call followed disclosures that the police were investigating a charge of malicious damage to property against Mr TerreBlanche after he allegedly broke a gate at the Paardekraal Monument in Krugersdorp.

The call was also because of his alleged links with *Sunday Times* columnist Ms Jani Allan.

Mr TerreBlanche declined yesterday to react to reports on alleged abuse of his position, including "heavy drinking" and "womanising" which had reportedly led to occasional fist fights between Mr TerreBlanche and members of his organisation.

The fiery AWB leader, who yesterday looked dispirited, said further mudslinging would only serve to damage the Afrikaner image.

Professor Swart said the four suspended members had undertaken not to issue further statements nor would they reveal future strategies because of fear of "counter-measures from the other camp".

● See Page 11.

Political musical chairs in 3 Houses

By DAVID BRAUN,
Political Correspondent

New alliances are being negotiated furiously in Parliament.

The new year has started with a great deal of milling about in parliamentary politics as MPs in all three Houses negotiate new alliances with each other.

In the white House of Assembly, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) is still negotiating with the National Democratic Movement (NDM) and the Independent Party (IP) to form one combined new opposition movement.

Independent MP for Claremont Mr Jan van Eck, who resigned from the PFP, has also indicated he would interested in joining the new party.

In the coloured House of Representatives, the official opposition United Democratic Party (UDP) has split and it may collapse altogether.

There are moves to absorb, at least one of its MPs into the Labour Party (LP), while some of the others may join forces with the group expelled from the LP to form the new official opposition.

In the Indian House of Delegates, negotiations are furiously under way to form a merged party from Solidarity and the People's Party of Southern Africa (PPSA).

According to acting Chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates, Mr Kassi Ramduth, several MPs from Mr Amichand Rajbansi's National People's Party (NPP) might also join the new party.

NO CHANGE

The various negotiations in the three Houses are unlikely to have much immediate impact on the balance of power in Parliament.

The National Party continues to dominate not only the Assembly but, through the President's Council, the whole of Parliament.

There have so far been absolutely no signs of any dissident Nationalist MPs considering joining a new combined opposition party formed by the Progs, NDM and the IP.

The new party, which it is understood is likely to be called the Democratic Party, would have 20 or 21 MPs, depending on whether it accepted Mr van Eck. This would be insufficient to oust the Conservative Party as the Official Opposition, which won 22 seats in the 1987 general election.

The three groups discussing the merging of their forces are scheduled to meet in Cape Town next week to discuss important unity issues, including the thorny question of who is to be the leader.

In the House of Representatives, the UDP has split because of dissatisfaction over the way in which its leader, Mr Jac Rabie, has handled the Boksburg issue.

Two MPs, Mr Peter Mopp, the MP for Border, and Mr Cecil Herandien, MP for Macassar, have resigned from the UDP in protest.

NEW OPPOSITION

There are reports that more of the remaining five MPs in the UDP are considering resigning.

The resignations mean the seven-MP Democratic Reform Party (DRP) led by former coloured Education and Culture Minister Mr Carter Ebrahim will now become the Official Opposition in the House.

Both the UDP and the DRP were formed by former Labour MPs.

According to Labour sources, there are moves afoot to allow Mr Mopp back as an LP member.

Mr Mopp originally broke away from the party because of his dissatisfaction with La bour's links with the Government. Recent developments have, however, defused much of this criticism.

In the House of Delegates, the NPP continues to be led by Mr Rajbansi, who was sacked from the beginning of this year as Chairman of the Ministers' Council by the State President, Mr P W Botha, after he read the preliminary findings of the James Commission.

The NPP lost its majority in the House last year when sev eral of its MPs, including Ministers, broke away to form the PPSA.

The new party joined forces with the official opposition Solidarity to form a majority coalition to take control of the House.

These two parties are now discussing a formal merger.

304A 5/1/89.

On the road to the AWB's Boer republic

304A Star 5/1/89

BY CARINA LE GRANGE

In the fifteen years of its existence, the AWB has often hit the headlines. This militant organisation of unknown strength aims to develop a super-white nation.

In a year of anniversaries last year, the Great Trek, Dias and the Huguenots were not the only events celebrated. The much younger Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging celebrated its 15th anniversary.

The militant right-wing movement, which has sprung to prominence and has become increasingly controversial, was founded in Heidelberg in 1973 by present leader Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche and six others. Among them was deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald, who was dismissed after calling for TerreBlanche's resignation earlier this week.

Among the tenets on which the AWB is based is the Oath of Blood River, commemorated on the Day of the Vow on December 16.

This caused the AWB's first great furore: members of the organisation tarred and feathered prominent historian Professor Floors van Jaarsveld for his views on the oath.

The incident occurred in March 1979, when about 40 men, led by Mr TerreBlanche, burst into the University of South Africa's Senate Hall during an academic congress as Professor van Jaarsveld made a controverisal speech about the Day of the Vow.

Afrikaner consciousness

At that time Mr TerreBlanche was still relatively unknown, and was mentioned in the press as "a man who calls himself Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche".

The AWB's major stated aims are to ensure the continued existence of the Afrikaner nation and establish a Christian, Boer republic. It wants to foster a strong consciousness in Afrikaners of their white origin and heritage, their blood-ties and racial purity — in short, develop a super-white nation.

It also wants to establish "effective security measures" to maintain and defend the Afrikaner state. Today, AWB meetings are characterised by the presence of men in uniform — often on horseback — carrying firearms.

Last year also saw the formation of an AWB "airforce", consisting of privately owned aircraft. They supplement the Stormvalke, the Blitskommando and Aquila — the vigilante force coached secretly by experts on a farm in the western Transvaal.

The extent of support for the AWB remains a mystery, as Mr TerreBlanche refuses to reveal how many people belong to the movement. Meetings in the platteland and some industrial suburbs of cities are well attended.

The charismatic Mr TerreBlanche usually arrives with great fanfare and military music, flanked by bodyguards in their khaki uniforms and preceded by flag-carrying youths.

The Transvaal Republic's Vierkleur is never absent and is accompanied by the distinctive AWB flag in black, red and white, which features a swastika-type symbol of three sevens — said to be the antidote to the anti-Christ's 666.

The AWB hit the headlines again in 1983 when two former members were sentenced to 15 years in jail for attempting to overthrow the Government and endangering the law and order of the country.

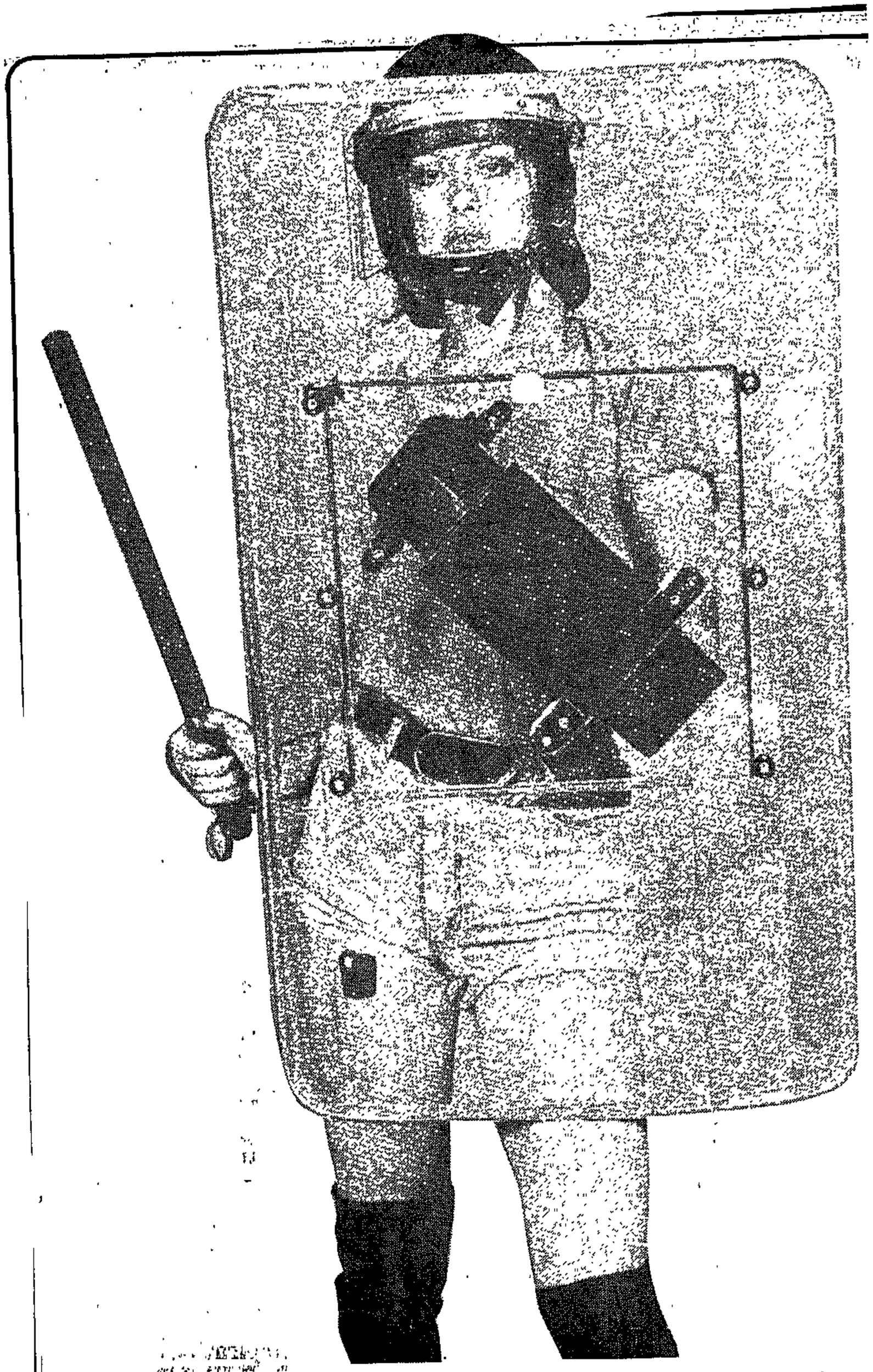
Mr TerreBlanche also appeared in court on charges of terrorism under the Internal Security Act. He was acquitted of the terrorism charge but given a suspended sentence for illegally possessing arms.

A feature of the trial was a woman admirer of Mr TerreBlanche's calling out "he is king, he is king" during the sentencing.

In 1983 the AWB announced it wanted to take the then Prime Minister (now State President), Mr P W Botha, to court on a charge of crimen injuria as he allegedly called an AWB member an "orang-utan" at a political meeting.

Members of the South African Police and the South African Defence Force have been barred from being members of the AWB since 1984.

Despite these actions and warnings, 1 000 AWB members staged an illegal march in Pretoria to the central police station and again, on a later occasion, to the Union Buildings.



Flashback . . . Jani Allan with baton and riot shield during her modelling days.

Spellbinder with many talents

(304A)

9/5/1/1/85 By DEBORAH SMITH

AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche is a great orator with the ability to hold audiences spellbound.

The former policeman is a man of many talents — a playwright, historian, farmer and politician. He was John Vorster's bodyguard.

In 1983 he was convicted in the Pretoria Supreme Court of being an accomplice in the illegal possession of arms and ammunition and sentenced to two years' imprisonment conditionally suspended for five years.

He was convicted of crimen injuria and malicious damage to property for his involvement in the tarring and feathering of a University of Pretoria professor who suggested the Day of the Vow not be treated as the Sabbath.

Mr TerreBlanche founded the AWB in July 1973 because he believed Mr Vorster was making concessions to blacks which would eventually endanger the survival of the white race, the AWB press secretary Mr Chris Beyers says.

He has conceded there is a similarity between aspects of the AWB and the Nazis but is adamant that he does not want to be a Hitler.

He says he does not hate anyone and has denied being a racist although he is opposed to the integration of whites with other race groups.

His aims, says Mr Beyers, are to serve the Afrikaner and his country, and to fight for the survival of the white race.

Mr TerreBlanche, who breeds horses in his home town of Ventersdorp, is married and has a seven-year-old daughter.

Ex-wrestler Manie dedicated to his volk

Ster 5/1/89

By DEBORAH SMITH

304 n

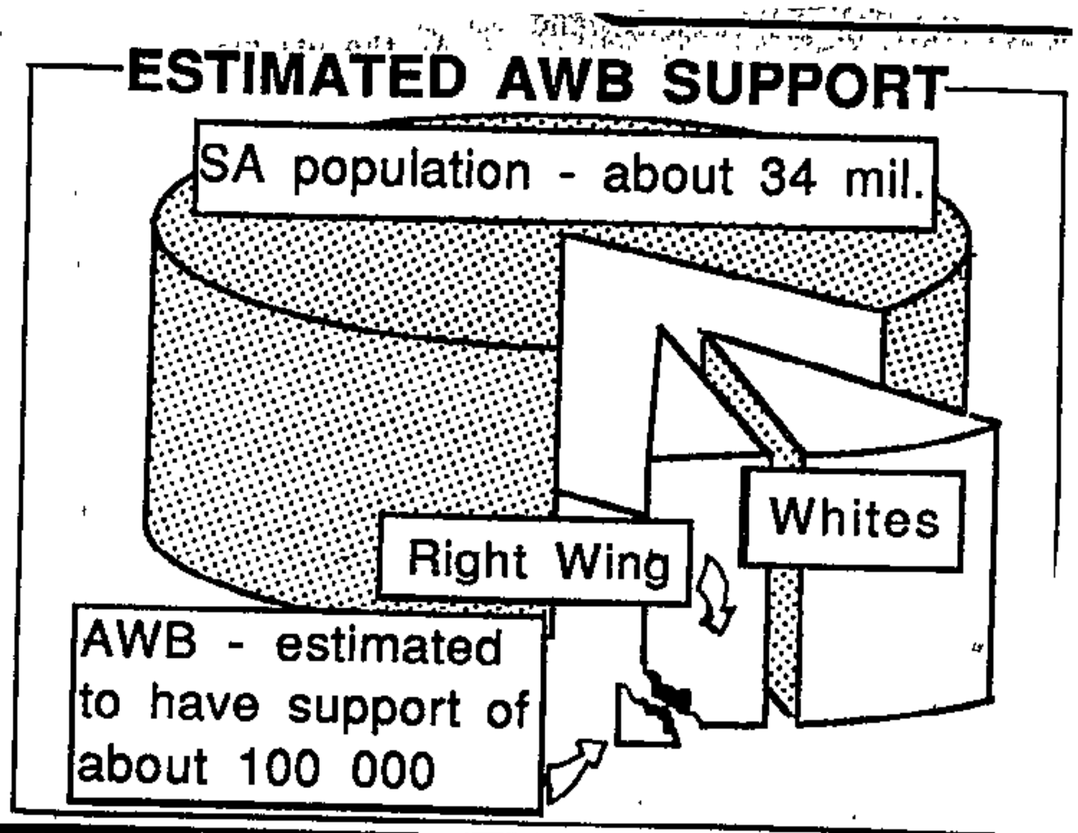
Manie Maritz, one of the suspended members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging Grootraad, is dedicated to the idea of a *boere volkstaat*, though he respects other people's views.

He was born in Cape Town in 1925 and grew up in a politically-orientated home where he was influenced by his father, General Manie Maritz, who fought in the 1914 rebellion.

He spent three years in the South African Police before starting a professional wrestling career in 1946 after winning the Western Province amateur wrestling title.

He won the Empire Championship title in England.

After becoming disillusioned by the manner in which wrestling was conducted he gave up the sport in 1956 and began farming Brahman cattle in Thabazimbi.



The one they love to hate

By MELANIE GOSLING

Jani Allan, the witty, whacky, wasp-tongued *Sunday Times* columnist, is one of those gossip writers readers love to hate.

The link between the glamorous blonde and the fiery, right-wing AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche has shocked some and delighted those who love to say "we told you so".

Rumours of a relationship between the two have circulated for several months.

The 37-year-old journalist started her working life as an art teacher at Bryanston High, then moved into photographic modelling and wrote art reviews for *The Citizen*. She is also a classical pianist.

MARRIED IN MAURITIUS

Jani was married, briefly, to Johannesburg businessman Gordon Schachat. But there was no waltzing down the aisle for Jani. Her wedding was on the beach in Mauritius and best man was UK humorist Frank Muir.

One of Jani's trademarks is her heavy make-up. When she arrived to interview American actor John Savage a while back, his son is reported to have said: "Dad, there's this lady wearing a mask to see you."

Actor Oliver Reed agreed to being interviewed by her, but only if she did so in a steaming Turkish bath! She couldn't use a tape-recorder or her notebook.

Some say Jani's brash image is just a facade and underneath she's caring. Others say she is neurotic and insecure.

Remarked one journalist: "She knows people hate her because of what she writes. But she goes on writing. She must be a masochist."

AWB decides to wash linen in private

THE AWB leadership has closed ranks after two secret meetings in Pretoria on Tuesday night. B\Day 5/1/89

Members have refused to discuss an apparent split in the party.

Four senior Grootraad members (Jan Groenewald, Alkmaar Swart, Chris Jooste and Manie Maritz) — were dismissed this week by AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche.

They had called on him to resign after media reports about an incident involving him and Sunday Times columnist Jani Allen at the Paardekraal monument last week.

DIANNA GAMES

Terre'Blanche said he and members loyal to him had agreed not to comment until after the Hoofraad met on January 21, PETER DELMAR reports.

He said he refused to "stab members

● To Page 2

AWB is keeping its rows in the family

of the Volk in the back as others are doing to me".

B\D 5\11\89 dy 3col7

● From Page 1

Former AWB deputy leader Groenewald said a plan of action had been formulated but he would not elaborate on it.

AWB information head Dries Alberts confirmed a meeting of the Hoofraad had been set for January 21.

Groenewald said shortly after first reports of the Paardekraal incident, and before the letter demanding Terre'Blanche's resignation was drawn up, he received calls from many AWB members calling for action.

He said the four had not tried to get others to join them but they had received a lot of support.

Groenewald said he had tried repeatedly in vain to contact Terre'Blanche to find out what had happened at the monument.

Alberts dismissed reports of AWB factions arising out of the dispute and said there had been major problems with the hierarchy for some time.

"Terre'Blanche is not the organisation. He is part of it," Alberts said.

He also dismissed speculation that the four had made the move as a means of taking over the leadership.

Four constitution Bills resurface

Fresh govt clash with LP looming

Star 5/1/89

30/09

GOVERNMENT gave notice yesterday it would again try to change the Constitution to allow the appointment of black Cabinet ministers and to reintroduce the position of prime minister.

Included in the four constitutional Bills tabled in Parliament yesterday is one providing for the enlargement of all three Houses of Parliament, an indication that the NP is now seriously preparing for a white election before March next year.



● HEUNIS

The Bills do not affect the vital clause in the Constitution, which requires the support of all three Houses, to postpone a general election beyond March next year.

The Labour Party has refused to allow a postponement of the House of Assembly elections unless government scraps the Group Areas Act.

LP leaders were not immediately available for comment. However, at its annual congress late last year, the LP resolved to continue its confrontational approach in Parliament.

At the congress, LP leader Allan Hendrickse said his party would consult authentic black leaders before deciding on how to approach legislation allowing for the appointment of black Cabinet ministers.

PETER DELMAR

He earlier indicated the LP would allow an increase in the number of House of Assembly seats if the Separate Amenities Act was scrapped.

In terms of the Bill, the House of Assembly would be increased from 166 seats to 182, the House of Representatives from 80 to 98 and the House of Delegates from 40 to 45.

President P W Botha is expected to announce a delimitation commission for the House of Assembly when he opens Parliament next month.

Such a commission is expected to redress the imbalances between the provinces. Without enlarging the House, seats would have to be added to the Transvaal, probably at the expense of the Cape — a move that would favour the CP. By increasing the number of white MPs, the NP would be able to compensate for this.

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis, the man tipped as a possible incumbent of the proposed prime minister's post, declined yesterday to comment on the likely course of the Bills through Parliament.

Heunis is scheduled to meet Hendrickse on January 17, the day before the Bills are to be debated by the parliamentary joint standing committee.

CP leader Andries Treurnicht described the Bill allowing for the appointment of black ministers as "a further

● To Page 2 ⇨

Fresh govt clash with Labour looming

BIDay 5/1/89

⇦ ● From Page 1

30/09

step in the direction of *magsdeling*".

He said it was a logical conclusion that a black person, drawn from the largest community, could be appointed prime minister at some stage.

□ Our Political Staff report from Cape Town that the four Bills cover: the appointment of a prime minister from the Cabinet; the appointment of ministers and deputies, who are not necessarily MPs, from all population groups; the abolition of all indirectly elected MPs and an increase in all three Houses; and the privatisation of local authority services (through companies held jointly by the local authority and private shareholders).

Terre'Blanche: Say sorry and I'll not sue

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche would not pursue defamation action against sacked Grootraad member Mr Manie Maritz if Mr Maritz apologised for accusing the AWB leader of "womanising and drinking", said AWB legal adviser Mr Chris Beyers.

However, the suspension of four senior AWB members who last Sunday demanded Mr Terre'Blanche's resignation and were then sacked by him, would definitely not be rescinded.

"THE LEFT WING"

"We will easily get rid of the small left wing within the AWB and Mr Terre'Blanche will emerge stronger than ever," predicted Mr Beyers.

Meanwhile, preparations continued for the organisation's 300-strong Hoofraad meeting on January 21.

Mr Beyers said the four sacked members — Mr Maritz, former deputy-leader Mr Jan Groenewald, Grootraad chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste — would be given the opportunity to appear before the Hoofraad.

Mr Groenewald, indicated that he would not appeal against his suspension. He said the main issue to be thrashed out at the meeting was Mr Terre'Blanche's leadership.

If Mr Terre'Blanche did not resign, other ways would have to be found to seek and implement Afrikaner ideals.

Allegations about Mr Terre'Blanche's personal behaviour made headlines this week after an incident at the Paardekraal Monument at Krugersdorp last Tuesday night, during which Mr Terre'Blance — accompanied by Sunday Times columnist Jani Allan — allegedly tried to force his car through a locked gate.

The fiery AWB leader and Miss Allan denied a romance.

Mr Beyers said a flood of "very positive" telephone calls had been received since the furore erupted and many people now wanted to sign on as AWB members.

Asked whether allegations against Mr Terre'Blanche did not lead to a moral outcry, he replied: "The AWB's members are not the intelligentsia. They are ordinary people — farmers, mineworkers and factory workers. At stake for them is not morality but the survival of the boerevolk."

"THE COOKIE TIN"

Mr Dries Alberts, AWB spokesman, said: "There are human elements causing problems. It seems Mr Terre'Blanche was caught with his hand in the cookie tin."

● Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht declined to comment last night.

Hold-up gang grabs R10 000

Crime Reporter

AN armed gang held up employees of a Lansdowne business and stole about R10 000 in cash.

Police said the two employees were in an office in Lansdowne Road, Philippi, about 5.30 pm yesterday when seven men — two armed with guns and the others with knives — stormed in.

The gang threatened the two and grabbed the cash from a drawer before escaping in a car.

Police said no arrests had been made.

Alliance — the name of the game

By DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff

THE new year has started with a great deal of milling about in parliamentary politics as MPs in all three Houses negotiate new alliances with each other.

In the white House of Assembly the Progressive Federal Party is still negotiating with the National Democratic Movement and the Independent Party to form one combined new opposition movement.

Independent MP for Claremont Mr Jan van Eck, who resigned from the PFP, has also indicated he would be interested in joining the new party.


Van Eck

In the coloured House of Representatives, the official opposition United Democratic Party has split and it may collapse altogether.

There are moves to absorb at least one of its MPs in the Labour Party, while some of the others may join forces with the group expelled from the LP to form the new official opposition.

In the Indian House of Delegates, negotiations are furiously underway to form a merged party from Solidarity and the Peoples' Party of South Africa.

According to acting chairman of the Minister's Council in the House of Delegates Mr Kassi Ramduth, several MPs from Mr Amichand Rajbansi's National Peoples' Party might also join the new party.

The various negotiations in the three Houses are unlikely to have much immediate impact on the balances of power in Parliament.

The National Party continues to dominate not only the Assembly but, through the President's Council, the whole of Parliament.

There have so far been absolutely no signs of any dissident Nationalist MPs considering joining a new combined opposition party formed by the Progs, National Democratic Movement and the Independent Party.

The new party, which it is understood is likely to be called the Democratic Party, would have 20 or 21 MPs, depending on whether it accepts Mr van Eck.

This would be insufficient to oust the Conservative Party as the official opposition, which won 22 seats in the 1987 general election.

The three groups discussing the merging of their forces are scheduled to meet in Cape Town next week to discuss important unity issues, including the thorny question of who is to be the leader.

Over in the House of Representatives, the UDP has split because of dissatisfaction with the way in which its leader, Mr Jac Rabie, has handled the Boksburg issue.

Two MPs, Mr Peter Mopp, the MP for Border, and Mr Cecil Herandien, MP for Macassar, have resigned from the UDP in protest.

There are reports that more of the remaining five MPs in the UDP are considering resigning.

The resignations mean the seven-MP Democratic Reform Party, led by former coloured Education and Culture Minister Mr Carter Ebrahim, will now become the official opposition in the House.

Both the UDP and the DRP were formed by former Labour MPs.

According to Labour sources, there are moves afoot to allow Mr Mopp back as an LP member.

Mr Mopp originally broke away from the party because of his dissatisfaction with Labour's links with the government.

Recent developments have, however, defused much of this criticism.

In the House of Delegates, the NPP continues to be led by Mr Rajbansi, who was sacked from the beginning of this year as Chairman of the Minister's Council by the State President, Mr P W Botha.


Rabie

Mr Botha's action was based on the preliminary findings of the James Commission into alleged irregularities in the administration of the House of Delegates.

The findings have not yet been made public.

The NPP lost its majority in the House last year when several of its MPs, including Ministers, broke away to form the PPSA.

The new party joined forces with the official opposition Solidarity to form a majority coalition to take control of the House.

These two parties are now discussing a formal merger.

AWB can no longer be taken lightly

NKCAS 6/11/87 3041

By CARINA le GRANGE
of the Argus Pretoria Bureau

IN the year of anniversaries — 1988 — not only the Great Trek, Dias, and the Huguenots were celebrated as milestones. The much younger Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging also celebrated its 15th year since it was founded in Heidelberg in 1973.

This militant right-wing movement, which has since sprung to prominence and has become increasingly controversial, was founded by present leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and six others — among them, ironically, deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald who was dismissed this week after he called for his leader's resignation.

Among the tenets on which the AWB is based, is that the Oath of Blood River, commemorated on the Day of the Vow on December 16, reflects the nation's commitment to God.

And the first time the AWB caused as great a furore in the media as it is doing now, was when the organisation tarred and feathered prominent historian Professor Floors van Jaarsveld for his views on the oath.

The incident occurred in March, 1979, when about 40 men — led by the controversial AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche himself — burst into the plush University of South Africa's Senate Hall during an academic congress as Professor van Jaarsveld made a controverisal speech about the Day of the Vow.

It was the view of Professor van Jaarsveld's that there was no historical documents about God's intervention in the battle of Blood River that earned him the dubious distinction of becoming the target of the AWB's attentions.

The AWB said at the time this view was a "blasphemous attack on Afrikaner history and religion".

At the time Mr Terre'Blanche was still unknown, and was mentioned in the Press as "a man who calls himself Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche". He and

The charismatic speaker Mr Terre'Blanche usually arrives with great fanfare and military music, flanked by bodyguards in their khaki uniforms, and preceeded by flag-carrying youths.

The Transvaal Republic's Vierkleur is never absent and is accompanied by the distinctive AWB flag in black, red and white, which features a Nazi swastika-type symbol of three sevens — said to be the antidote to the anti-Christ's 666.

The AWB is also known for its anti-semitism, and proclaimed this from platforms as early as 1976 when anti-semitism was the main topic of a meeting in Brits.

Apart from its anti-semitic statements and racist policies, the movement also opposes liberalism and communism.

The AWB hit the headlines also in 1983 when two former members of the movement were sentenced to 15 years in jail after they were found guilty of attempting to overthrow the government and endangering the law and order of the country, and also for collecting vast quantities of explosives, firearms and ammunition.

Mr Terre'Blanche himself also appeared in court on charges of illegal possession of arms and ammunitions — including AK 47 rifles and a Makarov pistol.

He was found guilty and fined R300, but soon after again appeared in the Pretoria Supreme Court with three others on terrorism charges under the Internal Security Act. They were given suspended sentences of two years.

A feature of the trial was that after sentencing, a female admirer of Mr Terre'Blanche called out: "He is king, he is king!"

The AWB also in 1983 announced that it wanted to take the then Prime Minister (now State President) Mr P W Botha to court on a charge of criminal injuria as he allegedly called a member of the AWB an "orangutang" at a political meeting.

During the 15 years of its existence, the movement has often hit the headlines, and the authorities regularly warned the AWB against its extremism. Members of the South African Police and the South African Defence Force have also been prohibited from being members of the AWB since 1984.

Despite these actions and warnings, 1 000 AWB members staged an illegal march in Pretoria to the central police station and again, on a later occasion, to the Union Buildings.

In other incidents, the AWB broke up a political meeting due to be addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and was accused of teargassing a meeting in Johannesburg addressed by Independent Party leader Dr Denis Worrall.

More seriously, a 23-year-old self confessed AWB member, claiming he is the leader of the mysterious organisation, the Wit Wolwe, Mr Barend Hendrik Strydom, in November last year opened fire on blacks in Pretoria, killing six and wounding 13.

his organisation has since become as well-known as any political party.

The AWB's major aim is to ensure the continued existence of the Afrikaner nation and it seeks to establish a free, Christian, Boer republic. It wants to foster a strong consciousness in Afrikaners of their white origins and heritage, their blood-ties and racial purity — in short, a super-white nation.

It also wants to establish "effective security measures" to maintain and defend the Afrikaner and its utopian state. Today AWB meetings are characterised by men in uniform, often on horseback at outdoor meetings, carrying firearms and forming a guard around leader Mr Terre'Blanche.

Last year also saw the formation of its own "airforce", which consists of men who own their own aircraft and which was launched at Delmas at the 15th anniversary. They supplement the Stormvalke, the Blitskommando, and Aquila — the super-vigilante men coached by experts in secret on a farm in the Western Transvaal — and adds to the militant impression created by the AWB.

The extent of support for the AWB remains a mystery, as Mr Terre'Blanche refuses to reveal how many people belong to the movement, but meetings in the platteland and some industrial suburbs of cities are well attended.

P. T. O.



The mood of crowds at AWB meetings can be deceptive — good natured and boisterous on the surface but capable of turning ugly in an instant.

Boya call for 1989 'year of negotiations'

Star 6/1/89

304A

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

The year 1989 must see all discriminatory legislation rescinded and real negotiations for a peaceful future getting under way, says the president of the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa), Mr Tom Boya.

Addressing a press conference yesterday, he called on the Government to end the state of emergency, release political prisoners, unban all political organisations and declare 1989 "The Year for Negotiations".

Negotiations must have their chance as the country's image abroad was tainted and the Conservative Party was becoming a threat to right-thinking South Africans.

He said Umsa, which had already held talks with the Government, would be compromised if it continued while "other leaders are in detention, prison and in exile".

Umsa would also be happy if Nelson Mandela could be brought back to his people".

Mr Boya commended the Government for releasing political prisoners in December, but said the good gesture was marred by the severe restrictions imposed on some of them.

He appealed to blacks from all political goupings to set aside their differences and work together for a new South Africa.

New Bill 'technically' different

Sowetan 6/11/89

304A

THE three constitution amendment Bills published in Cape Town for the coming parliamentary session differ only "technically" from similar legislation introduced last year but stalled in the standing committee stage by the majority Labour Party in the House of Representatives.

The legislation provides for the appointment of a Prime Minister from the Cabinet, the appointment of Blacks as Cabinet or Deputy Ministers, and for increases in the total number of seats in the three Houses of Parliament.

Officials of the Department of Constitutional Development yesterday described the proposals in the three Bills, encompassed in two Bills last year, as mostly "technical".

The Constitution Amendment Bill broadens the scope of the proposed job of Prime Minister.

Last year's measure provided for the State President to designate a Cabinet Minister as Prime Minister to "preside" over Cabinet meetings in his absence, but the new Bill provides for the designated Minister to "perform such functions as the State President may determine."

The Constitution Second Amendment Bill leaves no doubt this time it is providing for the appointment of black people as Cabinet or Deputy Ministers. — Sapa.

Star 6/1/89

New business legislation 'falls short'

By Stan Hlophe

New legislation which allows white businessmen to own up to 49 percent of businesses in black urban areas, while freeing black businessmen from crippling regulations, was yesterday described as falling far short of addressing the fundamental trading restrictions faced by black entepreneurs.

Black businessmen interviewed by The Star were unanimous that the legislation, gazetted last Friday, which eases restrictions on whites owning shares in black businesses, was detrimental to the growth of black trade and against the free enterprise system.

They maintained that as long as the Government still retained statutory laws such as the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Population Registration Act, the black entrepreneur would be outclassed by his white counterpart.

The new Act, the conversion of certain rights to leasehold Act (Act 81 of 1988), repeals restrictions to economic growth in black urban areas and came into effect on January 1, according to a University of the Witwatersrand law professor, Mrs Louise Tager.

PROSECUTED

The Act replaced Regulation 1036 of 1968, which permitted "Blacks to build and occupy existing business premises in the black urban areas. No "non-"black" could own shares.

Mr Reul Khoza, chairman of Shareworld and managing director of Co-ordinated Marketing, said whatever the Government did was still short of addressing the fundamental issues faced by the black entrepreneur in particular and blacks in general.

"Until the Government does away with these apartheid laws, whatever it does will not ameliorate things. Giving white businessmen 49 percent ownership of the black trade is tantamount, to making pains more unbearable.

"The 49 percent-51 percent ownership gives whites more advantage because they have more expertise and capital, and the difference means nothing as whites will eventually have more influence," he said.

'No R20-m trade off to keep Boksburg white'

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

Under no circumstances would the Vosloorus Council accept Boksburg Town Council's policy to keep Boksburg white in exchange for money to develop facilities in Vosloorus.

The chairman of the Vosloorus executive committee, Mr Sidwell Mofokeng, said this in reaction to a story in the *Sowetan* newspaper today saying his council had agreed to keep the town white in exchange for Boksburg Town Council spending more than R20 million improving industrial and recreational facilities in the township.

Mr Mofokeng said he and his colleagues had made it abundantly clear to the chairman of the Boksburg council's management committee, Mr Gideon Fourie, at a meeting on Wednesday that blacks would never do business in the town until petty apartheid was scrapped.

Mr Mofokeng said as long as the CP-dominated Boksburg Town Council stuck to its racist policies it should not expect the six-week-old consumer boycott to be called off.

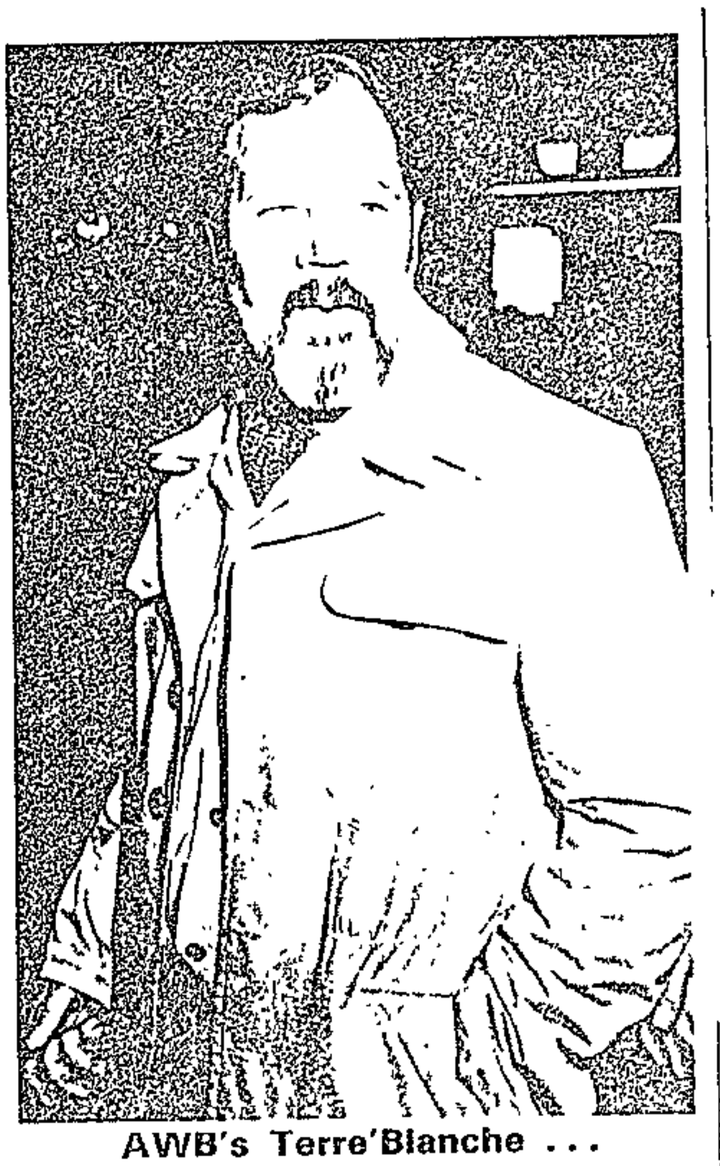
"Politically, the city council of Vosloorus, together with the residents of Vosloorus, totally disagree with the CP's policy and we cannot find each other on that score. For that reason there is no way the consumer stayaway in Boksburg will cease.

"This is a matter which needs Government intervention by changing all discriminatory legislation," Mr Mofokeng said in a press release.

The *Sowetan* report said the Vosloorus Council had agreed to trade off Vosloorus residents' right to use public facilities in Boksburg in exchange for an undertaking by the Boksburg Town Council to improve falicilities in the township and bring them to the same level with those in town.

Mr Mofokeng said certain agreements, which would be made public at a later stage, had been reached on local authority issues between the two councils, but these did not in any way include an agreement to keep Boksburg white.

● At least eight shops have been reported closed in Boksburg as a result of the consumer boycott by Vosloorus and Reiger Park residents.



AWB's Terre'Blanche ... stone-laying fiasco

Terre'Blanche claims that 15 policemen searched his car, apparently looking for firearms. His response is that he has been "framed" by his political opponents.

Terre'Blanche and Allan have given their reason for being at the monument at that time (7 pm, according to them). It was, they say, a suitable location for some publicity photographs of Terre'Blanche, who would lay some stones on the cairn at Paardekraal by the light of the setting sun. They also stated that they had gone to the site to rendezvous with a Portuguese television crew, who, they say, never arrived.

An AWB spokesman in Pretoria refused to comment on the incident, other than saying that it was well within Terre'Blanche's powers to suspend the four Grootraad members.

Contact between the columnist and the AWB leader is no secret. They have been seen together on a number of occasions over the past few months, after a profile Allan wrote of Terre'Blanche in the *Sunday Times*. She has written a number of reports on AWB meetings, most recently that at Donkerhoek, where among a large press contingent she alone was accorded special treatment by Terre'Blanche and his followers.

Allan airily dismisses the Paardekraal incident as a "storm in a teacup."

The Nationalist Party press takes a different view and both *Beeld* and *The Citizen* have highlighted the incident in front-page stories. Like it or not, the glamorous columnist and the scourge of the Nats' newfound enlightenment are being held in the public spotlight.

If what they say is true, then it is possible that their privacy has been violated and some retaliation should be expected of them.

THE AFRIKANER RIGHT (3044)

Two's a crowd

The leader of the rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), Eugene Terre'Blanche, has given fresh meaning to the word *broedertwis*.

He is facing charges of malicious damage to property after he allegedly vandalised the gates at the Paardekraal Monument near Krugersdorp last Tuesday night, while trying to get in. Some of his followers turned against him this week and called for his resignation — whereupon he fired them.

The four were members of the AWB's Grootraad, and they formally requested their leader's resignation for reasons which have yet to be spelled out in full. However, Terre'Blanche had as his companion on the night in question *Sunday Times* columnist "Just Jani" Allan — who says she is researching a book on SA political figures.

From unclear accounts, it seems that six police vehicles were soon at the scene — acting on a report from an observer — and

BOKSBURG

Ghost town of the East Rand?

Another property body blow has been dealt to Boksburg — still reeling from the CP-controlled council's decision to reintroduce petty apartheid. Major tenant OK Bazaars has announced it is pulling out of a R26m shopping complex planned for the Boksburg CBD.

The chain store's decision threatens to force developers RMS Syfrets to shelve the entire project on which construction is scheduled to begin this month.

This is the second rethink on a major retail development in the town. It follows a growing list of business casualties which some



Hood . . . OK was to have opened a superstore

people suggest could turn Boksburg into the "ghost town of the East Rand" — unless government moves to scrap the Separate Amenities Act.

Retail International has already delayed construction of a R100m, 42 000 m² shopping centre (*Property* December 23). Industrial development is suffering too. Merinda Enterprises is planning to retard development of a R15m 15 000 m², speculative, Jet Park warehousing development until the "political problems are resolved."

The OK, as the anchor tenant in the Syfrets development, was to have opened a superstore. Other national chains and several individual traders are also committed to taking space in the proposed centre.

OK Bazaars MD, Gordon Hood, says it is common cause there has been a decline in trading in the Boksburg CBD the past month. "Our existing store is among those affected. Turnover fell by 49% over the same period in 1987."

However, OK is not the only retailer pulling out according to Pat Flanagan, MD of the centre developers, RMS Syfrets. Economic justification for the development now appears doubtful as other tenants withdraw their support.

Flanagan says without the commitment of OK and the other tenants the viability of the project does not allow it to proceed. However, both OK and RMS Syfrets wish to emphasise the decision is purely a business one and the project is open to review at any stage.

Meanwhile, many of Boksburg's CBD traders claim sales are down by as much as 50% on last year's figures. Interestingly, businesses outside the CBD seem to be doing fairly well. In fact Pick 'n Pay's MD Hugh Herman maintains figures are *up* on last year at the hypermarket.

Boksburg Chamber of Commerce president Johann Viljoen attributes the CBD's slack trade directly to the boycott by coloured and black shoppers, which began at the beginning of last month as a protest against the return of petty apartheid in the town.

...d be: "Go to hell, or Bloemfontein, other fortune".

Labour Party to veto constitutional change

CPT Times 6/11/89 304A

By BARRY STREEK

THE Labour Party will not agree to the amendment of the constitution to increase the number of MPs in all three Houses of Parliament unless the government gives a commitment to scrap the Separate Amenities Act.

"If the government agrees to scrap the Separate Amenities Act, it will demonstrate that it is serious about reform," a senior party spokesman, who asked not to be named, said yesterday.

"But if the government will not make such a commitment, we will not support changing the constitution to increase the number of seats in Parliament," he added.

As the clause determining the number of seats in Parliament is an entrenched clause of the constitution, it requires the support of all three Houses before it can be changed.

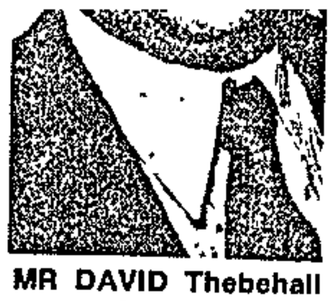
If the LP, the ruling party in the House of Representatives, blocks the proposed amendments, they cannot be passed.

The government wants the number of seats in the House of Assembly increased so that the number of MPs from the Cape will not be lowered during this year's delimitation.

Seized ivory



MR CHRIS Heunis . . . sabotage of policies will not be tolerated.



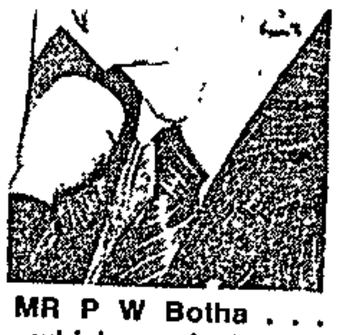
MR DAVID Thebehali . . . future MP?



MR JOHN Mavuso . . . President for a day in Europe.



MR TOM Boya . . . possible MP?



MR P W Botha . . . which way in 1989?

PW faces 3-headed monster

FOCUS

By THEMBA MOLEFE

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, faces a three-headed monster when he opens Parliament later this month: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the *black question*.

One of the major challenges facing the Government would be what to do with its policies that make for segregation following the CP's enforcement of rigid apartheid in towns such as Boksburg.

The CP emerged from the October 26 municipal elections a victorious lot and immediately went to work in applying laws that are still on the Statute books and dared the Government to scrap them if CP councils had acted unjustly.

Overturn

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, warned amid the Boksburg furore that the Government would not tolerate its policies being sabotaged at local level.

This would mean that the Government might act to overturn CP policy to segregate certain amenities which had previously been open to all races, particularly in areas where the reintroduction of apartheid is causing racial friction and harming community interests.

However, the Government has yet to act on the whole debacle as political observers ponder what the State's action would be.

The CP, therefore, enters Parliament in 1989 with renewed determination to stand by its beliefs and hopes to win the next general elections whose constitutional deadline is March 1990.

The Labour Party's recent congress decision not to approve Mr Botha's postponement of the elections to 1992 provides another big test for the Government in 1989.

Constitutionally all three Houses are required to approve the postponement of the elections of any House in the tricameral Parliament.

Clashes

LP leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, said at the congress that the party would "under no circumstances extend the life of Parliament beyond the March 1990 deadline required by the Constitution."

Mr Hendrickse said the party had set certain conditions which could see it "bend over backwards" to agree on a postponement. These conditions are the abolition of the Group Areas Act and the Separate Amenities Act.

The Group Areas Act was a focal point of bitter clashes between the LP and the Government in 1988. The party's adamant stance that the Act be abolished, culminated in even more bitterness in Parliament with the LP refusing to vote on the controversial Group Areas Amendment Bill.

Mr Hendrickse told a joint sitting: "You have stolen our land . . . we are not here because we accept this parliamentary procedure and its precedent, but we are here to dismember apartheid."

Will this fight continue in 1989 as the LP battles to justify its participation in the tricameral system? Only time will tell.

A major headache for Parliament in 1989 is the *black question* — yet again.

The Government in 1988 raised the hopes of black people — and the world at large — about the fate of African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, whom many had thought would be a free man today.

These hopes grew when Mr Botha said he did not want Mandela to go back to jail after being treated for tuberculosis in Cape Town.

However, Mandela did not return to Pollsmoor but to a luxury house on the prison grounds in Paarl.

The question raised by this move was: will Mr Botha eventually release Mandela in 1989 thus solving one of the biggest problems his Government has endured since it came to power?

The Government also made some good moves with the release of several prominent political prisoners last year.

The unconditional release of the Pan Africanist Congress president, Mr Zephania Mothopeng, was lauded but the restrictions placed on ANC stalwart Mr Govan Mbeki, who was released early last year, were condemned.

Parliament will also resume with the state of emergency still in force after three years, with the country wondering whether emergency rule will enter its fourth year.

Meanwhile, about 1 000 people are still in emergency detention. Another question is whether more organisations will be restricted in 1989 as Parliament surges on with its "reform" process.

There was speculation last year that the Government was mooting a fourth chamber for blacks. Will this be a reality in 1989 as calls have been made for Mr Botha to start meaningful negotiations with the "genuine" and truly representative leaders of the black population?

• In one of four Bills tabled in Parliament, the Government this week gave notice that it would attempt to change the Constitution to allow the appointment of black Cabinet Ministers.

This could be seen as paving the way for blacks to participate at the top level in Government.

Last year the only executive member of the Transvaal Provincial Administration, Mr John Mavuso, represented the State President at an important function in Europe and was dubbed "a President for a day" by the media.

Is Mr Mavuso on the way to being the first black Cabinet Minister "recognised" as a black leader?

Among other names bandied about by the media as possible Cabinet Ministers were those of Mr Tom Boya, Mr David Thebehali, and the controversial Mr John Gogotya.

'They will eat their words'

Threat by AWB boss

Sowetan 6/11/89

304 A

EMBATTLED AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche has decided to draw a line regarding the allegations against him, and announced through his legal adviser that he would sue a suspended AWB Grootraad member for defamation and demand a retraction from an English morning newspaper in Johannesburg.



EUGENE Terre'Blanche

SA PRESS ASSOCIATION

Brits cattle rancher, Mr Manie Maritz, told the *Citizen* this week that Mr Terre'Blanche's "excessive drinking" and "womanising" had sparked off fisticuffs among AWB members.

Mr Terre'Blanche's legal adviser, Mr Chris Beyers, said in Pretoria the AWB leader would sue Mr Maritz for R100 000 for defamation of character.

Had enough

"Mr Terre'Blanche has had enough," Mr Beyers said.

"Certain people are trying to destroy him, but we will make them eat their words."

He said the allegations were devoid of all truth.

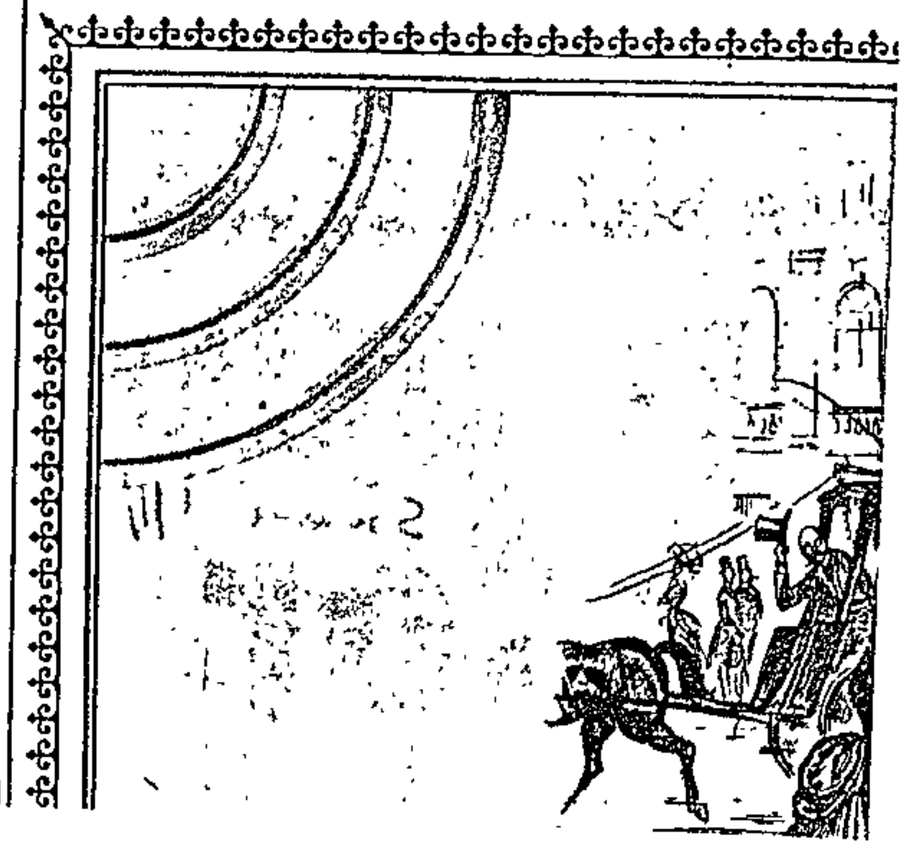
"We can only assume that Mr Maritz has ambitions of his own," Mr Beyers said.

Mr Terre'Blanche would also demand that the newspaper that carried the allegations either published a retraction "or face the music."

Aspirations

Mr Maritz, son of Boer General Manie Maritz and a former wrestler, has denied that he had aspirations to lead the AWB.

Ms Jani Allan, the *Sunday Times* journalist whom police found with Mr Terre'Blanche at the Paardekraal Monument when they investigated a charge of malicious damage to property, has thus far remained silent on the incident, barring an explanatory article she published in the *Sunday Times* last Sunday. — Sapa.



Parties prepare for commission

Star 6/1/89

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Staff

All the main House of Assembly political parties are working in top gear to prepare submissions to the Delimitation Commission for the House of Assembly which they expect President Botha will appoint late this month or early in February.

The Government announced in December that Mr Botha "intended" appointing a commission in January and that its work would probably be finished by June.

This week a spokesman for the State President's office said he did not know when the commission would be appointed.

However NP sources said a final decision would probably be made when the Cabinet met for the first time this year, probably on January 18, and Mr Botha could well make the announcement when he opened Parliament on February 3.

Most politicians now think a general election is unlikely before the second half of this year.

Some remain sceptical, believing the announcement could have been a ruse to throw them off guard. All are working hard to register as many voters as possible before the registers close.

COMPLICATED

The announcement this week that new legislation had been introduced in Parliament to increase the number of elected seats in the Assembly from 166 to 182, has complicated delimitation preparations.

If the legislation is passed, there will be very different constituency boundaries in the Transvaal, which will get 15 extra seats. Natal will get one more and the Cape and the Free State will keep their present numbers.

But the legislation can only be passed if the Labour Party lends its support — which it has so far refused to do.

304A

Because of the uncertainty, the National Party in the Transvaal is preparing two sets of submissions, Mr Karel Swanepoel, MP for Gezina, said. He is heading the National Party's delimitation research effort in the Transvaal.

Mr Neil Ross, the Progressive Federal Party general secretary who is preparing the PFP's proposals nationwide, said this week he had been working on the assumption that the number of Assembly seats would not be increased.

But he said the PFP's main effort now was being concentrated on a registration drive all over the country to ensure as many voters as possible were on the roll before the commission was appointed.

Conservative Party spokesmen said they were still not sure the announcement of a Delimitatin Commission was not a ruse, and were prepared for an election at any time.

Star 6/1/89 (304A)

TerreBlanche offer to Manie

'Say you're sorry and I won't sue'

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche would not pursue an impending R100 000 defamation action against sacked Grootraad member Mr Manie Maritz if the latter apologised for accusing Mr TerreBlanche of "womanising and drinking", AWB legal adviser Mr Chris Beyers, said last night.

But the suspension of four senior AWB members who, last Sunday, demanded Mr TerreBlanche's resignation — and who were consequently sacked by Mr TerreBlanche — would definitely not be rescinded.

"We will easily get rid of the small left wing within the AWB. And Mr TerreBlanche will emerge stronger than ever," predicted Mr Beyers, who is also a Grootraad member.

Mr Beyers yesterday advised Mr TerreBlanche to take legal action against Mr Maritz for "defamation of character".

He said: "Mr TerreBlanche has had enough.

"Certain people are trying to destroy him — but we will make them eat their words."

Mr TerreBlanche was also urged to demand that certain newspapers which allegedly spread Mr Maritz's claims either published a retraction "or face the music", he said.

While the AWB leadership clash raged on yesterday, preparations were being made for a meeting of the organisation's 300-strong Hoofraad on January 21.

Mr Beyers said the four sacked members — Mr Maritz, former deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald, Grootraad chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste — would be given the opportunity to appear before the Hoofraad.

Mr Groenewald, who vacated his office at the AWB's head office in Pretoria yesterday, indicated that he would not appeal to the Hoofraad against his suspension.

He said the main issue to be thrashed out at the meeting was Mr TerreBlanche's leadership.

If Mr TerreBlanche did not resign other ways would have to be found to seek and implement Afrikaner ideals, Mr Groenewald said.

Allegations about Mr TerreBlanche's personal behaviour made headlines this week after an incident at the Paardekraal Monument at Krugersdorp last Tuesday night, during which Mr TerreBlanche — accompanied by Sunday Times columnist Miss Jani Allan — allegedly tried to force his car through a locked gate.

Krugersdorp police are investigating a charge of malicious damage to property.

The fiery AWB leader and Miss Allan, a former schoolteacher, model and Johannesburg socialite, denied a romance, saying they were waiting for a foreign news crew.

AWB spokesman Mr Dries Alberts said yesterday he was trying to arrange a meeting between Mr TerreBlanche and his four main critics.

"There are human elements causing problems and I cannot deny that Mr TerreBlanche has been part of the problem. It seems he was caught with his hand in the cookie tin," he said.

● Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht last night declined to comment on the furore in right-wing politics. "Let's leave things to sort themselves out," he said.

'Very positive' calls

Mr Beyers told The Star that a flood of "very positive" telephone calls had been received since the furore erupted.

Asked whether allegations against Mr TerreBlanche's person did not lead to a moral outcry, he replied: "The AWB's members are not the intelligentsia. They are ordinary people — farmers, mineworkers and factory workers. At stake for them is not morality but the survival of the Boerevolk."

Bills to amend constitution reappear

Labour, Govt head for another clash

304A

By Peter Fabricius, Political Staff

A new confrontation between the Government and the coloured House of Representatives seems to be looming as a result of the re-publication yesterday of Bills amending the constitution.

The legislation being reintroduced would allow for the appointment of black Ministers and Deputy Ministers, would revive the post of Prime Minister and increase the number of constituencies in all three Houses of Parliament.

Yesterday Labour Party (LP) spokesmen denied the LP had struck any deal with the Government to support the Bills.

They said they did not know why Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis had reintroduced the Bills, but speculated that he might wish to embarrass them by presenting the Bill to a parliamentary standing committee and then pointing fingers at the LP by saying they did not want black Ministers.

Asked yesterday if the Government had struck a deal with the LP to get its support, Mr Heunis said: "You'll have to ask them that."

Asked why he had reintroduced the Bills if they were going to meet the same resistance as last year, he said he had "made no assumptions". He had merely followed the proper procedure of introducing the Bills to the Speaker of Parliament so they could be discussed by the relevant standing committee

LP support needed

The Bills were first introduced last year, but were withdrawn when the Labour Party refused to give its necessary support for passing them.

The Bills cannot be passed without LP support as they would change semi-entrenched clauses of the constitution, the amending of which needs the support of all three Houses of Parliament.

LP leader Reverend Allan Hendrickse has vowed that he will not support the legislation until the Government is prepared to negotiate the scrapping of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act.

One of the Bills introduced on Wednesday would expand the number of elected MPs in the House of Assembly from 166 to 182, those in the House of Representatives from 80 to 93 and in the House of Delegates from 40 to 45.

Of the 16 new Assembly seats, 15 would be in the Transvaal and one in Natal, while the Free State and the Cape would keep their present numbers.

The changes would redress the vast population imbalance which has developed over the last decade with large shifts in population from the south to the Transvaal in particular.

If this Bill is passed, it will considerably facilitate the work of the delimitation commission for the House of Assembly, which President Botha is expected to appoint soon.

Its job is to re-structure the Assembly constituencies to try to approximate an equal number of voters per constituency. At the moment Transvaal seats such as North Rand have over 36 000 voters while many Karoo seats in the Cape have as few as 8 000.

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

LP will block House seat 'shuffle'

CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party (LP) will continue to use its veto in the House of Representatives to block any attempt by government to change the Constitution Act to increase or "shuffle" around the number of seats in the three Houses.

This was the immediate response from the LP to this week's re-publication of the Constitution Third Amendment Bill — tabled but rejected last year by the House of Representatives.

Due to the changed distribution of voters, the Bill proposes an increase in seats in the House of Assembly from 166 to 182, from 80 to 93 in the House of Representatives and from 40 to 45 in the House of Delegates.

It also proposes the repeal of previous provisions providing for indirectly elected members.

Addo MP and LP spokesman Peter Hendrickse said yesterday his party would again oppose these changes during the next session of Parliament.

The LP has yet to finalise its response to two other proposed changes to the constitution, one paving the way for the appointment of a prime minister and the other providing for the appointment of a black person to the Cabinet.

The LP still has to formulate a view on the prime minister's post and Hendrickse said the party would not take any decision on black participation until it had fully consulted with "legitimate" black leaders.

Terre'Blanche advised to sue former colleague

B/Day 6/1/89

DIANNA GAMES

AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche had been advised to sue former AWB member Manie Maritz for statements made in the Press about Terre'Blanche's alleged bad behaviour, his legal secretary, Chris Beyers, said yesterday.

Beyers said he advised Terre'Blanche that he had a good case to sue Maritz to the value of R100 000 for defamation for comments relating to "womanising" and liquor but the former had not yet made a decision whether to proceed.

Asked if he would advise that the newspapers which printed the information also be sued, Beyers said one could choose to sue them "but we're not on a witchhunt".

Sapa reports Beyers said the allegations were all untrue and it could only be assumed Maritz had ambitions of his own. This was denied by Maritz.

304A

● To Page 2

Terre'Blanche advised to sue Maritz

304A

B/Day

● From Page 1

b/1/89

"Mr Terre'Blanche has had enough. Certain people are trying to destroy him, but we will make them eat their words," Beyers said.

Terre'Blanche would invite a challenge to his leadership at a special congress of the AWB on January 21.

Jan Groenewald, deputy AWB leader removed from his post by Terre'Blanche earlier this week, said he could not comment as Maritz had made the remarks in his individual capacity. The four dissenters had made their stand known and would not elaborate further.

□ PETER DELMAR reports that it emerged yesterday that Terre'Blanche's position may not be as firmly entrenched as previously believed.

It was earlier reported that, as leader, Terre'Blanche had the right to veto all decisions of the 300-member elected Hoofraad.

The Hoofraad is expected to settle the leadership crisis one way or another when it meets in Pretoria on January 21.

According to the constitution, Terre'Blanche can only be removed as leader by a two-thirds majority of the Hoofraad. It was reported that Terre'Blanche could veto Hoofraad decisions, with a final appeal to the executive council. But according to Groenewald, a later amendment removed this veto right from the leader. It now seems certain that the Hoofraad will take a final decision at its meeting in two weeks' time.

UDF sees 'exciting foreign initiatives on SA'

MIKE ROBERTSON

LONDON — The involvement of the Soviet Union in the Angola/Namibia peace process was likely to lead to many new and exciting foreign initiatives on SA this year, UDF leaders Murphy Morobe and Mohammed Valli Moosa said yesterday.

Morobe and Moosa are touring European states before flying to Lusaka to attend a conference of the Africa America Institute.

They consulted British Deputy Foreign Secretary Lynda Chalker for an hour and 40 minutes on Wednesday night, an unusually long time for non-governmental representatives.

Morobe said the involvement, for the first time, of the Soviet Union in conflict resolution in Nambia had created exciting developments in foreign policy initiatives towards SA. Several Western governments were looking anew at their policies towards SA and reworking their positions.

From his talks with Chalker it was clear Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher still held strong views about sanctions. On this issue the UDF position did not tally with the British government's, but he hoped they had been able to make an impression. Even British policy towards SA would not be unaffected by the changes brought about by glasnost, which had led to a greater definition of regional disputes.

Moosa said the Namibian settlement and the reprieve of the Sharpeville Six had created the impression in European capitals that there was some kind of liberalisation taking place in SA. It was his experience that this was wholly untrue and that repression was at its height.

The SA government had become increasingly sophisticated in selling this misleading impression in foreign capitals and he appealed to the people of Europe not to be taken in by this.

In spite of the state of emergency, the "democratic movement" continued to grow.

Morobe said President P W Botha's failure to release Nelson Mandela before Christmas showed he did not have the courage to do so.

Boya challenges govt to negotiate

RICHARD BARTLETT

GOVERNMENT was challenged yesterday to declare 1989 the "year for negotiation" by United Municipalities of SA president Tom Boya.

He said the state of emergency was redundant as most township dwellers were peace-loving people who did not want to involve themselves in subversive activities.

But before negotiations could begin, there were certain prerequisites, he said.

These included pardoning all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, ending the state of emergency, and the establishment of "a just society based on fundamental democratic principles of freedom of speech and association and government by consent".



● BOYA

Boya expressed appreciation to President P W Botha for the release of some political prisoners but said this was not appreciated by many "rightful thinking people" because of severe restrictions placed on certain released prisoners.

To create a climate for negotiation, government should unban political organisations and allow exiles home without restriction, he said. He also called for the scrapping of laws such as the Separate Amenities Act and the Group Areas Act.

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

LP will block House seat 'shuffle'

CAPE TOWN — The Labour Party (LP) will continue to use its veto in the House of Representatives to block any attempt by government to change the Constitution Act to increase or "shuffle" around the number of seats in the three Houses.

This was the immediate response from the LP to this week's re-publication of the Constitution Third Amendment Bill — tabled but rejected last year by the House of Representatives.

Due to the changed distribution of voters, the Bill proposes an increase in seats in the House of Assembly from 166 to 182, from 80 to 93 in the House of Representatives and from 40 to 45 in the House of Delegates.

It also proposes the repeal of previous provisions providing for indirectly elected members.

Addo MP and LP spokesman Peter Hendrickse said yesterday his party would again oppose these changes during the next session of Parliament.

The LP has yet to finalise its response to two other proposed changes to the constitution, one paving the way for the appointment of a prime minister and the other providing for the appointment of a black person to the Cabinet.

The LP still has to formulate a view on the prime minister's post and Hendrickse said the party would not take any decision on black participation until it had fully consulted with "legitimate" black leaders.

Retailers expect hard times

Amin held after bid to

reports from the Occupational Safety Act. | Amenities Act and the Group Areas Act.

UDF sees 'exciting foreign initiatives on SA'

Bloem 6/11/87 (304A)

MIKE ROBERTSON

LONDON — The involvement of the Soviet Union in the Angola/Namibia peace process was likely to lead to many new and exciting foreign initiatives on SA this year, UDF leaders Murphy Morobe and Mohammed Valli Moosa said yesterday.

Morobe and Moosa are touring European states before flying to Lusaka to attend a conference of the Africa America Institute.

They consulted British Deputy Foreign Secretary Lynda Chalker for an hour and 40 minutes on Wednesday night, an unusually long time for non-governmental representatives.

Morobe said the involvement, for the first time, of the Soviet Union in conflict resolution in Nambia had created exciting developments in foreign policy initiatives towards SA. Several Western governments were looking anew at their policies towards SA and reworking their positions.

From his talks with Chalker it was clear Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher still held strong views about sanctions. On this issue the UDF position did not tally with the British government's, but he hoped they had been able to make an impression. Even British policy towards SA would not be unaffected by the changes brought about by glasnost, which had led to a greater definition of regional disputes.

Moosa said the Namibian settlement and t reprieve of the Sharpeville Six had created t impression in European capitals that there w some kind of liberalisation taking place in S It was his experience that this was wholly u true and that repression was at its height.

The SA government had become increasin ly sophisticated in selling this misleading im pression in foreign capitals and he appealed t the people of Europe not to be taken in by this.

In spite of the state of emergency, th "democratic movement" continued to grow.

Morobe said President P W Botha's failure to release Nelson Mandela before Christmas showed he did not have the courage to do so

...ed in Boeing 747's —
000m down at 9.30am yester-
t of the plane's wreckage 134
ast of Mauritius.
e commission of inquiry into

'Whites only' signs are back

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — All-white signs have gone up as Carletonville returns to old-style apartheid.

There were no lunch-time crowds at city-centre parks yesterday where signs barring blacks have gone up.

A sign in the park in the main street warns the park is reserved for whites only in terms of Act 49 of 1953.

Local taxi operators have been warned that they have to leave the centre of town and that an alternative venue is being sought for them.

...ter of emerg...

...ROCKERS ...J...
...ing with delight a...
...ormances at the...

WEEKEND ARGUS EXCLUSIVE! REPORT

'I could not have a better husband'

LA Argus 7/1/89 (3044)

MY LIFE WITH EUGENE

MRS Martie Terre'blanche says she stands by her husband, AWB leader Eugene, and rejects all allegations or insinuations that he is a heavy drinker and "womaniser".

"I have been married to him for 21 years and if anybody knows what kind of person he is, I do. I trust him fully and find the allegations laughable. As far as I am concerned I could not have a better husband," she said.

Mrs Terre'Blanche, speaking from their farm near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal, disclosed that she knew and admired journalist Jani Allan, whose association with Mr Terre'Blanche has been a central issue in the political storm around him and his leadership of the AWB.

Retaliation

"I know Jani. She is a lovely person with a lovely personality. She is a highly civilised person. I have met her on a number of occasions and she has been to our home."

Allegations about Mr Terre'Blanche's personal behaviour made headlines this week in South Africa and overseas after an incident at the Paardekraal Monument at Krugersdorp when Mr Terre'Blanche, accompanied by Miss Allan, allegedly tried to force his car through a locked gate.



Mrs Terre'Blanche

The fiery AWB leader and Miss Allan, a former schoolteacher, model and socialite, rejected suggestions of a romance, saying they were

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Political Staff

waiting for a foreign news crew.

The incident sparked off a storm in the AWB which resulted in a demand for Mr Terre'Blanche's resignation by four senior AWB members, their dismissal in a swift retaliation by him, and an AWB announcement that Mr Terre'Blanche is to sue Grootraad member Mr Manie Maritz for R100 000 for alleging that Mr Terre'Blanche was "a womaniser who drank heavily".

Rejecting allegations against her husband during a telephone interview, Mrs Terre'Blanche said there were people who had for years been trying to "break" him, but they had not succeeded.

"Eat their words"

"I can tell you: don't pay any attention to the stories spread about Eugene. People should ignore them because they are untrue and so ridiculous that I laugh about them."

She first met her husband in Namibia when he was stationed there as a policeman. At that time she was working in the Land Bank offices in Windhoek. They have one daughter.

AWB legal adviser Mr Chris Beyers was quoted this week as saying: "Mr Terre'Blanche has had enough. Certain people are trying to destroy him, but we will make them eat their words."



Eugene Terre'Blanche

Mr Beyers said the flat, in Sunnyside, had been rented by the AWB for Mr Terre'Blanche since about 1984. The building was about 200m from the former offices of the AWB and had been used by Mr Terre'Blanche and his wife and daughter when he came to Pretoria on AWB business.

Security reasons

Mr Beyers said the flat remained listed under another name — possibly that of a previous tenant — "for security reasons". It was common knowledge among AWB members that Mr Terre'Blanche used the flat when he was in Pretoria for AWB business. Any suggestion that the flat was used as a "love nest" was untrue and defamatory.

Weekend Argus's Pretoria correspondent reports that a pensioner, who wishes to remain anonymous, said she had lived in the flat next door to Mr Terre'Blanche's for several years. It was not a "love nest", nor was he a "womaniser or a drinker".

"I have never seen booze in his flat but he smokes a lot," she said.

Answering allegations that Mr Terre'Blanche was seen at the flat with Miss Allan, the neighbour said: "I have never seen her here and Mr Terre'Blanche is very fond of his wife."

■ See Page 6

304A

NEWS

AWB boss's turbulent career

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Paardekraal controversy is just another in a long line of incidents that have marked the rise to public prominence of AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche.

Mr Terre'Blanche, who is being investigated for charges of malicious damage to property after allegedly having driven through the gates of Krugersdorp's Paardekraal Monument, has three known previous convictions for offences varying from crimen injuria to illegal possession of firearms.

He was given a suspended sentence in June 1979 on charges of crimen injuria and malicious damage to property after he and nine other members of the rightwing organisation tarred and feathered Pretoria University history professor Floors van Jaarsveld.

Professor van Jaarsveld had questioned the sanctity of the Day of the Covenant holiday on December 16 and the real story behind the battle of Blood River.

Led hecklers

Only five months later, Mr Terre'Blanche was back in the news after he led a group of about 10 hecklers at a National Party meeting in Fochville, addressed by then Transvaal leader Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Police had to remove the group before Dr Treurnicht could address the meeting.

In December 1982 Mr Terre'Blanche, his older brother Andries and several other AWB members were arrested after a cache of arms, including weapons, ammunition and explosives, were found near his home.

Strict police security marked his trial in Klerksdorp where he was found guilty and given two suspended sentences.

He later went on trial in Pretoria's Supreme Court on charges of terrorism under the Internal Security Act, but was convicted only on further charges of illegal possession of explosives and teargas and given a two-year suspended sentence.

Mr Terre'Blanche was the mastermind behind the AWB's successful disruption of an important National Party meeting in Pietersburg before the 1986 elections, scheduled to be addressed by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

Pietersburg punch-up

The "punch-up in Pietersburg" was followed by jubilant AWB celebrations in the town's rugby stadium, while Mr Botha was forced to retreat to a closed meeting with his supporters.

He also held a meeting in Potgietersrus on the same night as Mr P W Botha and drew a slightly larger crowd than the State President.

His organisation caused a furore when they layed a wreath after the death of nazi leader Rudolph Hess in a Berlin prison.

Terre'Blanche a man of contrast, contradiction

W/E Argus 7/1/89 (304A)

by MARK GLEESON
Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Strong allegations over the real man behind the mask of Afrikaaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Eugene Terre'Blanche continue to haunt the fiery rightwinger

But while accusations by disenchanted fellow-members of the militant neo-fascist organisation of womanising and drinking remain unsubstantiated, a close look at his career reveals a man of many contrasts and contradictions.

Mr Terre'Blanche, a one-time security policeman, has been described by a clinical psychologist as a man with a brilliant mind, authentic, gifted and a powerful orator, but scared out of his wits.

Laager mentality

The psychologist, who studied a recording of one of his speeches, said Mr Terre'Blanche showed all the signs of the "characteristic Afrikaner laager mentality".

A perfectly kept conservative appearance and impeccable manners contrast an imposing presence and there is a distinct difference between the Terre'Blanche on the stage and off it.

His fiery oratory style is starkly reminiscent of Adolf Hitler. His delivery ranges from screaming crescendoes in biblical rhythm to dramatic drops in voice down to a whisper, which have his audience hanging on to every word.

He uses his hand in chopping gestures, with an upward flick of his wrist to reveal his palm, a gesture strongly akin to Hitler's platform technique.

Impeccable

But in interviews journalists describe him as calm, rational and impeccably mannered.

His political actions have ranged from statesmanlike (in his attempts to unite the right wing) to outright confrontation, liberally mingled with touches of the bizarre.

His close association with Sunday Times columnist Jani Allan is just one example of the contradictions of a man who has poured scorn on numerous subjects ranging from the Press to the Pill.

He was once booked into a Kimberley hotel under the name "P W Botha" just hours after launching a bitter tirade against the President.

Mr Terre'Blanche is known to arrive at AWB outdoor meetings in a sleek BMW, clad in a smart three-piece suit only to change into khaki and make a repeat entrance on horseback complete with a leather slouch hat.

Attractive women

The AWB's military fringe has varied over the years from leather-clad motorcyclists to khaki-uniformed "Storm Valke". His first uniformed escort was a bevy of attractive women wearing black boots, knee-length black skirts, white tops and red jackets at a meeting in Bapsfontein in 1981.

Reporting on an AWB meeting in Kroonstad in 1985, the Weekly Mail wrote of his escort into the town hall: "We expect the Storm Valke to escort Terre'Blanche in. (Instead) we get a pair of puffed-up, sweating functionaries, preceded up the aisle by an aroma of brandy."

Mr Terre'Blanche formed a "Doodskreeu Kommando" to disrupt National Party meetings in 1979, at a time when the then Transvaal leader was attacking academics for advocating abolition of the racial aspects of the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts and Cabinet colleague Dr Piet Koornhof claimed "apartheid is dead".

But Mr Terre'Blanche's carefully contrived public image sometimes gives way to disclose the depth of some of his personal feelings. When a foreign TV crew recently asked him to repeat remarks in English for the benefit of overseas viewers, his reply, in Afrikaans, was "Go and learn a decent language."

Eugene Ney Terre'Blanche, 45, is of French Huguenot stock and a product of the Western Transvaal, where he still lives with his wife Martie and two children

He was involved in Nationalist politics early on and established his own cultural organisation, Jong Afrikanerharte, at the age of 17.

Joined police

He then joined the police before combining farming and his career in the AWB, formed in 1973

For the first time this week his leadership of the organisation was questioned when a colleague, Mr Mannie Maritz, accused him of womanising and drinking

One of his neighbours, Mrs Philipa van den Heever, said this week she had never seen him in the company of any other women but his wife. "I think it is all a smear campaign," she said.

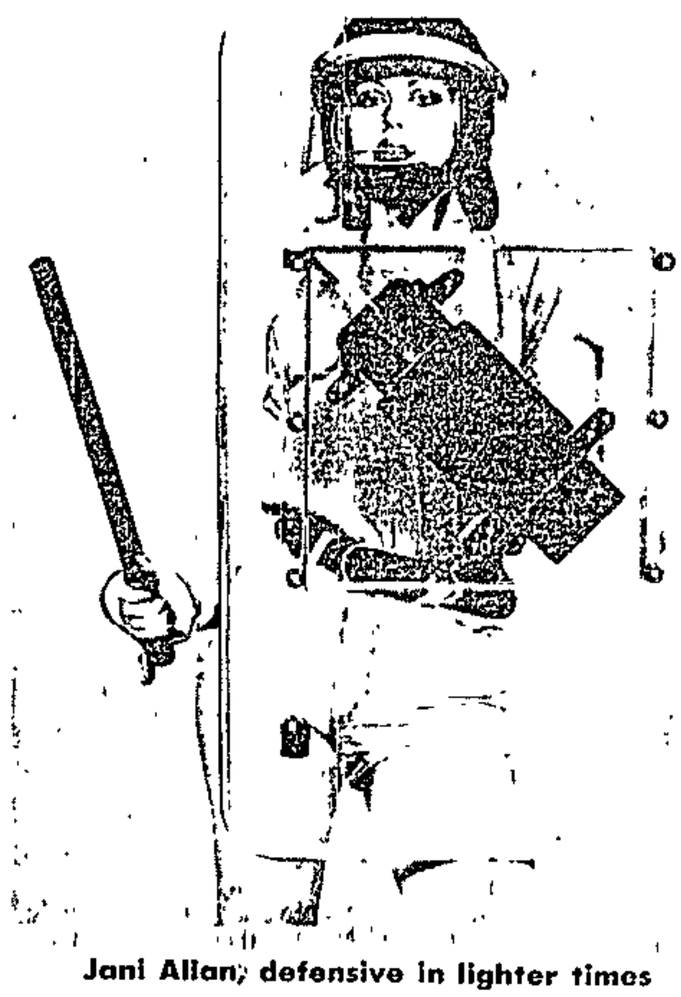
And the manager of the bottle store near his Pretoria home, Mrs E S Botha, said while Mr Terre'Blanche regularly bought at her shop, "there was no way he was a drunk".

"He buys a half-jack of cane spirit every once in a while, but that's all. I would know if he misused alcohol and I can tell you he doesn't," she said.

Smear campaign or not, the latest round of controversy has again highlighted the strange twists of a man, some look on as a leader sent by God for the AWB



Eugene and Martie Terre'Blanche



Jani Allan, defensive in lighter times

Nielfaar really should go far

by REHANA ROSSOUW
Weekend Argus Reporter

ATHLONE pupil Nielfaar Shabodien should be accustomed to praiseworthy academic achievement, but modestly insists she is "quite shocked" at being one of the top three in the national senior certificate exams

Nielfaar, 17, at Progress College, passed with five As and an aggregate of 87,6 percent.

She achieved A's in Afrikaans, economics, business economics, mathematics and accountancy.

Her English results were "disappointing" with a pass of 56 percent and Nielfaar will be demanding a re-mark.

Nielfaar has always outshone her fellow pupils. During the September exams and in the final exams last year she passed at the top of her class

"I really didn't expect to do so well in these exams."

Nielfaar attributes her success to "constant hard work". She will study for a B Comm next



Nielfaar Shabodien

Spy spud with all-seeing eyes

LONDON — The age of the electronic potato has dawned in a Scottish laboratory.

The new device, dubbed the Spying Spud, is a model potato stuffed with, yes, computer chips It rides with the real potatoes on their journey from harvest to market, monitoring the bumps along the way.

"The electronic potato is designed to measure the damage sustained by agricultural produce as it proceeds along conveyor belts, harvesting machines and grading lines," said Dr Brian Witney, director the Scottish Centre of Agricultural Engineering, which developed the device

"In all these operations there are various steps or changes direction and each time the potato changes direction it is bumped by other objects," he said

The electronic potato is designed to cut down the number of potatoes that have to be discarded because of bruises.

The device looks like an ordinary potato, runs on batteries, and "represents the potato in terms of size, approximate weight and surface texture" said Dr Witney.

It comes in several sizes depending on the breed of potato to be monitored The smallest is 6,5cm in diameter.

On its surface are two tiny digital displays that record the hardest bump and the time. This enables the farmer to locate the pressure point, cushion it, and send the spying spud through again to locate the next worst troublespot.

It is available to farmers for a small fee through the government agriculture service, and is being marketed overseas.

But potatoes, he said, are only the beginning The lab, outside Edinburgh, is at work on electronic sugar beets and electronic tomatoes. — Sapa-AP

Tales of romps in AWB not first

7/11/89

SUE VALENTINE

THIS week's accusations of wine women and song within the AWB, which espouses a Christian Boer republic, are not the first to rock the organisation, according to the weekly Afrikaans newspaper *Vrye Weekblad*.

In a full page article, the newspaper says a member of the AWB, who was apparently closely associated with Mr TerreBlanche, had to resign from the organisation in July last year after allegations of homosexual behaviour.

Apparently he and a young student, also an AWB member, were involved in late night "sexcapades" at a Pretoria flat.

Vrye Weekblad also quotes a Johannesburg journalist who said that at several lunchtime meetings he had with Mr TerreBlanche, the AWB leader had obviously had too much to drink.

There were also reports of fistfights between Mr TerreBlanche and senior AWB members whose wives were implicated.

A source claiming to be well-acquainted with Ms Jani Allan said Mr TerreBlanche had visited her at her Sandton townhouse on more than one occasion. The source said that on one occasion "one of Mr TerreBlanche's men" had attempted to climb into bed with an aquaintance of Ms Allan.

The newspaper goes on to say a relationship between Ms Allan and Mr TerreBlanche had been rumoured for a while.

The rumours apparently began after she published an article on him in her column in January last year.

Since the publication of that article, in which she described him as a "hunk", doors apparently opened for her into the AWB.

For example, says *Vrye Weekblad*, last year Ms Allan wrote the exclusive story on the training of Aquila, Mr TerreBlanche's personal bodyguard.

Eugene's wife vows: 'I'll stand by him, he's been framed'

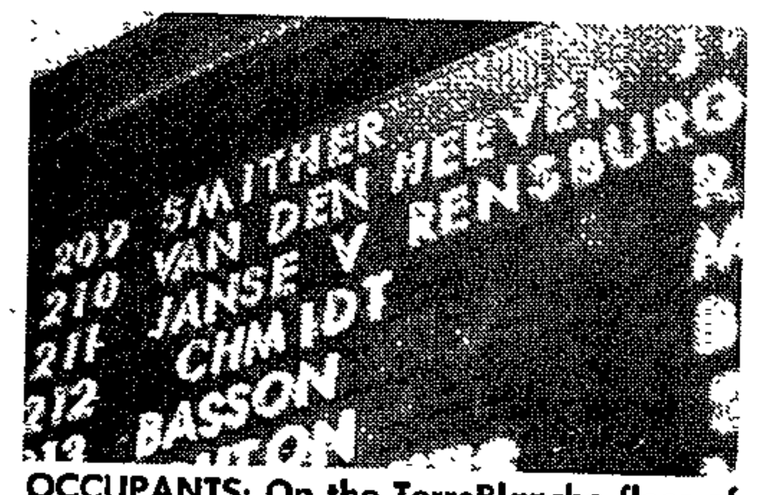
FRANS ESTERHUYSE

MRS Martie TerreBlanche says she stands by her husband, AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, and rejects all allegations or insinuations that he is a heavy drinker and "womaniser".

"I have been married to him for 21 years and, if anybody knows what kind of person he is, I do. I trust him fully and find the allegations laughable. I could not have had a better husband," she said.

Mrs TerreBlanche, speaking from their farm near Ventersdorp in the Western Transvaal this week, disclosed that she knew and admired journalist Ms Jani Allan whose association with Mr TerreBlanche has been a central issue in the political storm around him and his leadership of the AWB.

"I know Jani. She is a lovely person with a lovely personality. She is a highly civilised person. I have met her on a number of occasions and she has been to our home."



OCCUPANTS: On the TerreBlanche floor of the Pretoria flats — but he is not listed.

Allegations about Mr TerreBlanche's personal behaviour made headlines this week in South Africa and overseas after an incident at the Paardekraal Monument at Krugersdorp when Mr TerreBlanche, accompanied by Ms Allan, allegedly tried to force his luxury German car through a locked gate.

Krugersdorp police are reported to be investigating a charge of malicious damage to property.

The fiery AWB leader and Ms Allan, a former school teacher, model and well-known Johannesburg socialite, rejected suggestions of a romance, saying they were waiting for a foreign news crew.

The incident sparked off a storm in the AWB which resulted in a demand for Mr TerreBlanche's resignation by four senior AWB members, their dismissal in a swift retaliation by him, and an AWB announcement that Mr TerreBlanche is to sue Grootraad member Mr Manie Maritz for R100 000 for alleging that Mr TerreBlanche was "a womaniser who drank heavily".

Rejecting allegations against her husband during a telephone interview, Mrs TerreBlanche is to sue Grootraad member Mr Manie Maritz for R100 000 for alleging that Mr TerreBlanche was "a womaof a romance, saying they were waiting for a foreign news crew.

The incident sparked off a storm in the AWB which resulted in a demand for Mr TerreBlanche's resignation by four senior AWB members, their dismissal in a swift retaliation by him, and an AWB announcement that Mr Ted by Mr TerreBlanche and his wife and daughter when he came to Pretoria on AWB business.

At times Mr and Mrs TerreBlanche lived in the flat. Since the beginning of last year, when their daughter had to go to school in Ventersdorp, Mrs TerreBlanche would remain in Ventersdorp when her husband visited Pretoria.

Mr Beyers said the flat remained listed under another name — possibly that of a previous tenant — "for security reasons". It was common knowledge among AWB members that Mr TerreBlanche used the flat when he was in Pretoria for AWB business.

Any suggestion that the flat was used as a "love nest" was untrue and defamatory, Mr Beyers said. Mr TerreBlanche's wife and daughter accompanied him to the flat on many occasions.

Saturday Star's Pretoria correspondent reports that a pensioner, who wishes to remain anonymous, said she had lived in the flat next door to Mr TerreBlanche's flat for several years. It was not a "love nest", nor was Mr TerreBlanche a "womaniser or a drinker", said the pensioner.

Commenting on suggestions that Mr TerreBlanche was seen at the flat with Ms Allan, the neighbour said: "I have never seen *her* here and Mr TerreBlanche is very fond of *his* wife."

Will AWB wars damage CP?

(304A)
Star
7/11/89



WATCHING OUT: A pensioner neighbour at the Pretoria block of flats. Her only criticism of Mr TerreBlanche — "he smokes a lot".

Some believe it will nourish them

PATRICK LAURENCE

THE self-destructing turmoil within the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging raises a pivotal question.

Will the vicious feud spill over to debilitate its more respectable Conservative Party ally on the ultra-right?

Their overlapping membership and partially converging aims — both are committed to the establishment of a state resting unashamedly on a foundation of white supremacy — makes the question more than academic.

So, too, does the imminent general election, in which new 15 parliamentary seats will be allocated to the Transvaal, where the CP has emerged as a major force.

President Botha will have to call a general election by March next year, unless — as now seems unlikely — he can persuade the Labour Party to agree to defer the scheduled election until 1992.

The AWB and the CP have functioned as de facto allies virtually from the birth of the CP in March 1982.

Their partnership is reminiscent of relationship between the Ossewabrangwag (OB) and the National Party in the 1940s, or perhaps even, as some observers think, between the SA Brown Shirts and the National Socialists in Germany.

CP founder member and spokesman, Mr Koos van der Merwe, dismisses the prospect of the CP suffering political setbacks because of the feud raging in the AWB.

He says confidently: "The rumpus in the AWB will not prejudice our support."

Veteran political analyst, Professor Willem Kleynhans, agrees. But he goes one step further, arguing that the demise of the AWB will actually benefit the CP.

Professor Kleynhans concedes some CP loyalists who are dual members of the CP and the AWB may be demoralised by the bickering in the AWB. But, he adds, that will be more than countered another factor: the opportunity which the vendetta within the AWB has given the CP to distance itself from the AWB extremism.

Professor Kleynhans does not make the point explicity but it is implicit in his analysis: CP policy is more respectable than the AWB's; while the two coalesce on some points, they diverge in important respects.

The CP is committed to the Verwoerdian idea of "separate freedoms" for the different races and to parliamentary democracy for whites; the AWB is dedicated to resurrection of the 19th century Boer Republics and is deeply suspicious of parliamentary democracy as a "British-Jewish invention".

Privately, Professor Kleynhans says, CP leaders agree the AWB has become an embarrassment and hinderance. But they have not repudiated it to avoid stirring up *broedertwis*.

Now the vicious squabble with the AWB has come as a "blessing in disguise", enabling the CP to distance itself from its erstwhile ally.

A CP MP agrees. The AWB leader, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, "with his revolvers" has become a liability; if he disappears or sinks to relative insignificance, so much the better.

Professor Kleynhans is sceptical about the extent of the AWB's "card-carrying" support. He thinks most of the people who attend its meetings are CP members, who do not actually join the AWB.

He continues: the AWB is dependent on Mr TerreBlanche's "rabble-rousing oratory"; if he goes, the AWB will collapse and the CP members will devote more time and energy to the CP.

Professor Hennie Kotze, of the University of Stellenbosch, offers a similar asssessment.

Initially the CP's link with the AWB was useful to the CP and its leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, he says. After the CP was formed in 1982, Dr Treurnicht needed all the support he could garner and the AWB was there, ready to offer its backing (including its roughnecks to protect CP meetings and break-up those of the NP).

The AWB offered the CP a bridgehead into the support base which the Herstigte Nasional Party had built up steadily over more than 12 years and Dr Treurnicht could hardly ignore it, Professor Kotze contends.

Formed as a "cultural movement" in the wake of the centenary celebrations of the Great Trek in 1938, the OB became — to quote Dr Christopher Saunders, of the University of Cape Town — "an avowedly national-socialist organisation working for a totalitarian Afrikaner republic".

To begin with there was an alliance between the OB and Dr D F Malan's NP, based on an understanding that the OB would confine itself to cultural matters and leave political issues to the NP.

There was overlapping membership, with some NP leaders even holding the rank of "general" in the OB. But when the OB became strindently active in the political sphere, Malan attacked it bitterly.

Some OB generals went on to occupy commanding positions in Afrikanerdom, notably B J Vorster, who was Prime Minister from 1966 to 1978 and President for a brief few months, and General Hendrik Van der Bergh, headed of the dreaded Bureau for State Security (BOSS).

Extrapolation from the history of the OB-NP relationship suggests that the AWB will disappear but that some of its more capable — or less discredited leaders - may surface as CP notables.

ET's steak out

SUE VALENTINE

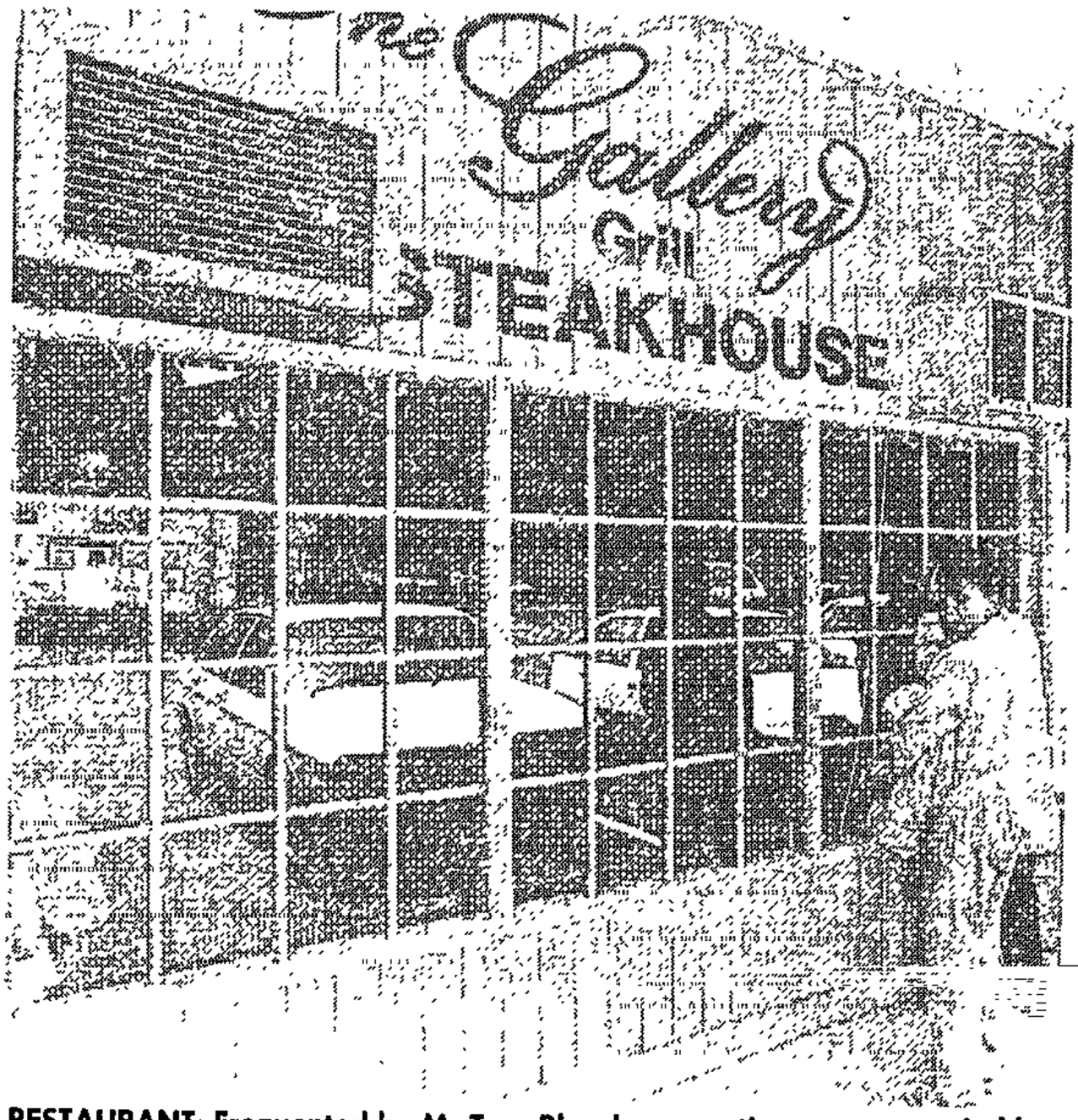
MR EUGENE Terre-Blanche and fellow AWB members eat at a steakhouse in Arcadia, Pretoria, "once or twice a week", says the co-owner of the restaurant, Ms Sharon Emanuel.

"Jani Allen has been here on one or two occasions with him, but they've always been with a group of people — about five or six of them — as well as one or two bodyguards," Ms Emanuel said.

"On the occasions she was here she was conducting interviews and I know she is working on a book about them," she said.

Ms Emanuel added that Mr Willie Olivier was one of the others who usually dined with Mr TerreBlanche.

● The menu at the Gallery Grill includes a selection of fish and steaks, one of which is the Garlic Steak which, according to the menu, is "for the man with no friends".



RESTAURANT: Frequented by Mr TerreBlanche, sometimes accompanied by the blonde Ms Allan.

So what really DID happen that night?

Star 7/11/89 — 304A

MARK GLEESON

MAJOR contradictions and discrepancies continue to abound about last month's Paardekraal Monument incident, where AWB leader Eugene Terre-Blanche is alleged to have caused malicious damage to property by driving his car into the gates to the monument grounds.

The three main players in the tale — Mr Terre-Blanche, *Sunday Times* columnist Jani Allan who accompanied him and an anonymous eyewitness — have all told differing stories of a controversy that has led to an open revolt in the ranks of the right-wing organisation.

Mr TerreBlanche is refusing to discuss the incident and is concentrating on healing the rift in his organisation — while, in an ironic twist, the blonde Ms Allan, whose column subjects regularly come in for harsh treatment from her acidulous pen, is being shielded from the media by her colleagues at the *Sunday Times*.

Here are the discrepancies:

THE INCIDENT:

The anonymous witness, whose identity is being kept secret to prevent any retribution by extremists, described the incident in detail last Saturday: "The driver rammed his new BMW into the gate. But it was stronger than he thought and did not snap open.

"Then he got out of the car and rattled the chain on the gate. He went to his boot, got something out and cut the chain."

Ms Allan's version of the incident could not be more contradictory. She wrote last Sunday that Mr TerreBlanche "went away to investigate the closed gate. *Toegemaak met 'n stukkie draad* (Closed with a piece of wire) was the verdict he bawled over his shoulder ... He fiddled with the wire. Carefully, as if it were a Ming vase, he opened the gate."

Pictures published of the gate soon after the incident show it buckled, bent and signs of the lock being forcibly opened.

THE SHOTS:

The eyewitness said: "The police arrived about 15 minutes later, and just before they came we heard shots being fired."

Said Mr TerreBlanche last Saturday: "They (the police) grabbed me and said I had discharged my firearm. Fortunately I had forgotten my pistol in my flat in Pretoria."

Police are not pressing any firearm charges against Mr TerreBlanche, who has two previous convictions for illegal possesion of firearms.

THE PORTUGUESE TELEVISION CREW:

Ms Allan claims to have met them before and said she was looking forward to seeing them again after they had arranged with Mr TerreBlanche's wife to film the AWB leader at the steps of the monument.

The three crew members are supposed to have met Ms Allan and Mr TerreBlanche at the Krugersdorp Town Hall. In separate interviews last Sunday, Mr TerreBlanche told Sunday Star they had met at the Town Hall but then "got lost" when Mr TerreBlanche and Ms Allan stopped for cigarettes. The crew was travelling in a separate car with Mr Dave Barnett, head of the AWB's armed Aquila security force.

This week, Mr TerreBlanche claimed he had been "set up" and did not believe the Portuguese television crew existed.

But in her report last Sunday, headlined "The REAL story of me and ET and the SAP", Ms Allan wrote that she and Mr TerreBlanche had met the crew before the incident, did not see them at the monument, but then returned to the Town Hall after the incident and met the crew again.

The Bureau for Information, which strictly controls the accreditation of international film crews in the country, has no record of any such crew, nor does the editor of *O' Seculo*, Johannesburg's weekly Portuguese-language newspaper.

Questions have also been raised about why a TV crew would make an appointment to be at an open-air venue long after sunset, when the lighting needed for filming would be negligble.

THE BOOK:

Both Mr TerreBlanche and Ms Allan claim she is writing a book on right-wing politics in this country.

But earlier this week, Conservative Party information director Koos van der Merwe said he knew of no such book. "If she were writing such a book, as information chief of the CP I would know."

CITY PRESS, January 8, 1989

MOMENT OF TRUTH



Split looms in AWB over Terre'Blanche incidents

Eugene an 'embarrassment' say members

Special Correspondent

THE Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging has been rocked in its foundations and it is obviously heading for a split in its ranks.

The discord involving the organisation's contentious leader-in-chief, Eugene Terre'Blanche, could be brought to a head at a special meeting of the AWB's Hoofraad (Chief Council) later this month.

The fact that the police found Terre'Blanche in the company of Jani Allen, blonde columnist of the *Sunday Times*, at the Paardekraal Monument near Krugersdorp last Tuesday evening, caused unprecedented discord within the AWB.

Apart from this incident at Paardekraal, Terre'Blanche was allegedly also involved in a distasteful incident on the steps of the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria on December 9 last year. Apparently this was one of a series of incidents which caused embarrassment to members of the AWB.

The incident at the Voortrekker Monument was revealed by Manie Maritz, former wrestling champion and one of four senior AWB members suspended from the movement by Terre'Blanche after they insisted on his resignation as leader-in-chief.

The summary suspension of the four men, including Jan Groenwald, deputy leader and the organisational kingpin of the AWB, and Maritz, "general-in-chief", has caused serious divisions in the AWB.

The meeting of the Hoofraad has been called to discuss, "among other matters", the suspension of the four and the incident at the Paardekraal Monument after members all over the country insisted that such a meeting should be held.

Dries Alberts, AWB information chief, said there were differences between Terre'Blanche and certain members of the AWB "which have a long history" and that matters would be brought to a head at the meeting.

Terre'Blanche suspended the four – Groenewald, who has subsequently resigned his fulltime position as chief executive of the AWB, Maritz, Prof Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste – after he received a letter signed by them in which his resignation was demanded within 24 hours.

Terre'Blanche has been reported as saying the suspension of the four members would remain in force. He described their demand for his resignation as unethical and said he therefore had no choice but to suspend them.

Meanwhile, it has now been revealed that a secret meeting took place at Brits some time ago at which Terre'Blanche's leadership was severely criticised. On this occasion AWB members insisted on his resignation, mainly due to dissatisfaction about certain incidents that occurred when he appeared in public.

The leader of the HNP, Jaap Marais, said the AWB was heading for a split. The action of leaders such as Groenewald and Swart, who is chairman of the Grootraad (Great Council), was nothing less than a motion of no confidence in the leadership, he said.

Informed observers in rightwing circles say the suspension of Groenewald could be a serious setback for the AWB. He is the kingpin of the movement's organisational structure. While Terre'Blanche acted mainly in public, addressing meetings, Groenewald was the backroom man at head office, taking care of the AWB's administration.

Rightest discord began earlier

Special Correspondent

WHAT happened under a tree at Paardekraal is "but a drop in a bucket filled with grievances", according to sacked AWB member Manie Maritz.

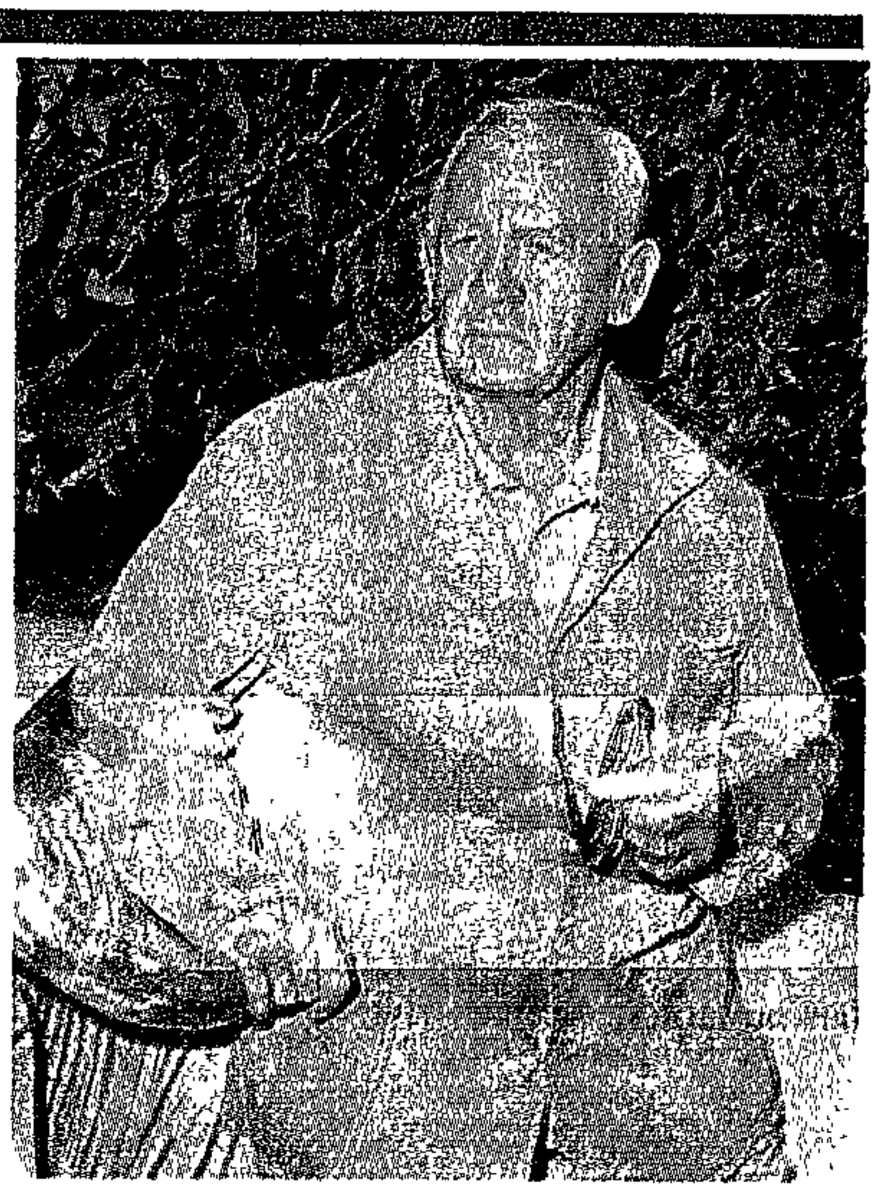
Maritz is one of four leading members of the AWB recently sacked by leader Eugene Terre'Blanche.

In an interview with the Afrikaans daily *Beeld* this week, Maritz said serious discord began within the AWB in 1986.

He complained of "empty promises" by Terre'Blanche and "unacceptable conduct" – especially during the Afrikaner Volkswag's celebrations of the Groot Trek.

"What happened under the tree at Paardekraal is, in my mind, not as serious as what happened on the steps of the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria on December 9," he said.

Then, rightwing groups planned a collective gathering at the Voortrekker Monument.



Sacked AWB rebel Manie Maritz

"The idea was to promote unity, but I objected when Terre'Blanche didn't arrive with the other leaders," said Maritz.

On that occasion CP leader Andries Treurnicht, HNP leader Jaap Marais, and the leader of the Afrikaner Volkswag, Carel Boshoff, arrived together at the meeting. But Terre'Blanche showed contempt by making a dramatic appearance 30 minutes later.

"My leader, for whom I had so much respect, became an embarrassment to me," Maritz said.

Maritz also objects to certain promises made by Terre'Blanche. He said that Allan Hendrickse's Labour Party would never be allowed to hold its congress in the Skilpad Saal in Pretoria – yet it did.

He also referred to other unfulfilled promises. "We started to wonder if we could believe this leader," he said.

Is Eugene the leader-for-life?

Special Correspondent

THE leadership principle within the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging is entrenched to such an extent that Eugene Terre'Blanche cannot easily be removed from his position as leader-in-chief.

This becomes apparent from a study of the AWB's constitution following the furore that has developed concerning his leadership.

After four senior members of the AWB insisted on his immediate resignation, Terre'Blanche responded by suspending their membership of the AWB.

Terre'Blanche's view that the Grootraad (Great Council) is simply an advisory body without the authority to take decisions on matters like the position of the leader-in-chief is absolutely correct, according to the constitution. In fact, he personally appoints members of the Grootraad. His view that only the 300 elected members of the AWB's Hoofraad (Chief Council) can insist on his resignation is also correct, according to the constitution.

According to the constitution, the leader-in-chief is elected with an ordinary majority, but a two-thirds majority is needed to remove him from the leadership position. However, the leader-in-chief has a veto within the Hoofraad, against which an appeal can be lodged with the so-called Executive Council of the AWB.

Members of this Executive Council are, however, appointees of the leader-in-chief, who can also veto its decisions.

The constitution states that when at least 25 members or 20 percent of the members of the Hoofraad ask for a meeting, such meeting must take place within 14 days.

Hoofraad decisions are subject to the final approval of a body called the Opperraad (Supreme Council), but the leader-in-chief has full authority over the Opperraad. He does not only appoint the members of the Opperraad, but he has the authority to suspend the membership of any member of the Opperraad without submitting reasons for his action.

As far as termination of membership of the AWB is concerned, the constitution stipulates among other things that the Executive Council can terminate anybody's membership.

INTRODUCING . . .

AWB split likely

TWO different factions of the AWB are attempting to arrange meetings of its 300-strong Executive Council. Dries Alberts, suspended head of AWB information and publicity, said members wanted a meeting to discuss the Paardekraal incident and the "sacking" of four Great Council members.

This meeting is at the Van der Hof Hall in Pretoria at 10am tomorrow.

However, according to Terre'Blanche's legal advisor, Chris Beyers, Alberts is no longer an AWB member and his call is invalid. Terre'Blanche has called his own Executive Council meeting for January 21.

The beginning of the end for AWB?

304A
Cape Times 8/1/89



Columnist Jani Allan.

Special Correspondent

THE Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging is heading for a split in its ranks which will probably be the beginning of the end of the organisation which has aroused so much blind emotion on the far-rightwing fringe of Afrikanerdom.

The incident at the Paardekraal Monument at Krugersdorp, where the AWB leader, Eugene Terre'Blanche, was found by the police in the company of Sunday Times columnist Janet (Jani) Allan, has caused an eruption within the ranks of the AWB which has revealed serious long-standing divisions.

The resignation of Jan Groenewald, [illegible]uty leader and organisational kingpin [illegible]he AWB, will probably lead to the [illegible]tegration of the movement.

[illegible]oenewald was one of four senior [illegible]bers of the AWB who this week [illegible]nded the resignation of the AWB [illegible]. Terre'Blanche responded by sus[illegible]ng the membership of Groenewald, [illegible] Maritz, AWB "general-in-chief", [illegible]ar Swart, chairman of the Groo[illegible] (Great Council) of the AWB and [illegible]ooste, also a Grootraad member.

According to a report in *The Citizen*, Groenewald resigned on Wednesday as full-time executive officer of the AWB, pending the outcome of the meeting of the Hoofraad (Chief Council) which will take place on 21 January. Groenewald said that, unless Terre'Blance resigned, he and other opponents to Terre'Blanche's leadership would find other ways to apply AWB principles.

It has been learned from various sources that dissatisfaction within the ranks of the AWB has been building up for some time. Well-known AWB supporters are now denying their involvement, including Martie Hertzog, widow of the late Albert Hertzog.

Political observers predict that the power struggle within the AWB could lead to its disintegration. The newspaper *Beeld* wrote in an editorial yesterday that the eruption in the ranks of the AWB should surprise nobody.

Beeld added that, no matter how hard the AWB tried to cover up the discord, the cracks would widen until the whole structure, built on fragile, emotional foundations, collapsed.



Manie Maritz, the AWB's 'general-in-chief'. His dismissal could cause a split.

NRSC ROAD SAFETY COMPETITION WINNERS – PAGE 3

Opposition unity talks in city this week

Political Staff

UNITY talks between three opposition parties and a group of dissident Afrikaner academics and businessmen will culminate at the Cape Town headquarters of the Seardel Group this week.

The leaders of the Progressive Federal Party, the National Democratic Movement, the Independent Party and the so-called "fourth force" of businessmen and academics, will meet on Thursday at the investment company's Klaasens Road offices in Wynberg.

Mr Searll confirmed today that the parties involved had accepted his offer to provide a venue.

However, nothing should be read into the fact that Seardel was allowing its premises to be used, he said.

"I'm just making the facilities available."

The groups have already agreed to a merger in principle, and the purpose of the meeting is to settle the issues of leadership and the name of the new party.

LIKELY LEADER

The leaders may also announce the date of a joint congress to establish the new party formally.

According to sources, the most likely person to be named as first leader of the party — expected to be named the Democratic Party — is PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer.

Dr de Beer said it had been decided to hold the meeting in Cape Town as about three quarters of the delegates would be in the city at the time.

"Seardel's premises had been offered to us previously, so we decided to take them up on the offer."

Asked if this highlighted the extent to which big business supported the new venture, Dr de Beer echoed Mr Searll's comment that nothing should be read into Seardel's offer.

"However, it's generally true that businessmen I've spoken to are favourably disposed towards the idea," he said.

The leader of the "fourth force", Professor Willem de Klerk, is expected to announce the names of several prominent Afrikaner businessmen and academics who will throw their weight behind the new party.

One is expected to be millionaire Dr Louis Luyt, who convened the merger talks.

The Argus's Durban correspondent reports that delegations from branches of the Independent Party and the Progressive Federal Party are to meet this evening to discuss plans for the formation of the new party.

The meeting was arranged at the initiative of the IP, one of its members said.

"We have not got a fixed agenda for the meeting," he said. "We will just have frank discussions. Certain issues that have come to the fore recently should be ironed out before the meeting of the party leaders on Thursday."

The weather

Fine and mild

(Details — page 2)

Rebels challege Eugene on procedure

factions within the AWB, yesterday expressed concern that all those with problems about the leadership might not have a chance to put their case at the Hoofraad meeting.

□ Sunday Times columnist Jani Allan, whose night rendezvous with Terre'Blanche at the Paardekraal monument brought the movement's troubles to a head, did little to dispel speculation on the couple's curious relationship in a

● From Page 1

lengthy front-page column yesterday which was entitled: "I track down the Bitch to her lair!"

She said: "The pressure has been daunting — even to a virtuoso in survival." To her own questions about an alleged affair with Terre'Blanche, Allan replied: "So far, no one's told me you have to have a permit for friendship.

Rightwing split is 'on the cards'

Argus 9/4/89 30A

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A rebel rightwing resistance movement could be formed if Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, whose alleged "drinking and womanising" were exposed by insiders last week, does not resign at a special Hoofraad meeting to be held on Saturday.

Mr Jan Groenewald, the AWB's former deputy leader who was fired by Mr Terre'Blanche, indicated today that the formation of a splinter organisation was on the cards.

The four AWB members who had asked for Mr Terre'Blanche's resignation and who were consequently suspended by him, were determined to find other ways of realising their ideals of a volkstaat if the leadership issue was not satisfactorily resolved on Saturday, Mr Groenewald said.

IR002

"STRONGER"

The other three rebel members are Mr Manie Maritz, Grootraad chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste.

Mr Groenewald claimed significant support for a rebel movement.

But Mr Chris Beyers, Mr Terre'Blanche's legal adviser and the AWB's liaison officer, predicted that Mr Terre'Blanche would emerge from the present furore "stronger than ever".

Jani Allen talks

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Sunday Times columnist Jani Allan — linked to the Paardekraal Monument incident involving AWB chief Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche — has made a statement to the police.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Lieutenant Callie van Eck confirmed yesterday that Miss Allan made a statement to John Vorster Square police.

The development follows a statement by police last week that they were looking for Miss Allan so a statement on the Paardekraal incident could be taken from her.

Miss Allan could not be contacted for comment.

Police have opened a malicious damage to property docket against Mr Terre'Blanche after he allegedly crashed his BMW into the monument gates in order to break the locks.

Miss Allan was present at the time.

Forensic tests were conducted on the lock but the results are not yet known.

CP man has Anglo contract

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Conservative Party chairman of Carletonville's management committee, where "whites only" signs were reintroduced last week, holds what he says is a seven-figure contract for the supply of garden services to Anglo American's Western Deep Levels mine.

An Anglo spokesman could not say at the weekend whether the contract with Mr Koos Nel would be reconsidered in the light of the Carletonville council's return to Verwoerdian apartheid.

Asked if Anglo would consider action similar to the NBS, which withdrew its agency with Boksburg's CP mayor Mr Beyers de Klerk over the reintroduction of official petty apartheid there, the spokesman said: "Our concern is with the practices of local authorities and not with specific individuals." Earlier he said Anglo's opposition to racial discrimination was well documented.

Mr Nel said: "If they do stop the contract it will be for political reasons. But if that's the way we must go for standing up for our principles, that's the way we will go."

The council decided in November last year that no council property would be made available for mixed gatherings and that signs would be placed on council property warning "non-whites" that they were breaking the law by being there, Mr Nel said.

The council had identified the problem areas, he said. Two hotels, open to blacks, were situated on either side of the park in front of the civic centre. Black people leaving the hotels loitered and littered in the park, Mr Nel said.

Mr Nel said traffic police would continue to order blacks away from the parks with a warning, but from next month they would be fined.

Mr Nel was unconcerned at the possibility of a boycott from the residents of Khutsong township. "This isn't like Boksburg, they can't shop anywhere else," he said.

AWB dissidents 'still members'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Dissident AWB members believe that the movement's leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, has not followed all the necessary channels to suspend them and that they still belong to the organisation.

Mr Terre'Blanche's deputy, Mr Jan Groenewald, said at the weekend that the AWB's executive committee had to verify Mr Terre'Blanche's decision to suspend himself and other Grootraad members Mr Manie Maritz, Mr Alkmaar Swart and Mr Chris Jooste.

He had received no written confirmation of his suspension and did not know whether the executive committee had met to discuss the split in AWB ranks.

Mr C P Beyers, Mr Terre'Blanche's official media spokesman, said he was also unaware of any executive meeting. He said the executive was concerned only with day-to-day administrative tasks.

Mr Groenewald said the question of whether the four rebels had in fact been officially suspended was a technicality and he considered himself suspended. "The crux of the matter is leadership. Until that matter has been sorted out, I consider myself suspended."

AWB members, who did not wish to be named, yesterday confirmed newspaper reports of grievances concerning homosexuality in the movement and fist fights involving Mr Terre'Blanche.

The 300 elected members of the AWB's Hoofraad are expected to resolve the crisis when they meet on January 21.

Hoofraad member Mr Dries Alberts, whose membership and position as media spokesman is disputed by various factions within the AWB, yesterday expressed concern that all those with problems about the leadership might not have a chance to put their case at the Hoofraad meeting.

● Sunday Times columnist Ms Jani Allan, whose night-time rendezvous with Mr Terre'Blanche at the Paardekraal monument brought the movement's troubles to a head, did little to dispel speculation on the couple's curious relationship in a lengthy front-page column yesterday entitled "I track down the Bitch to her lair!"

"The pressure has been daunting — even to a virtuoso in survival," she said.

To her own questions about an alleged affair with Terre'Blanche, Allan replied: "So far, no one's told me you have to have a permit for friendship."

Govt 'may be more flexible on race policy'

B/Day 9/1/89

THERE were signs government might adopt a more flexible attitude to the racial group concept, the SA Institute of Race Relations said in its latest Quarterly Countdown.

The magazine is a regular monitor of legislative and constitutional developments.

Countdown said the final quarter of 1988 was marked by continuing pressure on government to abandon some policies which it had hitherto regarded as non-negotiable. It suggested government might go some way towards doing that.

Change

(3049)

A key example was a suggestion made at a seminar in Zurich, Switzerland, by Information Minister Stoffel van der Merwe that government was thinking in terms of a new political system in which the definition of a group would be more flexible than in the past — a suggestion that has been taken up by other NP representatives.

Countdown added that "although similar statements have been made in the recent past, support within the NP for what would amount to a major policy change appears to be growing".

Hernus Kriel, the NP MP for Parow, told Parliament government should consider the idea of an "open" population group, and a motion debated at the NP's Cape congress in October called for the creation of an "open" population group for those South Africans who did not want to be classified as members of a race group.

Countdown pointed out that the idea of an "open" group to accommodate people who rejected race classification had already been proposed by the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

It said: "Increased support for it within the NP represents an important departure from its insistence that groups be defined by race only and by statute."

— Sapa.

Shape of things to come in Parliament

B/Day 9/1/89

3064

CHRIS CAIRNCROSS

CAPE TOWN — Parliament's legislative programme is beginning to take shape in preparation for the session starting on February 3.

Seventeen new Bills have been tabled and are likely to be joined by another five before the week ends, and still more before the first parliamentary standing committee meetings take place in two weeks — traditionally heralding the official law-making proceedings in Cape Town.

The most contentious of the 17 Bills are those relating to changes to the constitution, including the appointment of a prime minister and of blacks to the Cabinet, and delimitation changes.

The remainder constitute more of a housekeeping exercise. They include:

☐ Divorce Amendment Bill: making provision for a divorced woman to share in the pension benefits of her former husband;

☐ Disclosure of Foreign Funding Bill: envisaging the creation of measures to ensure the disclosure of particulars of funds received by certain organisations and persons from abroad;

☐ Machinery and Occupational Safety Amendment Bill: providing new definitions between shops and offices and other workplaces regarding safety; charging CE with certain duties; and increasing fines that may be imposed under the Act;

☐ Education and Training Amendment Bill: providing that a subsidy for a state-aided school may also include furniture, equipment, stores and stationery; and authorising the director-general of Education and Training to refuse admission to any person to a public school if, in his opinion, such a person's presence could be deemed to be detrimental to the interests of the school;

☐ Police Amendment Bill: catering for the urgent need for extensive co-operation and mutual aid between the SAP and other police forces, implying steps to facilitate negotiation and conclusion of comprehensive agreements, and secondments between forces; and

☐ Promotion of Local Government Affairs Amendment Bill: authorising a local authority to establish an association with private enterprise to provide certain functions or services;

SOWETAN, Monday, January 9, 1989

GOVT MAY CHANGE ON RACE

Sowetan 9/11/89

30cm

THERE are signs that the Government might adopt a more flexible attitude to the racial group concept, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations' latest quarterly *Countdown*.

The magazine is a regular monitor of legislative and constitutional developments.

The publication said the final quarter of 1988 was marked by continuing pressure on the Government to abandon some policies which it had hitherto regarded as non-negotiable. It suggested that the Government might go some way towards doing this.

A key examply was a suggestion made at a seminar in Zurich, Switzerland, by the Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, that the Government was thinking in

SAPA

terms of a new political system in which the definition of a group would be more flexible than in the past — a suggestion that has been taken up by other National Party representatives.

Support

The magazine added that "although similar statements have been made in the recent past, support within the NP for what would amount to a major policy change appears to be growing."

Mr Hernus Kriel, the NP MP for Parow, told Parliament that the Government should consider the idea of an "open" population group, and a motion debated at the NP's Cape congress in October called for the creation of an "open" population group for those South Africans who do not want to be classified as members of a race group.

The magazine pointed out that the idea of an "open" group to accommodate people who reject race classification had already been proposed by the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

"Increased support for it within the NP represents an important departure from its insistence that groups be defined by race only and by statute."

Trialist dies

AN awaiting trial prisoner, Mr Daniel Qobolo (33) of Sebokeng, who appeared in the Magistrate's Court on Tuesday on a charge of housebreaking and theft, died on Thursday while police were conducting in loco investigations, the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria said last week.

304A

9/1/89.

Beulah and many other sorrows

304A

Star 9/1/89

Were these the roots of apartheid?

White Tribe Dreaming, by Marq de Villiers (Viking R49,95)
Reviewed by HARVEY TYSON

This tale of the De Villiers clan (and of the Lombards, Hugos, Luttigs, Van der Merwes and many more) will be read by half of South Africa's literate. It should also be read by the other half, and by many people in many lands. For **White Tribe Dreaming** is not merely a "family history" of the Afrikaners, it is an attempt to explain South Africa's dominant tribe to the world — and to itself.

The excesses of apartheid; the concept of legalised racialism; cannot be written off as the work of madmen, or of one-dimensional evil racists. Whose work was it then? What were its driving forces?

They are not just racism and intolerance, for both these qualities exist among the British, the Russians, the Americans, Europeans, Chinese, Indians; Africans; they exist in some measure almost everywhere. There must be something else that is unique within Africa's "white tribe"?

The sorrows began

Marq de Villiers, whose ancestors arrived at the Cape in 1688 (his book was being prepared during the tercentenary celebration) believes that the driving forces of his people are *"a continuity of sorrows, and a fierce identification with place"*.

The sorrows began in the days of the Dutch East India Company when the Dutch and Huguenot settlers began to trek away from their dependence on an uncaring, absent authority; later to trek away from the interfering British, and the missionaries, and the Xhosas; to trek away from anxiety and the irritation of neighbours, and to be out of sight of any other man's chimney smoke.

"It was the Zeitgeist of the tribe."

And the place? It was usually just over the horizon, *net oor die bult*, where the harsh, beautiful plains stretched on forever; or where Moses's Nile began ... at Nylstroom. The place to escape to was Beulah, the land promised by the Lord through Isaiah.

But Beulah was never found. Or if it was, then some *bedonderd* Boer, or the *Engelse*, or the blacks, from Dingaan onwards, began interfering again; or dominating; or cheating *die volk*. Thus after all the treks, the suffering, the wars, the final military defeat, and the winning of the peace — after all this, there was no paradise — only poverty.

In the first half of the 20th Century many of *die volk* were reduced to the status of *bywoners*; starving semi-literates, forced — almost — to do manual labour.

However, this could be seen as God's way of testing the volk. It was now up to them to find their own solution. The answer which was devised was socialist nationalism. Socialism was needed to elevate the disinherited portions of the tribe (African tribes adopt the same solution); nationalism was needed to hold them together after their constant divisions. Social nationalism was created in the same era as national socialism (Nazism), and the latter nearly led some Afrikaners astray. But Nazism proved to be just another false goal, causing yet further divisions, as almost every political issue had caused schism in the past. Schism remains the pattern today.

Marq de Villiers's thesis is that the tribe follows its heroes, including new ones who rise constantly to challenge the reigning ones.

It was so when Adriaan van Jaarsveld rebelled against Maynier and declared his own Karoo republic; when trek-leader Louis Trichardt fell out with the Van Rensburgs; when Andries Potgieter and Andries Pretorius fell out with each other, and with practically everyone else. So it was with J M B Hertzog and his son Albert; with the hensoppers and the bittereinders; with Pirow's New Order and Van Rensburg's Ossewabrandwag and Daniel Malan's National Party; with the NP and the CP and the AWB ... and so it goes on.

No-one is going to be entirely pleased with this book; not the "outside world" where the author now lives; not the SA English who rate only a few disparaging paragraphs; not the Afrikanerswhose most cherished beliefs are questioned. The author has taken the risky yet exhilarating route of challenging all stereotypes. This original, independent thinking is built into the book by keeping as its theme the role of the liberal Afrikaner — a man (or woman) at odds with the world stereotype as well as with the Afrikaans, African and English-speaking establishments' attitudes.

Onze Jan Hofmeyr, his nephew J H Hofmeyr, Leo Marquard, Beyers Naude and René de Villiers (the author's father who was editor of The Star), are part of that theme.

Here is history as enjoyable reading, filled with anecdote as well as apocalypse; with humour as well as drama. Marq de Villiers treats the saga of the self-dividing republics as grand comedy , and the *Tweede Vrye Oorlog* as stark human tragedy The war is viewed, not as a series of military campaigns, but as civilian suffering, seen through the eyes of his bitterly anti-British Free State forebears. Moving passages are quoted from the diaries of a mother and a young girl — two women who watch their world being destroyed, but are prepared to build again through reconciliation.

One of the most moving and "unstereotyped" tales of all concerns the enduring and touching relationship of former PAC leader Robert Sobukwe and an Afrikaans woman born in the platteland under the name Van der Merwe.

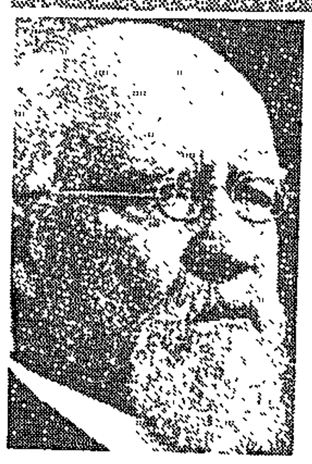
De Villiers sets out to explain (not justify) "the tribe's" rejection of a broad South Africanism. It arose out of fear, he writes. The path via Fusion was rejected because of anxiety at the prospect of collaboration with the English and the world culture that the Afrikaner feared more than the black.

The deep scars

"They feared being submerged in a culture stronger than their own, one that ridiculed and belittled them in their own country, and one to which they had no response except to hurl accusations of disloyalty. None of what followed, the sad history of apartheid, can be understood unless the deep psychological scars and insecurities of the Afrikaans proletariat can be set against the actions of their nationalistic politicians: Malan's skilful use of both British and black symbols .. Malan succeeded in persuading the Afrikaners that Smuts would swamp them in English and the English would allow all whites to be swamped in turn by the inchoate black masses."

There is much more to De Villiers's theories than can be summarised in a review, but the one area which I felt was not fully developed was the nationalistic obsession with legal documentation. An obsession with the letter of the law, but not its spirit, with regulations but not justice. It is an obsession referred to often in this book — but not sufficiently in the context of apartheid. Disregard of individual rights and blindness to rule of law are faults familiar in many societies. But obsession with inane, unnecessary, sometimes obscene legalities and with documented racial categories ... *nou daar is 'n ding.*

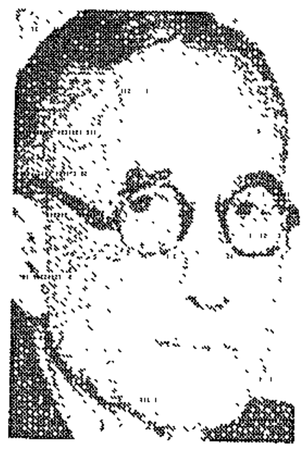
THE LIBERALS



ONZE JAN HOFMEYR, leading Afrikaner intellectual and politician of the 1880s, had views of a broader Afrikanerdom, views which "cling to the possibility of opening up the tribe, not only to people of other languages, but to people of other colours (who share in the love of the country)".



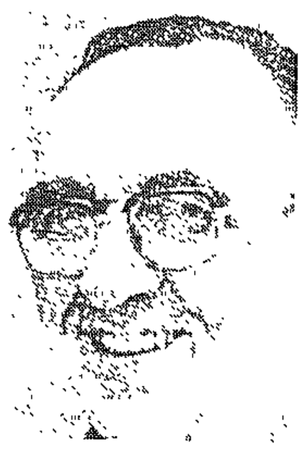
J H HOFMEYR, appealed in 1936 to his people to break down the laager and forget the discredited notions of white trusteeship. "Emphasising (racial) differences stimulates hostility and pays no regard to the ultimate community of interest", he said. Because he voted against disenfranchisement of blacks in the Cape, he was used by Malan to discredit Smuts.



LEO MARQUARD, Free State Afrikaner who believed in reconciliation; founder and first president of NUSAS; founder of the forerunner of the Institute of Race Relations; founder member of the Liberal Party and a leader who refused to obey the Government's directive to expel the party's non-white members.



BEYERS NAUDE, former Broederbond member who in 1961 condemned the "whole false doctrine" of apartheid. He resigned as Transvaal moderator of the NGK and set up the Christian Institute to oppose unjust discrimination. "His reward was to see Andries Treurnicht lauded in the Afrikaans press, and himself castigated as a traitor."

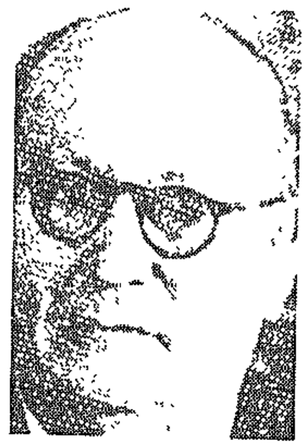


RENÉ de VILLIERS, former editor of The Star, calls in this book for a universal franchise. His son the author writes: "While his notions of accommodation and tolerance ... sound other-worldly now; there are hard men on both sides of the colour line who see in this 'true South Africanism' of his one of the few paths back from the edge of the abyss — an unlikely path, and perilous, but still a path."

NATIONALISTS



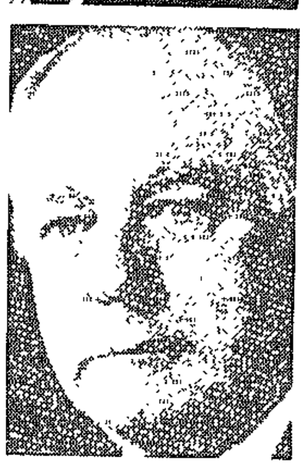
J B M HERTZOG, won in 1929 the first outright election for National Party government. In 1933 he joined Smuts in Fusion, but pushed through disenfranchisement of Cape black voters and other forerunners of apartheid. He left Fusion on the issue of entering World War 2.



DANIEL MALAN, came to power in 1948 on "the fears of the disinherited. He tapped the fear of Afrikaners being swamped - first by English and then their agents, the black masses. The politics of fear proved decisive in the ethnic mobilisation of Afrikaners ".



HENDRIK VERWOERD became prime minister in 1958 and "took hold of the minds of the Afrikaner in a way no one else had done, not even Kruger ... Verwoerd was a man of larger cast (than Malan). His ego filled the country... He believed utterly in his mission as the designer of the future and the saviour of his people.



JOHN VORSTER "was a cop with no new ideas to contribute. His government lurched from crisis to crisis during the 1970s, finally disintegrating in a scandal over misuse of government funds for propaganda purposes, in which many of the militants in the Department of Information were seen to be keeping huge sums ... Corrupt leadership was a further shock to Afrikaners."



P W BOTHA moved early to blunt the power of the Verwoerd-appointed bureaucrats. He was looking for manoeuvring room. He was searching for the impossible, a way of sharing power without losing control. Increasing uproar in the outside world was giving him less room to manoeuvre and less freedom to compromise. Botha was more modern than Verwoerd; larger than Vorster.

Local CP leader has Anglo link

B | Dan
9 | 1 | 89 EDYTH BULBRING (304A

THE CP chairman of Carletonville's management committee, where "whites only" signs were reintroduced last week, holds what he says is a seven-figure contract for the supply of garden services to Anglo-American's Western Deep Levels mine.

An Anglo spokesman could not say at the weekend whether the contract with Koos Nel would be reconsidered in the light of the Carletonville council's return to Verwoerdian apartheid.

Asked if Anglo would consider action similar to the NBS, which withdrew its agency from Boksburg's CP mayor Beyers de Klerk over the reintroduction of official petty apartheid there, the spokesman said: "Our concern is with the practices of local authorities and not with specific individuals serving on the local authorities."

Contract

Anglo American and its associates were committed to equal opportunity in the workplace, he said. "For this to be meaningful, it must be accompanied by a move away from racial discrimination in the communities in which employees live." The three-year contract held by Nel's company, Mooituin Garden Enterprises, expires next January but Nel said there was a clause which allowed Anglo to terminate the contract at any time.

"We have been providing a good service, if they do stop the contract it will be for political reasons. But if that's the way we must go for standing up for our principles, that's the way we will go," he

● To Page 2

Carletonville CP man's Anglo contract

said. He would prefer to die a poor man with principles than a rich "sell-out".

The council had a mandate from the town's voters to implement CP policy and that was what they were doing.

The council had identified the "problem areas", which were three of the town's 10 parks, he said.

Nel said traffic police would continue to order blacks away from the parks with a warning, but from next month they would be fined for breaking the law.

Nel remained unconcerned at the possibility of a boycott from the residents of Khutsong township. "This isn't like

(304A) B | Dan 9/1/89

● From Page 1

Boksburg, they can't shop anywhere else," he said.

A Carletonville businesman who did not wish to be named said he feared that his liqour shop near Western Deep Levels mine would close down if there was a boycott similar to that in Boksburg.

□ THEO RAWANA reports from Boksburg that a sign on the park in the main Annan Street warns that the park is reserved for whites only in terms of Act 49 of 1953, and two traffic officers patrol the area on motorcycles.

Star 9/1/89

Signs of change in Nat bedrock

Staff Reporter

There are signs that the Government might adopt a more flexible attitude to the racial group concept, according to the South African Institute of Race Relations "Quarterly Countdown".

It says the last quarter of 1988 was marked by continuing pressure on the Government to abandon policies which it had previously regarded as non-negotiable.

"Quarterly Coundown" says that a key example of Government thinking was a suggestion made at a seminar in Zurich by the Minister of Information, Dr Stoffel van der Merwe.

He said the Government was thinking in terms of a political system in which the definition of a group would be more flexible than in the past .

The publication adds that "although similar statements have been made in the recent past, support within the NP for what would amount of a major policy change appears to be growing".

Noting that the NP MP for Parow, Mr Hernus Kriel, told Parliament during the last session that the Government should consider the idea of an "open" population group, the publication says there was also a motion on the idea debated at the Cape congress of the NP last year.

"Increased support for it within the NP represents an important departure from its insistence that groups be defined by race only and by statute."

Nat MPs interviewed by the institute linked the change to the Government's decision to allow for "open" residential areas. Legislation to accommodate this group politically would be the "next logical step."

But the majority in the NP "is still firmly wedded to the 'group' idea", the publication says.

It believes that any change is likely to come only if it does not undermine the political rights of racially-defined groups.

Star Trans 10/1/89

304A

Unity talks to continue this week

By BARRY STREEK

THE parties involved in talks on unity within the opposition — the National Democratic Movement, the Independent Party and the Progressive Federal Party — are optimistic that progress will be made when the discussions are resumed in Cape Town on Thursday.

Yesterday, however, they dismissed speculation that Thursday's talks will result in agreement on the thorny issues of leadership, the new party's constitution or its name.

This week's discussions are the first to be held since the former editor of Rapport, Dr Wimpie de Klerk, denied he was available to become new party's leader.

Meanwhile, there is some speculation that President P W Botha may after all call an early election in spite of the announcement of a new delimitation for the House of Assembly because of the disunity in right-wing ranks and the failure of moderate groups to reach agreement on unity.

The possibility of an early election could increase the pressure on the opposition groups to finalise the unity details, but at this stage this does not seem likely.

Petty apartheid challenged

JOHANNESBURG. — The debacle surrounding the Boksburg town council's return to Verwoerdian apartheid will be raised in Parliament during the coming session when a Private Member's Bill tabled by Yeoville PFP MP Mr Harry Schwarz is debated.

Mr Schwarz announced yesterday that he had submitted the bill, which seeks the scrapping of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and beach apartheid, in response to the decision by Boksburg to bar blacks from its public facilities.

Zach must lead party, says PFP

B|Dan 10/1/89 304A

THE PFP remains adamant that its leader Zach de Beer is the only suitable person to head a proposed united liberal opposition party, but members are sharply divided on what concessions it should make for the sake of unity.

This emerged yesterday in a snap survey of PFP office-bearers representing all levels of the party.

The question of leadership remains the most important outstanding stumbling block in the path of a new party and will be tackled at the next round of unity talks on Thursday by the leaders of the PFP, the IP and the NDF, as well as members of the so-called "Fourth Force" of verligte Afrikaners.

PFP sources canvassed yesterday rejected speculation that the PFP would split if the party did not get what it wants. Without exception, those canvassed were committed to the concept of a new party, but clear differences of opinion were voiced on what the PFP's approach to the talks should be.

PETER DELMAR

Party members approached all believed De Beer's personal attributes made him the best candidate for leadership. No-one questioned believed IP leader Denis Worrall or the NDM's Wynand Malan should be given the job.

Those canvassed generally believed the leader should come from the PFP's ranks because of that party's greater organisation, infrastructure, membership, financial resources and parliamentary representation.

One top party source said in spite of consistent reports that the talks could still flounder, the various parties were close to agreement. It was suggested that a possible way out of the leadership impasse would be for the new party to be constituted first, leaving the leadership question to a founding congress.

Sapa reports the meeting will be held at the offices of the Seardel investment group in Wynberg, Cape Town.

'Fence-sitting' days ending

Govt in corner over Separate Amenities Act

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The Government is in a corner and may be forced to take a position on the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act when Parliament sits next month.

Both the Progressive Federal Party and the Labour Party have launched initiatives designed to embarrass the National Party over the legislation, which has enabled Conservative Party town councils throughout the Transvaal to revert to petty apartheid.

Until now, the National Party has played a careful fence-sitting game, condemning the CP for introducing "bordjie beleid" (sign-board policy), but refusing to announce definite plans to scrap the legislation which makes such a policy possible.

National Party sources say the Government has no intention of scrapping the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act at this stage, at least not until sufficient additional public amenities have been created to prevent racial friction by overcrowding. That is expected to take at least another two years.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, has been among Nationalist leaders who in the past have criticised the efficacy and desirability of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act.

PFP MP for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, has meanwhile launched an initiative designed to flush out the Government's position on the legislation. He has tabled a private member's Bill in Parliament calling for the repeal of the Act and all legislation which has the effect of the Act.

Labour Party doubts

Mr Schwarz believes the National Party will be forced to take a position on the Bill in the Private Member's Bills Committee which must consider his legislation. If the NP rejects the Bill it automatically endorses the legislation. If it accepts it, the Act will go.

The Labour Party was meanwhile sceptical today that the Government would allow the Commmittee to consider the Bill.

The party supports all attempts to scrap the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act. Its own strategy is to blackmail the Government into scrapping the law, in return for Labour support to increase the size of Parliament.

The National Party wants to increase the size of the House of Assembly so as to correct imbalances in provincial representation without having to take seats away from its Cape power base.

Labour is adamant that unless the Reservation of Seperate Amenities Act is scrapped, there can be no such expansion of Parliament. In terms of the Constitution, all three Houses of Parliament must agree to any increase in the size of the legislature, and the President's Council can have no say about it.

Labour sources said today the separate amenities legislation and the Group Areas Act will be the main focus of its attack on the Government in the first debate of the new session.

This debate, which will take place over a week and which will be on the State President's opening speech to Parliament, replaces the traditional no confidence debate.

It will be the first time all three Houses take part in the same "no confidence debate".

● See Page 10.

Schwarz bids for repeal of Amenities Act

Star 10/11/89 Political Reporter (304ft)

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Yeoville, Mr Harry Schwarz, has submitted a Private Member's Bill to the next session of Parliament to repeal the Separate Amenities Act.

Mr Schwarz said in a statement the Act should never have been passed and should no longer be allowed to continue.

"The Boksburg situation has highlighted the position once again, but Boksburg should not be regarded as anything more than a symbol of what is wrong as the same problems exist throughout South Africa.

REMAINING

"If there is to be true reform, this is one of the remaining pieces of discriminatory legislation which must be removed."

Mr Schwarz suggested that a penal provision would in future have to be introduced where discriminatory action was taken by public authorities.

A civil remedy which the discriminated person could invoke would also have to be introduced.

His explanatory memorandum to the Bill read that the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act no longer provided for the contemporary needs of the country and did not reflect the value system envisaged in the Constitution.

Star 10/11/89 (30LA)

Suspended men may form splinter group

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

A rebel right-wing resistance movement could be formed soon if Mr Eugene TerreBlanche does not resign at a special Hoofraad meeting on January 21.

Mr Jan Groenewald, the AWB's former deputy leader who was recently fired by Mr TerreBlanche, indicated yesterday that the formation of a splinter organisation was possible.

The controversial AWB leader was accused by insiders last week of 'drinking and womanising'.

The four AWB members who asked for Mr TerreBlanche's resignation and who were consequently suspended by him, were determined to find other ways of realising their ideals of a volkstaat if the leadership issue was not satisfactorily resolved, Mr Groenewald said.

The other three rebel members are Mr Manie Maritz, Grootraad chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste.

Mr Groenewald claimed significant support for a rebel movement.

But Mr Chris Beyers, Mr TerreBlanche's legal adviser and the AWB's liaison officer, predicted that Mr TerreBlanche would emerge from the present furore stronger than ever.

Mr Groenewald did not rule out the possibility that the four would attend the meeting of the 300-strong Hoofraad.

"We have not taken a final decision. Our strategy depends on the feedback we receive."

Reacting to speculations that Mr Maritz, whose allegations about Mr TerreBlanche had thrown the AWB into turmoil, would not become a member of a splinter organisation, Mr Groenewald said: "As far as I know the four of us are still sticking together."

● Miss Jani Allan, the *Sunday Times* columnist who has been linked romantically with Mr TerreBlanche, yesterday confirmed they had met at her flat.

In an interview with herself headed "Jani by Jani — I track down the Bitch to her lair", she wrote: "So far, no one's told me you have to have a permit for friendship."

It's business as usual, claims AWB

Pretoria Correspondent

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) was still very much in business and the movement's offices opened yesterday after the recess as though nothing had happened, the AWB's information officer, Mr Chris Beyers, said yesterday. Star 10/1/85

"People who think the AWB is finished after the past weeks' carefully-managed smear campaign against leader Mr Eugene Terre-Blanche are in for a shock.

"He will be coming back stronger than ever once the air has been cleared and we have weeded out elements who wanted to get rid of him," Mr Beyers said. 304A

The AWB's chief administrator, Mr Kays Smith, confirmed that the movement's offices in plush Waterkloof Heights would be operating as before.

"We have nothing to be ashamed of. Just because a couple of dissidents get out of hand doesn't mean everything has to come to a standstill," Mr Smith said

Mr Beyers was responding to reports that three of the four AWB "rebels" — Grootraad (Great Council) chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart, former deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald and another Grootraad member, Dr Chris Jooste — were planning to form a new "Afrikaner resistance movement".

"They have no chance.

"They know as well as anybody else that any movement without Eugene TerreBlanche's skills is doomed to failure. I'm surprised at them," Mr Beyers said.

He confirmed that a Grootraad meeting would be held in the city on January 21. He doubted, however, whether Mr Groenewald, Prof Swart or Dr Jooste would be present.

"As far as Mr Groenewald is concerned, we are glad to be rid of him," Mr Beyers said.

Buthelezi, Heunis talk about talking

Star 16/1/89 30/4/89

DURBAN — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosutho Buthelezi and Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis agreed after a meeting in Durban yesterday to set up a joint committee to address obstacles impeding negotiations.

A joint statement said the committee would be appointed by the Government of South Africa and of self-governing kwaZulu.

The establishment of the committee was "acknowledgment of the fact that there are obstacles impeding the process of negotiations" the statement added.

The committee would report back to the respective governments and "upon the receipt of ... a report, a further meeting will be held between us". — Sapa.

'Barbarous blacks need CP discipline'

SPV
10/1/89

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

304A

Carletonville's black people needed the "kind of discipline" meted out by the Conservative Party-controlled town council which recently re-introduced "whites only" signs in the western Transvaal town's parks, the acting chairman of the local chamber of commerce and industry, Mr Rodney Lochenberg, said yesterday.

"People must understand that most of the blacks here work on the mines. They come from the homelands and are still pretty barbarous."

Mr Lochenberg said the town's business community treated their black clientele the same way they treated the white clientele.

"The blacks develop trust in the businessmen who often advise them on how to work with money.

"Although they have concession shops on the mines, they prefer to buy in town. They travel by taxi and leave the town again after their shopping has been done. They anyway have much better facilities on the mines than those provided by the municipality."

Commenting on the town council's actions, he said: "The blacks here need that kind of discipline."

A meeting to discuss the council's actions, scheduled for January 17, had been cancelled due to a lack of interest, Mr Lochenberg said.

Management committee chairman Mr Koos Nel said the slight drop in business activity was the result of "everyone being a little bankrupt after Christmas" and had nothing to do with the reintroduction of apartheid signs.

Talks to finalise new Left

CAPE TOWN — Unity talks between three opposition parties and a group of dissident Afrikaner academics and businessmen will culminate at the Cape Town headquarters of the Seardel Group this week. Star 10/11/89

The leaders of the Progressive Federal Party, the National Democratic Movement, the Independent Party and the so-called "fourth force" of businessmen and academics, will meet on Thursday at the investment company's offices.

It was confirmed yesterday that the parties involved had accepted the offer of the venue.

However, nothing should be read into the fact that Seardel was allowing its premises to be used. (3040)

The groups have already agreed to a merger in principle and the meeting will settle the issues of leadership and the name of the new party. — Sapa.

AWB rebels may not attend Hoofraad, loyalists say

B Day 10/1/89 3049

PETER DELMAR

AWB members loyal to leader Eugene Terre'Blanche believe the four rebel Grootraad members suspended from the movement last week will not attend the Hoofraad meeting on Janauary 21, when the internal crisis is expected to come to a head.

Former AWB deputy leader Jan Groenewald declined yesterday to confirm or deny a newspaper report that he and fellow dissidents Prof Alkmaar Swart and Chris Jooste would establish a breakaway right-wing organisation.

Groenewald said he had no knowledge of a claim that the fourth rebel, Manie Maritz, was no longer associated with the other three.

Terre'Blanche's legal adviser C P Beyers said yesterday the AWB had evidence that the rebels were actively lobbying Hoofraad members about the January 21 meeting.

However, they had "apparently found out that their efforts to discredit the AWB leadership have failed".

Groenewald said the four had not yet decided whether to attend the meeting of the 300-member elected Hoofraad. Terre'Blanche called the meeting after a demand by the four that he resign as leader, and their subsequent suspension.

The wrangle within the movement follows allegations about Terre'Blanche's personal conduct and arose after police found him and newspaper columnist Jani Allan in the grounds of Krugersdorp's Paardekraal monument one night last month.

Groenewald said the four would find other ways of realising their ideal of a volkstaat if the leadership dispute was not settled to their satisfaction.

Beyers described the four men as "intelligensia" and said they did not have the support of the movement's rank and file. "They are all professors and doctors. Those sort of people. We are just ordinary people, like the rest of our members".

It appears unlikely that the rebels will succeed in raising the two-thirds support of the Hoofraad needed to unseat the charismatic Terre'Blanche.



SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha had to address an almost empty hall when three-quarters of the delegates to the Paris chemical weapons conference walked out.

Pictures: REUTER

B/Day 10/1/87

Pik is not their (304A) pick

PARIS — Most African and Non-Aligned delegates walked out yesterday when SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha rose to address the 140-nation Paris conference on chemical weapons.

Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko said: "Africa deeply regrets the presence of the minority racist regime of SA at this conference."

Ouko, moving a point of order in protest, led the walkout and was joined by delegates from most Asian, Latin American and Arab countries.

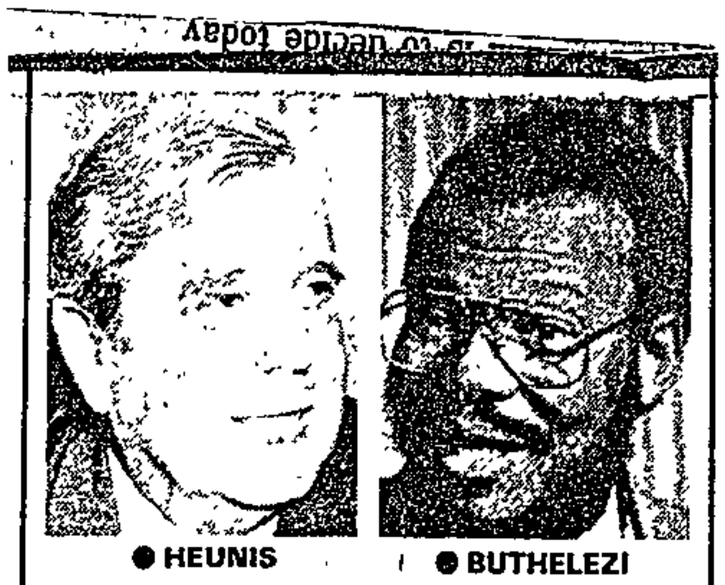
He said Pretoria's representative had no place at a forum to seek ways of easing tension in the world by banning chemical weapons.

About three-quarters of the delegates left the hall in the Unesco building and returned after Botha's speech. But Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Simeon Ake, whose government believes in dialogue with SA, remained seated.

Botha proposed that a regional conference be held to establish an Africa zone free of production, stockpiling, and use of chemical and biological weapons.

He also proposed a regional or continental conference on the dangers of indiscriminate dumping of toxic wastes on the African continent by the industrialised world.

Botha said the SA government opposed the use of chemical weapons and supported the establishment of chemical warfare free zones worldwide. — Sapa-Reuter.



● HEUNIS ● BUTHELEZI

Buthelezi, Heunis set up committee

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis yesterday agreed to set up a joint committee to investigate obstacles impeding the process of negotiations between the KwaZulu and SA governments.

After the meeting, a joint statement was issued through Buthelezi's office. It said the committee would be appointed by both governments.

The establishment of the committee was "acknowledgment of the fact that there are obstacles impeding the process of negotiations ...", the statement said.

These obstacles would be identified and addressed by the committee which would also "formulate principles on which there is common ground".

The committee would "report back to the respective governments and upon the receipt of such a report a further meeting will be held between us", the statement added.

In November Heunis said groups who sought peaceful solutions in SA were welcome to talk to government, his officials and himself.

He said the reform process involved negotiation and government's primary task was to bring black leaders together around a conference table to discuss a new constitution for SA.

Debate on 'Boksburg' Bill

B1Dan 10/11/89 (304A)

THE debacle surrounding the Boksburg Town Council's return to Verwoerdian apartheid will be raised in Parliament in the next session when a Private Member's Bill tabled by Yeoville PFP MP Harry Schwarz is debated.

Schwarz said yesterday he had submitted the Bill, which sought the scrapping of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and beach apartheid, in response to the decision by Boksburg and other CP-ruled councils to bar blacks from public facilities.

PETER DELMAR

The situation in these towns should not be allowed to continue, Schwarz said in a statement. "Needless to say, the (Separate Amenities) Act should never have been passed in the first place."

Government leaders, including President P W Botha, have previously publicly stated the Separate Amenities Act could be scrapped. But it has remained

To Page 2

'Boksburg' Bill coming up for debate

B1Dan 10/11/89 (304A)

From Page 1

on the statute books in spite of opposition appeals for its repeal, particularly since the Boksburg apartheid wrangle.

Although the Bill was unlikely to get NP support, Schwarz said it would force NP members of the Joint Committee on Private Members' Legislative Proposals to "put their power where their mouth is" by either blocking the Bill or sending it on to the three Houses for debate.

The Constitutional Affairs committee of the President's Council recommended last year that the Separate Amenities Act be scrapped as it no longer provided for the country's needs and did not reflect the values embodied in the preamble to the new constitution.

Talks with KwaZulu welcomed

ANC Times 11/1/89

304P

Political Staff

THE leaders of the Independent Party, the National Democratic Movement and the Progressive Federal Party have welcomed the decision by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, and Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, to set up a joint committee to probe obstacles blocking negotiations between KwaZulu and South Africa.

Dr Zach de Beer, national leader of the PFP, yesterday welcomed the news that talks were to take place between KwaZulu and South Africa.

"Anything that leads to a clearer understanding by the government of the needs and wishes of black South Africans can only be helpful," he said.

"It is to be hoped that similar talks between the government and other black leaders will also be arranged soon."

Dr Denis Worrall, leader of the IP, said his party encouraged meetings of this kind, especially if they had the effect of contributing to better understanding and if this led the government to reconsider its negative attitude towards implementation of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba.

The leader of the NDM, Mr Wynand Malan, said he regarded the talks as a positive step.

Chief Buthelezi and Mr Heunis said the establishment of the committee was "acknowledgment of the fact that there are obstacles impeding the process of negotiations".

Sapa reports from Durban that Mr Heunis had to accept tough preconditions before Chief Buthelezi would sign the joint agreement.

According to a government source, the preconditons Chief Buthelezi set for the talks were that they lead to the dismantling of apartheid, go hand-in-hand with the release of senior political prisoners such as Mr Nelson Mandela and allow all "real" black leaders to take part in negotiations for a new constitution.

The decision to form a joint committee indicated that Mr Heunis had accepted these points, the source said.

De Beer mum on rejection as new party's leader

PROGRESSIVE Federal Party leader Dr Zac de Beer was keeping tight-lipped today about the Independent Party and the National Democratic Movement rejecting him as a possible leader of the proposed left-of-government party.

The leadership quarrel is again threatening to sabotage merger talks, due to resume in Cape Town tomorrow between the PFP, Dr Denis Worrall's IP and Mr Wynand Malan's NDM.

Dr de Beer said today he "did not think it would be constructive to react" to yesterday's joint statement by the IP and NDM.

Challenged PFP

The parties said they had noted "with interest" Press speculation implying that the only possible choice as leader for the new party was Dr de Beer.

They challenged the PFP to obtain a mandate from its supporters for open-ended negotiations on the leadership issue. The IP and NDM had received such mandates, they said.

Dr de Beer said he had noted the statement and would "await developments with interest".

He added: "The state of affairs will have to be dealt with at tomorrow's meeting."

Undertaking

The IP and NDM's statement, issued jointly by Mr David Gant and Dr Jannie Hofmeyr, said the PFP had been unable to arrange a meeting of its federal council until January 28. The PFP could thus not report back to tomorrow's meeting and the leadership issue could not be resolved.

This was in spite of an undertaking by all three parties last month, when the first round of merger talks took place, that they would refer the issue of leadership to their organisations in order to resolve the "apparent stalemate".

The IP and NDM said the parties' supporters recognised that it would be inappropriate for any of the present leaders to head the new party.

Mandate

"Because the NDM and the IP agree that it would be a lost opportunity if deadlock on leadership was allowed to endanger the formation of the new party, we have asked for and received a mandate from our supporters to negotiate the leadership issue on an open-ended basis.

"We trust that the representatives of the PFP will receive a similar mandate."

Tomorrow's meeting is at the Wynberg headquarters of the Seardel Group, made available by city businessman Mr Aaron Searll. It will include business leaders and Afrikaans academics. — Staff Reporter, Argus Correspondent.

A staff member said Mrs Hamil-

'Blacks need CP's control'

JOHANNESBURG. — Carletonville's black people needed the "kind of discipline" meted out by the CP-controlled town council which recently reintroduced "whites only" signs in the town's parks, the acting chairman of the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Rodney Lochenberg, said on Monday.

"People must understand that most of the blacks here work on the mines. They come from the homelands and are still pretty barbarous.

"They anyway have much better facilities on the mines than those provided by the municipality."

Mr Lochenberg said the town's business community treated their black and white clientele exactly the same.

Management committee chairman Mr Koos Nel said the slight drop in business activity was the result of "everyone being a little bankrupt after Christmas" and had nothing to do with the reintroduction of apartheid signs. — Sapa

304A

De Beer rejected as party head



Dr Zach de Beer

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE leadership dispute in the opposition party unity talks broke into the open again yesterday when the Independent Party and the National Democratic Movement rejected the Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr Zach de Beer, as a possible leader.

In a joint statement, the IP and NDM said it would be inappropriate for any one of the current leaders of the three parties to head the new party.

The two smaller parties also appeared to reject the call by the Cape leader of the PFP, Mr Roger Hulley, that the leaders of the new party should be democratically elected by its members, by saying that its leadership and executive should be "structured in such a way so as to give it the widest possible appeal".

Last night, Dr De Beer reacted by saying: "I note the statement and await developments with interest."

Although the former editor of Rapport and leader of the "fourth element" in the unity talks, Dr Wimpie de Klerk, has said publicly that he was never, and is still not, available for the leadership position, the IP and the NDM are convinced that he would reconsider his position if the PFP also supported him.

The IP and NDM believe Dr De Klerk would give the new party a new image, but that if Dr De Beer became the leader the new party would be a revamped PFP.

They are also unwilling to support a democratic election at the new party's founding congress because they believe the much-larger PFP will dominate an election process.

The bickering over the leadership issue is likely to dominate tomorrow's talks between the four groups in Cape Town, but it seems unlikely that there will be any resolution of the issue at this stage.

In their statement, which was issued by the IP's Mr Jannie Momberg and the NDM's Dr Jannie Hofmeyr, the two parties said that as the PFP had been unable to organise a federal council meeting until January 28, they would not be able to report back on the leadership issue to tomorrow's meeting and the issue could not therefore be finalised.

"However, the IP and the NDM notes with interest the press speculation implying that the only possible choice as leader for the new party, is the leader of the PFP," said the statement.



Dr Wimpie de Klerk

Star 11/1/89 (304A)

Leadership row could sabotage merger talks

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The leadership quarrel of a proposed left-of-Government party is once again threatening to sabotage merger talks between the Progressive Federal Party, the Independent Party and the National Democratic Movement.

In a joint statement yesterday, the NDM and the IP said they had noted "with interest" the press speculation implying that the only possible choice as leader for the new party was PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer.



Dr Zach de Beer.

MANDATE CHALLENGE

They challenged the PFP to obtain a mandate from their supporters for open-ended negotiations on the leadership issue.

The IP and NDM had received such mandates, they said.

The statement, issued jointly by Mr David Gant and Dr Jannie Hofmeyr, came two days before the next round of talks to be held in Cape Town tomorrow.

Mr Gant and Dr Hofmeyr said the PFP had been unable to arrange a meeting of its federal council until January 28. The PFP could thus not report back to Thursday's meeting and the leadership issue could not be resolved.

This was despite an undertaking by all three parties in December last year — when the first round of merger talks took place — that they would refer the issue of leadership to their respective organisations in order to resolve the "apparent stalemate".

Dr de Beer's only comment last night was that he had taken notice of the statement and "awaits developments with interest".

The IP and NDM said the parties' supporters recognised that it would be inappropriate for any of the current leaders to head up the new party."We recognise that in timeparty appointments must be done in accordance with recognised democratic processes, but believe that at the establishment of the new party the leadership and the executive must be structured in such a way so as to give it the widest possible appeal.



"Because the NDM and the IP agree that it would be a lost opportunity if deadlock on leadership were allowed to endanger the formation of the new party, we have asked for and receive a mandate from our supporters to negotiate the leadership issue on an open-ended basis.

"This mandate has been given on the understanding that the results of the negotiations should produce a solution which is genuinely in the best interest of the new party and its potential political role in South Africa.

"We trust that the representatives of the PFP will receive a similar mandate."

Snubbed, but at least Pik was there

Pik Botha's address to the United Nations chemical warfare conference in Paris this week was a bold diplomatic hit and run attack, which may or may not have succeeded. PETER FABRICIUS reports.

The address by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, this week to the United Nations conference in Paris on chemical warfare was an affair typical of the man.

Though most of the delegates walked out on him, he did manage to address what was in effect the United Nations general assembly for the first time since South Africa was thrown out of the body in 1974. Undoubtedly, the medium was his most important message.

The content of his speech made his intentions clear. The thrust of the message was not about chemical warfare. Though he called for an African conference on chemical warfare, this was very much just a small part of the general thrust which was his favourite message, that "African solutions must be found for African problems".

It was yet another offensive in his campaign to penetrate Africa diplomatically, one of the series that included the Namibian/Angolan talks in Africa and President Botha's African expeditions last year.

He repeated the approach that had gone down so well with African leaders when the Brazzaville Protocol was signed, siding with them against the First World.

"Apparently Africa is required to pay a double price," he said. "We have to sell our primary resource materials at bargain prices ... and pay dearly for industrial and manufactured products they sell us.

"And on top of that, we are targeted as an easy receptacle for the waste which results from the profit-making practised at our expense.

"I invite my African colleagues to consider jointly .. how to deal with the problem."

Mr Botha then outlined the help which South Africa could offer and has secretly been offering to Africa mainly in the fields of medicine, agriculture and veterinary science.

As one of his top advisers put it, he took the opportunity offered by the conference to "reach out the hand of friendship and help to Africa".

The irony was that Africa firmly slapped the hand of friendship. Nearly all the African delegates walked out when Mr Botha rose to speak, leaving only Ivory Coast and Gabon, who thereby earned South Africa's undying gratitude.

Even the suppliant neighbouring states appeared to have joined the walk-out, though there is now a suggestion that they might not have been there in the first place.

But it is hard to say in the end whether the affair was a diplomatic success or failure. Was the Foreign Minister being too ambitious in trying to get away with such a bold move?

Mr Botha's officials admit to being disappointed at the snub, even though Mr Botha himself brazened it out by saying that though he regretted the walk-out, he was not angry with the Africans and that this was not the way to solve Arican problems.

There is no doubt that it was a rather ironic blow that South Africa should have been so publicly snubbed by Africa precisely when it was trying to make the point that Africans should be talking to each other.

And more particulary when it was beginning to make diplomatic headway into Africa, as epitomised by President Botha's successful visit to Zaire last year.

Perhaps the Africans realised exactly what Mr Botha was up to and tried to thwart him.

On the plus side, though, was the fact that Mr Botha managed to address the conference at all — and to put across his favourite message unrelated to the topic at hand.

It has been suggested that had it not been for the distraction of the walk-out, he would have been called to order for departing too far from the subject supposedly under discussion.

In some ways the walk-out helped to focus attention on his speech and Mr Botha's officials say that most of the African delegates who walked out listened to Mr Botha's message on video in an adjoining room.

They also feel that the incident helped to underscore Mr Botha's point that South Africa at least was prepared to talk — while others were not.

In the end though, the incident showed once again that Africa is far from ready to put aside its political differences with South Africa in order to seek fuller rewards of material co-operation.

who were not. ... rest a woman was stabbed to death ... the incident.

Incident at Paardekraal described as a trap

Terre'Blanche tipped to easily keep leadership

AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche would easily retain his leadership against the challenge of four of his top lieutenants suspended from the right-wing movement recently, predicts Boerestaat Beweging leader Robert van Tonder.

Van Tonder, whose organisation has close links with the AWB, said Terre'Blanche had clearly walked into a trap that he said may have been laid by the NP or even the CP.

"Why would so many policemen suddenly appear on the scene if all that was damaged was one gate?" Van Tonder said, referring to the Paardekraal monument incident last month involving Terre'Blanche and newspaper columnist Jani Allan.

The incident led to a call for his

PETER DELMAR

resignation from four AWB Grootraad members, including his deputy Jan Groenewald, amid allegations of womanising and heavy drinking.

Van Tonder said the CP could conceivably have tried to discredit Terre'Blanche by arranging the Paardekraal incident.

The CP would be "quite happy if the AWB disappears", he said, adding that the party had clearly rejected the concept of a *Boerestaat* or *volkstaat*.

☐ A CP MP, who asked not to be identified, said yesterday the AWB's internal feud would have "absolutely no effect" on the party. The CP, he said, had four times more members than the highest independent estimate of AWB membership of 100 000.

☐ Sapa reports from Pretoria that Terre'Blanche said in an interview he did not "wantonly destroy" a gate at Paardekraal; and that he enjoyed "an odd drink or two" but was by no means an alcoholic.

He said stories that he was a womaniser and had an improper relationship with Allan were "nothing but a load of bull", adding he had "nothing to hide".

Terre'Blanche said his initial reluctance to reply publicly to the charges had been because he had "wanted to think this thing through".

"But you can't trust the media these days. Everything you say is twisted and put into the wrong context. Nobody would have believed me anyway," he said.

Anti-hanging campaign

UNLESS bold affirmative action was taken, executions in SA would average more than one a day by the year 2000 if present trends regarding capital punishment continued, Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) national director Brian Currin said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was addressing more than 50 relatives of people on death row during the launch of a national campaign against the death penalty.

Currin said last year's 117 executions in SA, excluding the independent states, were, according to LHR's information, the most judicial executions anywhere in the world.

He said during 1988, 213 people

SIPHO NGCOBO

were sentenced to death and although there were 48 reprieves and 27 successful appeals, statistics indicated the number of people on death row was increasing annually.

Projections were that executions would reach one a day by 2000, with the number of death-row prisoners still only just below 300, he said.

"Something urgent must surely be done and we again appeal to the State President to declare a moratorium on all executions and establish an appropriate commission of inquiry in accordance with our petition of September last year."



Family members of people on death-row at a launch of a national campaign against the death penalty. From left: George Moncube, father of ANC insurgent Mthethelelli, and Doris McBride, mother of ANC bomber Robert. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Couple in court on kidnapping charge

A COUPLE appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on a charge of kidnapping their own children from foster parents.

Andrew Peter Lees, 26, and his wife Barbarah Dawn, 23, of Rosey Street, Rosettenville, are alleged to have abducted their children, Can-

THEO RAWANA

dice Carmen and Donald Peter, from the custody of a Mr and Mrs Kasman of Parkhurst on January 4.

The couple were not asked to plead and were remanded in custody until January 16.

IP will fight De Beer 'tooth and nail'

B|Dam 11/1/89 (304A)

PFP leader Zach de Beer was unacceptable to IP officebearers as leader of a new opposition party, a senior IP spokesman said yesterday.

In a separate development yesterday, the IP and NDM said in a joint statement that both parties had an open mandate from their supporters to negotiate with each other and the PFP on the leadership question.

The statement said the new party

PETER DELMAR

should preferably be led by someone outside the three negotiating parties.

IP Transvaal regional director Avril Howes said yesterday De Beer was "one man they (IP members) will fight tooth and nail".

She was commenting on a report in Business Day yesterday that the PFP leadership remained determined that De Beer should head the proposed party.

IP objections to De Beer had nothing to do with his personal characteristics, but on the need for the new party to project a new image.

PFP, IP and NDM representatives along with Transvaal rugby chief Louis Luyt and former editor Willem de Klerk

● To Page 2

IP will fight De Beer 'tooth and nail'

will meet in Cape Town tomorrow for more discussions which, it is hoped, will lead to the formation of a united liberal opposition party, expected to be called the Democratic Party.

The NDM and IP said they recognised "that in the interests of presenting to the electorate a new party with a new personality, it would be inappropriate for any one of the PFP, NDM or IP leaders to head up the new party".

The IP and NDM recognised the different parties would prefer their own leaders to head the new party and that "in time party appointments must be done in accordance with recognised democratic processes.

"But (we) believe that at the establishment of the party, the leadership and the executive must be structured in such a way so as to give it the widest appeal."

(304A) B|Dam 11/1/89.

● From Page 1

Jani link a load of bull — Terreblanche

Mr Eugene TerreBlanche did not "wantonly destroy" a gate at the Paardekraal Monument in Krugersdorp. He enjoys "an odd drink or two" but is "by no means an alcoholic".

A fit and slim-looking Mr TerreBlanche told the *Pretoria News* yesterday that reports that he was a womaniser and "had an improper relationship" with *Sunday Times* columnist Jani Allan were "nothing but a load of bull".

"Certain people are trying to destroy me," he said.

"But I will make them eat their words. We are having a Hoofraad meeting on January 21 in Pretoria and everything will come out into the open. I have nothing to hide but I'm not so sure about other people," Mr TerreBlanche said.

"They are jealous of me," he claimed.

Looking calm and relaxed in a khaki shirt and trousers, Mr TerreBlanche said he had been "through a hell of a time" since his personal life had been, as he put it, "brought out into the open".

His initial reluctance to reply publicly to the charges had been because he had "wanted to think this thing through".

"This doesn't mean that I was trying to hide away.

"But you can't trust the media these days. Everything you say is twisted and put into the wrong context. Nobody would have believed me anyway," he said.

Mr TerreBlanche was unwilling, however, to discuss the specifics of an incident at Paardekraal where he is alleged to have smashed a gate with his car and subsequently parked under a tree with Ms Allan to wait for an overseas news team.

He also refused to elaborate on claims that he was to sue former AWB Hoofraad member Mr Manie Maritz for R100 000 for "gross defamation of character", or on his relationships with former AWB deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald, Professor Alkmaar Swart or Dr Chris Jooste, who are reported to be planning the formation of a new "gesuiwerde" (purified) Afrikaner resistance movement.

"These matters are sub judice.

"You will have to wait until the Hoofraad meeting on January 21 for answers to these questions.

"Also, I understand the police are investigating certain charges and it would be wrong to comment on anything at the present stage. But I can assure you I did nothing wrong.

"I am a man and would not hesitate to admit it if I made a mistake," Mr TerreBlanche said.

His wife Martie, he said, had been "a tower of strength" throughout his ordeal. "She knows me better than anyone. She knows I'm not a drunk or a womaniser."

Mr TerreBlanche was back at the office yesterday with other staffers at the AWB head offices in Waterkloof Heights. "Is this the action of a frightened man?"

One of his first tasks yesterday had been to vet "a load of applications" from people wanting to join the AWB.

I won't attend meeting — Maritz

By Esmaré van der Merwe

At least one of the four Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) members sacked by Mr Eugene TerreBlanche after they demanded his resignation will not attend the extraordinary Hoofraad meeting on January 21 at which Mr TerreBlanche's leadership and personal life are expected to be discussed.

Mr Manie Maritz said yesterday he would not attend in the light of the R100 000 defamation action which Mr TerreBlanche has threatened to bring against him.

Sacked AWB deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald said he would also not attend if the leadership issue was not to be discussed.

Notice of the meeting had not yet been given to the four "rebels" — Mr Maritz, Mr Groenewald, Grootraad chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste.

'Foreigners controlling Boksburg'

EDYTH BULBRING

BOKSBURG was being controlled by "foreigners" like CP MPs Koos van der Merwe and Clive Derby-Lewis and not by the ratepayers and councillors, Reiger Park management committee chairman Butch Jantjes said yesterday.

Speaking at the monthly council meeting, he said: "Has the local CP council abdicated to its superiors?"

He called on all "foreigners to leave Boksburg immediately".

If the CP councillors felt they were incapable of governing Boksburg, they should resign, he said.

The management committee adjourned its meeting yesterday to next month in protest against the CP-controlled Boksburg Town Council's re-implementation of petty apartheid in the town.

Boycott

Jantjes said he had received letters from white businessmen saying they were "bleeding to death" and asking the residents of Reiger Park to return to the town.

After the meeting had ended, Jantjes said it was not up to the management committee to end the boycott of shops in Boksburg.

The people had made that decision and, in the event that the council rescinded its petty apartheid policies, the people would then decide on their course of action, he said.

"The CP will never rescind its policies" was the response of CP councillor Koos van der Merwe, who was present at the meeting.

He denied Jantjes' allegations that outsiders were running Boksburg.

"We have the right to inquire from our professionals on certain political matters," he said.

Pik 'well-pleased' with outcome of Paris conference

3044 B/Day 11/1/89

PARIS — Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha yesterday said he was "well-pleased" with the outcome of his speech on Monday at the international conference in Paris on chemical weapons, where African and Latin country delegates staged a walkout when his turn to speak came.



● BOTHA

He was commenting, through a spokesman, on SA media reports which described him as "angry" and having made a sharp attack on African states whose representatives left the chamber.

Botha would have delivered only his prepared speech, focussing on chemical weapons in the southern African context, but the walkout gave him the opportunity to address broader issues, including reform and change for the better in SA.

He had been provided with a platform to speak directly to representatives of virtually every country in the world, to say nothing of the extensive international TV and other media coverage given to his speech as a result of the walkout.

Most of the delegates who "walked out" had merely moved to non-designated seats at the back of the chamber or followed his speech over television monitors elsewhere in the building, the spokesman said.

Contrary to the impression created, the remaining delegates, including those from the major world powers, still formed a quorum for the conference to continue.

Reports were that Botha had sharply attacked African states, but his theme had in fact been "very conciliatory", with the emphasis on the need for existing relationships in trade and other spheres between SA and other African states to become more open.

Another factor that should not be forgotten was that SA's credentials at the UN-sponsored conference had been accepted without hesitation, the spokesman said. — Sapa.

Let us work together as brothers for Africa

Foreign Minister Pik Botha made full use of his speaking turn at this week's chemical warfare conference in Paris. He diverted from his text, following the African-sponsored walkout, to focus on SA's links with Africa. This is an extract

THIS conference heralds a growing global realisation that confrontation and conflict, irrespective of the type of weapons used, do not effectively lead to a resolution of problems between countries.

SA has succeeded in harnessing important disciplines of science for the benefit of mankind, and particularly the benefit of Africa — and my African brothers know it.

South Africa for many years has been a major source of vaccines for African countries. Millions of vaccines. The governments of my African brothers may walk out today, but ask your heads of state, ask them to produce to you the letters of thanks they have written to my government for what we have done in this field.

I would like to invite my African colleagues, despite their attitude this morning, to participate in a regional conference directed at the establishment of an Africa free zone regarding the production, stockpiling and use of chemical and biological weapons.

Africa has generally been spared the obnoxious consequences of industrialisation as experienced in the developed world. The danger exists, however, that the toxic waste of the industrilised world might be dumped indiscriminately on the African continent.

Apparently, we in Africa are required to pay a double price:

- ☐ We have to sell our primary resource materials at bargain prices to allow the wealth of the industrialised world to increase, and pay dearly for industrial and manufactured products they sell to us; and
- ☐ On top of that, we are targeted as an easy receptacle for the waste which results from the profit-making practised at our expense.

With the application of the relevant technology, the African continent could be spared the nightmare consequences of hazardous waste disposal and possibly benefit from the useful recycling of waste under safe conditions.

I would like to propose that we convene a conference which should address the growing devastation of poverty and want. We support the sentiment expressed at this conference for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

At the same time and in the same spirit we should jointly seek to address the imbalance of economic forces in the world. Surely not one of us can dispute the fact that in many parts of the world at this moment people are dying; through the lack of fresh water, through diseases which only the industriallsed world possesses the technology to combat, droughts, malnutrition and other causes.

Can we not in the prevailing spirit of this conference find a way to ending the causes of this suffering? Is it not the imbalance of economic forces, to which I have referred, that must be corrected to allow once in histroy a war we all desire — a war on want — to be carried to victory?

The South African government wishes to go on record as being firmly opposed to the production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons anywhere on earth or in space. We would certainly be in favour of a treaty banning the use of chemical weapons on the continent of Africa. South Africa is against the proliferation of arms and means of destruction anywhere. We support the peaceful settlement of disputes. We support the central idea which is crystallising from this conference — namely, let us stop killing in order to impose our ideas on each other.

Lastly, I cannot but say that I regret the walking out of my fellow African delegations this morning. I am not angry; I regret it because, this way, we in Africa will not be able to resolve our problems.

The people I represent have been in Africa for over 300 years, as long as the Americans in America, the Australians in Australia, the Canadians in Canada or the New Zealanders in New Zealand. We intend to stay there; we have earned a right to live there. We have made also our contribution to the development of the subcontinent.

My government has removed a lot of racial discrimination during the past few years. It has not always been easy. You may say it should never have been on the statute books. But all movement must be measured in terms of a starting point. Years ago I stated in the United Nations that I could not defend discrimination based on the colour of a person's skin. Years later I can say today, as a member of that government, that is the policy of the SA government.

We are not perfect. We still have a long way to go. We are changing. Perhaps not fast enough in terms of the demands that are being made on us. I speak here to my African brothers even though they are not present, or not all of them are present. I have visited your heads of state, quite a number more than you realise.

Your heads of state, your foreign ministers, members of your cabinets, have visited SA during the past year in great numbers. You know who you are. It is no good trying to put up this farce and deceit any longer. Either we take our hands in Africa and say to the world what you have told me in the privacy of your offices, or my office, that we have got to stand together.

Why don't you come forward — or I will start naming you, or your governments — to say what your impressions were when you flew in a helicopter over the Pretoria/Witwatersrand area, when you noticed the projects for black housing, black hospitalisation? When you saw the vast number of black South Africans possessing motor cars, who are business people, who are making a success of life? When you have told me in my office you are a brother?

We accept you. You are Afrikaners. You are our brothers. We must resolve our problems. You have seen the changes. You know that my government has lost votes within the white electorate as a result of the changes.

I don't want to quarrel with you today. I say to you: let us continue the way we have done over the past year. We can learn from one another, we can supplement one another, we are all part of Africa. Let us move forward — we have got a lot of problems.

My friends, thank you for the opportunity to address you. We need to talk to each other exactly like this.

304A

Left-wing leaders 'confident'

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE ongoing leadership dispute bedevilling the opposition unity talks is expected to hang like a cloud over today's crucial meeting in Cape Town.

But the leaders of the Progressive Federal Party, the National Democratic Movement and the Independent Party appeared confident last night that significant progress would be made in forging a new anti-apartheid party at the negotiations.

Participants sounded a note of caution that even if agreement was reached on most of the other topics on the agenda, it would be months before a new party could be formally constituted.

This means that were President P W Botha to call an early election, the white opposition groupings to the left of government could at best fight the Nationalists as an alliance rather than a single, unified party.

The issue most likely to delay further a final agreement between the opposition forces is the thorny leadership question, although one source said yesterday that "there is a lot of hard work still to be done" in other areas dealing with policy, strategy and regional organisation.

The future involvement of Dr Wimpie de Klerk and the "fourth force" of academics and businessmen in the proposed party should also be clarified at today's meeting.

NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan said last night that it would not be possible to resolve the leadership question at today's meeting as the PFP's federal council would be meeting only on January 28 to decide if it was willing to extend the party's mandate beyond an "it's Zach de Beer or nothing" position.

IP leader Dr Denis Worrall also emphasized that "we are not anti-Zach de Beer" but added that he believed it inappropriate, given that they were striving for a new party with a fresh image, that the leader of an existing party be given a pre-eminent position in relation to the other two.

Leaders promise to 'buckle down' to talks

ARGUS 12/1/89

By JEREMY DOWSON, Staff Reporter

LEADERS involved in today's crucial talks on a new opposition party voiced their willingness to set aside the leadership squabble and buckle down to "constructive negotiation".

Key figures at the talks, which began soon after 9am at the Seardel Group's Monterey House headquarters in Wynberg, were Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Zac de Beer, Independent Party leader Dr Denis Worrall and National Democratic Movement head Mr Wynand Malan.

Other high-powered figures included businessman Dr Louis Luyt, former editor Dr Wimpie de Klerk, Stellenbosch academic Professor Sampie Terreblanche, Dr Esther Lategan and Mr Peter Gastrow of the NDM, and the PFP's Mr Tian van der Merwe and Mr Roger Burrows.

Dr de Beer, who organised the meeting, said before it began that "whatever differences may have emerged in the considerable debate in the Press, there's little doubt that all concerned wish to see a new party formed".

He expected "constructive negotiation" to be the order of the day.

FINISH EARLY

Dr de Beer added that the agenda, which included strategy and leadership issues, was "not very long".

"There's no reason why we shouldn't finish earlier than 5pm," he said.

Dr Worrall, whose IP issued a joint statement with the NDM on Tuesday rejecting Dr de Beer as prospective leader of the new party, said the IP was approaching the talks "very positively".

"We've done a lot of hard work for today's meeting."

It was clear, however, that the question of leadership would not be finalised today.

He emphasised that there was "no bickering" between the parties over the leadership issue, in spite of the impression created in the media.

"Wynand Malan and myself have clearly stated that neither of us would be suitable for the position.

"All we've asked is that Dr de Beer makes a similar commitment."

Asked if the IP stood by its view that Dr de Klerk, who has declared himself unavailable, remained the best man for the job, Dr Worrall said: "Wimpie will speak for himself in due course."

Mr Malan said upon his arrival that the meeting was a "continuation" of previous talks.

NEXT MEETING

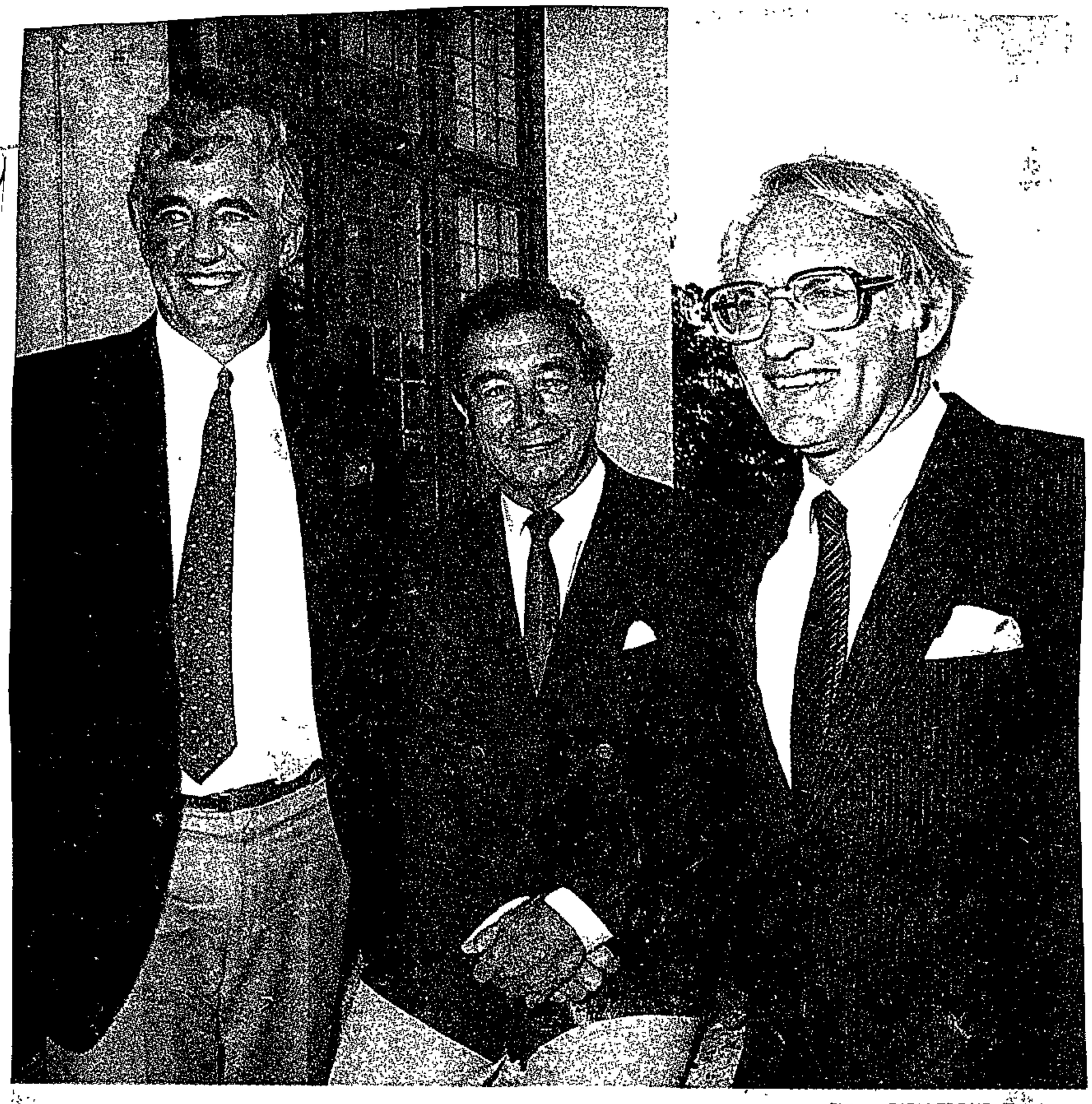
"The leadership issue is a problem to be dealt with at the next meeting, not this one," he said.

All Mr van der Merwe was prepared to say was: "I hope we get somewhere."

Most of the arriving participants walked briskly past the group of local and foreign journalists gathered outside Monterey House and declined to comment on the issues involved.

A joint statement on the outcome of the meeting is expected to be released at the end of the day's talks.

Seardel head Mr Aaron Searll, who provided the venue, is on holiday in Plettenberg Bay.



Picture: DION TROMP, The Argus

THE KEY THREE: In optimistic mood, leaders of the three parties involved in today's merger talks pose outside Seardel's gracious Monterey House headquarters in Wynberg. They are, from left, Mr Wynand Malan, Dr Zac de Beer and Dr Denis Worrall.

Plea to aid family of 'sensitive boereseun'

AK 545 12/1/89 306A

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The ultra-rightwing Boerestaat Party has called on its supporters to financially assist the family of alleged mass murderer, "sensitive boereseun" Mr Barend Hendrik Strydom.

Mr Strydom is in custody after the killing of seven people and injuring of 13 with a gun in Pretoria in November last year.

Boerestaat leader Mr Robert van Tonder said Mr Strydom's father, Mr Nic Strydom, and his family should be "assisted financially" as they will have to bear heavy costs because of the younger Strydom's arrest.

Mr van Tonder has already visited Mr Nic Strydom.

"But we have not started an official fund. We are only asking people to help," said Mr van Tonder.

The call is made in the December newsletter of the party which says the Boerestaat Party "will not turn its back on boere who have been driven to despair through the irresponsible acts of the National Party".

"Liberals" had started funds for the victims of the November shootings with "great fanfare".

"We see the incident in a tragic light: that of a sensitive boereseun who felt intensely the lot of his volk under the hostile leftwing government."

The Boerestaat Party said in November that the National Party was responsible for the killings, having ignored the needs of the right wing.

Opposition anticipates April poll

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Opposition parliamentary parties have mobilised their forces for what they believe will be a blitz general election called by the State President, Mr P W Botha, in April.

The Conservative Party and the Progressive Federal Party said today that every sign pointed to an early poll for the Assembly.

They expected Mr Botha would try to spring an election on the white electorate to take maximum advantage of the current disarray on both the left and the right in white politics.

The election campaign is expected to be kept to the legal minimum of eight weeks and the polling date is being speculated as likely to be either April 19 or April 26.

MAKES SENSE

Conservative Party sources said today their party machinery was running in top gear as if an election had already been announced.

The PFP MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Peter Soal, said there were many reasons why it made sense for the State President to call an early election.

The leftist political parties were squabbling over who should be the leader of their proposed new merged party and the Conservative Party was reeling from the happenings at Boksburg.

The advantage of holding an April election would be that the main Budget, which contained taxation measures, could be postponed until after the election.

New wave of action against newspapers condemned by Left

Star 12/11/89

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Opposition parties to the Left of the Nationalists today condemned the Government's latest actions against the media.

They reacted sharply to the announcement last night by Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha that he had served warning notices on four newspapers in terms of the emergency regulations. The newspapers are *Al-Qalam*, *Work in Progress*, *New Era*, and *Grassroots*.

Progressive Federal Party spokesman Mr David Dalling said: "His actions at this time are transparent and they cannot be condemned in strong enough terms."

Labour Party spokesmen Mr Peter Hendrickse said his party objected strongly to the further erosion of press freedom.

Mr Botha issued a statement to the media last night in which he said that "since every action which I have taken in accordance with the provisions of the media emergency regulations has invariably met with vehement, biased, unfounded criticism, I consider it would be appropriate to provide a brief exposition of my most recent action."

Mr Botha said in his opinion "reports in a specific series of these publications warranted examination to see if they contained repetitive, subversive propaganda".

He said propaganda which promoted revolution, uprisings or unrest, broke down public order, stirred up feelings of hatred or hostility, promoted the public image or esteem of unlawful organisations, the establishment and activities of "people's courts", or participation in acts of civil disobedience, "are not trifling matters".

Mr Botha has given the four publications two weeks to submit representations.

"The publishers of *Work in Progress*, *New Era* and *Grassroots* had previously been warned in the Government Gazette about the repetitive publication of subversive propaganda," the Minister said.

"If after the current examination I should decide that action against any of these three publications is warranted, I shall have to consider the temporary suspension or pre-censorship of such publication or publications."

● See Page 11

70 to ensure your

L BE SERVED

R75 per person

e arranged

room

AWB menbers 'pressed' to oust leader

PETER DELMAR

AWB rebels and their supporters had brought "undue influence" to bear on some of the movment's Hoofraad members to get them to back their call for the removal of leader Eugene Terre'Blanche, a spokesman for Terre'Blanche said yesterday.

Terre'Blanche's legal adviser C P Beyers did not elaborate but said some members might be called on to give details at a January 21 Hoofraad meeting.

The 300 elected members will settle the dispute between Terre'Blanche and four of his top leaders who were suspended after insisting Terre'Blanche quit.

One of the four, deputy AWB leader Jan Groenewald, declined to comment yesterday, but said the dissidents would probably decide at the weekend whether to attend the meeting.

Beyers said the suspended members received assurances on Tuesday they would be allowed to put their cases to the Hoofraad.

northern Namibia, he said: "It has been a thorn in Swapo's side and so they became a target for

Most policemen are optimistic about resolution 435 and there is no talk about leaving," he said.

relative of Le-shoeshoe — had found Mahobe's evidence about the transactions — carried out have realised the transactions were not legal.

against those CP co ment relationships

'Middle-class' hotels do well

By Dan 12/11/89

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — Two-star and three-star hotels showed the highest increases in income in the 12 months to end October, the Central Statistical Service says. Two-star establishments had the biggest increase — 28,1%.

In the January-October period room occupancy rate increased by 7,4%, and bed occupancy by 6,1%, compared with the year before.

Two-star, three-star and five-star hotels all showed increases in room occupancy rates, with the largest in two-star hotels, 14,1% in the year to end October.

Three-star hotels had the highest room occupancy rate at 62,5%. All gradings, except one-star hotels, had average room occupancy rates exceeding 60% in October.

Only 13 of the 21 tourist regions had increases in room occupancy.

Koevoet will become ordinary policemen

By Dan 12/11/89

MANDY JEAN WOODS

WINDHOEK — The 3 000 members of Koevoet, a specialist police unit formed in 1979 to combat counter-insurgency in northern Namibia, would be absorbed into the regular SWA Police Force, police liaison officer Kierie du Rand said yesterday.

The disbanding of Koevoet had already started and would be completed by April 1, he said.

A Swapo spokesman said Swapo totally rejected the integration of Koevoet into the regular police force, saying "they are known as killers". He said Swapo would make their presence known to UN forces, if necessary.

Du Rand said Koevoet had had a success rate of 75% to 90% a year in eliminating insurgents.

Commenting on numerous allegations about the brutality of Koevoet against residents of northern Namibia, he said: "It has been a thorn in Swapo's side and so they became a target for Swapo propaganda.

"More than 100 civil cases of assault were lodged against Koevoet, many of which either never made it to court or were chucked out of court," he said. Only two charges of murder were brought against Koevoet, both of which resulted in a guilty verdict, he said.

The disbanding of Koevoet would mean "an extra few million rand in the Namibian police budget". With less ammunition used and fewer vehicles damaged, there would certainly be big savings on the budget.

Meanwhile the 7 000-strong police force would carry on as usual until independence, he said.

"Only the less than 400 seconded policemen will return to SA. Most policemen are optimistic about resolution 435 and there is no talk about leaving," he said.

AWB members 'pressed' to oust leader

By Dan 12/11/89

PETER DELMAR

AWB rebels and their supporters had brought "undue influence" to bear on some of the movement's Hoofraad members to get them to back their call for the removal of leader Eugene Terre'Blanche, a spokesman for Terre'Blanche said yesterday.

Terre'Blanche's legal adviser C P Beyers did not elaborate but said some members might be called on to give details at a January 21 Hoofraad meeting.

The 300 elected members will settle the dispute between Terre'Blanche and four of his top leaders who were suspended after insisting Terre'Blanche quit.

One of the four, deputy AWB leader Jan Groenewald, declined to comment yesterday, but said the dissidents would probably decide at the weekend whether to attend the meeting.

Beyers said the suspended members received assurances on Tuesday they would be allowed to put their cases to the Hoofraad.

Monthly losses leave

10 MINUTE X-

So who should be running the show?

WILL THE REAL LEADERS STAND UP

Sowetan 12/1/89

304A

SOUTH Africa has a big problem identifying black leaders.

The Government, in its quest to resolve the problem has over the years been negotiating with people the majority of blacks reject.

The latest in the leadership dilemma is the publication last week by the State President, Mr P W Botha of a Bill which proposes changes to the Constitution to make it possible for blacks to be appointed as Cabinet Ministers

A major question is whether the blacks to be appointed are those who will be acceptable to the masses as genuinely representative or only recognised as such by the National Party Government.



ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu . . . leader by default.



Mr P W BOTHA . . . final solution?



THE late Chief Albert Luthuli, erstwhile ANC leader.

By THEMBA MOLEFE

FOCUS

Suspicion

"Historically — since the 1950s — when the Advisory Boards were in existance many blacks viewed such bodies with suspicion.

It was in 1977 when some members of the Urban Bantu Council, which succeeded the Advisory Boards, were frog-marched by angry residents to resign from their posts.

People said they were not representing anyone but themselves.

The elections to their positions — only by six percent in the case of Soweto — was also indicative of the low esteem such bodies enjoyed in the communities.

Toothless

The Advisory Boards of the 1950s, which comprised of old men in the townships, collapsed after being branded toothless by residents in the townships.

These boards served to advise white city councils — on civic policy affecting blacks

Meanwhile, as black leaders emerged when the liberation movement gained momentum, the Government failed to accept that organisations such as the African National Congress (ANC) were democratic and articulated the aspirations of the black masses.

In rejecting government designed civic structures blacks were looking at goals that would see them achieving national political representation.

The leadership of the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) went underground and into exile in 1960 when the organisations were declared unlawful

Black leaders such as Nelson Mandela, Chief Albert Luthuli of the ANC and Robert Sobukwe of the PAC were among many African people regarded as "genuine" by most blacks.

It was in the 1960s when the Government, thinking it was solving the black question, made it possible that homelands — *bantustans* - should be created and that blacks should have political rights only in their territories on ethnic lines.

These were again rejected by blacks who called bantustan leaders puppets who promoted the Government's policy of divide and rule

Homeland leaders are still viewed dubiously especially by the liberation movement both inside the country and in exile

The Government, however, regards homeland leaders as moderate

The move by the Government — to appoint black Ministers — has been seen as attempts to co-opt blacks into a government which suppressed "genuine" black leadership.

Speculation is that the Government has earmarked certain prominent blacks for Cabinet posts. These are the people whom it regards as moderate.

President Botha has gone on record as saying he was prepared to negotiate with any black leader — even the ANC leadership — if they renounced violence

In the meantime political leaders argue that those people who opted for a violent strategy were forced to do so because of the National Party administration's failure to meet black political demands

Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Most Rev Desmond Tutu, in analysing the black leadership question, has gone on record as saying that he was a leader by default because of the vacuum caused by the detention, imprisonment and banning of the real leaders instead of locking them up or restricting them.

Grips

Will the Government ever accept such calls and in the process come to grips with the real aspirations of blacks?

Is the appointment of black Cabinet Ministers Mr Botha's final solution or will this strategy fail like the Urban Councils Act, the Community Council Act and the rejection of the Black Local Authorities Act?

Another significant observation with regard to the appointment of black Ministers is that they will not be elected like the coloured and Indian representatives in the House of Delegates and the House of Representatives

This would be interpreted as meaning that blacks are still very far from taking part in the running of government



The Media Council

THE South African Media Council is an independent body established to deal with various matters affecting media reporting and comment.

One of the council's functions is to receive and act upon complaints from members of the public who have not been able to get satisfaction by approaching a newspaper or other news media directly.

Complaints must relate to published editorial matter and should be lodged within 10 days of publication. But late complaints may be accepted if good reasons can be advanced.

The address is: The Conciliator / Registrar, SA Media Council, P.O. Box 5222, Cape Town 8000. Telephone: (021) 161-7117. Inquiries are welcomed.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Sam Mabe Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg

The reproduction or broadcast without permission of articles published in this newspaper on any current economic, political or religious topic, is forbidden and expressly reserved to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd under Section 12(7) of the Copyright Act 1978

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

Star 12/1/89

Hendrickse silent on US invitation controversy

304A

By David Braun,
Political Correspondent

Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse refused today to comment on the controversy surrounding his invitation to attend the inauguration of Mr George Bush on January 20.

Mr Hendrickse announced to his party congress in Bloemfontein last month that he had been invited to represent the party at the ceremony.

He later told The Star in an interview that he had been invited by conservative US broadcast envangelist and close friend of Mr Bush, the Rev Pat Robertson.

UNCLEAR

He had also been invited to take part in a prayer breakfast with Mr Robertson and Mr Bush.

According to reports, the invitation to Mr Hendrickse had been withdrawn.

It is not clear what the reason for the withdrawal of his invitation has been.

Mr Hendrickse's spokesman, his son, Peter, said today the Labour leader had nothing to say on the matter at this stage.

He said he did not know why the invitation had been withdrawn or whether his father would still be travelling to America as planned.

Mr Allan Hendrickse had also planned to visit New York and San Francisco during his trip to the US.

Leadership issue on back burner

Unity talks: three parties push ahead

B/Day 12/11/89

304A

THE burning leadership question is likely to take a back seat today when leaders of the three parties engaged in unity talks meet in Cape Town to thrash out the practicalities of forming a new party.

The leaders of the PFP, IP and NDM were optimistic yesterday that progress would be made in their search for a unified opposition party left of government.



● DE BEER

All sides have accepted the leadership issue will not be settled at today's meeting as the PFP's federal council has not yet met to discuss the latest unity initiatives.

However, it is likely to feature prominently, along with discussion on structures, a new name and policy matters.

There were growing indications this week that the new party, expected to be called the Democratic Party, might be established before finality was reached on who should become leader.

PETER DELMAR

The IP and NDM this week reiterated their belief that the party should be led by someone other than one of the three party leaders — Denis Worrall (IP), Wynand Malan (NDM) or Zach de Beer (PFP).

PFP negotiators have been instructed by their party to insist that De Beer assumes the leadership.

By dropping this insistence, the PFP's federal council could pave the way to the formation of the new party.

However, it appears more likely that the PFP will back a strategy that the leader be elected by the new party's members, in the belief that it will be able to vote in De Beer because its members will be in the majority.

Such an alternative was recently voiced by PFP Cape leader Roger Hulley and his stand is known to enjoy support within the party.

The IP and NDM are likely to reject a proposal that the founding congress d

● To Page 2

Opposition push ahead in unity talks

B/Day 12/11/89

● From Page 1

304A

cide on the leadership for the same reason.

In spite of the possibility that the talks could still break down, the three party leaders were optimistic about today's joint steering committee meeting — the first since it was agreed at Louis Luyt's Johannesburg home on December 14 to continue negotiations.

Worrall said he was confident the formation of a new party was "just around the corner" and could occur as early as March.

De Beer said he was looking forward to the meeting and expected it to be useful.

Malan said he believed the discussions were still on course and that progress would be made at the meeting.

The parties agreed on December 14 to refer the leadership question back to their parties. The IP and NDM said in a statement this week they had received an open-ended mandate from their supporters to negotiate on leadership.

De Beer, who will convene today's meeting, confirmed yesterday the federal council would meet on January 28, but said no date had been set for the next round of unity talks.

In their statement, the IP and NDM reaffirmed their stance that it would be "inappropriate" for either Malan, Worrall or De Beer to head the new party.

The two parties earlier hoped former Rapport editor Willem de Klerk, who will attend today's meeting, would take over as leader.

Worrall said yesterday it would be a "mistake to suggest that we are anti-Zach". He said: "The point is that the IP and NDM believe none of the three leaders should enjoy pre-eminence.

"Obviously IP supporters would prefer me to become the new leader, and NDM members would probably prefer Mr Malan. One answer may be a leadership committee to lead the party from the founding launch to a leadership congress some months away.

"Obviously the leader has at some stage to be democratically elected. However, it is the launch and consolidating period that must concern us now.

● Comment Page 4

Speech a breakthrough — Pik

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha said yesterday SA's presence at a conference on chemical weapons was a major step in the battle for international acceptance.

Botha was speaking on his return from the 140-nation conference in Paris where he made a plea for a chemical weapons-free zone throughout Africa. Most of the African delegates walked out before his speech on Monday.

"It's the first time we have been given the opportunity again to take our seats in an international, multilateral conference — and what's more, given the opportunity to speak," he told reporters at Jan Smuts Airport.

Botha said it was SA's first major platform since it was excluded from the UN general assembly in 1974.

He said he had not yet received any open reaction to his plan for a chemical weapons-free zone in Africa — "but I know from discussion with representatives of African states that they are all, or just about all, in favour of this".

He said the walkout was regrettable but expected.

All the delegates who left their seats watched his speech from the back of the hall or on television screens, he added. Welcoming the start of Cuba's troop withdrawal from Angola on Tuesday, Botha said he understood a UN verification team was already on the spot to monitor the pullout. — Reuter.

Leader should not be elected 'too hastily'

De Klerk asked to reconsider issue

Star 12/1/89

30cA

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

Renewed pressure is being put on Dr Wimpie de Klerk to accept the leadership of a new left-of-Government political party, the most pressing issue scheduled to be discussed at the next round of merger talks in Cape Town today.

But following surprise announcements by the Independent Party, the National Democratic Movement and the Natal leadership of the Progressive Federal Party that Dr de Klerk should be convinced to reconsider, the thorny leadership issue might be taken off today's agenda.

Today's meeting was expected to continue until after 5 pm.

Afrikaner dissidents

Dr de Klerk's "Fourth Force", mainly Afrikaner dissidents, included academics Professor Marinus Wiechers from Unisa, Professor Sampie Terreblanche of Stellenbosch and business executive Mr Naas Steenkamp of Gencor.

Dr Louis Luyt, facilitator of the first merger talks in December last year, would also be present.

Sources said yesterday Dr de Klerk, a RAU academic and former editor of *Rapport*, was seriously reconsidering his previous rejection of the leadership.

Although Dr de Klerk yesterday reiterated his formal rejection of the leadership, he indicated a new willingness to reconsider his position following the surprise announcements of some of the involved parties.

In a statement this week, the IP and NDM said PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer was not necessarily the ideal leader. Their statement followed strong suggestions by leading English newspapers that Dr de Beer was the best strategic choice.

Earlier this week, Natal leaders of the PFP and the IP openly said Dr de Klerk should be convinced to accept the leadership position.

In a statement, they said the success of the new party depended on an outsider leader. They decided that "a joint approach be made to Dr de Klerk to lead the party".

Sources said the Natal PFP's significant attitude highlighted disunity in PFP ranks about the leadership issue — one section being adamant that Dr de Beer should be the leader, the other pushing for an outsider to ensure a wider support base for the new party.

Dr de Klerk yesterday cautioned that a leader should not be elected too hastily. He would suggest that the issue be taken off today's agenda.

He said matters such as policy and organisation should be resolved first.

"One cannot enter into serious negotiations if you claim the leadership for yourself."

Treurnicht speaks on Boksburg

(30cff) Own Correspondent Star 12/1/89

CAPE TOWN — Conservative Party leader Dr Andries Treurnicht says the National Party should choose between liberalism and conservatism.

In an interview here on the Boksburg affair, he told *Leadership* magazine: "The NP must decide whether it surrenders to a liberal philosophy or to one of double standards, or listens to the more conservative elements in its ranks who are concerned about moving further towards integration and the loss of white political power."

He said public reaction to his party's move to re-introduce apartheid signs was largely due to propaganda against the idea of reserving certain facilities for certain communities.

"There was a deliberate attempt to create an image of hard racism and rejection of people, instead of the attempt to protect certain interests and to upgrade certain facilities for the other racial groups in their own areas."

Dr Treurnicht said his party did not deny economic interdependence. "But while one accepts contact between people as individuals, there is a residual consciousness of race difference, and of concern as to where things are and where they are going."

Rejecting accusations of racism against the CP, Dr Treurnicht said: "This whole cry about racism ... I've said if loyalty to and love for one's own people and culture and language, if that is racism, then there are lots of racists in this country. Most of us are race conscious. I'm conscious of being a white man, distinct from the black man, and I don't apologise for that."

Dr Treurnicht claimed that the CP had acted "in the spirit of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act". The justification of the Act was "that there are various racial groups".

"South Africa is not a just society of so many individuals. My basic objection to our critics is that their starting point is that there is one South Africa in which all South Africans should have equal access to all facilities," he said.

'We'll never go back to Boksburg'

Star 12/11/89

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

More than 2 000 people attended a Save Boksburg Committee (SBC) meeting in Reiger Park last night.

The meeting called for one management committee, including the people of the Reiger Park coloured township and Boksburg.

Incensed by statements made by the Conservative Party MP for Overvaal, Mr Koos van der Merwe, in the Radio 702 Talk Show yesterday, the people vowed never to return to Boksburg as long as the town stuck to its racist policies.

Among other things, Mr Van der Merwe said in the Radio 702 interview that he went to Reiger Park and spoke to a woman who allegedly told him she wanted to buy in Boksburg but was afraid because she was intimidated by local residents.

SETTLEMENT

The chairman of the Reiger Park management committee and member of the SBC, Mr Bush Jantjies, said in an interview today: "Groot Koos (van der Merwe) has definitely blown out any possibility of a negotiated settlement between Reiger Park and Boksburg."

vative Party (CP) council and township residents are digging in their heels, and Minister Chris Heunis remains reluctant to slice the knot of the separate amenities law which binds the whole mess together.

As the *FM* went to press, both the Save Boksburg Committee and the Boksburg Alliance were preparing for feedback meetings at which the impact of the consumer boycott to date would be assessed and a plan of action for the new year formulated. As far as the residents of Reiger Park and Vosloorus are concerned, the message is clear: the action has consolidated and will continue.

There has also been some talk that the Reiger Park management committee intends to suspend its activities as a local council until CP policy changes.

There are indications that consumer muscle-flexing in 1989 may not be limited to Boksburg. Brakpan businessmen, while a little reticent as to the exact extent of boycott action in their area, have formed an alliance with the local chamber of commerce and industry and other interested parties to negotiate both with the CP council and with the coloured community of Geluksdal.

According to alliance chairman George Felrose, losses of 30%-40% were experienced over the year-end period, mostly in the basic goods market. He points out that a 1985 survey on black and coloured buying power in Brakpan indicated R200m/year, a figure which he estimates has now climbed to around R300m. While the boycott is still a shadow of that in Boksburg, the figures indicate an estimated R90m drop in income. "No one in this town can afford that," says Felrose.

Brakpan Chamber of Commerce president Johan van Vuuren says action is making itself felt mainly from the coloured community, while the black residents of Tsakane township are still supporting selectively, giving their custom to Indian businesses in free trade areas.

Apparently blissfully unaware of the situation is Carletonville chamber of commerce and industry head Rodney Lochenberg, who reportedly describes the local black population as "pretty barbarous," and believes it needs the "discipline" imposed on it by the CP. Lochenberg says nerves were set on edge at one stage with talk of the reintroduction of a curfew system for blacks in the town. However, the council, which last week reintroduced "whites-only" signs, has now given its assurances that things will "not be that bad."

In view of the fact that as of next month fines will be imposed on black people "trespassing" in Carletonville's white domains, that statement, coupled with those of the hapless Lochenberg is unlikely to placate those it affects most. ■

RIGHTWING COUNCILS

Business broking

January, traditionally a lean month, looks like bringing little respite to the beleaguered Boksburg business sector. Both the Conser-

304A FM/L

304A FM/L 13/1/89.

JANUARY • 13 • 1989

Financial Mail

THE ROLE OF OPPOSITION

The real work ahead

It was more than the usual spate of seasonal frivolity that brought ET, Jani and "*dit wat onder die bome gebeur het by Paardekraal*" into our lives over this season of illwill. While, of course, what occurs in neo-fascist circles must have a bearing on our political future, as important is the fate of the proposed left-of-centre (let's call it liberal) party to be welded together (or not) out of the PFP, the Independent Party, Wynand Malan's lot, and now the disaffected Afrikaners said to be represented by Wimpie de Klerk.

The trouble is that such an entity looks increasingly like resembling one of those oddly dated "modernist" sculptures from the Twenties: all bolts and rivets and ill-assorted materials putatively symbolising the Spirit of Man, or some such Stalinist absurdity, these days relegated to the obscurer depths of museums of modern art.

The general public has been bored by this effort, despite the stirring scrum work by Louis Luyt. There doesn't even seem to be a woman involved. Nonetheless, there are important lessons in this prickly and, perhaps, illuminating attempt to get guts back into opposition.

No one involved in the negotiations is under the illusion that such a party could win power; the idea is to create a potent opposition, depriving the Conservatives of the prerogative they now enjoy of wading into the Nats from the Right. The idea is right — but, as Roy Campbell once put it, where's the bloody horse?

Where are the standpoints that can sting? Where's the commitment to a rational economic policy based on free enterprise and the release of entrepreneurial energies? Why has it been largely left to the extra-parliamentary movements throughout the State of Emergency to speak out most strongly on human rights?

Many will remember that while Helen Suzman was the sole parliamentary representative of the Progressives she did more to needle government — on matters of justice, anyway — than the new non-party is likely to achieve, given its strange cross-section of views, ranging from political Mad Maxism to economic theories whose ceiling is set by the idea that rent control for pensioners is a good thing.

It is worth quoting *The Economist* on the disarray among the anti-Thatcher forces in Britain (no comparison is intended between the Nats and the Tories, of course):

"Since 1970 many Britons have thought that their politicians offer two competing visions of an economic future, both plausible, both able to deliver prosperity. That is not so. All British governments that do not want to pauperise the country are now obliged to run an economy that is open to the world, and within which the market — not Whitehall — determines what goods are produced, where and how ...

"If Britain's opposition is to fulfil its vital role, it needs a leader who understands how life has changed."

In other words, while an opposition remains essential — particularly when it comes to questioning the excesses of governments which when they remain in power for too long become secretive and authoritarian, in Britain as much as here — the *way* in which the economy must be optimally managed, or, rather, allowed to manage itself, should no longer be an issue for major debate.

Pretoria should be praised for the gains it has made — limited as they certainly are — in freeing up the economy; and it should be encouraged to proceed further along these lines by an informed opposition which can then target in on such issues as the mysterious deaths in detention of trade unionists, strange disappearances of leftwing figures, children in prison, the crushing of free speech, the denial of the right to information about the police and military, and so on.

Instead, the liberals, having come to believe that a new party is a good thing, will be very hard put to patch together any kind of coherent economic platform when one faction argues for a seizure of the "commanding heights" of the economy (everything above the corner café, as it may be) while another demands a "kinder, gentler" system of social security.

While this debate — overtaken by the experience of the US and UK — froths on, blacks are quietly creating their own economic structures, making their own kind of free enterprise revolution through the Zola Budds, the *spazas* and the *stokvels*.

And it is left to Allan Hendrickse to deliver (as he did last year) the most compelling indictment of the Group Areas Act ever heard in parliament.

At any moment Pretoria could make use of such divisiveness on its Left — paralleling the divisions on the Right over Terre'Blanche and the relationship of the AWB to the CP — to call an election with all its foes in disarray.

An opposition leader who "understands how life has changed" need not be a charismatic figure; he needs to understand that free enterprise has proved itself, that renewed prosperity through sensible economic policies will go a long way to resuscitating political reform, and that consistency is more important than compromise.

He will know that the route back to world respectability lies in a clean or at least an improving human rights record, an honest administration and the return of democratic values such as the removal of censorship.

He will know too that defence and law and order are issues that command widespread support from all races if approached with both circumspection and resolve.

A party under such a leader would put the opposition back into the business of *opposing* inhumane, eccentric or misguided economic and political policies. Anything else is a chimera.

At all costs the kind of moralising bluster and ineffectuality that has overtaken the British opposition and perhaps relegated it to powerlessness for the rest of the century has to be avoided. If the PFP can rise to the challenge (and its parliamentary representation could give it the edge) then Zach de Beer is going to have to be more demonstrative.

Right now the others involved resemble more the British Social Democrats — a fanciful intimation that quickly passed — than a viable opposition. But perhaps that opposition already exists — in the House of Representatives, not the Assembly. It may need a bit more form, polish and economic expertise, but it knows what it wants. ■

PARLIAMENT

Cats and mice

Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis is gearing himself for another round of cat-and-mouse with the Labour Party (LP). In other words, a new attempt to change the constitution during the parliamentary session which starts next month.

The changes are regarded by the National Party (NP) as essential facets of the "reform" process. But faced with a party firmly committed to using "the system" to make political life as difficult as possible for the NP, it seems that nothing short of a major government concession, or the disintegration of the LP, will spell success for Heunis. Neither seems likely this year.



The three separate Bills published in Cape Town last week show clearly that government has not given up on last year's thwarted efforts to increase the number of MPs, scrap indirectly elected MPs, and provide for the appointment of a prime minister and black ministers or deputy ministers.

Most of the provisions contained in the three new Bills were part of an omnibus constitutional amendment Bill which the LP effectively blocked last year. LP spokesmen indicated this week that as far as they are concerned nothing has changed and they will again block the proposed amendments. However, Heunis is due to meet LP leader Allan Hendrickse for talks in Cape Town next week and he is expected to make further efforts to reach a compromise.

Semi-entrenched clauses

A number of the clauses (though not all) in the omnibus Bill and in the three new Bills need majority support in the LP-controlled House of Representatives if they are to become law. In terms of the constitution they are "semi-entrenched" clauses and cannot be referred to the President's Council (PC) for a "decision" (that is endorsement of government's view).

In an apparent effort to have at least some of the amendments approved, Heunis has split up the omnibus Bill into the Constitution Amendment Bill, the Constitution Second Amendment Bill, and the Constitution Third Amendment Bill.

The first provides for the appointment of a prime minister. Though this in itself does not affect a semi-entrenched clause, the move necessitates the amendment of a related clause which is semi-entrenched and therefore apparently open to LP blocking.

The second Bill provides for the appointment of blacks as ministers or deputies and does not appear to affect semi-entrenched clauses. The LP resolved at its congress in Bloemfontein last month to support the appointment of blacks to Cabinet only after consultations with representative black leaders. It seems, however, that government will be able to use the PC to force the change through without LP backing.

The third Bill provides for an increase in the number of directly elected MPs and for the scrapping of indirectly elected MPs. Government wants the numbers increased from 166 to 182 in the House of Assembly, from 80 to 93 in the House of Representatives, and from 40 to 45 in the House of Delegates. There are eight indirectly elected MPs in the Assembly, and three each in the other two Houses. Provision will remain for the appointment by the State President of four MPs in the Assembly and two each in the other two Houses, but only with the approval of the majority party leader.

Most of the clauses in the third Bill are semi-entrenched and are expected to be opposed by the LP which continues to insist on the scrapping of the Group Areas Act as a precondition for co-operation with government.

At least 14 other Bills have been published this year and more are expected before parliament opens on February 3. Standing committees start work in Cape Town next week in an effort to have some legislation ready for debate soon after the session begins. ■

RIGHTWING COUNCILS

Business broking

January, traditionally a lean month, looks like bringing little respite to the beleaguered Boksburg business sector. Both the Conservative Party (CP) council and township residents are digging in their heels, and Minister Chris Heunis remains reluctant to slice the knot of the separate amenities law which binds the whole mess together.

As the *FM* went to press, both the Save Boksburg Committee and the Boksburg Alliance were preparing for feedback meetings at which the impact of the consumer boycott to date would be assessed and a plan of action for the new year formulated. As far as the residents of Reiger Park and Vosloorus are concerned, the message is clear: the action has consolidated and will continue.

There has also been some talk that the Reiger Park management committee intends to suspend its activities as a local council until CP policy changes.

There are indications that consumer muscle-flexing in 1989 may not be limited to Boksburg. Brakpan businessmen, while a little reticent as to the exact extent of boycott action in their area, have formed an alliance with the local chamber of commerce and industry and other interested parties to negotiate both with the CP council and with the coloured community of Geluksdal.

According to alliance chairman George Felrose, losses of 30%-40% were experienced over the year-end period, mostly in the basic goods market. He points out that a 1985 survey on black and coloured buying power in Brakpan indicated R200m/year, a figure which he estimates has now climbed to around R300m. While the boycott is still a shadow of that in Boksburg, the figures indicate an estimated R90m drop in income. "No one in this town can afford that," says Felrose.

Brakpan Chamber of Commerce president Johan van Vuuren says action is making itself felt mainly from the coloured community, while the black residents of Tsakane township are still supporting selectively, giving their custom to Indian businesses in free trade areas.

Apparently blissfully unaware of the situation is Carletonville chamber of commerce and industry head Rodney Lochenberg, who reportedly describes the local black population as "pretty barbarous," and believes it needs the "discipline" imposed on it by the CP. Lochenberg says nerves were set on edge at one stage with talk of the reintroduction of a curfew system for blacks in the town. However, the council, which last week reintroduced "whites-only" signs, has now given its assurances that things will "not be that bad."

In view of the fact that as of next month fines will be imposed on black people "trespassing" in Carletonville's white domains,

Parties make progess in unity talks

B/Day 13/1/89

(304A)

CAPE TOWN — The liberal opposition parties yesterday gave the green light to a number of practical steps aimed at paving the way for a merger, but postponed discussion on the major obstacle to unity — the leadership dispute.

The leaders of the PFP, NDM and IP were buoyant about progress made at yesterday's talks and were confident that a new party could be established by mid-year if President P W Botha did not call an early general election.

However, hard bargaining on the make-or-break leadership issue was shelved until the parties meet again in Cape Town on February 4 — a week after the PFP's federal council decides whether the party is prepared to move beyond its present "Zach de Beer or nothing" stand.

Political Staff

Despite weeks of squabbling on the divisive leadership issue, the parties appear no closer to reaching consensus on a candidate who can rally anti-apartheid forces across party lines.



© DE BEER

Some of the participants at yesterday's talks at the luxurious Seardel group headquarters in Wynberg felt that the new party might, to begin with at least, have to settle on a leadership by committee or a rotating leadership format.

IP leader Denis Worrall acknowledged that the leadership question was a thorny one, but insisted: "I don't see it as an insurmountable problem."

NDM leader Wynand Malan said he believed it could be resolved if the PFP was given an open mandate to negotiate on the matter.

De Beer was not prepared to comment on the issue.

All three leaders saw the practical steps agreed to at yesterday's talks as telling evidence of a commitment to achieve unity "as soon as possible".

© To Page 2

CHURCH authorities

Opposition makes progress in unity talks

B/Day 13/1/89

© From Page 1

(304A)

The steps include:

☐ The appointment of a committee to examine the assets, personnel and resources of the parties "with the view to their most effective use once a new party has been formed";

☐ The establishment of regional steering committees.

☐ The devising of a strategy aimed at winning as many seats as possible for the "creative opposition" (fighting as separate parties) in the event of an early election;

☐ The establishment of committees to work on a draft constitution and manifesto.

☐ Initiating a programme of consultation with "all significant political organisations".

Residents, council join forces on Hill 42

By EDDIE KOCH

RESIDENTS of a remote township in the Free State are setting up street committees and a civic associations — and they have the full backing of the town council elected in last year's controversial municipal poll.

On the face of it the people of 42nd Hill, a sprawling rural slum on the outskirts of Harrismith, are merely following the example of countless other communities who have tried to set up such institutions as a challenge to their official town councils.

But the startling thing about 42nd Hill is the impetus for these forms of community organisation, usually associated with urban rebellions that rocked South Africa between 1984 and 1986, is coming from the town councillors who were elected during last year's municipal elections.

According to the township's new mayor, Johannes Mosikini, residents decided informally that progressive candidates should contest the elections.

As result 42nd Hill had a 49 percent poll, one of the highest in the country for black townships, and Mosikini and his colleagues were swept into all seven positions on the council.

After electing Mosikini and his deputy mayor the council's first act was to hold a mass meeting in the township so that the community could endorse the decision.

Since then there have been five similar meetings in 42nd Hill where residents have discussed communal problems such as inadequate sanitation and a shortage of water as well as alternative methods of administering the township.

A meeting last Sunday, attended by representatives of local unions, youth activists and the teacher's association, a decision was taken to set up street committees and a civic association.

"No decision was taken about whether to affiliate the civic to any political organisation," says Mosikini. "We want this body to work as an independent watchdog over us. Once it is established it can make its own decisions about whether to join up with any other organisation."

Not surprisingly, one of Mosikini's councillors was visited by the security police after delivering a fiery speech at one of the council's report back meetings and the new mayor has no doubts that there will be further visits.

Thus far the burning issues for the council has been the absence of effective sanitation, an outdated "bucket" system, a run-down tractor that is no longer capable of towing equipment to clean the septic tanks, lack of street lighting and a shortage of housing.

Strategies for coping with these problems have been on the agenda of all the mass meetings and Mosikini hopes the street committees and civic association will help provide the council with a programme of action. The council has also consulted service organisations who provide advice to other civic bodies, some of which are linked to the restricted United Democratic Front.

The outcome of these ventures in 42nd Hill will clearly have an influence on the debate about participation in local government structures that took place in some anti-apartheid circles prior to the election.

At that time the dominant feeling was that the structure of black local authorities and their legal position subordinated them to the whim of the Pretoria and that participation in the elections would give legitimacy to the government's token reforms.

US denies ANC study

CAPE TIMES 13/1/89 (304A)

Own Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The State Department yesterday utterly disavowed a Pentagon report classifying the ANC as terrorist group in the mold of the PLO and the IRA, and stressed that that the document in no way reflected official US policy.

"By no stretch of the imagination does this represent a finding by the US Government that the ANC is a terrorist organisation," a department official said, adding that this would be the gist of a formal statement to be issued later in the day.

The department's Africa Bureau had no knowledge of the report's contents until Wednesday, the day after its release, and both the deputy assistant Secretary of Defence for Africa, Mr James Woods, and the Pentagon's senior desk officer for the continent said they had not been consulted.

"It had apparently been sitting around for about a year and somebody was trying to empty their in-tray before the end of the administration," one exasperated official said.

The report made no distinction between the ANC and such groups as the Abu Nidal organisation, a PLO splinter, which is a suspect in the downing of Pan Am Flight 103 last month.

The ANC was the only African group profiled while Renamo, which continues to have sympathisers within the Pentagon, was mentioned only in passing. The State Department has concluded that Renamo is conducting a coordinated terror campaign.

"The whole thing is totally anomalous and self-contradictory," one official said.

Unity of Left within 4 months, but

New party won't be ready for April poll

By Esmaré van der Merwe and David Braun

A new party formed from existing liberal opposition parties could not be formed in time for a general election if it is held as early as April.

This was decided at a meeting in Cape Town yesterday between the Progressive Federal Party, the Independent Party and the National Democratic Movement — as well as a "Fourth Force" led by Dr Wimpie de Klerk.

The decision was taken in spite of a "very constructive" and "satisfactory" meeting between the negotiating parties.

The National Party said today it was not surprised (at the Left's inability to organise within a short time), adding the proposed party was foundering because of a dispute over its leadership.

The Conservative Party expressed its disappointment at the apparent inability of the Left to pull itself together and present a substantial threat to the NP.

In a statement released after the seven-hour meeting, the negotiating parties said in the event of an early election, an agreement would be reached on an election strategy "aimed at winning as many seats as possible for the creative opposition".

NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan said last night the organic platform of the left-of-Government opposition would in fact be strengthened by contesting an early election separately.

Big favour

"The State President will do us a big favour if he calls an early election. It will give us the opportunity to know each other better and establish firm relations."

PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer expected a new party to be formed within the next four months.

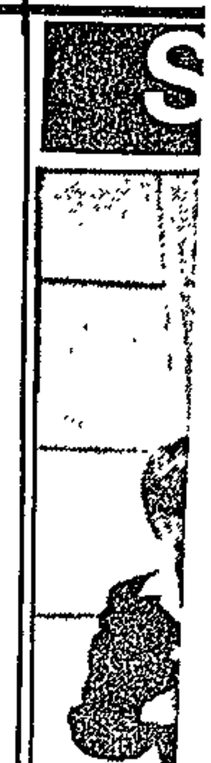
Yesterday's meeting concentrated on the practicalities of forming a united party. Several committees were formed to work on a constitution and draft manifesto for the proposed party.

The thorny leadership issue was postponed until the next round of talks on February 4, which would enable the PFP to receive a mandate from its federal council to negotiate the issue. The council meets on January 28.

Sources said the "Fourth Force" delegation, consisting mainly of dissident Afrikaner academics and businessmen, had made "an extremely valuable" contribution.

The statement said provision had been made to establish regional steering committees consisting of members of the three parties. The steering committees would have powers of co-option.

It was also decided that joint public meetings could be held by the three parties and their supporters. A provisional discussion had been held on a possible name for the party.



Girls, make

'Muscle not flexed' in politics

SA business shying from tackling govt

B/Day 13/11/89

PETER DELMAR

AN SA Foundation report has criticised the inability of SA businessmen to influence government policy-making and their unwillingness to take on government politically.

The criticism is contained in a report summary released yesterday. It focuses on business reaction to and performance in the four summits held between business and President P W Botha between 1979 and last year.

The report says business has traditionally shied from talking politics with government and its responses have generally been poorly organised.

Two key limitations on business "muscle", the report says, are its general aversion to confronting government on so-called political issues, and the "crippling lack of any unified strategy in coordinating and focusing on what muscle business has in such formal encounters.

"Few businessmen feel comfortable confronting government on its own terrain. In both black and white business circles there are also strong pressures for political conformity.

"These and other factors mean that employer organisations are often unable to take high-profile political stances on behalf of their members, given the weak membership allegiance when it comes to political issues."

The report was compiled by SA Foundation research director Gavin Lewis and concentrates on business reactions to the Carlton, Good Hope, Bryntirion and Margo conferences.

Lewis says business has a long way to go in terms of political mobilisation. While it has played a role in breaking down apartheid structures, it has tended to do so as a by-product of its own economic concerns.

Those who have taken a political lead, Lewis says, have mostly emerged from a minority of business organisations in which shareholders and management are prepared to sanction a political stance and where organisation centres on a few forceful individuals.

The lack of a unified strategy is partly due to the heterogeneous nature of the private sector and to the inherently competitive ethic of businessmen.

To Page 2

SA business 'shying from tackling govt'

From Page 1

Government's reasons for the conferences appeared mainly concerned with seeking the private sector's public endorsement of its reform strategies, and winning political and financial support.

"There was also a desire for feedback on state economic strategies, a reflection of the reality that increasingly the state's reform programme was dependent on private sector funding and involvement."

Aside from concrete achievements such as the establishment of the Small Business Development Corporation and government's changed attitude towards deregulation which flowed from the Carlton meeting, the summits represented "milestones in business-state relationships", Lewis says.

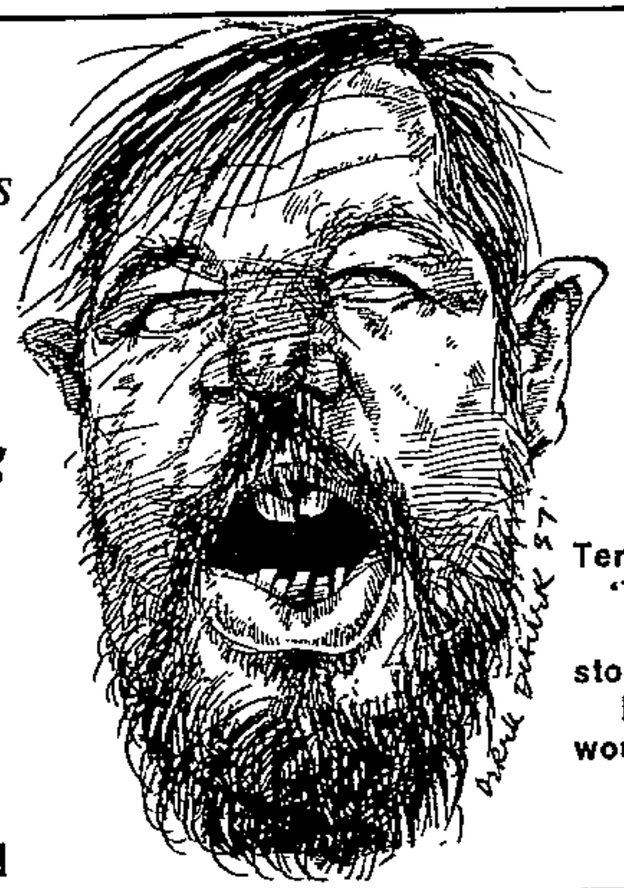
"For the first time the state publicly acknowledged business has a right to be involved in national policy-making."

□ MARC HASENFUSS reports FCI executive director Ron Hayward said of the report businessmen would avoid commenting on party politics, but would comment on political decisions that affected the economy and business.

304A WMAC 13-19/1/89

While the AWB burns, the CP smiles quietly

The official CP view of the AWB's troubles is that the party does not 'pleasure itself on the suffering of others'. The unofficial view is one of .... sheer pleasure



Eugene TerreBlanche: 'The people who throw stones should know that it would be easy to throw stones at them too'

By JOHN PERLMAN

THE official Conservative Party position on the ructions within the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging is that this is the business of another individual in another organisation.

But a senior CP office-bearer this week told the *Weekly Mail* that the disunity created in the AWB by allegations about the personal behaviour of its leader, Eugene TerreBlanche, was "a blessing in disguise.

"The Conservative Party is trying to make an intellectual, scientific and realistic contribution to the solving of South Africa's problems.

"That is our style. We try not to be emotional. The AWB style — waving those Hitler flags and so on — is not ours."

The official said there was a "floating vote" that was being "scared off by TerreBlanche. It's being said by a lot of people that if the AWB was less militant, the CP would get these *twyfelaars*."

That is not the CP's official view. According to Koos van der Merwe, the CP's chief director of information and strategy, his party did not "pleasure itself on the suffering of others".

"Mr TerreBlanche has a problem which he must solve," Van der Merwe said. "But what he did — if he did it — is the action of an individual within an organisation. That organisation is an arm's length from the Conservative Party."

Van der Merwe said he did not believe recent developments in the AWB would have much effect on the right as a whole. "The real splits are on the left," he said. "The Nats look strong but we all know how it is on the inside.

"The people who throw stones at TerreBlanche should know that it would be very easy to throw stones at them too," he said.

But the view that the CP would like to put some distance between itself and the AWB is shared by others, including Robert van Tonder, leader of the Boerestaat Party.

"The Conservative Party have said in newspapers like *Beeld* that they would be glad if the AWB disappears," Van Tonder said.

"They have said the AWB is an albatross around their neck; an albatross put there by the Nationalists."

"It is just the same as the relationship the Ossewabrandwag had with the National Party in the 1940's," Van Tonder said.

"The OB whipped the enthusiasm of the people and the Nats got the advantage. When they were in power and strong, they destroyed the OB, using their newspapers and so on.

"The CP is afraid of competition, that the AWB will become a party and enter politics. If they don't, the CP will be the people in parliament.

"That is where I disagreed with Eugene. I said we should form a party."

Van Tonder said it was quite possible the CP could have been involved in setting TerreBlanche up at Paardekraal. But he was insistent that whatever happened within the AWB — and he believes TerreBlanche will retain his position — the right as a whole would not be affected.

"When it comes to an election we will pull together," he said. "The impression of splits on the right is there but it is not as damaging or dangerous as you think.

"What we are doing is cleaning out our house, and it's a necessary process. It shows that the *boers* think and worry about our country, that we are not just concerned about golf and horse racing.

"The National Party doesn't think anymore, that is why they have no policy."

Van Tonder said those in the Conservative Party who believed they should try and "*vry* with the English speaking vote" and project a more moderate image were "bad tacticians.

"Moderation helps nothing in politics," he said. "What did they get in Hillbrow? English speakers voted for the Nats or the PFP, which is more or less the same thing. You must concentrate on winning the *boer* vote."

Sampie Terreblanche, professor of economics at Stellenbosch, said it would strengthen the CP in some Afrikaans circles if they got rid of "the AWB link".

But he said the greatest impact of the AWB ructions could be on the National Party, particularly its English-speaking support.

"In the 1987 election, 45-60 percent of English-speaking voters voted for the National Party. Why?

"The government played a double total onslaught game; the onslaught from Moscow and the onslaught from Pietersburg. Many English-speakers voted to keep the CP out."

Terreblanche said if there was visible "disintegration in the far right" the government would find it "more difficult to play the Pietersburg onslaught card".

If English speakers realise Andries Treurnicht is not "on his way to Tuynhuys" they might be more willing to vote for the PFP or the proposed independent party.

"This whole thing has brought greater fluidity to white politics," Terreblanche said.

rebel talks of the need for cleansing

304A
13-19/11/89

By CHARLOTTE BAUER

LAST Friday, as the storm clouds gathered above the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Dries Alberts paid a visit to Eugene TerreBlanche on his farm in Ventersdorp.

Alberts, the AWB's flamboyant chief of publicity and information, who has been suspended from his job for criticising "impurities" in the movement's upper echelons, went to see the leader in a bid to iron out their differences.

At some point during their ersation, master orator T Blanche asked Alberts: "E *Brute?*"

In a written reply to T Blanche yesterday, Dries Al replied in a modern approxim of Latin, Italian: "But, wha you doing to our nation, Juli

Alberts, the man largely res sible for developing the A corporate image, from the sevens emblem on the flag t mini-industry of taped T Blanche speeches, boxed, lab and ready to sell within 15 utes, does not consider tha moral controversy which wracked the movement amou a split. And he does not id himself with any rebel grou the idea of forming a new or sation.

"My prime loyalty — and p quote this in Afrikaans — *is my God, my volk en my v land* (to my God, my people my fatherland)," he says. adds: "I still regard myself a (TerreBlanche's) trusted and friend ... but if my trusted true friend has made a mista

●To PAGE 2

Still no leader

But parties ready for unity

Cape Times 13/1/89 (30K)

NO LEADER is yet in sight for the united opposition party to the government's left — more than two months after the party was first proposed amid a fanfare of publicity.

This was clear yesterday after the crunch meeting of Progressive Federal Party, National Democratic Movement and Independent Party leaders, who carefully skirted the make-or-break issue.

Amid many smiles and an outward show of geniality, the left-wing opposition leadership proclaimed that progress had been made at yesterday's talks, saying they were confident that a new party could be established by mid-year if President P W Botha did not call an early general election.

Leadership squabble

But the inevitable hard bargaining on the crucial leadership question — which has plagued the proposed union almost from the outset — was shelved.

The leadership squabble will raise its head again when the parties meet in the city on February 4 — a week after the PFP's federal council decides whether the party is prepared to move beyond its present "Zach de Beer or nothing" stand.

Some of the participants at yesterday's talks at the luxurious Seardel Group headquarters in Wynberg felt that the new party might have to settle on a leadership by committee or a rotating leadership format.

IP leader Dr Denis Worrall acknowledged that the leadership question problem."

NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan frankly admitted that the leadership dispute was the hurdle standing in the way of unity but believed it could be resolved if the PFP were given an open mandate to negotiate on the matter.

Dr De Beer, whom most PFP supporters believe is best qualified for the job, was not prepared to comment.

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

The steps agreed to at yesterday's wide-ranging talks include:

- The appointment of a committee to examine the assets, personnel and resources of the parties "with the view to their most effective use once a new party has been formed".
- The establishment nationwide of regional steering committees of representatives from all three parties.
- The establishment of committees to work on a draft constitution for the new party, a draft manifesto and more detailed statements of policy.
- Initiating a programme of consultation with "all significant political organisations" to discuss issues of mutual concern and the possibility of developing future working relationships.

A joint statement released by the steering committee of the proposed party noted: "All those present expressed again their conviction that a new political party committed to the effective creation of a non-racial



FRANS ESTERHUYSE, Weekend Argus Political Reporter, looks at the prospects for the coming session of Parliament

'89 WAITING IN ANTICIPATION

Weekend FOCUS 4



PARLIAMENTARIANS are preparing for the coming session of Parliament amid turmoil and uncertainty across a wide spectrum of South African politics.

Party politics is in a state of flux. There has seldom been as much movement and ferment as in recent months. A distinct prospect of new developments that could change the political scene dramatically has emerged.

In such a climate of potential change there is sure to be an acute sense of anticipation when President P W Botha delivers his opening address to Parliament on February 3.

His audience inside and outside Parliament will listen to him with an inevitable awareness that time and history are overtaking him.

What many have accepted for the last decade as a fact of life is slowly coming to an end: *the P W Botha era*. Another year or two or three, perhaps, and a new leadership, possibly even a new style of government, will emerge.

Uncertainty over who will succeed him — and intense rivalry behind the scenes in the National Party — is one predominant factor pervading politics. It is one which could profoundly affect the outcome of a variety of potential changes in the country's bubbling political crucible.

WHILE a question mark hangs over Mr Botha's political future, he will be speaking to a Parliament which in itself is in a state of uncertainty and potential change.

The tricameral system has been under severe strain at times and even came close to collapse last year as a result of clashes between the government and individual Houses over Group Areas and constitutional legislation.

Not only opposition parties but also the government itself have envisaged the inevitability of moves to negotiate a new constitution or at least major changes to the present constitution.

But meanwhile the government's proposed National Council, aimed at involving black leaders in the negotiating process, has still not got off the ground.

Indications are that the plan remains bogged down in hitherto insurmountable difficulties. Even moderate black leaders have refused to participate under conditions which they regard as not being conducive to a "climate for negotiation".

A typical response from yet another moderate black leader has come from KaNgwane chief minister Mr Enos Mabuza. He told *Leadership* magazine that he regarded the proposed council as "ethnic-based" and "typical co-option".

"I do not see any credible black leader participating in it," he said.

WHILE tensions are clearly mounting inside the NP and the government over the future leadership question and related issues, opposition politics to the left and the right of government are in a state of ferment and disarray.

The liberal-minded parties and groupings are grappling with problems arising from their move to form a new united opposition party aimed at drawing support from people across the political spectrum.

One of the immediate problems is the leadership issue which threatens to wreck the whole exercise if agreement cannot be reached between the main elements of the proposed party — the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Denis Worrall's Independent Party and Mr Wynand Malan's National Democratic Movement.

However, should the move succeed, it offers prospects of a considerable strengthening of liberal opposition forces and a possible new challenge to the government to get on with reform.

There is even a possibility that such a party could draw significant support from disillusioned reformists inside the NP, thereby making it possible to oust Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party from its role as official opposition in the House of Assembly.

Whether such a change is possible remains to be seen in coming months.

RIGHTWING politics, on the other hand, have been plunged into disarray and uncertainty over the leadership crisis in the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) after the Paardekraal Monument debacle involving AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and Sunday Times columnist Ms Jani Allan.

The crisis, which caused a serious split in the AWB hierarchy, has also shaken the CP whose political association with the AWB has been that of friend and ally.

The CP, in fact, has admitted that some of its MPs are also members of the AWB. Differences of opinion and tensions inside the CP over the AWB and its leadership have surfaced since the latest events.

The AWB crisis is only part of the troubles facing rightwing politicians. A bigger and potentially more disruptive problem for the CP is the unexpectedly fierce public reaction to the CP's move to restore petty apartheid in towns now under CP control — notably Boksburg.

Harsh public criticism, trade boycotts and the devastating effect this could have on CP-controlled businesses have clearly damaged the party leadership's credibility in the eyes of some of its own members and supporters.

There are signs that the CP leadership is beginning to back down from its previous hard-line stance on the issue of restoring "whites only" signs.

The events in Boksburg and other CP-controlled towns also have serious political implications for the government and the NP.

The spectacle of the CP's revival of Verwoerdian-style apartheid has focused the spotlight on the NP's own creation — the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act — and on the government's inability or unwillingness to do away with it.

The whole issue now threatens to become a major embarrassment for the government during the coming session of Parliament.

Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville) announced this week that he has submitted a Private Member's Bill which seeks the scrapping of the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act and beach apartheid.

Mr Schwarz's Bill — if debated — will put the government in the humiliating position of having to side with the CP in defence of the NP's own law which has now, in effect, been hijacked by its CP opponents.

If, on the other hand, the government uses parliamentary mechanisms to avoid discussion of the Bill, the impression will be created that the government is running away from a predicament of its own making.

THE tensions and clashes in white politics are also expected to have repercussions in the coloured and Indian Houses of Parliament.

At the same time the scene is being set in those Houses for political developments, due to new factors, which could once more shake the tricameral system to its foundations.

There are signs that yet another constitutional deadlock is looming if the Labour Party blocks constitutional legislation due for consideration.

A Labour Party spokesman has indicated that the party will not agree to a proposed constitutional amendment to increase the number of MPs in all three Houses of Parliament — unless the government gives a commitment to scrap the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act.

As the clause determining the number of seats in Parliament is an entrenched clause of the constitution, it requires the support of all three Houses before it can be changed.

If the LP, the ruling party in the House of Representatives, blocks the proposed amendments, they cannot be passed.

The government's dilemma is that it wants the number of seats in the Assembly increased so that the number of MPs from the Cape will not be lowered during this year's delimitation which is expected to provide the blueprint for the next general election.

MEANWHILE there has been speculation that President Botha could sack Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse from his position as chairman of the Ministers' Council in the coloured House because of the party's decision to become actively involved in talks with the African National Congress.

But Mr Hendrickse has dismissed the speculation on the grounds that the President can only appoint someone who commands the support of the majority in the House.

When Parliament resumes, the Labour Party will face a new opposition — the Democratic Reform Party formed by a group of MPs, under the leadership of Mr Carter Ebrahim, who broke away from the LP last year.

The new party has eight MPs and could become the official opposition in the House of Representatives.

The House of Delegates will also have a new look following the recent dismissal of Cabinet Minister Mr Amichand Rajbansi by President Botha in view of the findings in a preliminary report of the James Commission.

Mr Rajbansi, whose National People's Party lost its majority in the House of Delegates last year, remains an MP. He has lost his positions as a member of the Cabinet, as chairman of the Ministers' Council and as Minister of Housing.

A major factor that could affect political developments during the coming session of Parliament is the possibility of a general election later this year.

Parties and groupings will be gearing themselves for possible new line-ups, alliances and strategies aimed at strengthening their respective positions.

The possibility of an election towards October or November this year emerged after a recent government announcement that a delimitation commission for House of Assembly constituencies is to be appointed early this year. The commission is expected to complete its proceedings by June this year.

Officials have ruled out the possibility than an election will be held on the old, outdated delimitation before the new one is completed.

It is already clear that the Cape could lose seats to the Transvaal in a new delimitation. More than 50 percent of the white voters are in the Transvaal, which has 76 seats against 56 in the Cape, 20 in Natal and 14 in the Free State.

Extra-parliamentary groups plan anti-apartheid alliance this year

EXTRA-parliamentary groups are to focus on forging a broad alliance of anti-apartheid forces this year, according to several informed sources.

Rumours of the release of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela and talks between rugby bosses and the ANC last year have spurred a number of anti-government groups to unity talks.

According to one source, the future alliance could include members of white liberal groups and black consciousness groups as well as opposition members in the "homelands".

Impact

The move to create a new political party to the left of the Government — including the Progressive Federal Party, the National Democratic Movement and the Independent Party — is also expected to have a strong impact on future policies of extra-parliamentary groups.

Behind-the-scenes lobbying and the new unity talks have set in motion arguments in favour of a new liberal movement which would bridge parliamentary parties and left-wing groups which in the past have scorned participation in Government institutions

The range of organisations likely to participate is similar to that listed by Cosatu for their anti-apartheid conference which was banned last year in September.

In a recent interview with *New Nation*, Cosatu assistant secretary Mr Sydney Mafumadi said: "The extra-parliamentary movement is the real motivating force for change."

He stressed that a new party consisting of the PFP, the NDM and the IP would have to address the question of how to get the white electorate to think about the need to work for a non-racial democracy.

Mr Mafumadi went on to say: "Our people have begun to map out exactly what kind of society they want — a society in which they will not surrender their destiny to some unrepresentative clique. This is evidenced by the emergence of community organisations, the SRCs and shop steward councils.

"Even in the absence of visible organisation — given the level of repression that has been meted out — we continue to see our people refusing to be hoodwinked (by the Government)."

Meanwhile, UDF leaders Mr Murphy Morobe and Mr Mohammed Valli are

PAT DEVEREAUX

expected to meet senior ANC leaders abroad this week. The pair have visited Britain, the United States, Holland, Sweden and the Soviet Union.

In Lusaka yesterday, the director of the Institute for Democratic Alternatives in South Africa, Dr Frederick Van Zyl Slabbert, said his main concern was encouraging greater dialogue between South Africa's white Afrikaner community and groups such as the African National Congress.

Mr Mike Olivier, chairman of the Five Freedoms Forum — an alliance of liberal groups including those with UDF links — which works closely with the Institute for Democratic Alternatives and the Consultative Business Movement, said his organisation foresaw a move away from protest politics.

"We see ourselves as improving co-operation between all anti-apartheid groups and getting them to focus on common strategies. The role of Five Freedoms is to create discussion forums between extra-parliamentary groupings and parliamentary groupings to the left of the Government," said Mr Olivier.

He added that a number of discussion forums had already taken place. One such meeting was the "Broederstroom encounter" in which prominent business leaders got together with leaders of Cosatu and the UDF last year.

"We have also been acting as a mediator between Cosatu and the PFP," said Mr Olivier.

Indications

Cosatu and the Consultative Business Movement — a grouping of businessmen — met UDF and Cosatu leaders earlier last year and have been maintaining close informal contacts. It is believed there could be some form of agreement between the groups to oppose six controversial clauses in the Labour Relations Amendment Act.

There are even indications that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, currently involved in bitter clashes with Cosatu and UDF-linked groups, may be coaxed into the realignment.

But the road to unity is fraught with difficulties, according to a UDF source. Cosatu members have expressed difficulty in meeting with the PFP because of big business allegedly not opposing the Labour Relations Amendment Act strongly enough.

Opposition Unity Nearer

(304A) 14/1/89

South Africans must shed shackles of fear, says cleric

Star 14/1/89 (304A)

ANY organisation committed to resolving the problems of South Africa through violence could take cold comfort from the words of the president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Rev Stanley Mogoba, who said in Queenstown recently that such organisations could not offer hope to people in need.

Speaking during his induction as president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Mr Mogoba said all South Africans had a moral responsibility to act positively to bring about a different, all-inclusive new South Africa, devoid of fear.

Mr Mogoba reminded his listeners that many years ago Professor P V Pistorius had described humanity in positive terms. He had said that if one were dropped from an aircraft and landed in a strange place in a dense jungle, breaking a leg in the process, one's first feelings would be fear — fear of wild beasts.

He added that if in the middle of the fear, one suddenly heard the sound of voices "one would begin to have hope — hope in human beings, hope of survival. One would not begin by speculating whether the voices were those of blacks or whites". Professor Pistorius used the story to teach his children our common humanity.

But Mr Mogoba added: "Today, things have gone so far from that natural, healthy state that if one landed in a jungle one would prefer the company of wild beasts rather than certain human beings. One would say: 'I hope these voices are not the army or the Wit Wolwe or the PAC or ANC, or the UDF or Azapo or Inkatha'."

Maintaining that South Africans feared one another, he explained: "We want to kill our fellow men to convince them. Killing is the final act of failure, for how can we convince a corpse. We say we kill to liberate — but how can we liberate a corpse? We say we kill to expand democracy — but how can we bring democracy to those we have killed? We say we kill to bring about law and order. Again, aren't those who lose their lives — thousands since Sharpeville in 1960 — deprived forever of the fruits of that law and order?

"If we go that way, as, in fact, we seem to be doing in South Africa, we end up being caught in a web of retaliatory violence."



STANLEY MAGOBA: "We'll be caught in a web of violence."

Mr Mogoba said people needed to realise that South Africa had deteriorated "into a concentration camp of fear".

He told his fellow South Africans: "This is the century of Beirut, Nicaragua, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Soweto, Pietermaritzburg, of Wimpy Bars and of Khotso House."

Mr Mogoba, who was converted to Christianity during a three-year jail term on Robben Island, pointed to the "victorious hope" that could flow from positive action.

He said: "Speaking from my experience, I have come a long way from the dungeon to this place; a long way from flat mat which was my only bed; a long way from the excruciating pain in my stomach caused by being beaten while tied outstretched to a pillar with wire; a long way from being tied to a bench and humiliated; a long way from being endorsed out of two urban areas and seeing my ministry brought to a halt."

It was the "amazing love of God" that had been his great transformer.

"I know it because I have experienced it. I am a living demonstration of the power of God to transform hopelessness into hope."

South Africans' moral responsibility included the right to call the Government to abandon divisive policies and to allow those who have courage to get on with the business of building one nation.

"We have a moral responsibility to call on the Church to be the vanguard of change.

"Where, for example, the church condemns the Group Areas Act, we should be moving ahead into the grey areas of cities to minister to that exciting crucible of social change — the beginnings of a new South African society."

Mr Mogoba said the Church also had a moral responsibility to be "warm, affirming, guiding and reconciling to many of our young men on both sides of the border".

He said couples whose only "crime" was that they loved one another should be able to find, in the Church, a home, and not an institution that censured them. In addition, homeless children, the so-called street children, or the Mozambican war orphans, should also be able to find a home in the Church and among its people. Likewise, victims of township violence should find a home in the "sanctuary ministry" provided by a church.

The operative word for South Africa, said Mr Mogaba, was for positive action which could bring about "a different all-inclusive, new South Africa", where people would not look into "the horrible abyss of doubt and despair", but would know truth, a truth that will make people free. — *SA Institute of Race Relations News.*

New Solidarity sets out on credibility crusade

(304A) (S Times 15/1/89)

A NEW-look House of Delegates is on the cards with the merger of two parties this week.

The official Opposition, Solidarity, and the People's Party of South Africa have agreed to combine their forces. The proposed new name is the New Solidarity Party.

Mr Ismail Omar, chairman of Solidarity, said the new party had "the enormous task of restoring credibility in the House of Delegates".

Dr J N Reddy, elected as leader of the new party, is

By SHARON CHETTY

tipped as the next Chairman of the Ministers' Council — the position from which Mr Amichand Rajbansi was sacked by President P W Botha in December.

"Mr Ismail Kathrada will remain as Minister of Budgetry and Auxiliary Services; Mr Raman Bhana as Minister of Health and Welfare; Mr Kassie Ramduth as Minister of Education and Culture and Mr Somaroo Pachai as Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs.

"Mr S V Naicker will be replaced by Mr Baldeo Dookie.

"These proposals still have to be presented to President Botha once Parliament resumes this year but we are confident that our leader will be quite acceptable to him," Mr Omar said.

PPSA chairman Mr Somaroo Pachai said the new party could not afford the "luxury of the divisions of the past".

Idasa announces plans for 1989

THE Instutite for a Democratic Alternative for SA (Idasa), which organised the controversial trip by a group of Afrikaners to meet members of the ANC in Dakar in 1987, has a number of trips to other African states planned for this year.

In Port Elizabeth this week, Idasa founder-member Wayne Mitchell outlined its programme for 1989. He is currently the national co-ordinator.

A conference on "Peace and Security" would take place around mid-year in Durban, he said.

In August, a conference would be held in Pretoria on "Security in the future – a new generation".

Too many whites grew up on a diet of making money and sport – "all the pleasure of life – until they reached 40 and realise the political situation impinges on their lifestyles", he said. – Sapa.

Page 13 30/1/89 Argus 15 | 1 | 89

Just standing around in De Aar can be dangerous

ST Times 15/11/89

By LOUISE LE ROUX

THEY have learnt a hard lesson in the Karoo town of De Aar: Keep moving, or you may end up behind bars — especially if you are not white.

The local constabulary apparently draws a fine line between standing in one place and minding your business, and the criminal offence of loitering.

Police are reported to have arrested at least 40 people standing on a pavement outside a supermarket in three weeks.

Mr Jac Rabie, leader of the United Democratic Party in the House of Representatives, said: "Many of these people said they were waiting for friends who were shopping in the supermarket."

A police spokesman said: "That's just their side of the story." He said police were reacting to "numerous" mugging and bag-snatching incidents.

Information given to the Sunday Times indicated most of the people arrested were non-white.

Lawyers for Human Rights spokesman Essa Moosa said it was apparent "being non-white and standing on a pavement is a criminal offence in De Aar.

"The De Aar police would like to impose a curfew for a certain section of the community, and these arrests are an attempt to intimidate them into accepting the curfew."

S/Times 15/1/89

It's time South Africa started to sort out its own problems



by Kurt von Schirnding

Director of the South Africa Foundation

SOUTH AFRICA today is more isolated in terms of international links, whether these be political, economic or cultural, than at any time in its history.

Despite our long-standing ties of friendship and hosts of historical and cultural links with the West, it is from the West that the international campaign to isolate us emanates.

At least part of the problem is that the arguments against sanctions are generally couched in negative terms: "Sanctions hurt blacks most," or "Sanctions encourage a white rightwing reaction."

In the wider debate overseas, these defences do not match the emotional appeal of the statement that apartheid is evil, and that doing business with South Africa supports that evil.

That is the reality we have to face.

Mrs Thatcher and Mr Reagan may oppose sanctions, but the pressures on them are growing. While it may be that for technical reasons the Dellums Bill will not become law this year, let us not delude ourselves.

Impact

South Africa is unlikely to see again a US administration as sympathetic as the Reagan one was.

Nor does our own conduct help matters.

The restrictions imposed on the 17 extraparliamentary organisations in February this year, despite the prior existence of a wide range of emergency regulations, have not placated the white rightwing, while they have had a devastating impact on our international relations

Similarly, the Group Areas Bills recently tabled in Parliament contain some favourable, constructive reforms But to appease the rightwing, they also have some extremely negative components which, one may rest assured, will further encourage stricter sanctions against South Africa.

On the other hand, it is also true that much of the international criticism of South Africa is glaringly self-interested, ill-informed and simplistic.

Organisations such as the South Africa Foundation, funded by private, individual members and corporations, do what they can within the constraints of their budgets to encourage more informed policies towards South Africa abroad.

Success

Indeed, the SA Foundation has had some considerable success in this regard But the true solution to South Africa's current crisis lies with its people and its Government, in the final resort.

There is little to be gained by contrasting our situation with the rest of Africa with its military dictatorships and one-party states. The reality of our situation is that we are judged by Western standards, however unfairly, while having to cope with all the complexities of an African society.

We must realise that for a long time to come our efforts will be greeted abroad with cries of "too little, too late" because the outside world places no credibility on our willingness to reform

The impression persists that we only react to pressures of one sort or another, and we are not credited with initiating reforms as a result of our own convictions, despite the fact that many of the reforms which have occurred in the past 10 years cannot be dismissed as irrelevant.

We can move forward resolutely and with growing confidence towards a new South Africa, where racial discrimination will have been eliminated, and where freedom of association and the rule of law are entrenched.

If we have the political will to move with purpose towards this goal, then we shall be received with open arms once again by the international community of nations, and in particular by the West.

Firm

We shall regain international credibility only when we have demonstrated to the world in unmistakable terms that we are firmly on the path to a non-discriminatory social and political order.

I believe that despite the imposition of sanctions and the calls for disinvestment, there is a deep-seated concern among many of our friends in the West that the policy of applying punitive measures to bring about change in South Africa has been a mistake

There is now some belated recognition that these measures have resulted in retarding the reform process, in the laager mentality taking hold, and that those whom they were intended to help have been the most detrimentally affected.

A central component of our changed strategy must be economic growth based on a free-enterprise system. What we need is a true free-enterprise economy which can transform this society.

We have too little evidence in favour of black participation in competitive enterprise to persuade our critics that it is through this process that blacks can take their proper place in our society.

How many potential success stories lie unexploited among the 25-million South Africans who have always been seen, by themselves as much as by the rest of us, as a work force rather than full participants in the economic life of their country?

It is in everyone's interest that this latent energy and creativity be unleashed. The life blood of enterprise is incentive. The significant entry of blacks into our economic life as owners, entrepreneurs, managers and shareholders will be a key element in the future economic and social development of this country.

The formal black business sector still constitutes much too small a portion of business as a whole in South Africa There is a need for white business sector initiatives to assist black economic empowerment, both in the formal and informal sectors.

There are limits to the extent to which black business at present can grow by its own efforts alone. Particularly in three main areas — access to skills and training, access to resources (especially venture capital), and the creation of the right environment, namely, deregulation and the removal of inhibiting (and usually racially discriminatory) restrictions

Much has been, and is being done, in this field. Much remains to be done. The cumulative impact on South African society will be to reinforce what experience has shown is the key engine of fundamental change in our society — the demands of a modernising, industrialising economy.

Barriers

It is this process that has proved most effective in breaking through the artificial barriers we have erected to divide ourselves from our fellow South Africans

Our goal must also remain the establishment of truly representative political and social structures acceptable to all, and wide-ranging discussions are essential with the legitimate representatives of our various communities

Of course it is not for the outside world to dictate to us the form or structure of the new society we have to build. It is for us to reach out across the vast canyon of mistrust which is our heritage to make those negotiations possible.

The key lies not in the United States, nor at the United Nations. It lies in South Africa

□ *Republished from the latest edition of The Condenser, publication of the Tongaat-Hulett Group.*

A Russian in South Africa: 3

by Boris Pilyatskin

Maputo correspondent of the Soviet newspaper Izvestia concludes his impressions of a recent trip to South Africa in this translated extract ...

The world of the ATMs and the world of the townships

S/Times 15/11/89 (304)

WALKING along the streets of Cape Town one night, my friend and I popped into a small restaurant reputed for its exotic seafood. But — bad luck.

When we counted our cash in hand we found out that it was not enough for a restaurant meal. No problem, said my companion, producing a small card from his wallet. He approached a square niche in the facade of the nearest building, pushed his card through the slot in the panel with buttons of different colours, and entered a code.

In a minute, two banknotes emerged from another slot. Such machines work round-the-clock in cities and rural areas. The owners of credit cards can obtain cash up to R200, deposit or transfer money, and perform other banking operations.

I describe the episode in full so as to give the (Russian) reader the general idea of services in South Africa.

I travelled around the country by Airbuses, which have been in service for many years now. I used to take my colour films to shops and have the photographs printed and given back to me with many thanks an hour later.

I would use the most up-to-date mini telex computers to send reports over to Izvestia and, speeding along the eight-lane highway without a single pothole, I would have to take care not to exceed the 120km/h limit.

Yes, the industrialised, or, to quote South Africans, First World, keeps pace with technological progress.

Vacuum

But next to it is the world of townships, poor and primitive, whose folk create the values South Africa takes pride in.

How easy it is to leave them behind the vacuum of psychological isolation and undisturbed emotional comfort.

I have talked to many nice and respectable people who have lived all their lives in the white boroughs, not bothering to peer into Soweto or other segregated areas.

In their naive belief that there is peace all round, they questioned me triumphantly, knowing the answer in advance: "Have you seen many policemen in South Africa?"

"No, I haven't." But this does not mean they are paid for sitting idly in their police stations.

In a country with a well developed infrastructure and wide telephone network which can connect a village with any place in South Africa and abroad, there is no need to keep the security forces in the open.

They are mostly concentrated in the townships. Indeed, when I was there I could often see police vans and trucks carrying soldiers. Because of their bright yellow colour, people call the vehicles "mellow yellow".

Yet the mentality of the white population in South Africa is undergoing a considerable transformation

I think this society suffers from a complex which I would describe as an "unbearable lightness of being".

This definition was prompted by an American film which was shown in the West last summer and has now reached South Africa.

It was about the tragedy of a man who had left his homeland (the action takes place in Czechoslovakia in 1968), returned home, and died in a car accident.

Although the allegorical finale is too straightforward, it conveys a profound philosophical message — life, so clear and carefree at first sight, may come crashing down because this clarity and carefree existence doesn't fit a small and closed world.

In a large real world there comes a day when one finds oneself faced with a choice of goals and ideals.

Reforms

"What will happen to us tomorrow?"

This question is more and more often asked in a country which is feeling the inevitability of change.

Different answers are given to this question, which is only natural, for they are being given by people who stand on different steps of the social ladder, and sometimes on the opposite sides of the barricades

Reforms have by no means been produced by the Government's goodwill, believes Wynand Malan, leader of the National Democratic Movement, which emerged on the political scene a year ago

In his opinion, the movement he founded is a "third force" which is called upon to unite moderate elements, in the framework of the system and outside, to achieve non-violent democratisation and rule by the majority.

Representatives of the legal opposition from the leftwing whites see an alternative in a federal republic and majority rule with a one-man-one-vote principle, but the authors do not go beyond general declarations

This, incidentally, explains a decline in the prestige of the Progressive Federal Party, about which its leader, Zach de Beer, talked frankly

The PFP, the Malan movement and the Independent Party of Denis Worrall — with whom we talked at length in his house in Cape Town about the prospects of building a democratic South Africa — unanimously admit that no solution is possible without participation of the African National Congress.

A legendary woman called Winnie Mandela works in a small study where she also prepares for lectures (she regularly attends lectures in the political science department of Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University), and receives visitors.

Her house is next to the railway station in the district of Orlando West, a suburb of Soweto.

Winnie Mandela was dressed in African attire — a shapely turban — and her looks were inspired and beautiful. She met me as a good friend; her low, resonant voice was taped on a dictaphone.

"I'm happy to shake the hand of a Soviet journalist for the first time. How good that you are here," she said.

I understand well that her words apply not to me personally, but to the country which I represent

Refusal

Naturally enough, the conversation turned to her husband with whom she has been separated for more than a quarter-century.

During my stay in South Africa I filed a request at a rather high level to be allowed to see Nelson Mandela who was staying in a private Cape Town hospital because of an acute tuberculosis attack

Several days later I received a "no" answer from the Department of Justice.

Driving past the gates of the hospital in the suburbs of Cape Town, I mentally sent my best regards to the number-one prisoner.

Upon my return from South Africa I learnt that the authorities had announced that Mandela wouldn't be taken back to his prison cell, but would be moved to other guarded premises

He will, however, remain a prisoner of the South African Government.

S/ Times 15/11/89.

Time for liberals to pull together

30/11

by Kierin O'Malley

secretary of the Pretoria East committee of the Independent Party

THE beginning of a new year being a time for "turning over a new leaf", it is not an inappropriate time to ask liberal/verligte political parties of the nonracial South African middle ground to get their act together and produce some hope for the future

Thirteen years after Soweto, there is still a vast amount of untapped political goodwill among a substantial majority of South Africans. There is also a widespread realisation that the status quo is untenable. Hence frantic searches for "solutions", "high roads" and ways of building a nation.

Moves at creating a single party to the left of the Government are certainly a positive step, but there are two major problems which need to be quickly addressed.

One concerns the dangerous belief that meaningful unity can be achieved without answering any of what Business Day editor Ken Owen has aptly termed the "hard questions". The other is the continuing failure of nonracial political parties in theory to become so in practice.

The belief that a vibrant, purposeful "verligte" force can be born from simply amalgamating the Progressive Federal Party, National Democratic Movement and the Independent Party, without simultaneously defining the parameters of SA verligtheid in far greater detail than has been the norm, is spurious.

And verligtes must not allow themselves to be coerced into thinking that to do so is to be prescriptive. Having favoured "solutions" is not a bar to open-ended negotiations and compromise. It is in fact a prerequisite.

The three parties represent divergent strands within a broad verligte tradition. They have vastly different answers to the "hard questions", inter alia those concerning the respective roles of power politics and moral outrage — to borrow philosopher Andre du Toit's phrase — in promoting liberal democratic reform.

It is little short of naive to believe that well intentioned but excessively moralistic leftwing liberals within the NDM and PFP and power-orientated and pragmatic rightwing liberals within the PFP and IP can form a fruitful political partnership without serious attention being given to the major strategic differences that separate them.

To produce a numerically larger but internally divided verligte party will benefit no one. The recent history of the PFP provides cogent testimony. "Soft options", such as arrangements between factions who concur on ends but not on means, are politically suicidal as well as indefensible in liberal terms.

The second problem concerns the need for a new verligte party to be nonracial in theory and practice. To date talk has been limited to plans of concluding suitable alliances with certain "non-white" groupings. This is clearly a second-best solution.

The Labour Party has quite correctly condemned the failure of the verligte steering committee to invite it. It is surely not too late to rectify this oversight.

There would appear to be a great deal of political mileage in the simple fact of having multiracial membership and black and white politicians appearing under the same banner on public platforms. Political interference legislation has been absent from the statute books for several years, and verligtes have yet to really utilise it.

In spite of claims to the contrary, the UDF remains a loose amalgam of special-interest and ethnically based affiliates. A genuinely nonracial body should be high on the verligte agenda for the new year.

Baker has the skill to push Bush line on SA

As United States Secretary of State-elect Mr Jim Baker goes through the routine of his confirmation hearing before Congress this week, **THE STAR BUREAU** in Washington recalls Mr George Bush's stated policy toward southern Africa.

The southern Africa focus is likely to be on the Angola/Namibia accord with some senators seeking the assurance that Unita will not be abandoned by the US as long as the MPLA regime continues to receive weapons from the Soviet Union.

But Mr Baker may also be questioned on South Africa and methods the US may use to encourage an end to apartheid.

In public speeches, Mr Bush has already given an indication of how he will proceed in the region.

On Angola, he has given a ringing endorsement of the accords mediated by Dr Chester Crocker, and he has written to Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi promising to continue the "effective and appropriate" assistance provided covertly by President Reagan.

Regarding South Africa, Mr Bush leans toward economic empowerment, a policy of helping blacks to win clout in the economy through a programme of economic assistance and training.

During the presidential campaign last year, Mr Bush said the US had to stay engaged in South Africa in order to end apartheid.

"We have tried economic sanctions, and we have tried disinvestment, and they haven't worked. I do not support breaking diplomatic relations. I do not support a retreat from the Sullivan Principles through complete American disinvestment," he said.

One of Mr Bush's immediate policy goals will be the unconditional release of Mr Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners — and he has undertaken to persuade Mr Mandela to renounce civic violence in the style of Dr Martin Luther King.

Mr Baker, a close friend of the president-elect, is considered likely to be an effective Secretary of State. He is a skilled negotiator, an expert on international trade and finance, and has the reputation of being able to win over or at least mollify political opponents.

He does, however, have to overcome some residual bitterness among Democrats from the presidential campaign in which the Republicans fought a fierce fight, calling into question Mr Michael Dukakis's patriotism. Mr Baker was manager of the Bush campaign.

The committee is likely to approve the nomination on Thursday — the day before Mr Bush's inauguration Final confirmation will come in the full Senate, probably at the end of January.

Moves to get Zulu leader to agree to parley

S/Times 15/11/89

304A

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

HOPE is growing that the long-standing rift between KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and the South African Government may be healing.

This flows from a decision this week by Pretoria and Ulundi to set up a committee to explore the obstacles to negotiation.

South African officials won't say anything that could upset the delicate atmosphere, but are quietly elated that the parties will at least be sitting at a table soon, if only to talk about why they are not talking.

Pretoria sees Chief Buthelezi as the key to making a success of plans to start constitutional negotiations with black leaders in a National Council.

But figures close to Chief Buthelezi have warned that the latest move does not mean he has eased back on his preconditions for constitutional bargaining with the Government.

Denial

These are that the ANC leader, Mr Nelson Mandela, and other political prisoners should be released, and that apartheid should be dismantled.

The Government denied reports this week that Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, had to give Chief Buthelezi substantial undertakings on those preconditions.

However, most observers accept that Mr Heunis must have held out some meaningful hope to Chief Buthelezi.

And an Ulundi source said the KwaZulu negotiators would probe the meaning and sincerity of Pretoria's claims that it wanted to move away from apartheid. The Government's intentions on Mr Mandela's release are also expected to be sought.

Chided

In London this week Chief Buthelezi chided those who fail to test all peaceful avenues towards abolishing apartheid.

But, one source said, the Chief Minister "would not be tricked" into talks that did not have genuine potential of bringing about change.

Government sources have acknowledged that the negotiating process and climate would have to be significantly advanced before Chief Buthelezi's participation could be expected.

'Zach-or-die' Prog diehards hold up liberal unity moves

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

A GROUP of "true blue" Progs is holding up the formation of a new, unified liberal opposition.

The Progressive Federal Party faction supports the creation of a new party — "but not at any price", one of its members said this week.

It is rallying round the demand that PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer must head the new party. Along with this comes a degree of PFP domination of the new party, starting with its image.

Others in the negotiations — including some PFP activists — believe the new party should be "a totally new political product".

The question facing the negotiators is whether the PFP diehards are willing — or able — to finally bury the old Prog identity in the new party.

This is why the leadership issue did not arise at the unity meeting between the PFP, the Independent Party, the National Democratic Party and a fourth element of Afrikaans intellectuals in Cape Town this week.

The official reason given was to allow the PFP time to call its federal council together on January 28 to obtain a mandate on the leadership question.

The unofficial reason is to give the different PFP groups and their views an opportunity to crystallise.

Whatever the decision on January 28 — to stick to the demand for PFP leadership of the new party or to withdraw it — it will be controversial.

While opposition figures consider a breakaway unlikely at this stage, many feel it is inevitable in the long run.

Some even see an advantage in a residual "true blue" Prog party. This would help define what the new party is not — a revamped PFP.

This "true blue" group is known in opposition circles as "the Fifty-niners", referring to the founding date of the Progressive Party.

Image

The group is seen as personified by party stalwarts such as Mrs Helen Suzman, who was the sole Prog in Parliament for 13 years, and MP Mr Ray Swart. It is also said to include the younger MPs Mr Peter Soal and Mr Roger Hulley, and the party's Transvaal leader, Mr Douglas Gibson, who first announced the "Zach-or-die" strategy.

Contrasting with them is another faction, which sees the party simply as a vehicle for an enlightened alternative to the National Party, and which has no sentimental connection with (indeed, even has an aversion to) the party's old, big-business image.

This faction is happy to haul down the PFP standard in the creation of a new party with the potential of acquiring more political power.

Rights

Mrs Suzman said this week she would "not allow sentiment to be the guiding element" when the party makes its decision on January 28.

The leadership issue, and the struggle for dominance that comes with it, is the only substantive impediment in moves to form the new party.

The only policy difference of note concerns the parties' views on group rights.

The IP, the NDM and the "fourth force" (enlightened former Nationalists) accept that cultural, language and religious groups are entitled to protection of their rights in these spheres.

Purist liberals in the PFP believe that entitlement is guaranteed by a political system that goes no further than the protection of individual rights.

It's true, the blue Vote

Cloud cuckooland or a real chance for SA?

Star 26/11/89

304A

DR ALAN COOPER, lecturer in communications at the University of Bophuthatswana, was one of about 30 academics who recently attended a conference dealing with various aspects of a post-apartheid society. He gives his impressions of the conference, which was organised by the Professors World Peace Acadamy.

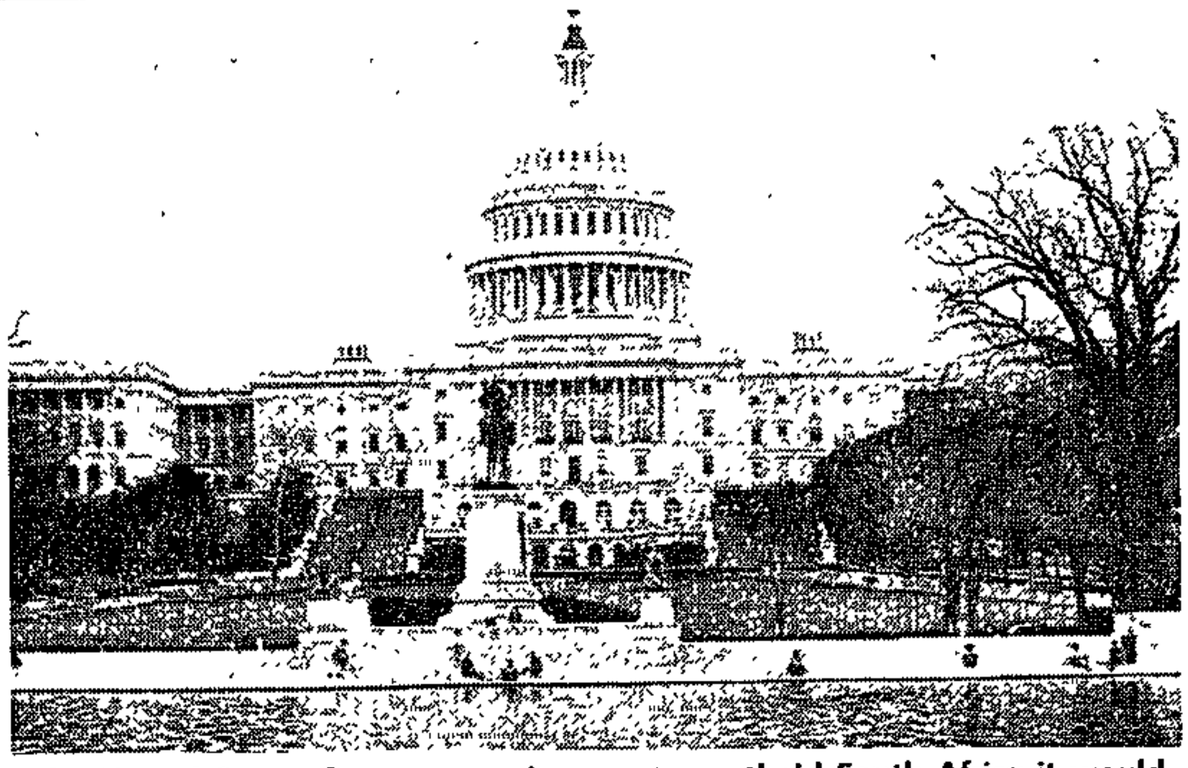
The political future of South Africa was determined at a conference held at a Sandton hotel last weekend. At least, the structure of a peaceful non-racial society was outlined in thousands of words held together by hopeful imagery by 30 academics invited from most universities in southern Africa.

All that now has to be done is convert their dreams, their ivory tower hopes, into reality.

The subject of the conference was "Post-apartheid South Africa".

Understandably, the subject required considerable definition. Did it mean a society with no racial discrimination, where black and white would equally be able to obtain access to resources of power? Did it mean a society ruled by a black majority government with protection for minorities?

Would there be a unitary or federal system or would the new society be able to enter into harmonious relations with black Africa and in the international arena?



The United States Congress . . . in a post-apartheid South Africa it would change its mind about sanctions overnight.

Options

The academics pondered three options facing South Africa.

Firstly, the present Government would keep its tight hold on opposing forces within the system while it kept on its slow road to reform.

Already, said some academics, the political process towards a post-apartheid society had begun.

Powersharing, said some realists, would mean a little bit of power going to the presently disenfranchised black majority with the bulk remaining in the hands of the white minority. But still the process had begun.

The third option was bloody revolution, one which was carefully avoided by the political scientists as it would have destroyed their imaginative building of castles in the air.

The second — and peaceful — option was that first there would be peaceful negotiation by all parties and, rising happily from the conference table, the delegates would create structures for universal franchise and a black majority government in which the ANC would be represented.

A social democracy would emerge with programmes for enormous economic upliftment for the underprivileged, including massive social welfare and health schemes.

The whites, with their expertise and wealth, would be able to play a significant role in the government of a new South Africa, but their wealth would eventually be distributed more fairly among all groups.

Apartheid

The civil service, of course, would be mainly black, while there was some argument as to what Pretoria, the seat of government, would be called in this new era.

Having set out the parameters, what form of government would ensue — federal or unitary?

"No, not federal," said some black academics. This would mean an extension of apartheid with the creation of Boer states within a federation.

"It must be a unified South Africa, as the ANC has declared, with some decentralisation of power."

There was argument over protection for minorities.

The Afrikaner academics protested. The Afrikaners had a right to maintain their own identity, culture, language.

"But you are only settlers here," said the black academics. "It is our country. Bones of our ancestors — a millions years ago — prove we were here first."

The lofty debate became acrimonious. The word "black" is racial, it was claimed. Use the word African.

"But we are African too," said the Afrikaners.

It was agreed eventually that all were Africans, differentiated between light skinned, dark skinned brothers. No mention was made of Indian, Coloured, Chinese, etc.

Having settled that point, the academics listened to another suggestion — that the future of South Africa should be a constellation of states including the TBVC states, forming a southern African common market but with no definite political ties.

That did not last long. It was too realistic.

A post-apartheid state would restore relations, true. But it might bring envy and mistrust among the less developed countries around South Africa, it was pointed out.

What was then the point of a unitary state? Of course it would bring South Africa back into the international forum. But Britain was only interested in trade Politics and trade were divorced in its foreign relations.

The United States, however, used trade as part of its foreign policy and it would look benevolently on this new South Africa.

The US Congress would change its mind about sanctions overnight.

Minerals

How about Russia? If South Africa and Russia organised a strategic mineral pact, the two could control the world's vital minerals.

The US would bestow upon South Africa a moral excellence it never knew it had, said a pragmatic visiting American professor.

Such strong words did not deter the utopia builders. After all, in their minds, all groups within South Africa had already met at the negotiating table and had got up, all shaking hands, ready and willing to agree on this new post-apartheid South Arica.

No one should disturb this wonderful dream.

After all, who wants to listen to fairy stories when one can listen to political scientists creating bright shining futures out of words?

Pro-Zach stand could stall talks

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The PFP's federal council will stick to its hardline pro-Zach de Beer stand when it meets in two weeks' time — a decision that could wreck efforts to create a new liberal opposition party.

That is the prediction of leading PFP members on how the voting will go at the January 28 meeting — the most crucial in the federal council's history.

The success of unity talks between the PFP, IP and NDM now rests squarly on the federal council which will decide what mandate or instructions to give its representatives at the next round of unity talks on February 4.

The IP and NDM have already obtained an open-ended mandate from their supporters to negotiate on the question of leadership — the only obstacle which could still sink the talks.

Several PFP sources said they expected the federal council to stick to its insistence that the PFP leader should head the new party.

Free hand

However most agreed that the federal council would probably instruct its negiotators to persuade the IP and NDM that the new party's founding congress should decide the issue.

This will almost certainly be rejected by the NDM and IP, who don't want Dr De Beer. The PFP, they believe, should return to the negiotating table with a free hand.

By leaving the decision to the proposed party's first congress, the PFP's numerical superiority will ensure that Dr De Beer gets the leadership.

NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan said at the weekend that his party had an open agenda and would not preclude the possibility of Dr De Beer becoming leader.

One PFP leader predicted that the January 28 meeting would be "hectic". The IP and NDM "are holding a pistol to our heads and we are just going to have to call their bluff", he said, predicting that the other parties would eventually come to accept Dr De Beer.

While the PFP is almost unanimous in believing that Dr De Beer is the best candidate for leadership, there are major differences on how it should approach the unity talks.

Could quit PFP

In general the powerful Transvaal region had adopted a "take Zach or leave it" stance, while Natal, the Eastern and Western Cape are prepared to be more flexible on the issue.

One top source predicted that several leading members could quit the PFP if the federal council does not give its negotiating team an open mandate.

The next meeting of the three parties is scheduled for February 4 — the day after President P W Botha officially opens the next session of parliament. It has been widely speculated that he will use the occasion to call a general election for April, May or June.

The three liberal parties have acknowledged that they would have to fight an early election separately.

AWB: Terre'Blanche rules as four opt out

Cape Times 16/1/89

30(4

PRETORIA. — AWB supremo Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche's continued leadership of the far right-wing movement seemed sealed last night with an announcement from the four suspended Grootraad members that they would not attend next Saturday's "farcical" Hoofraad meeting here.

Former deputy AWB leader Mr Jan Groenewald released a statement on behalf of himself, Mr Manie Maritz, Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr C Jooste last night which said the 300-member Hoofraad meeting had been called in a disorderly and unconstitutional manner and that they refused to take part in it.

They said an announcement that many ordinary AWB members would attend the meeting to await the "outcome" showed it was being organised as a display of power.

It is expected that with the "disaffected four" absent, the charismatic Mr Terre'Blanche will have little trouble in obtaining an overwhelming mandate from the Hoofraad to continue as leader.

Observers said the average AWB member scoffed at the fuss surrounding the Paardekraal incident and applauded their leader's friendship with "die Engelse blondine", Sunday Times columnist Ms Jani Allan, 38.

The statement said the four had been invited to attend next Saturday's Hoofraad meeting, but had declined.

Their suspension had been confirmed by the AWB's executive council without them having been granted an opportunity to protest. Nothing had come of a promise that they would be granted an opportunity to protest against their suspension.

"We would therefore have to attend the meeting as visitors," the statement said.

Also, the fact that the meeting was being arranged by Mr Terre'Blanche, and the fact that he was empowered to veto decisions, did "not inspire confidence."

'Alternative movement'

The matters they wanted to discuss on a confidential basis with Mr Terre'Blanche were not of a nature that could be considered by the Hoofraad.

They had been unable to have a confidential meeting with Mr Terre'Blanche, because he had, amongst other things, "thrown down the receiver of his telephone".

Mr Groenewald said last night the four believed "regrettably, that the AWB's affairs cannot be put in order".

They were calling a meeting here for January 28, where former AWB members could take a decision regarding the "countrywide insistence" that an alternative liberation movement should be established. — Sapa

Eugene Terre'Blanche rules supreme

NO IN DABA



AWB supremo Eugene Terre'Blanche's continued leadership of the far right-wing movement seemed sealed last night with an announcement from the four suspended Grootraad members that they would not attend next Saturday's "farcical" hoofraad meeting in Pretoria.

Former deputy AWB leader Mr Jan Groenewald released a statement on behalf of himself, Mr Manie Maritz, Prof Alkmaar Swart and Dr C Jooste in Pretoria last night, which said the 300-member Hoofraad meeting had been called in a disorderly and unconstitutional manner, and that they refused to take part in it.

They said an announcement that many ordinary AWB members would attend the meeting to await the "outcome" showed it was being organised as a display of power.

Mandate

It is expected that with the disaffected four absent, the charismatic Mr Terre'Blanche will have little trouble in obtaining an overwhelming mandate from the Hoofraad to continue as leader.

Observers said the average AWB member scoffed at the "fuss" surrounding the Paardekraal incident, and applauded their leader's friendship with "Die Engelse Blondine," *Sunday Times* columnist Jani Allan (38).

Meeting

Mr Groenewald, said last night the four believed, "regrettably, that the AWB's affairs cannot be put in order."

They were calling a meeting for January 28 in Pretoria, where former AWB members could take a decision regarding the "countrywide insistence" that an alternative liberation movement should be established.

The statement said the four had received invitations to attend next Saturday's Hoofraad meeting, but had declined.

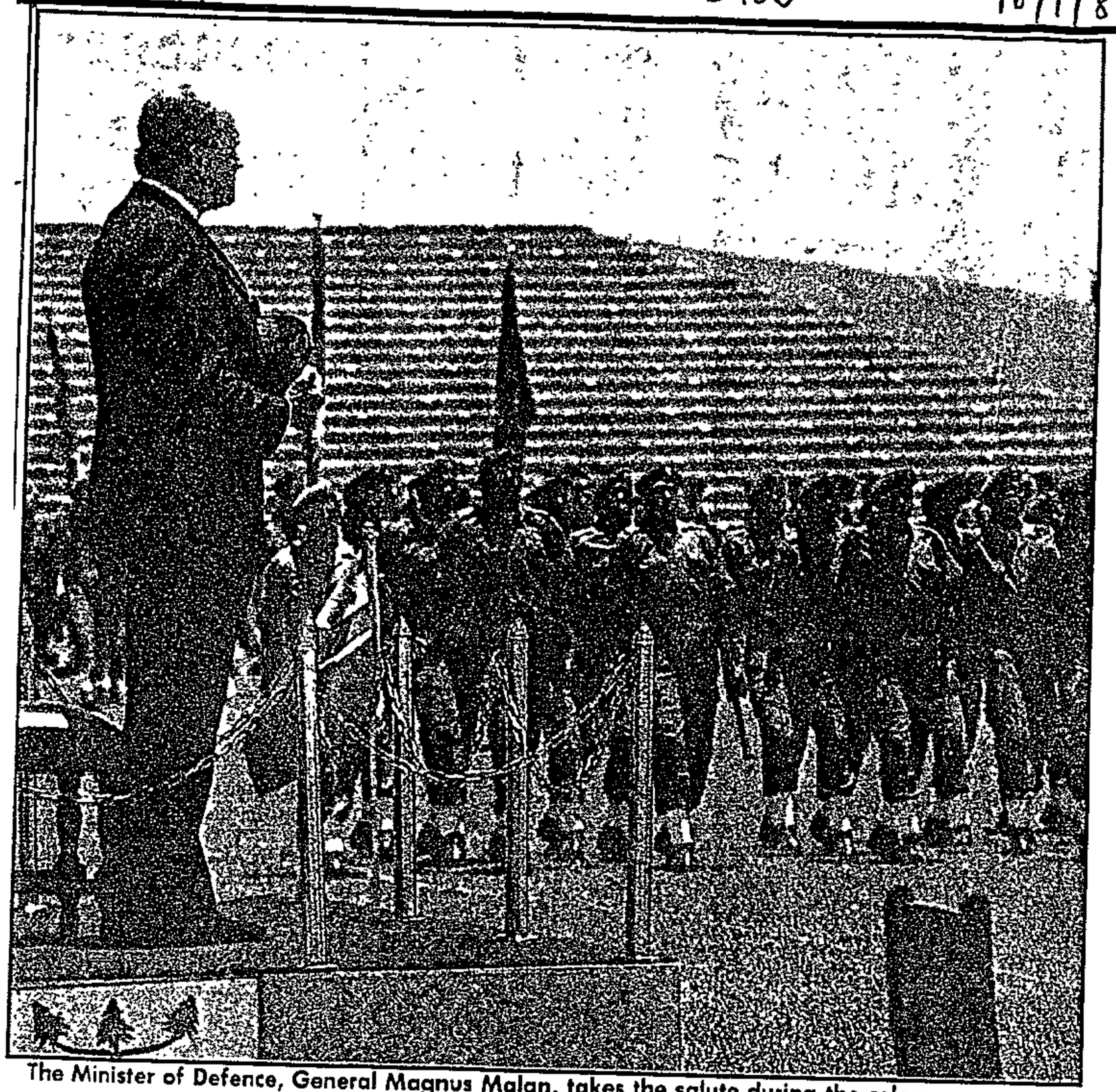
Protest

Their suspension had been confirmed by the AWB's executive council without them having been granted an opportunity to protest. It was significant that nothing had come of a promise that they would be granted an opportunity to protest against their suspension.

"We would therefore have to attend the meeting as visitors," the statement said. — Sapa.

Sowetan 16/1/87

Star 16/1/89 304A



The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, takes the salute during the colours ceremony for 21 Battalion held at Pietersburg at the weekend.

SA negotiating from position of strength

No one can trifle with us — Malan

Northern Transvaal Bureau

PIETERSBURG — Africa and the world now realised that they could not trifle with South Africa, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said here at the weekend.

Speaking at a colours award ceremony at the Pietersburg stadium, General Malan said the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) was no longer a military factor in Namibia, and that the people in the territory could now progress "on the road to a democratic system".

CUBAN WITHDRAWAL

He said the withdrawal of the Cubans heralded the start of a phase of co-operation and respectable neighbourliness on the sub-continent.

Builders had to replace destroyers, General Malan said. But South Africa was negotiating from a position of strength and would not hesitate to fight terrorism beyond its borders.

Great issues were at stake, which left no room for pettiness, self-interest, divisions, the denial of human dignity, and discussions with the enemy, he warned South Africans.

"We will not talk to the SA Communist Party-ANC-UDF alliance," he insisted.

ONSLAUGHT

"South Africans must be realistic about ou world: our enemies have a political aim, and thei onslaught is being supported by the internationa news media, which will grab any opportunity t present South Africa in a bad light", the Ministe said.

He appealed to other nations on the sub-conti nent to turn their backs on "the conflicts of yes terday", and offered South Africa's help in the de velopment of infrastructure such as roads anc railways, and medical, food and other resources.

Star 16/1/89 (304A)

SA Foundation says strategy is needed

Business suffering from 'reform fatigue'

By Michael Chester

The South Africa Foundation has found evidence that business leaders have lacked both unity and confidence on critical issues in their encounters with the Government at the series of three summit conferences held between the two sides.

Dr Gavin Lewis, director of research, also suspects that many business leaders have sunk into a sense of "reform fatigue" in the battle to find solutions to South Africa problems, sometimes seen as intractable.

The business community, he adds, has a long way to go in terms of political mobilisations when compared with society at large. Business leaders had frequently emerged from the summits as "reactive and disunited".

If future summits were to be more than public relations exercises for the State, businessmen needed to lay out far better strategies to extract concessions in return.

The verdict stems from a survey into the impact of the business-Government encounters first at the Carlton summit in Johannesburg in 1979, next at the Good Hope summit in Cape Town in 1981 and next at the Bryntirion summit at State President P W Botha's residence in Pretoria in 1986.

Both sides criticised

Both sides come in for criticism in a special report compiled by the SA Foundation, which reminds business that it fills a critical role as an "agent of change" in South Africa.

Dr Lewis stresses that the motive for the survey was to examine ways and means of improving the input of business into State policy and the quality of any future business-Government summits.

He finds that business influence at the trinity of summits held so far was impeded by the fact that the Government not only set the agenda but also held all three on its own terms and chose the terrain for the encounters.

Even though the Government had broken tradition by any encouragement of a business input into policy-making, it had sought to restrict the agendas to purely non-political economic issues.

The latest Bryntirion summit had been an improvement on its two predecessors, but not all businessmen who attended were uncritical.

"If those sectors of business seeking to influence the change process in South Africa want to project business influence on the State effectively, they will need to re-examine their strategies and approaches to such formalised business-State encounters," Dr Lewis remarks.

"Particularly noticeable is the reluctance of most businessmen to confront Government on political issues as opposed to economic ones.

"This reluctance is encouraged by strong Government reactions to the entry of business into adverserial style politics.

"In any case few businessmen feel comfortable on political issues and are reluctant to challenge Government on its own terrain. Some feel that quiet diplomacy is more effective than public confrontation when dealing with the Government.

"The imposition of sanctions and of the State of Emergency have also acted to restrict any incipient sense of business activism, out of a desire not to rock the boat in what is perceived as the national interest," Dr Lewis says.

"Furthermore, given the apparent intractibility of many of South Africa's problems, a sense of reform fatigue affects not a few business leaders.

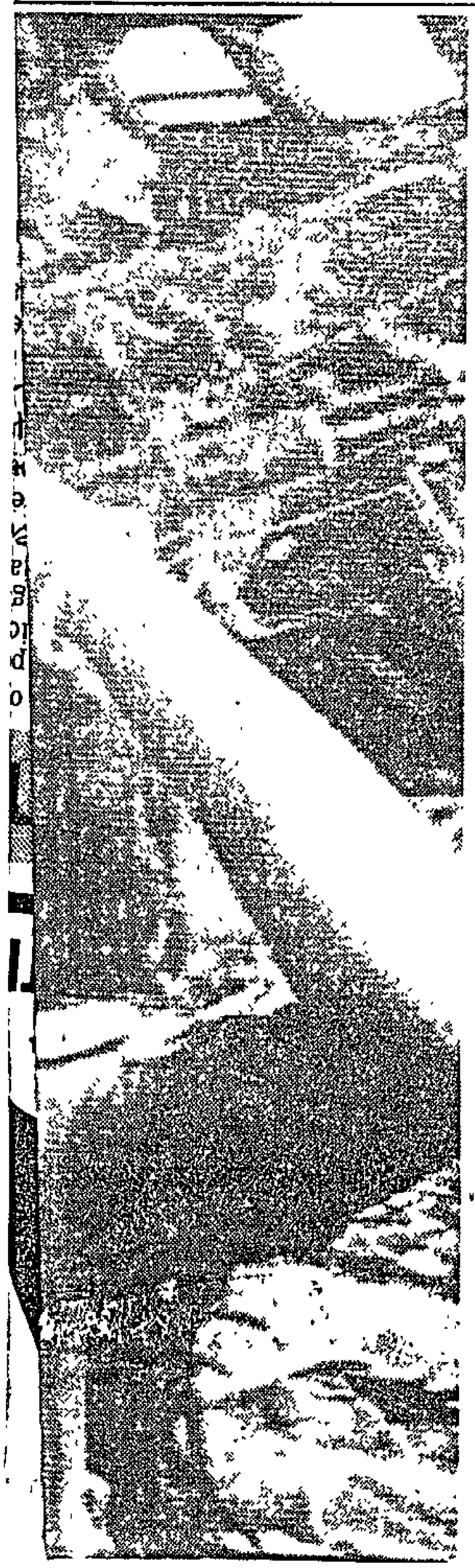
"Others regard expectations of what business leverage on Government could achieve as vastly over-inflated in any case.

"Business has played a role in breaking down apartheid structures, but has tended to do this as a by-product of its pursuing its own economic concerns rather than by any direct role in structural reform," Dr Lewis claims.

"Business leaders at the summits often come inadequately prepared to counter Government's prepared specialist knowledge on key topics."

The three summits held so far represented milestones in business-State relations in South Africa, the first public acknowledgements by the State that business had a right to be involved in national policy-making.

"But if formal Government-business encounters are to be anything more than public relations exercises for the State, business will have to strategise much more carefully to extract concessions."



No change in AWB leadership?

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

Mr Eugene TerreBlanche seems to have effectively squashed efforts by disgruntled right-wingers to topple him following widely publicised allegations concerning the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader's personal life.

The four sacked senior AWB members who had demanded Mr TerreBlanche's resignation — deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald, Professor Alkmaar Swart, Dr Chris Jooste and Mr Manie Maritz — announced yesterday that they had turned down an invitation to attend Saturday's Hoofraad meeting at which Mr TerreBlanche's position is to be discussed.

The four are to hold a meeting on January 28 to discuss the formation of an alternative resistance movement.

Sources said that with the four rebels absent on Saturday Mr TerreBlanche should have little trouble in obtaining an overwhelming mandate to continue as AWB leader.

● See Page 2.

Censored

This newspaper may have been censored. We are not permitted

...about ... day ... to stay in ... When the new increases — nearly ... The increase was prompted by the

Leadership issue could still sink unity talks

30/1 B/Day 16/1/89

PFP federal council to retain stand on De Beer

THE PFP's federal council will stick to its hardline pro-Zach de Beer stand when it meets in two weeks time — a decision that could wreck efforts to create a new liberal opposition party.

That is the prediction of leading PFP members on how the voting will go at the January 28 meeting, the most crucial in the federal council's history.

The success of the unity talks between the PFP, IP and NDM now rests squarely on the federal council, which will decide what mandate or instructions to give its representatives at the next round of unity talks on February 4.

The IP and NDM have already obtained an open-ended mandate from their supporters to negotiate on the leadership issue, the only obstacle which could still sink the talks.

Several PFP sources say they expect the federal council to stick to its insistence that PFP leader De Beer heads the new party.

However, most agree the federal council will probably instruct its negotiators to persuade the IP and NDM that the new party's founding

PETER DELMAR

congress should decide the issue.

This will almost certainly be rejected by the NDM and IP, which do not want De Beer. They believe the PFP should return to the negotiating table with a free hand.

By leaving the decision to the proposed party's first congress, the PFP's numerical superiority would ensure De Beer became leader.



● DE BEER

NDM leader Wynand Malan says his party has an open agenda and will not preclude the possibility of De Beer becoming leader.

One PFP leader predicts that the January 28 meeting will be "hectic".

The IP and NDM "are holding a pistol to our heads; we are just going to have to call their bluff", he says, predicting that the other parties will eventually accept De Beer.

While PFP members are virtually unanimous in their belief De Beer should be leader, there are major differences on how the party should approach the unity talks.

The powerful Transvaal region has adopted a "take Zach or leave it" stance, while Natal, the Eastern and Western Cape are prepared to be more flexible on the issue.

One top source predicts that several leading members could quit the PFP if the federal council does not give its negotiating team an open mandate.

The next meeting of the three parties is scheduled for February 4 — the day after President P W Botha opens the next parliamentary session.

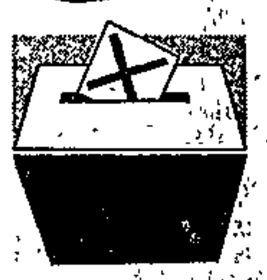
It has been speculated that Botha will use the occasion to call a general election for April, May or June.

The three liberal parties have acknowledged that they will have to fight an early election separately.

White opposition parties are gearing up for an early election, but hope it will be held over until later this year. The PFP is preparing updated voters' rolls and other evidence to submit to a delimitation committee which is expected to start work in March.

Nats push for early general election

ARGUS 16/1/89 304A



By DAVID BRAUN
Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA can brace itself for an early general election of all three Houses of Parliament.

Support for a poll in either March or April is gathering by the day, particularly from within the National Party.

Several Cabinet Ministers are understood to have thrown their weight behind calls on the State President, Mr P W Botha, to call a snap election.

Significantly too, the Government-supporting newspaper, Beeld, today featured as its main story that South Africa was ready for an early election.

The newspaper reported that a Transvaal National Party think tank, comprising 700 MPs, Ministers and prominent party members, met near Naboomspruit at the weekend to place the party on an election footing.

No other subject was discussed at the meeting, the newspaper rep ted.

IN DANGER

It quoted Transvaal Nationalists as appealing to the State President to announce an early election this week, so that the poll might be held in March before the school holidays.

Most Ministers are apparently in favour of an early election, believing the timing could not be more favourable for the National Party.

Some Ministers are, however, apprehensive that they could lose their seats in an election and they would prefer to wait.

Among the Ministers said to be in danger of losing their seats are the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis (Lydenburg), the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen (Vanderbijlpark), and to a lesser extent the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis (Helderberg), and the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk (Vereeniging).

It is believed likely that Independent Party leader Dr Denis Worrall, who came within 39 votes of unseating Mr Heunis in the 1987 general election, will again take on Mr Heunis, the Cape NP leader, in Helderberg. If Dr Worrall stands as a candidate of the new united opposition party, he may have a very good chance of winning this time.

Mr de Klerk, the Transvaal NP leader, is under enormous pressure from the Conservative Party in the Transvaal.

Senior Nationalist politicians say an early election is imperative for several reasons:

- By calling a poll now, President Botha neutralises the threats made by Labour Party leader the Rev Allan Hendrickse that he will not co-operate with the Nationalists to postpone the white elections unless the Group Areas Act is scrapped.
- The right wing is in disarray because of adverse publicity over the Conservative Party's handling of petty apartheid in Boksburg and because of the turmoil in the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) following the Eugene Terre'Blanche-Jani Allan saga.
- The left wing is disorganised as the Progressive Federal Party, Independent Party and National Democratic Movement battle to find consensus over who will lead their proposed merged party.
- An early election enables the Government to postpone a bad-news Budget until after the poll. Most economists believe the Government will have no choice but to raise taxes this year to pay for its runaway spending.

Star 16/11/89 (304A)

De Beer urges election for Left leader

Any candidate who feels strongly about the principles and policy of the new left-wing alliance would be prepared to submit themselves to a democratic election for the leadership of the as-yet unnamed party, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Zach de Beer, said at the weekend.

In a speech delivered at a garden party in the Johannesburg suburb of Dunkeld West, Dr de Beer said: "Because of the very serious situation South Africa is in, we desperately need a large and effective political party to fight for a just, free and fair society."

The many troubles, setbacks and difficulties South Africa suffered during the 1980's had the effect of convincing more and more thinking people that fundamental political change was required.

Mr de Beer quoted an article in the *Financial Mail* in September last year which said a vote for President Botha was a vote for poverty.

ECONOMY SICK

"Our inherently strong economy, which sustained a five or six percent real growth rate for 30 years up to the mid-seventies, has been growing during the eighties at less than two percent.

"Since the population grows at 2,5 percent or more, this means that the average South African has actually been getting poorer by almost one percent per annum during these years," he said, adding that "just about every statistical indicator showed the economy was in a mess".

"That mess is no sort of accident — it is due in the first place to the Government's apartheid policy and in the second to financial mismanagement by the authorities," Dr de Beer said.

South Africans were also thinking deeply about the chronic state of unrest.

"The permanent state of emergency that denies normal civil rights to us all, the increasing international isolation we suffer, the many disinvestments by world-class companies, and the constant flow of emigrants, many of them young, talented, highly-qualified South Africans — all these combine to make us painfully aware that our society is sick.

"A cancer is threatening to destroy our nation. It is the cancer of racism — of apartheid."

SURGERY NEEDED

"Surgery is needed. The operation is the eradication of race discrimination — the extension of equal rights and equal opportunity to all South Africans.

"Like all surgery, this operation calls for courage from the patient. Like all surgery, it involves some risks. But the alternative is continued creeping poverty; ongoing internal strife, permanent emergency regulations, jail without trial and censorship; still greater international isolation, and more emigration of people we need," Dr de Beer said.

"There are 35 million South Africans and we must create a unified nation in which all of us can share the common task of building a great society."

Dr de Beer said he was "genuinely thrilled" to discover the close unity of principled belief which existed between the various groups and individuals taking part in the negotiations.

He added the party would need the very best leader available.

"If there are two or more suitably qualified candidates, then the new party should hold a democratically constituted congress and elect a leader by democratic vote." — Sapa.

Govt to set up liaison body

Cape Times 17/1/89 (304A)

JOHANNESBURG. — A forum to allow black people to liaise directly with the government is to be developed, the department of development planning said in a statement yesterday.

This was one of the decisions taken by group of about 70 representatives of urban black communities and members of the department of constitutional development who met at the luxury Helderfontien Conference Centre, between Johannesburg and Pretoria yesterday.

The meeting was attended by the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis and his deputy Mr Roelf Meyer.

A number of provincial administrators attended along with various other cabinet members, but most of the delegates represented, in some way or another, the urban black community.

Delegates discussed the convening of a national forum to thrash out a political solution for South Africa.

It was resolved that such a forum be created at national level "which can eventually participate as a component, together with other components, in the broad national process of negotiation". — Sapa

Politicians nailed for corruption

CAPE TIMES 17/1/89

Harms suggests pressing charges

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Justice Louis Harms has recommended the Cape attorney-general investigate allegations ranging from fraud to corruption, with a view to instigating criminal proceedings against NP MP Mr Peet de Pontes, former East London city councillor Mr Phillip Rothbart and former Ciskeian ambassador to South Africa Mr Douw Steyn.

In the first report from the Harms Commission, which completed its investigation on November 29 last year, Mr Justice Harms said the recommendations were based on the "balance of probabilities".

He said since the commission did not have to prove facts beyond all reasonable doubt, successful criminal charges may not result from the findings.

He made the following recommendations on the key players involved in the case:

● On alleged Mafia-boss Roberto Vita Palazzolo, Mr Justice Harms said there were indications Palazzolo was possibly guilty of several crimes, including his illegal entry into the country, thereby committing fraud. He also possibly committed corruption by giving gifts to home affairs senior clerk Mr John David Scheffer, while fraud was committed in the importation of luxury vehicles.

In many other cases, issues of corruption and fraud could not be proved because he did not testify.

"Unfortunately steps against him cannot be taken because he is currently serving a prison sentence in Switzerland. Extradition is probably also out of the question since the US and Italy also want to extradite him for crimes more serious than those committed in South Africa."

Mr Justice Harms recommended the customs controller investigate several instances where Palazzolo did not pay correct customs duties on the import of his luxury cars.



Vita Palazzolo



Mr Peet de Pontes

● Suspended NP member and current East London NP MP Mr Peet de Pontes committed several crimes, said the commission, including contravention of the Immigration Act, fraud, corruption, theft of trust money, failure to pay the trust money into a trust account and perjury.

"There is substantial evidence that De Pontes abused his professional capacity as an attorney and it is recommended that this report be sent to the Law Society for possible steps."

● The judge found there was not enough evidence to conclude that former East London mayor Mr Robert de Lange was guilty of any crime. "However, his actions and behaviour for a man of his status and in his position as mayor were unacceptable. If he had not wanted to enrich himself in a morally wrong way he would never have become involved in the whole issue."

● There were prima facie indications that Mr Rothbart made himself guilty of statutory perjury, not only because his previous sworn statement and his testimony differed, but because his evidence before the commission changed perpetually.

"This should be referred to the attorney-general for consideration of possible criminal charges," Mr Justice Harms said.

● Home affairs senior clerk Mr Scheffer was possibly guilty of theft of departmental files, corruption, forgery, receiving gifts and fraud — by virtue of his own testimony.

"It is recommended that the matter be referred to the attorney-general who should consider instituting criminal steps against him."

● Mr Steyn committed fraud by issuing a false testimonial.

"This has been referred to the attorney-general for consideration of criminal action."

In a separate clause, Mr Justice Harms noted there was substantial indication that funds were obtained by way of the financial rand without Reserve Bank approval.

He recommended this matter be referred to the relevant authorities who should consider taking appropriate action.

Chris Ball: Why I'm leaving SA



CHRIS BALL: 'Societal' reasons

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Chris Ball, who has resigned as managing director of First National Bank and will soon leave South Africa, said yesterday his decision had been based on "personal and societal" reasons.

Mr Ball, 49, said there were "absolutely no issues" between him and the bank.

Asked to explain "societal" reasons, Mr Ball said: "You know what my views are. You can look them up all over the place. I don't want to kick anyone or demotivate anyone."

He said he still believed South Africa had a future, but that he was frustrated by the inefficiencies and wastage in the administration of the country. Asked whether he thought he should stay and do something about that, he said: "Would you tell me what one can do?"

He was leaving the bank in a "very good position indeed", and his relations with the board were excellent.

"The difficulty in the earnings of the bank are those of the banking sector, in that there is intervention in the financial markets which affects the performance of the banks.

"But we have not embarked on adventures into preference shares or other techniques to boost earnings," he said. None the less, he agreed the bank had the potential to do better.

Mr Ball refused to reveal details of his new job beyond saying it was with a banking group in Europe and that he would not be in competition with First National.

He said he was available to First National as long as he was needed and that he did not expect to be in his new post before April, by which time he, his wife Suzy and their three children would have moved to Europe.

Asked if he intended to renounce his SA citizenship, Mr Ball said he had not given it a moment's thought. "I remain a South African."

His new job was not tied to South Africa in any way, but he would maintain his personal links with the country, he said. "I have family here, I will keep property here, and I expect to return to SA at least twice a year."

New AWB row

Counsel's remark causes stir at trial

Cape Times 17/1/89

A peek at Met fashion



Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A row has blown up over a junior state counsel's pro-AWB slogan overheard by reporters at the end of the Bethal treason trial in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Ms Louise van der Walt is alleged to have said "lank lewe die AWB" (long live the AWB) when top African National Congress member Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim gave the black power salute in response to his 20-year sentence.

Last night Britain's main national radio and TV newscasts gave prominence to reports of the incident, reports our London Correspondent.

After Mr Justice Daniels left the court, the crowd in the public gallery rose to their feet and with clenched fists joined ANC members Ebrahim, Acton Maseko and their co-accused Simon Dladla in singing N'kosi Sikelele 'i Afrika.

Clap hands

It was at the conclusion of the singing and shouting of slogans by the crowd that Ms Van der Walt was heard to refer to the AWB and seen to clap her hands.

The Transvaal attorney-general later denied that she had said "lank lewe die AWB".

Last night a spokesman for the Department of Justice said the matter was being looked into

Earlier the department said the attorney-general had received conflicting reports that the prosecutor concerned had said "long live the ANC" and "long live the AWB".

Ms Van der Walt could not be reached for comment last night.

Maseko, 37, and Ebrahim, 51, were sentenced to 23 and 20 years imprisonment respectively for treason in what the judge described as a borderline case for the imposition of the death sentence.

Their co-accused, Dladla, 36, a Swazi citizen, was convicted on an alternative charge of terrorism and sentenced to 12 years imprisonment.

The trial has drawn extensive international interest. Ebrahim is alleged to be the highest ranking member of the ANC to have gone on trial in South Africa since the organisation's jailed leader Nelson Mandela was in the dock in 1964.

● ANC men jailed — Page 9

New forum created for urban blacks

Argus 17/6/89
3048

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two major black municipal bodies, Umsa and Ucasa, have joined forces to establish a new forum to represent urban blacks at national level and to take part in government negotiations for a new national constitution.

It was agreed yesterday to create a body which could become the platform for the participation of non-homeland urban blacks in the government's proposed national council. For Umsa (United Municipalities of South Africa) the decision indicates an important shift in tactics.

So far it has refused to join in negotiations with the government until all black leaders are free to take part.

65 LEADERS

The decision to create the new national "forum, organisation or movement" was taken yesterday at a meeting between the government and 65 black council leaders from around the country.

Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis said that the initiative was "very important".

Umsa was represented at the meeting by its president Mr Tom Mboya and Ucasa (Urban Council's Association of South Africa) by its acting chairman Mr P D M Nhlapo.

Umsa officials claimed that they were not present as representatives of the organisation but as individual councillors, but Ucasa sources disclosed that Ucasa and Umsa would meet on Sunday to discuss merging the two organisations to form the new forum.

NEGOTIATIONS

A joint statement released after yesterday's meeting said the forum would "represent black people outside the self-governing territories, which can eventually participate as a component together with other components in the broad national process of negotiations".

The statement said that while other South African communities were represented in formal structures at regional and national level there was no suitable forum or organisation or movement representing black communities outside the self-governing territories.

Govt restricts racist movement

Cape Times 17/1/89

PRETORIA. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday restricted the activities of a racist organisation, the White Nationalist Movement that was founded in Brits last year to continue the aims of the restricted Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging.

Mr Wynand de Beer was elected temporary leader because BBB leader Professor Johan Schabort had a personal restriction served on him when the BBB was restricted on November 17 last year.

Yesterday's restriction was gazetted here in terms of the emergency regulations and prohibits the WNM from "carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever". — Sapa

304A

Election talk 'ridiculous', says PFP

Political Staff

AN EARLY election before a redelimitation would turn Parliament into a farce, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe, Progressive Federal Party Home Affairs spokesman, said yesterday.

Reacting to reports of great enthusiasm at a Transvaal NP "think tank" for an election in April or May, Mr Van der Merwe said it would amount to putting the interests of the National Party before the country's.

A redelimitation of House of Assembly seats has already been announced but is not likely to be completed before mid-year.

"It would be ridiculous to hold an election so soon before a redelimitation as it would mean some MPs not representing a seat and voters in many seats having an MP for whom they never voted," he said.

Nationalist newspapers yesterday gave front-page coverage to the weekend meeting of about 700 Transvaal ministers, MPs and officials at which it is said the prime topic of conversation was an April or May election — in spite of it having been generally accepted at the end of last year there would not be an election before October or November.

Mr Van der Merwe suggested that one of the reasons for the change in Nationalist thinking was the backlash against the Conservative Party for what had happened in Boksburg and was beginning to happen in other places.

"The NP has never been more directionless but now wants an election because it thinks it can catch its opponents with their pants down," he said.

"The government has quite cynically done nothing about Boksburg because it wants to benefit from the CP's setback following the business boycotts.

"That is their priority, not to set right the iniquities of discrimination brought about by the Separate Amenities Act.

"The moderate left will not allow them to forget this and will continue to focus attention on the government's hypocrisy."

But, he said, he would not be surprised if the government called an early election as South Africans were becoming accustomed to increasingly poor standards of democracy.

Bush's SA line out soon

Star 17/11/88

By Neil Lurssen
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — An early outline of President-elect George Bush's policies toward southern Africa is likely to emerge in Congress this week during confirmation hearings on the nomination of Mr Jim Baker as US Secretary of State in place of the retiring Mr George Shultz.

The hearings start today in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr Baker — who is not expected to run into trouble — will be questioned about the range of world problems.

The senators will want to know his views on US relations with the Soviets, on the Middle East situation, on Central America and, almost certainly, on the current situation in southern Africa.

The southern Africa focus is likely to be on the Angola/Namibia accord with some senators seeking the assurance that Unita will not be abandoned by the US as long as the MPLA regime continues to receive weapons from the Soviet Union.

But Mr Baker may also be questioned on South Africa and methods the US may use to encourage an end to apartheid and the start of multiracial negotiations on a new constitution for South Africa.

AWB indaba on

Sowetan 17/11/89

THE leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, says the meeting in Pretoria next Saturday to discuss the leadership crisis in the movement will continue, although the four suspended members are no longer willing to attend.

30 (P)

Mr Terre'Blanche told SABC radio news he would use the opportunity to put his case and to prove himself correct.

RY WHOLESALER OF BUILDING MATERIAL

AMEGS 17/1/89

306A

Allegations: De Pontes blames politics

EAST LONDON. — The National Party MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, the target of a string of allegations by the Harms Commission, said that political pressure had caused the commission's "shock" findings.

"I deny in the strongest terms the commissioner's allegations as reported in the media."

In spite of the fact that the commission found seven possible avenues for prosecution against him, Mr de Pontes said he would not resign as MP.

He indicated he still had some hope that his name would be cleared in open court.

"I would welcome this opportunity to give the full facts unhindered and then to be judged on that," he said.

"There was obvious political pressure on either the commission or the people leading evidence before it," he said.

Mr de Pontes, who was clearly shaken by the findings, said what made the allegations "grossly unfair" was that the commission's findings were based on the opinion of the commissioner.

He said the findings of the commissioner were based on those facts which the commissioner himself decided to place before the commission.

There were no rules and procedures in a commission and much of the evidence led before it would be inadmissible in court. Much of it was hearsay, especially that of Vito Roberto Palazzolo, and the evidence was not tested in cross-examination, Mr de Pontes said.

He said he had first heard about the findings when a Natal newspaper contacted him for comment.

He then heard radio broadcasts of the findings, but in spite of repeated attempts his legal representatives were unable to obtain copies of the report. — Sapa.

US in the 60s like SA today

Civil rights leader Martin Luther King's message of passive resistance was relevant to South Africa because of the parallels between the two countries, according to kaNgwane Chief Minister Mr Enos Mabuza.

Speaking at the unveiling of the Martin Luther King jun memorial at the site of the new US embassy in Pretoria yesterday, he said the rule in the US prior to the Sixties was the practice of "separateness", as was the case in South Africa.

"Like Dr King, we know that history is on our side. We, too, shall overcome," the Chief Minister added. — Pretoria Bureau.

Exercise in futility?



Their master's voice: The State President addresses business leaders, few of whom feel worthy to reply.

SA business suffering from reform fatigue

A South African Foundation survey suggests that generally businesss leaders are not using their leverage effectively to influence government policies. MICHAEL CHESTER reports from Johannesburg.

THE South Africa Foundation has found evidence that business leaders have lacked both unity and confidence on critical issues in their encounters with the government at the series of three summit conferences so far held between the two sides.

Mr Gavin Lewis, director of research, also suspects that many business leaders have sunk into a sense of "reform fatigue" in the battle to find solutions to South Africa problems, sometimes seen as intractable.

The business community, he adds, has a long way to go in terms of political mobilisation when compared with society at large. Business leaders had frequently emerged from the summits as "reactive and disunited".

If future summits were to be more than public relations exercises for the State, businessmen needed to lay out far better strategies to extract concessions in return.

The verdict stems from a survey into the impact of the business-government encounters first at the Carlton summit in Johannesburg in 1979, next at the Good Hope summit in Cape Town in 1981 and next at the Bryntirion summit at State President PW Botha's residence in Pretoria in 1986.

Both sides come in for criticism in a special report compiled by the South Africa Foundation, which reminds business that it fills a critical role as an "agent of change" in South Africa.

Mr Lewis stresses that the motive of the survey was to examine ways and means of improving the input of business into State policy and the quality of any future business-government summits.

He finds that business influence at the trinity of summits held so far was impeded by the fact that the government not only set the agenda but also held all three on its own terms and chose the terrain for the encounters.

Even though the government had broken tradition by any encouragement of a business input into policy-making, it had sought to restrict the agendas to purely non-political economic issues.

The latest Bryntirion summit had been an improvement on its two predecessors, but even so not all the businessmen who attended were uncritical.

"If those sectors of business seeking to influence the change process in South Africa want to project business influence on the state effectively, they will need to reexamine their strategies and approaches to such formalised business-state encounters," he remarks.

"Particularly noticeable is the reluctance of most businessmen to confront government on political issues, as opposed to economic ones.

"This reluctance is encouraged by strong government reactions to the entry of business into adverserial style politics - an attitude epitomised by the victimisation of outspoken business leaders.

"In any case few businessmen feel comfortable on political issues and are reluctant to challenge government on its own terrain. Some feel that quiet diplomacy is more effective than public confrontation when dealing with the government.

"In both black and white business circles there are also strong community pressures for political conformity. These, and other factors, mean that employer organisations are often unable to take high profile political

stances on behalf of their members, given the weak membership allegiance when it comes to political issues.

"The imposition of sanctions and of the state of emergency have also acted to restrict any incipient sense of business activism, out of a desire not to rock the boat in what is perceived as the national interest.

"Furthermore, given the apparent intractibility of many of South Africa's problems, a sense of reform fatigue affects not a few business leaders.

"Others regard expectations of what business leverage on government could achieve as vastly over-inflated in any case.

"Business has played a role in breaking down apartheid structures, but has tended to do this as a by-product of its pursuing its own economic concerns rather than by any direct role in structural reform.

"Those individual South African businessmen who have taken the lead and acted assertively on their political impulses have tended to come from a few business organisations where there is a relatively unique conjuncture between the nature of the leadership and the character of the corporate structure.

"Business leaders at the summits all too often come inadequately prepared to counter government's prepared specialist knowledge on key topics."



uitting his post at South Africa's . . . the new managing director. Mr
● Pictures by Karen Fletcher.

De Pontes rebuked for not resigning

Political Correspondent

Opposition political parties today rebuked former National Party MP Mr Peet de Pontes for failing to resign from Parliament after being accused by the Harms Commission of Inquiry of probably being involved in corruption, fraud and perjury.

They also called on the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to instruct that Mr de Pontes be brought to trial.

The Government has so far not reacted to the Harms Commission, although the commission's findings have been referred to the Attorney-General of the Cape for a decision as to whether to prosecute Mr de Pontes and others.

Mr de Pontes has refused to give up his East London City seat.

The National Party owed South Africa some comment when its MPs behaved in the way that Mr de Pontes and Leon de Beer had done, the PFP said today.

PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer said the behaviour of Mr de Pontes in hanging on to his seat despite the findings of the Harms Commission matched that of his NP colleague Leon de Beer.

De Beer, he said, was hanging on to his Hillbrow seat despite the court finding that he had committed 70 counts of electoral fraud, and despite a heavy jail sentence.

De Beer is currently appealing against the conviction and sentence.

Conservative Party spokesman Mr Koos van der Merwe said the NP had lost control of its own members when it could not insist that they resign.



Govt puts new clamp on white racists

Sowetan 17/11/89

30Apr

THE Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, yesterday restricted the activities of a racist organisation, the White Nationalist Movement that was founded in Brits last year to continue the aims of the earlier-restricted Blanke Bevrydingsbeweging.

The WNM was founded at Brits on November 26 last year, and is headed by Wynand de Beer.

Schabort

He was elected as temporary leader because BBB leader Prof Johan Schabort had a personal restriction served on him when the BBB was restricted on November 17 last year.

Yesterday's restriction was gazetted in Pretoria in terms of Security Emergency Regulation 7, and prohibits the WNM from "carrying on or performing any activities or acts whatsoever."

Prof Schabort may not speak to any journalist or leave Brits. — Sapa.

National forum for blacks to be formed

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — A national forum or organisation to represent blacks outside the self-governing territories is to be created.

This was decided at a meeting in Johannesburg yesterday between a top-level government team headed by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis and representatives of black local authorities.



● HEUNIS

Heunis said after the meeting the forum could eventually take part, with other components, in the broad national process of negotiations.

A steering committee would draft its constitution and report back to the meeting before the end of March.

The meeting subscribed to evolutionary reform as opposed to revolutionary change, and this should be achieved through negotiations.

The absence of a suitable organisation for black communities outside the self-governing states was an obvious and unacceptable omission.

A spokesman for Heunis said 69 black community leaders had attended the meeting, most of them councillors representing the United Municipalities' Association (Umsa) and the Urban Councils' Association (Ucasa).



NEW MAN: The new managing director of First National Bank, Mr Barend Swart.

ARGUS 17/1/89

The new man at big bank's helm

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Barry Swart, who takes over as managing director of First National Bank on January 16, brings to the top echelons of South African banking all the international financial flair that was displayed by the man he replaced.

Barend Jacobus Swart, born in East London in 1940, joined Barclays Bank DCO within 12 months of matriculating at Selborne College.

Between various general banking duties, he completed a B Comm degree at Rhodes University and an MBA degree at Cape Town University Business School.

In 1966 he was posted to the head office of Barclays in London and in two years was put in charge of the bank's lending operations in New York.

PROMOTION

In fact, Barry Swart was responsible for the creation of Barclays Bank in New York three years later — and was made vice-president and secretary/treasurer. He also garnished his career with a coveted business degree from Harvard University.

In 1974 he was appointed to Barclays's South African head office in Johannesburg, and was soon promoted to general manager at Wesbank.

Before long he was back across the Atlantic, now as president and chief executive of Barclays Bank in New York.

In 1984 it was back home to become deputy managing director in South Africa, joining Mr Chris Ball in an hierarchy that not only weathered Barclays's decision in London to disinvest but managed the massive changeover to First National Bank — and set it on its new course.

Mr Ball is to take up a post with a banking group in Europe.

● See page 13.

B Day 17/1/89

Thatcher will not visit SA, says Buthelezi

PETER DELMAR

BRITISH Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would not come to SA for fear of damaging the credibility of her anti-sanctions stand, KwaZulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi predicted yesterday on his return from a week-long visit to the UK.

Buthelezi said he had impressed on Thatcher, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and Foreign Office Minister Lynda Chalker the need for the UK to continue its "low-key, behind-the-scenes shuttle diplomacy" with SA.

He said Thatcher would be delighted to come to SA if goverment took a major initiative, such as releasing jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

Buthelezi told newsmen at Jan Smuts Airport that his recent meeting with Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis was raised in talks he had held with the three British ministers and the media.

However, Buthelezi said his meeting with Heunis had not removed the problems which hampered negotiations, apart from setting up a joint committee to tackle these obstacles.

Buthelezi said he did not expect any major reform moves by government before the next general election.

Questioned about reports that a meeting would be held next week between Inkatha and the ANC to discuss the violence in Maritzburg townships, Buthelezi said he had not had direct communication with the ANC.

However, he had received a letter shortly before Christmas from ANC president Oliver Tambo who conveyed his concern about the violence.

Prosecutor denies 'pro-AWB remark'

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — A prosecutor in the Bethal treason trial today denied she said "lank lewe die AWB" (long live the AWB) at the end of the case.

State prosecutor Louise van der Walt was reported to have said this minutes after the three Bethal treason trialists were sentenced yesterday in the Pretoria Supreme Court to a total of 55 years' imprisonment.

Today she said: "I deny it; bring me evidence that I said this in court.

"I am on my way to the Attorney-General's office and while I'm about it, I will lay a charge against the Press for saying this about me."

Several reporters, however, heard Mrs van der Walt's reference to the AWB and were prepared to make affidavits to this effect.

The incident has been widely reported around the world.

After Mr Justice Daniels sentenced Acton Maseko, 38, Simon Dladla and Ebrahim Ismail Ebrahim, 51, to 23, 12, and 20 years' imprisonment respectively, the crowds began to sing *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika'* (God Bless Africa) while the trialists were bidding their farewells.

Mrs van der Walt, seemingly upset at the chanting, ordered that the three men — two of whom had been convicted of treason and the other of terrorism — be led to the cells.

"Lank lewe die AWB," she is alleged to have said, after which she repeated it and questioned a nearby group of security policemen why they did not arrest the crowds for singing the song.

She said that they (the policemen) could arrest her for saying "long live the AWB" and should thus also arrest the people who were singing in the public gallery.

Approached today she said: "Bring me evidence that I was the one who said this. There were several prosecutors in that court."

Transvaal Attorney-General Mr Don Brunette said last night: "It sounds like a blatant lie and I just cannot believe it."

Star 17/1/89 (304A)

March or April poll on the cards

NP presses PW to call early election

By David Braun

South Africa can brace itself for an early general election of all three Houses of Parliament.

Support for a poll in either March or April is growing daily, particularly from within the National Party.

Several Cabinet Ministers are understood to have thrown their weight behind calls on the State President, Mr P W Botha, to call a snap election.

The Government-supporting newspaper, *Beeld*, reported yesterday that a Transvaal National Party thinktank of 700 MPs, Ministers and prominent party members, met near Naboomspruit at the weekend to place the party on an election footing.

No other subject was discussed at the meeting, the newspaper said.

It quoted Transvaal Nationalists as appealing to the State President to announce an early election this week so that the poll could be held in March before the school holidays.

Most Ministers are apparently in favour of an early election, believing the timing could not be more favourable for the National Party.

But some Ministers are apprehensive that they could lose their seats in an election and they would prefer to wait.

Among the Ministers said to be in danger of losing their seats are the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis (Lydenburg), the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen (Vanderbijlpark) and, to a lesser extent, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis (Helderberg) and the Minister of National Education, Mr F W de Klerk (Vereeniging).

But sources close to the last two Ministers, provincial leaders of the NP, are confident that the seats can be held.

Mr Heunis may be in danger if the parties to the left of the Government merge before a poll.

CAR Trials 18/1/89 30KA

Zach: NP caused 'brain-drain'

Political Correspondent

THE emigration of top business leaders like Mr Chris Ball were "cruel blows" inflicted on the country by Nationalist misgovernment, PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer said last night.

Dr De Beer said in a statement that the news of Mr Ball's departure had been greeted by certain Nationalist commentators "with barely-disguised pleasure".

These commentators should think again, fairly hard. "If the economy is to grow at anything like the rate necessary to provide jobs for our growing population and a rising standard of living for our poor people, there is nothing we need more than high-class management skills. These are already in short supply."

Dr De Beer said generations of "Bantu education" had done a great deal to deprive South Africans of suitably skilled people and the relatively small white population was aready strained to the limit.

"Government supporters should realise that when a Gordon Wadell, a Tony Bloom, a Morris Bernstein, a Ronald Cohen or a Chris Ball leaves this country, it is not just an anti-nationalist voter quitting South Africa.

"It is a reason for lament that one more invaluable contributor to a better future has been lost.

"These are not victories for the Nationalists: These are cruel blows inflicted upon our country by Nationalist misgovernment."



Dr Zach de Beer

Cape Times

January 18, 1989 3

'Outsiders may swing AWB vote'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Up to 100 "outsiders" could swing the vote in Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche's favour when the AWB's Hoofraad meets on Saturday to settle the simmering dispute over the movement's leadership, it was claimed yesterday.

AWB sources said recent Hoofraad meetings had not been attended by more than 200 people and it was likely Mr Terre'Blanche's supporters would nominate loyal AWB members to make up the elected council's 300 membership and gerrymander the leadership vote.

The four rebel Grootraad members suspended by Mr Terre'Blanche announced at the weekend that they would not put their case at Saturday's meeting because it had been improperly and unconstitutionally convened. It appears certain that the four will decide to form a breakaway right-wing organisation at a low-key meeting on January 28.

Nat letter indicates April election, says CP

Argus 18/1/89

30 CP

From PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Many veteran politicians, including Cabinet ministers, are likely to disappear from Parliament after an election, now widely expected during the first half of the year.

The Conservative Party believes the election will be on April 26. CP secretary Mr Andries Beyers said he had obtained a National Party document informing voters that registration lists would close on January 31.

This would make April 26 the most likely date for an election.

SURVIVAL

Several Cabinet ministers and senior parliamentary office bearers will be fighting for survival and at least one is expected to retire.

New faces could also be seen in the ranks of the Progressive Federal Party. There seems a strong possibility that veteran Houghton MP Mrs Helen Suzman might retire as she has often threatened.

New PFP leader Dr Zac de Beer should make an appearance, either as the representative for Houghton or, more likely, for Parktown as it is speculated that its MP, Dr Marius Barnard, will retire.

There are strong rumours that Mr Danie Steyn, Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, will not stand for election again. If he does he has a fair chance of losing his Wonderboom seat in Pretoria to the CP.

Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Development Aid, will have a hard fight on his hands to retain his seat of Vanderbijlpark after the town council fell to the CP in October.

Minister of Manpower Mr P T du Plessis is also widely expected to lose Lydenburg, the Eastern Transvaal platteland seat in the heart of CP country.

JEOPARDY

Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of National Education, will also battle to retain his seat in Vereeniging, although he is expected to hold it by a small majority.

Other members of the government whose positions are in jeopardy are the Speaker of Parliament, Mr Louis le Grange (Potchefstroom), the chairman of the House of Assembly, Mr Rex le Roux (Pretoria West), and Deputy-Minister of Health Mr Michael Veldman (Rustenburg).

Front-bencher Mr Albert Nothnagel, noted for his provocative verligte remarks, will be lucky to hold Pretoria's Innesdal seat which he has represented for 15 years.

State of emergency 'lulls Govt into false security'

8ter 18/11/87

337 304A

By Deborah Smith, Pretoria Bureau, and Carina le Grange, Religion Reporter

The state of emergency created a false sense of security in Government, and among its supporters, that the situation in the country was under control and the unrest had been ended, University of Pretoria academic Professor Henning Viljoen said yesterday.

Speaking at the annual Reforum congress in Pretoria, he said security legislation and the state of emergency had not addressed the core of the problem and in the long term presented no solution.

The head of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Steward, argued that the Government enjoyed the "fullest legitimacy" in defending society from those who sought to overthrow it by violence.

Objectives

Without security there was very little possibility for anyone in society to pursue basic and legitimate objectives, Mr Steward said.

Reforum is a non-official movement in the Ned Geref Kerk whose members consist of both lay people and clergymen working for church unity and justice in South Africa.

Professor Viljoen said the system of government in South Africa was not democratic as the majority of citizens had no say in the passing of laws which affected them.

Even prior to the emergency, the Government had "wide discretionary powers" which made inroads into the basic rights of South Africans and did not subscribe to a charter of human rights, he said.

An objective and reasonable evaluation on the security situation in South Africa had become an impossible task because of media emergency regulations and banning of several newspapers.

The emergency regulations had also drastically limited the courts, thereby robbing them of their role as guardians of freedom.

This was demonstrated by cases when the Supreme Court had declared certain sections of the emergency regulations invalid and the State President or the Minister had replied by issuing new regulations rendering the court's judgment invalid.

Mr Steward said circumstances arose in which the normal processes of law were entirely inadequate to deal with certain threats, which, if not checked, could lead to the destruction of law itself.

He said that without security, economic progress and the provision of education, health care and other social services were impossible.

"Without security it is also impossible to develop constitutional systems which are responsive to the needs of the people," he argued.

He said there was no excuse for those who espoused the violent overthrow of the State.

"It is simply not true that those involved in violence have exhausted all other options," he said.

Dispensation

It was also not true, he said, that those involved in violence would bring about a more free and just democratic dispensation in South Africa.

The situation was made even more complex because well-meaning allies were often recruited who had no idea of the actual intentions of the revolutionary forces, he said.

"The South African Government is determined to carry out its basic responsibility of protecting the lives and property of all citizens of our country. It is well aware of the nature of modern revolutionary struggles and will not permit such methods to succeed in the Republic."

'Outsiders could affect AWB vote'

PETER DELMAR

UP TO 100 "outsiders" could swing the vote in Eugene Terre'Blanche's favour when the AWB's Hoofraad meets on Saturday to settle the simmering dispute over the movement's leadership, it was claimed yesterday.

AWB sources said recent Hoofraad meetings had not been attended by more than 200 people and it was likely Terre'Blanche's supporters would nominate loyal AWB members to make up the elected council's 300 members and gerrymander Saturday's leadership vote.

The four rebel Grootraad members suspended by Terre'Blanche after calling for his resignation announced at the weekend that they would not put their case at Saturday's meeting because it had been improperly and unconstitutionally convened.

It now appears certain the four dissident members will decide to form a breakaway right-wing organisation at a low-key meeting on January 28.

One of the rebels, former deputy leader Jan Groenewald, said yesterday the pro-Terre'Blanche faction had invited ordinary members who were not entitled to attend or vote at Hoofraad meetings.

They were also mobilising support countrywide, he said.

The Hoofraad can only unseat Terre'Blanche by a two-thirds majority vote.

C P Beyers, a spokesman for Terre'Blanche, described as "the biggest nonsense in the world" the claim that non-Hoofraad members would be allowed to attend the meeting.

January 18 1989

'Nats want an election as soon as possible'

We vote on April 26 — CP

B/Day 18/1/89

(304A)

PETER DELMAR

THE CP is gearing up to go to the polls on April 26.

CP secretary Andries Beyers confirmed he had obtained a document from one of the NP's constituencies informing voters that voters' lists would close on January 31. From this it appeared an election would most likely be held on April 26, he said.

NP leader F W de Klerk told 700 supporters at the weekend they should have certain election strategies and plans implemented by mid-March, heightening speculation that State President P W Botha will announce an election date when he opens parliament on February 3.

Liberal opposition parties are also preparing to fight an early election.

Beyers explained that a full calendar month had to elapse between the closing of voters' rolls and the official proclamation date, which the CP expected to be March 1.

An election must be held between 56 and 73 days after official proclamation, with nomination day between 21 and 28 days after proclamation. An announcement by Botha of an election date and official proclamation need not coincide.

Beyers said April 26 seemed a likely date as all four provinces' schools had returned from holiday by that date and it appeared that the NP wanted an election as soon as possible.

He predicted that the recent Boksburg debacle would count in the CP's favour at the polls. "People will now see that we mean business," he said. The outcry over the CP's return to petty apartheid in muncipalities under its control is frequently cited as one of the NP's main reasons for calling an early election.

The CP, Beyers said, would extend its power base in the Transvaal by winning half the seats in the Free State and would also target constituencies in the Northern Cape, Eastern Cape and Northern Natal.

A number of cabinet ministers would lose their seats to the CP, he predicted.

PW:

IKEGS 19/1/89 (304A

Results today

Picture. HANNES THIART, The Argus

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER: Mrs Elize Botha, in the back seat, and her eldest daughter, Mrs Elanza Maritz, cast photographers a quick smile as they arrive at 2 Military Hospital to see the State President.



By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent, and
JEREMY DOWSON and MICHAEL MORRIS, Staff Reporters

THERE has been a weakening of muscles on one side of President Botha's body, one of the symptoms of his mild stroke.

A top government source said today his chance of recovering fully was "very good".

Mr Botha had passed the first critical 24 hours and his condition had improved considerably since the stroke early yesterday.

The results of medical tests yesterday are expected to be known today.

These results will determine whether Mr Botha decides to temporarily hand over to an acting-president.

According to a spokesman for his office, Mr Botha had a restful night and his condition stabilised further.

After sleeping for a large part of yesterday, Mr Botha was conscious and talked to people in the hospital.

According to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, President Botha asked that talks with South West African leaders in Cape Town tomorrow must continue .

Yesterday members of the President's family swept into No 2 Military Hospital under heavy guard and Mrs Elize Botha, who remained for more than two hours, left with a smile.

South Africa's "First Lady", accompanied by the couple's youngest daughter, Miss Rozanne Botha, drew up to the back entrance of the hospital at 5.15pm in a car driven by a bodyguard.

Family arrivals

They were followed immediately by the couple's eldest daughter, Mrs Elanza Maritz, her husband and their children.

Later arrivals were the Bothas' eldest son, Mr Pieter Botha, and their youngest son, Seaman Rossouw Botha, who is in the navy.

Security officials kept reporters and photographers well away from the back entrance.

Driving past at high speed, both sons shielded their faces from Press photographers staking out the front entrance of the hospital.

However, the Botha women were less defensive, with both Mrs Botha and Mrs Maritz, who were the last to leave, throwing photographers friendly smiles as they were driven past at 7.20pm.

It was Mrs Botha's second visit yesterday to the hospital her husband opened on February 19 1976 as Minister of Defence.

Hospital sources said she had visited her husband late yesterday morning, soon after his admission.

"Best treatment"

The Officer Commanding No 2 Military Hospital, Colonel Cloete, said Mr Botha was "getting the best treatment we can possibly give" for what he described as "a very slight cardio-vascular incident".

No details were given about which floor or room Mr Botha was occupying.

The Argus was initially refused permission to take photographs on hospital grounds.

However, Colonel Cloete later agreed, after clearing it



Mr P W Botha

Stroke is 'nature's warning' to take it easy

Staff Reporter

THE effect President Botha's stroke will have on his health and career would be difficult to predict on available information, although medical men approached say he will certainly be ordered to slow down.

One doctor described Mr Botha's "mild stroke" as "nature's warning" and as a harbinger of more to come.

A stroke was the closure of a small artery in the brain which cut off the blood supply to part of the brain. The effect would depend on what part of the brain was affected. It could impair speech or cause paralysis of part of the body.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

"This mild stroke indicates that Mr Botha is suffering from high blood pressure which is not being treated. His trouble is probably work pressure which sometimes demands that he be in Cape Town and Pretoria on the same day," a doctor said.

"He will most certainly be ordered to slow down and the first task will be to bring his blood pressure down."

A neurologist said the possibility of a second stroke could not be excluded in elderly patients with hardened arteries.

Mr Botha turned 73 a few days ago.

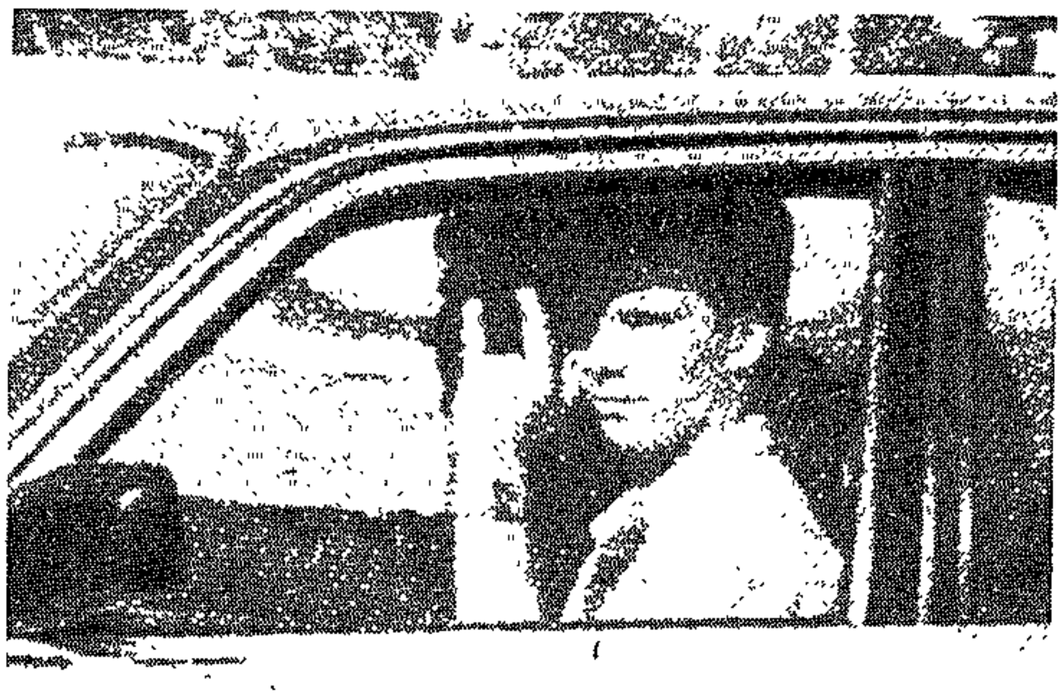
There are basically two types of stroke, the more serious one being a rupture of a blood vessel, causing a haemorrhage, and the other a blood clot, up to the size of a match head, which cut off the supply of blood to the brain.

The Argus
50c
TEL 208 4911
CAPE TOWN: WEDNESDAY JANUARY 18 1989

State President 'stable' in Wynberg military hospital

PW 'mild stroke'

FIRST WITH THE NEWS: A late edition of The Argus yesterday carried the report of Mr Botha's illness.



Picture: ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus

HOSPITAL GREETING: The Bothas' youngest son, Seaman Rossouw Botha, waves as he leaves the hospital after visiting his father.

Inquiries flood President's office

Political Correspondent

THE President's office at Tuynhuys in Cape Town has been inundated with inquiries about Mr Botha.

A spokesman said today that hundreds of Press inquiries had been received from all over the world. There had also been inquiries from the public and from politicians. Messages wishing him well were "streaming in".

PW's illness concealed for several hours

Staff Reporter

NEWS of President Botha's illness was concealed for more than eight hours yesterday.

The first intimation The Argus had was an anonymous telephone call about 2.15pm, just as the final edition was about to roll.

"President Botha has had a stroke and is in No 2 Military Hospital," said a voice.

The presses were put on hold while reporters checked with official sources.

"Not true," said an official at the State President's office. "Mr Botha is in his office right now and he is fit and well."

The response to initial inquiries at No 2 Military Hospital was also negative.

FINALLY CONFIRMED

Finally, a senior member of the hospital staff confirmed that President Botha had been admitted.

Was it a routine health check and had he been discharged?

No information, so back to the State President's office. The same official again denied the story.

Then we reached Mr Botha's Press spokesman, Mr Jack Vivier, and told him The Argus had confirmation that Mr Botha had had a mild stroke.

Was Mr Botha still in hospital and what was his condition?

His condition was stable. A fuller statement would be made later, said Mr Vivier.

Finally, the short official statement was released, confirming the illness.

It was about 2.45pm — more than eight hours after the President had been admitted to hospital.

Opposition parties express sympathy

JOHANNESBURG. — Opposition parties have wished President Botha well.

Conservative Party chief director for information Mr Koos van der Merwe, MP, said "in times like this politics plays no role".

The CP had learnt with regret about Mr Botha's illness and wished him a speedy recovery. "We also wish Mrs Botha and the family strength in these sad moments," he added.

Progressive Federal Party leader Dr Zac de Beer said he was "distressed" by the news and on behalf of himself and the PFP he wished the President a "speedy and full recovery."

The Independent Party said it had learnt "with distress" of Mr Botha's illness. It wished him a speedy recovery and hoped that his condition was not too serious.

"Our thoughts are with Mrs Botha and the family," the party said in a statement. — Sapa.

Stock market unaffected by news

Business Staff

NEWS of President P W Botha's mild stroke made no impact yesterday on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, where share prices often react quickly to events that could affect the country's economy.

Industrial share prices continued to rise steadily and more than 20 companies saw their prices hit the highest levels for more than 12 months.

Specialists called in to help doctors at Wynberg

Cape Times 19/1/89 304A

Defence Correspondent

TOP medical specialists from Groote Schuur and Tygerberg hospitals are believed to have been called in to help doctors at 2 Military Hospital, Wynberg, to which Mr P W Botha was admitted yesterday after suffering a stroke.

The hospital, said to be one of the best-designed military hospitals in the world, was formally opened in January of 1979 by Mr Botha's wife Elize.

A staff officer of the South African Medical Service said yesterday that with 2 Military Hospital's own resources, and "that which is available from Groote Schuur and Tygerberg, there is no doubt that the best medical care in the country is at the State President's disposal".

A tight clamp-down on information was instituted yesterday, with the superintendent of 2 Military Hospital barred from speaking to the press and all information being issued by the State President's office

It is believed, however, that Mr Botha was taken to 2 Military Hospital instead of Groote Schuur or Tygerberg — where he was accommodated in a VIP area in the late 1970s after a car accident near George — because it was easier to maintain a high level of security without causing disruption than would be possible in a large civilian hospital.

Bodyguards stationed at hospital

The hospital is inside the large Wynberg Base and is itself inside its own security area, and although no official comment could be gained about the security precautions being taken, it is believed Mr Botha's bodyguards are stationed in and around the hospital, while general base security is being handled by troops serving at the base.

Mr P W Botha is only the latest of thousands of ill and wounded patients to have been treated at Wynberg Base since the first military hospital was completed there in 1861.

The "Wynberg Sanatorium", as it was called, was built mainly to provide a convalescent centre for soldiers who had become seriously ill on service in India and needed to recuperate in a healthier climate.

It consisted mainly of rows of brick-and-wood huts which had served as winter quarters for soldiers in the Crimean War and had then been shipped to the Cape by way of England after the end of hostilities.

The faces of PW Botha



STERN ... In 1977 a year before he became PM



WAGGING FINGER ... A famous characteristic



GOING UP ... When he joined the cabinet



FRIENDLY FACE ... A smile for the press

PW to appoint acting leader during illness

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, would probably himself appoint an acting state president to take over his duties while he was recuperating from his stroke, a spokesman for his office in Tuynhuys said last night.

The spokesperson said the State President was quite clear-minded and was quite capable of appointing an acting state president in terms of his powers described by Section 10 of the constitution.

There was no indication yet as to when he was likely to be discharged from hospital but the stroke he had suffered was quite mild and recovery appeared to be progressing well.

An acting state president would definitely be appointed while Mr Botha was incapacitated and he would probably make the appointment today, the official said.

The constitution makes clear provision for the appointment of a cabinet minister as acting state president should Mr Botha not have done so.

In terms of Section 10, if the State President is unable to fulfil his duties and has not nominated somebody to act in his stead, the remaining cabinet members shall designate one of their members as acting state president.

If the Speaker of Parliament is of the opinion that the State President or his nominee will not be able to resume duties within 60 days, he will inform the acting state president and the Chief Justice accordingly in writing.

Botha 'clear minded' after stroke

Cape Times 19/1/89 304A

In this event, a member of the cabinet "shall without delay" be designated as acting state president by a (parliamentary) electoral college, with any previous nominations or designations lapsing.

The acting state president designated by the electoral college shall serve as such during the incapacity of the State President, or until a state president has been elected and assumes office, "as the circumstnces may require".

The final part of the Section provides for the Speaker of Parliament to serve as acting state president if circumstances make it impossible for any of the above provisions to be implemented.

Mr Botha was due to meet the Namibian cabinet tomorrow on the issue of that territory's independence, but will obviously now be unable to do so and it has been confirmed that the meeting will now be chaired by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

While it is too early to speculate about the president's speech at the opening of Parliament on February 3, his state of the nation address will either have to be abandoned, postponed or delivered by someone else if the president's condition does not improve within the next two weeks.

Observers point out that this could be a setback for the country as it was generally expected that the president would announce the further stages in his reform process which could bring about a further consolidation of the improving relations between the government and the chief black leaders.

Senior Nationalists were in accord that the situation was serious.

They said it had been a very interesting academic and intellectual exercise to speculate who would succeed the president should he decide to resign, or become incapacitated.

Consensus of opinion would seem to indicate that there is no obvious successor and the sudden need to choose a new president could lead to an internecine struggle which could damage the NP's hopes of success in the yet undetermined coming general election.

The State President's office said no future bulletins on Mr Botha's condition would be released unless his condition worsened. — Sapa

A path of reform but white domination

JOHANNESBURG. — President P W Botha is the political strongman who has maintained South Africa's apartheid system with only halting reforms.

He has attempted to tackle his country's most wrenching problems by softening the worst excesses of race law, but has also defied world opinion by quelling black unrest with draconian force.

His illness is a major blow to the National Party, currently losing support to hardline right-wing parties because of its cautious reformist policies.

Mr Botha, who has worked for the NP for more than 50 years, shook both liberals and right-wingers when, after becoming prime minister in 1978, he told South Africa's privileged white minority it must "adapt or die".

He also became the first government head to visit Soweto.

His current policies, the most liberal ever followed by an NP leader, raised widespread expectation of an unprecedented period of reform and even a distant vision of an end to South Africa's status as an international pariah.

Although making it clear that he would never countenance a power handover to the black majority, he has scrapped laws banning mixed marriages and restricting black access to white areas and has given the go-ahead for the formation of black trade unions.

A recent major diplomatic success was the signing of accords with Angola and Cuba expected to bring independence for Namibia, the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and peace in south-western Africa.

The run-up to the signing of the agreement gave Mr Botha a brief foray on to the international stage and he was received by the leaders of Mozambique, Malawi and Zaire.

His cautious reforms horrified hardliners in the NP, who broke away and formed the Conservative Party to protest against a new constitution setting up junior houses of parliament for South Africa's Indian and coloured communities.

Mr Botha has responded harshly to anti-apartheid violence in the 1980s, imposing a state of emergency in 1986 which has subjected the country to draconian regulations.

In the first months of the emergency, more than 25 000 people, many of them children, were arrested and detained without trial.

South Africa's last general election was in 1987, when Mr Botha's NP easily won re-election, but the vote showed that the CP was making inroads. This trend appeared again last October, when the CP gained ground in municipal elections.

But Mr Botha showed no sign of relaxing his party's current path of cautious reform while continuing white domination.

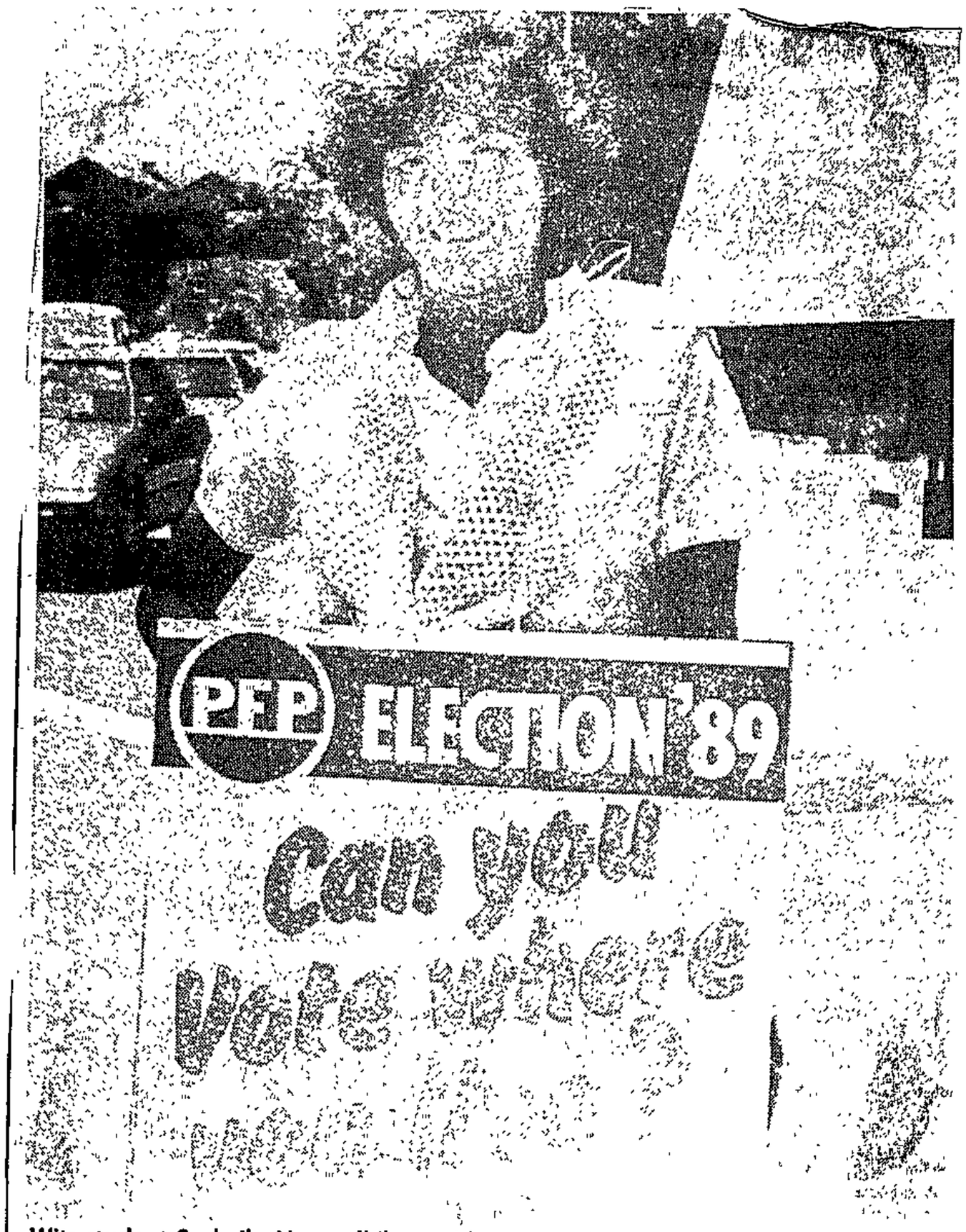
Pieter Willem Botha was born on January 12, 1916, at Paul Roux, a strongly Afrikaner district in the Free State. He studied law at the University of the Orange Free State, but left before taking a degree in 1936.

In 1946 he was appointed NP information officer and first secretary of the party youth organisation.

He was in charge of publicity during the 1948 elections which brought the NP to power and started its unbroken run.

Elected to Parliament, he held a number of cabinet posts including public works and defence portfolios, resigning from the prime ministership upon being elected president in 1984.

In 1943 he married Elize Rossouw. They have two sons and three daughters. — Sapa Reuter



PFP drive to register voters

Star 19/11/89

By Peter Fabricius, Political Staff

The Progressive Federal Party today launches an all-out drive to register voters before an expected early election or delimitation of parliamentary constituencies.

Whether an early election is called or a delimitation is announced, voters lists are likely to close at the end of January.

One of the PFP seats in the Johannesburg northern suburbs could be excised by a delimitation commission if the party did not update the voters register this month, the Johannesburg North MP, Mr Peter Soal, said.

EITHER WAY

If a commission was appointed in early February to redraw the the boundaries of the House of Assembly constituencies it would work on January voters numbers.

Mr Soal said that so many PFP voters were not registered in northern Johannesburg that a PFP seat could be excised from the area.

If an early election were announced when Parliament opened on February 3 it was likely that only voters registered by the end of January would be eligible to vote.

"Either way, it is very important for PFP voters to be registered, especially in the southern Transvaal," he said.

The PFP plans a poster campaign and will set up registration tables in major shopping centres this Saturday.

Nats expel De Pontes, ex-mayor

CAPE TOWN — Mr Peet de Pontes, the National Party MP for East London City who was named prominently in the interim report of the Harms Commission, has been expelled from the party. Star 19/11/89 (30(A)

The general-secretary of the Cape National Party, Mr Sakkie Pretorius, said yesterday that Mr de Pontes's membershsip, as well as that of Mr R L de Lange jun, a former mayor of the city, and Mr P M Rohtbart, a former city councillor, had been terminated.

In a radio interview yesterday Mr de Pontes denied the commission's findings which point to his involvement in fraud, corruption and perjury.

"I am happy in my own mind that I am not guilty and have not participated in any illegal activity," he said.

He questioned the commission's validity and said he believed political pressure had been brought to bear "if not on the commission itself then on those leading the commission".

He stressed that the commission functioned totally differently to a court of law and that much of the evidence led would not be admissible in a court of law.

"One should not judge a person until he is found guilty in a court of law."

On the finding involving his contravening the Illegal Aliens Act, Mr de Pontes — who said he had not yet seen a copy of the commission's report — claimed it was untrue that he helped convicted drug smuggler Roberto Palazzalo to come to South Africa.

Mr de Pontes said he would not resign as MP for East London City. He would, however, not be available for re-election. — Staff Reporter and Sapa.

Star 19/1/89 (3048)

New Tvl group likely to keep NPP in power

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

The National People's Party is likely to retain control in the House of Delegates in the coming parliamentary session — this time through an alliance with a new political grouping.

This follows the formation of a group of nine Transvaal MPs who will hold the balance of power in the House.

Three Transvaal MPs this week broke away from the recently established New Solidarity Party (NSP) to join the group. The NSP became the majority party in the house by merging the opposiiton parties Solidarity and the Peoples Party of South Africa (PPSA)

But the breakaway of the three Transvaal MPs — Mr Ahmed Lambat, Mr Salam Abram and Mr Ismael Dasoo — means that the NSP now has only 19 MPs in the 45-member house. The NPP has 16 which means the new Transvaal caucus will hold the balance of power.

Laudium MP Mr Boetie Abramjee of the NPP, spokesman for the Transvaal group, said the new group would probably support the NPP as it was unlikely that the NSP had anything to offer it. The group had been formed because all parties had ignored the Transvaal.

Mr Abramjee stressed that NPP leader and former chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Amichand Rajbansi, was not involved in the formation of the new group.

Heunis likely as PW's 'watchman'

Political Correspondent

If State President Mr P W Botha's stroke has made him unfit to perform his duties, it is likely that Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Mr Chris Heunis will take over as Acting State President until Mr Botha is fit again.

Mr Heunis is the most senior member of the Cabinet.

But the job does not automatically go to him. The Constitution says if the President is unable to perform his duties, he shall nominate a Cabinet member to serve as Acting State President.

If he is unable to nominate someone, the Cabinet must do so. In those circumstances, the Acting State President will occupy the position "during the incapacity of the State President .... or until a State President has been elected and has assumed office".

If a nominee of the Cabinet becomes Acting State President, the Speaker of Parliament may decide at any time that the State President will be unable to resume his duties within 60 days of becoming incapacitated.

He must then inform the Acting State President and the Chief Justice of his decision and the electoral college, which elects the State President, must then be called without delay to elect an Acting State President.

Concern about 'public morality'

30(1)

Star 19/11/89

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

Opposition political parties yesterday expressed concern about "public morality" in South Africa after Mr Sol Kerzner's admission of bribery for gambling rights in Transkei.

They demanded changes in the laws regulating cross-border activities.

And they expressed concern about the unanimous support for Mr Kerzner from the boards of directors of Sun International, Kersaf Investments, Safmarine and Rennies Holdings.

A National Democratic Movement spokesman said Mr Kerzner's attempt to "place the blame on Chief Matanzima" did not lighten Mr Kerzner's guilt.

The spokesman said there were "enough examples in public office to raise serious doubts about the stance of public morality".

The Progressive Federal Party's finance spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, said: "If it was not an offence, the law must be changed to make it an offence."

FINANCIAL AID

Mr Schwarz said cross-border activities between South Africa and its homelands were extraordinary in the sense that the states were not truly independent.

"For example, South Africa provides financial aid, the taxpayers' money goes there and there is no normal border control."

The Conservative Party's finance spokesman, Mr Casper Uys, agreed that laws would have to be amended to prevent cross-border irregularities. "Things cannot continue the way they are," he said.

Mr Uys described the involved companies' public backing of Mr Kerzner's actions as "absolutely amazing".

"This is nothing but corruption and bribery."

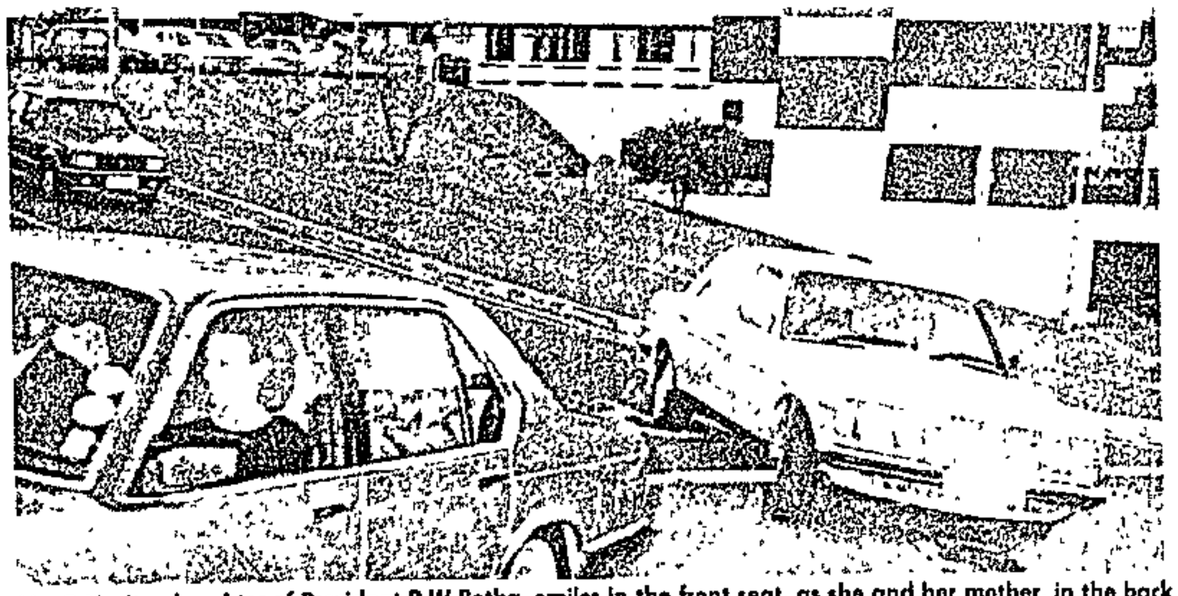
Independent Party leader Dr Denis Worrall said: "There obviously are disquieting aspects to the situation, but the matter requires detailed consideration."

● See Pages 2 and 9.

Cabinet holds snap meeting

PW shows improvement, but some muscles are 'weak'

Star 19/1/89. (304A)



Mrs E Maritz, daughter of President P W Botha, smiles in the front seat, as she and her mother, in the back of the car, leave Wynberg Military Hospital last night.

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

The State President, Mr P W Botha's, condition has improved considerably overnight and his chances of recovering fully are good.

This was the thrust of the latest reports today from 2 Military Hospital, Wynberg, and from Government sources.

It was reported, however, that there had been a weakening of muscles on one side of President Botha's body.

The stroke has placed a big question mark over the 73-year-old leader's political future and there is mounting speculation that he may retire

An unscheduled meeting of the Cabinet is expected to be held in Cape Town today when the implications of Mr Botha's illness will be addressed.

Mr Botha is in full command of his faculties and in charge of the Government, according to sources close to him. He has been issuing official instructions from his hospital bed and will probably today appoint a senior member of the Cabinet — probably Constitutional Development Minister Mr Chris Heunis — as Acting State President until he is fit to resume office.

Check on condition

It is expected he will rest for several weeks and will not open Parliament on February 3 or participate in the debate on the State President's speech the following week.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, will preside in his place over a meeting in Cape Town tomorrow between the South African Government and the Namibian transitional government

Though Government sources have said Mr Botha has come well through the first critical 24 hours after a stroke, a full assessment of his condition is only expected today

Sources close to the President said it was unlikely that a decision whether or not to retire would be taken today.

Mr Botha's political rivals have wished him well

Conservative Party Chief Whip Mr Frank le Roux said today the CP wished Mr Botha a speedy recovery and said its thoughts were with his family

Dr Zach de Beer, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, said "I am very sorry to hear Mr Botha is ill and I wish him a speedy recovery."

Dr Denis Worrall, leader of the Independent Party, said the news was distressing.

"I trust it is not too serious and on behalf of the Independent Party I wish him a speedy recovery"

The Office of the State President in Cape Town was inundated with hundreds of inquiries and messages of goodwill yesterday when news leaked out that he had suffered a mild stroke.

● News of the State President's illness had little effect on share prices on the JSE yesterday.

The rand weakened on the news to around R2,40 to the dollar, but bounced back on the release of bad US trade figures.

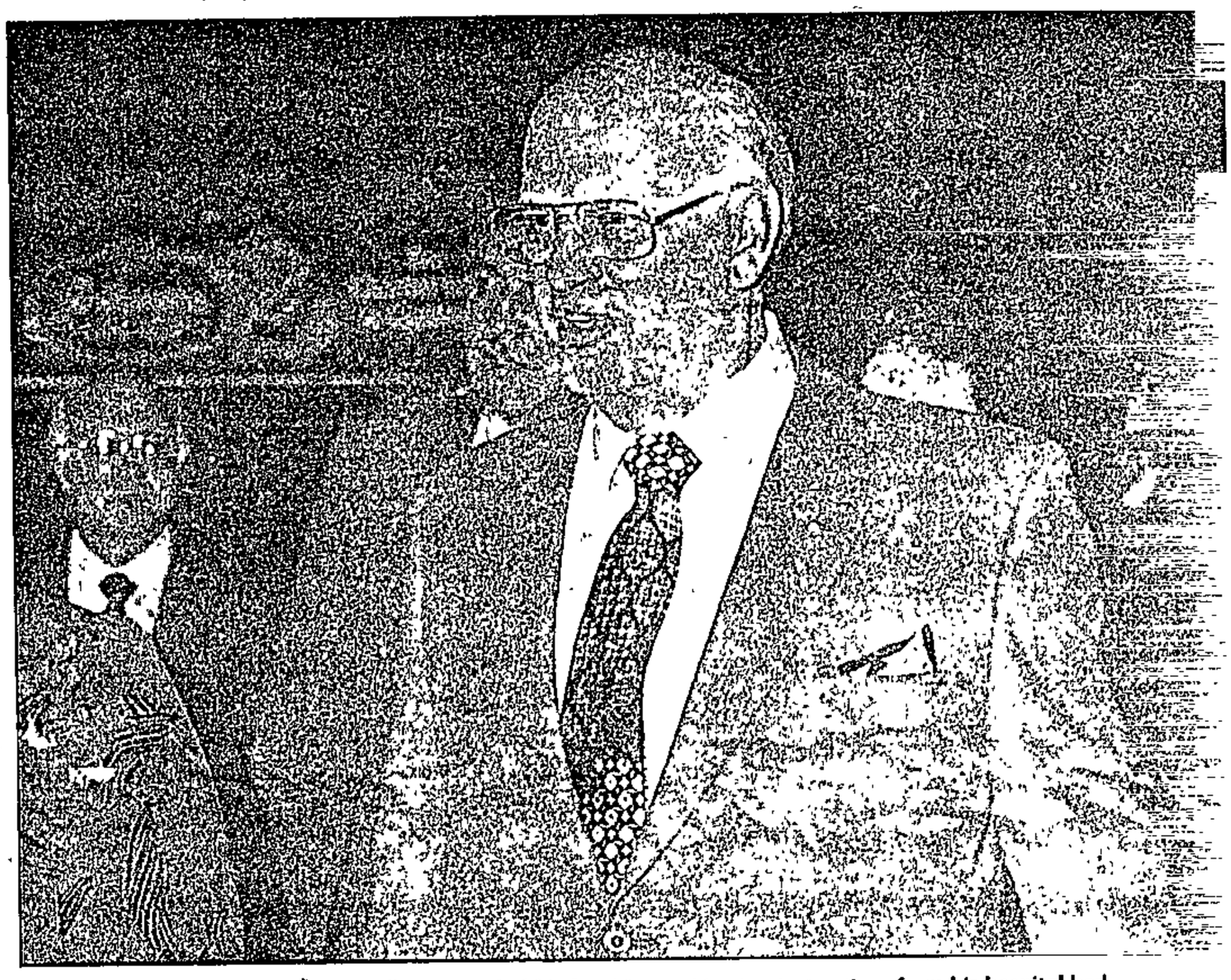
● The Progressive Federal Party's health spokesman, Dr Marius Barnard, questioned whether Mr Botha's stroke had been as mild as reported.

"If it was a mild stroke, the first 24 hours should not have been critical, as has been said

"But if brain cells have been killed, there could be permanent damage, such as a weakness of the face or leg, slurred speech or mental impairment."

Reports in an Afrikaans morning paper quoted sources as saying there had been a slight weakening of the muscles on one side of his body.

● See Pages 3 and 9.



President Botha . . . in full command of his faculties and issuing instructions from his hospital bed.



The Star

LATE FINAL

President 'stable' after taking ill at home

PW suffers stroke

The Star carried news of the State President's illness in its later editions yesterday.

First Family visits hospital, Elize leaves with a smile

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Members of President Botha's family swept into 2 Military Hospital at Wynberg yesterday under heavy guard and Mrs Elize Botha, who remained for more than two hours, left with a smile.

South Africa's First Lady, accompanied by her youngest daughter, Rozanne, pulled up to the back entrance at 5.15 pm.

They were followed by eldest daughter Mrs Elanza Maritz, with her husband and children.

Later arrivals were eldest son Pieter and youngest son Rossouw. Security officials kept the press away from the back entrance

Both sons shielded their faces from photographers as they drove away at high speed.

But Mrs Botha and Mrs Maritz threw photographers friendly smiles as they were driven away.

The officer commanding the hospital, Colonel Cloete, said Mr Botha was "getting the best treatment we can possibly give".

● The Star's Cape Town correspondent was at first refused permission to take photographs in the hospital grounds.

Rapist threatened to cut off his last victims' breasts

By Craig Kotze, Crime Reporter

Rapist and killer William van der Merwe (37) threatened to cut off the breasts of his last two victims after he picked them up and held them at gunpoint in Grabouw, Cape, two weeks ago

This was revealed in an exclusive interview with the Afrikaans magazine *Huisgenoot* by the 19-year-old Cape Town woman, who killed him after he raped and stabbed to death her 27-year-old friend.

She told how the killer picked them up while they were hitch-hiking from Muizenberg. He took them to Constantia to "pick up some papers" but produced a gun and handcuffed them, forcing them into the back of his bakkie. Their four-hour ordeal had begun.

"Then he stopped and opened the back doors. He told us not to scream or he would cut off my friend's breasts in front of me and then do the same to me. I believed him," she said in the interview.

The rapist then stripped and raped her before dressing and taking both women to Grabouw where he stopped and again took off his clothes. He grabbed the other woman and dragged her into the bushes, where he stabbed her to death

But Van der Merwe made a fatal mistake — he left his gun in his trouser pocket and the woman, who had never used a gun before, saw her chance.



National Party best for SA - Aussie MP

The Star's Foreign News Service

SYDNEY — The controversial Australian politician, Mr Graeme Campbell, is expected to enrage more conservative colleagues in the ruling Labour Party when he visits South Africa for two weeks in July.

Two years ago, Mr Campbell made headlines after a brief visit to South Africa when he returned home to say that trade sanctions were a waste of time because they hurt only blacks and coloured people.

"I am going to have another look, paying for the trip myself," he said. "This time I will spend a lot of time in the Free State and Natal, and hope to talk with black organisations, including chambers of commerce."

He would continue to voice the opinion that trade sanctions were "a nonsense concept" because they hurt the black population.

"Australia should be looking at direct assistance to black South African organisations, certainly to Inkatha and the ANC.

"I don't condone apartheid because it is economically crazy. But things are slowly changing."

Stability

Mr Campbell said he believed South Africa must solve its problems to ensure long-term stability for the world.

The National Party was the best for South Africa.

"The National Party started out as a vehicle for Afrikaner expression. But to survive it has to change and attract more English-speaking South Africans.

"If the Conservative Party gets into government, the blacks will lose out and South Africa's future will be destroyed."

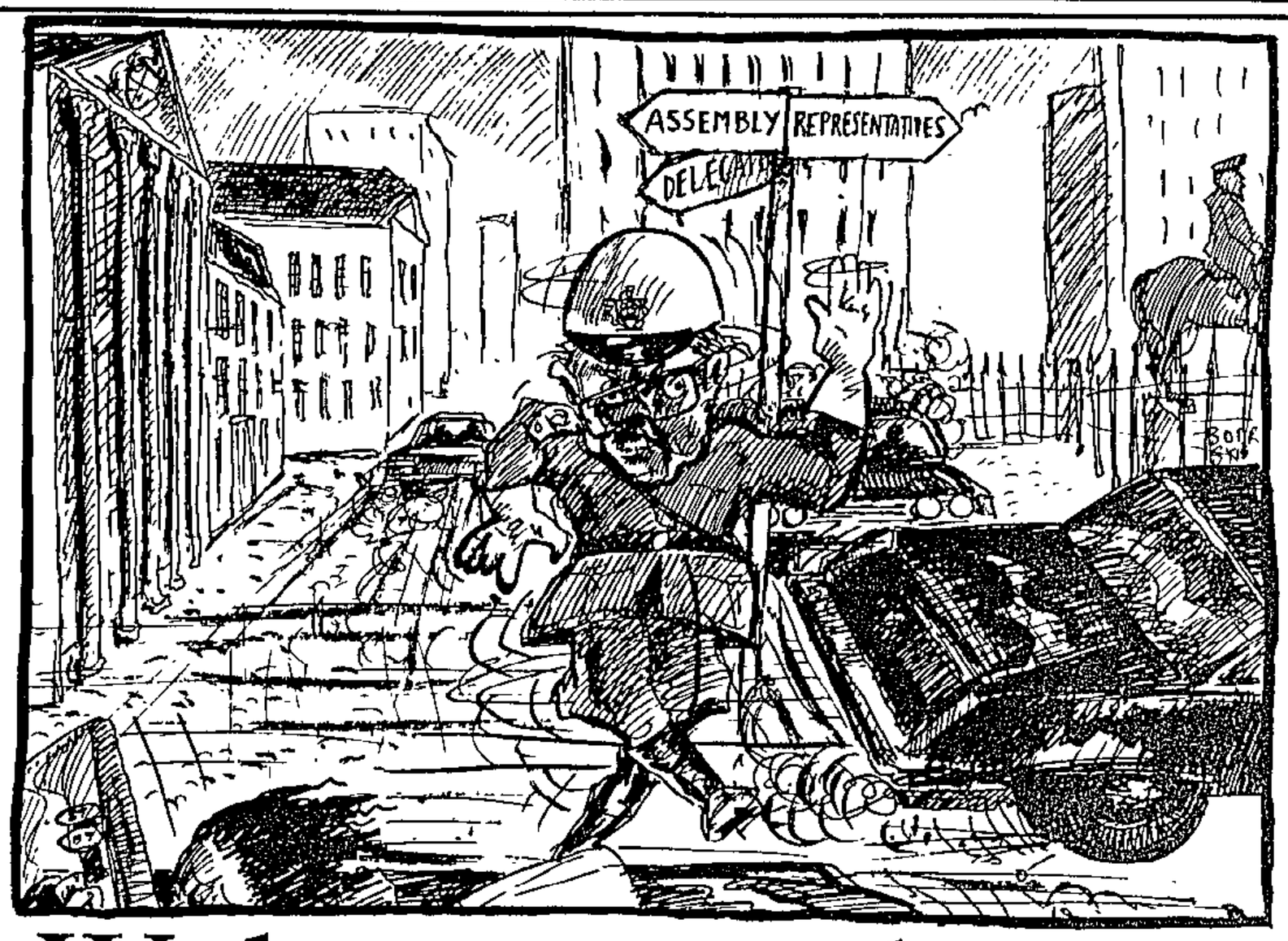
He believed increasing black affluence would eventually bring down apartheid "because economic freedom is always greater than political freedom".

Australia could influence other countries such as Britain and Japan to help solve the question.

"There is no doubt that Australia should have sporting contacts with the South Africans and also, as a nation, provide direct assistance for black education.

"If we really want to make a contribution towards educating the blacks, then Australia should send trained technical people - teachers, engineers, geologists and others - to work with the black population of South Africa."

south VIEW



Welcome, welcome to the big top

The scene is set for more "fun and games" when the parliamentary circus resumes. But the real show will be in another ring. RYLAND FISHER reports

POLITICAL chameleon Peter Marais intends changing colours again.

A President's Council member and former leader of the People's Congress Party, Marais has applied to join the Labour Party.

His application was rejected in December, but it may be accepted when the party's executive committee meets next month.

If successful, Marais will join his former lieutenant Dennis de la Cruz in the party they opposed in the 1984 elections for the tricameral parliament.

Several others have changed colours in the first four years of the government's present parliamentary system. And much colour-changing appears to be on the agenda this year.

A few weeks before parliament reopens, a new party has been formed to become the majority in the House of Delegates, a new opposition is planned in the House of Representatives, and in the House of Assembly three political parties left of the Nationalist Party are talking unity in the hope of ousting the Conservative Party as the official opposition.

How much of all this has to do with principles or policies is not clear, but with the possibility of a general election later this year, everyone wants to make sure of retaining or winning seats.

Marais, an unsuccessful candidate for the Bishop Lavis seat in 1984, seems intent on trying again.

The way may have been cleared for him to be the Labour Party's candidate after the sitting MP Nic Isaacs was suspended for standing in the October municipal elections

De la Cruz, whose claim to fame is in being the father of beauty queen Jacqi de la Cruz (whose claim to fame is being a Penthouse pinup), is a former general secretary of the PCP and a leader of the opposition in the House of Representatives.

He was successful in 1984 but since then he has been leader of the now-dissolved Democratic Workers Party (formed out of PCP MPs), and may not be so lucky second time around.

Again, it appears De la Cruz favours his chances more if he has Labour Party backing.

Meanwhile, Carter Ebrahim's Democratic Reformed Party (a breakaway from the Labour Party) seems set to become the official opposition in the House of Representatives after several members left the United Democratic Party (also a breakaway from the Labour Party).

The situation in the House of Delegates appears equally confusing. Amid all the back-stabbing and wheeling and dealing, it appears the newly-formed New Solidarity Party (led by former Solidarity Party leader JN Reddy) may take over control of the House from Amichand Rajbansi's National People's Party.

Rajbansi, meanwhile, has been suspended and his duties have been taken over by former education and culture minister Kassipershad Ramduth.

In the House of Assembly, Zach de Beer's Progressive Federal Party, Wynand Malan's National Democratic Movement and Denis Worrall's Independent Party has started of the year by pledging to form one party

The main obstacle appears to be who will lead this new party, which aims to become the official opposition in the House of Assembly.

But while the House of Delegates appear to be changing hands, the House of Representatives appear to be rearranging some of its deckchairs and the Malan/De Beer/Worrall triumvirate dream of future glory, two other parties are squaring up for the real battle in South African politics

Because, when all else is said, the real political contest in South Africa is not dependent on who controls the Houses of Delegates, Representatives or Assembly.

The two real heavyweights in the ring are the Nationalist government and the African National Congress.

This has been shown in the past year by the increase in trips to Lusaka and Harare by prominent South Africans wishing to consult the ANC, and the government's angry reaction to these trips. Sources believe the government is considering making it treasonous to talk to banned organisations.

It is also illustrated in government euphoria whenever the ANC appears to suffer a setback, like when it announced the closure of its Angolan bases and the recent Pentagon report on "terrorist" groups.

Most of all, it is illustrated in the ANC's increased international status and the government's growing isolation from the rest of the world.

Indications are that this year will see another no-holds-barred round between the government and the ANC. And whether Willem de Klerk, Andries Treurnicht or Jani Allen leads the opposition in the House of Assembly will not be important

MESSAGE OF SUPPORT

We share in the agonising fate of the Upington 26 being found guilty of murder and attempted murder.

We share the anxiety of their families. We'll remember you on February 6.

We prayfully hope that justice will be done.

Comrades, be courageous and strong.

ISSUE BY NORTHERN CAPE COUNCIL OF CHURCHES (DIAMOND FIELDS)

PW HAS STROKE

(304A) Sowetan 19/1/89.

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, suffered a mild stroke and was admitted to a military hospital in Cape Town yesterday, the office of the State President said.

By SELLO RABOTHATA and THEMBA MOLEFE

State President in 'stable condition'

(304A) Sowetan 19/1/89

Mr Botha, who turned 73 on January 12, was in a stable condition yesterday, according to an official.

In a statement released by the State President's office in Tuynhuys a spokesman said: "We have only the information that he has suffered a light stroke and there is no indication as to how rapidly he may recover."

The Constitution makes provision for a member of the Cabinet to be appointed by his colleagues should the State President be unable to function, or to elect a caretaker State President

Heunis

The likelihood is that the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, could take the temporary position as he is the most senior member in the Cabinet.

Mr Heunis was also acting State President when Mr Botha went on his African and European diplomatic tours late last year.

Sapa reports that another spokesman in Tuynhuys, operating under the director-general of the State President's department, Dr Jannie Roux, said that the Constitution made specific provision for an acting State President to be appointed firstly by the State President himself and, should he be unable to do so, by the Cabinet.

"Section 10 of the Constitution provides that a member of the Cabinet may be elected by his colleagues to act as State President," the spokesman said.

Mr Botha marked his 10th year as Executive President of South Africa on September 28 1988.

One of the challenges Mr Botha faced last year in particular, was the question of Nelson Mandela's release.

Mr Botha ordered that the ailing Mandela, who was admitted to a clinic in Cape Town after contracting tuberculosis, be transferred to a luxury mansion on the grounds of a prison in Paarl. He said he did not wish that Mandela should return to jail.

Pressed

In his 10 years as South Africa's foremost citizen, Mr Botha pressed ahead

• To Page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comment in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.



PW Botha . . . mild stroke.

Visit to Nelson

Sowetan 19/1/89

NELSON Mandela, South Africa's longest-serving political prisoner, "entertained" some of his fellow Rivonia trialists at his prison home in Paarl before Christmas.

Mr Dullah Omar, the Western Cape President of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, said four of Mr Mandela's co-prisoners were taken to Victor Verster Prison in the back of an ambulance on December 23.

They are Walter Sisulu, Ahmed Kathrada, Andrew Mhlangeni and Raymond Mhlaba, who are all being held at Pollsmoor Prison.

The other two Rivonia trialists still in prison, Wilton Mkwayi and Elias Motsoaledi, who are being held on Robben Island, were not taken.

Mr Omar said he understood that the four prisoners were not told

• To Page 2

PW has 'mild stroke'

Sowetan 19/1/89 (304A)

• From Page 1

with policies that have disenchanted many whites and blacks across the political spectrum.

He has been accused by whites of giving too much too soon and by blacks of giving too little too late.

A clairvoyant, with exclusive interview rights to a Johannesburg newspaper, Maureen Murrays, said on December 29 that Mr Botha would be "stabbed in the back" by Cabinet colleagues but "will get back in."

She also said that Mr Botha would be challenged and come close to falling.

Meanwhile the State President was reported "quite clear-minded" last night and likely to appoint an acting State President today.

A spokesman for his office in Tuynhuys, said yesterday evening Mr Botha would probably himself appoint an acting State President to take over his duties while he was recuperating from his stroke.

The spokesman said the State President was quite clear-minded and was quite capable of appointing an Acting State President in terms of his powers described by Section 10 of the Constitution.

SOW

Dramatic turn in debate on deadline for white elections

PRESIDENT P W Botha's stroke yesterday has dramatically reopened the continuing debate on when white voters will go the polls.

Opposition spokesmen said yesterday prospects for an early election would depend largely on how quickly and to what extent Botha recovered.

If he did not make a speedy recovery, an election in April, May or June — as recently speculated — was extremely unlikely, they said.

The NP would avoid at all costs holding an election without Botha and would not want to face the voters with a new President and NP leader who had not yet established himself.

One PFP source said that should Botha retire within the next few months and a more *verligte* successor be appointed, negotiations with the coloured Labour Party could be reopened on postponing an election until 1992 in return for concessions on the Group Areas Act.

A CP source said the election would

● To Page 2

PETER DELMAR

B/Day 19/11/89 3049

Dramatic turn in white election debate

● From Page 1

B/Day 19/11/89 3049

now definitely be delayed until 1992. It would take several months for a new NP leader and President to be elected and the new President would not want to go to the polls immediately after his election.

Party leaders interviewed yesterday were reluctant to be identified because, they said, they did not want to appear to be revelling in Botha's misfortune.

For the three *verligte* opposition parties, the President's illness could provide a welcome breather in which to reach agreement on a new united party before an election.

One opposition source said he had evidence that the Cape and Transvaal NP leaders, Chris Heunis and F W de Klerk, intended advising Botha to call an early election.

The President, the source said, favoured going to the polls after a delimitation commission had completed its work — not before the final quarter of this year.

De Klerk told a meeting of 700 Transvaal Nationalists last weekend that they should be on an election footing by mid-March, which appeared to indicate an election in April.

Botha was widely tipped to make such an announcement at the official opening of Parliament on February 3. It is now unclear whether he will make the speech at all.

There are numerous concrete reasons for the NP to call a snap election, including:

☐ The continuing uproar at the CP's moves to impose petty apartheid in municipalities under its control;

☐ The prospect that the right wing would make major gains in the event of a Swapo victory in Namibian elections in November;

☐ The likelihood that the economy would deteriorate further as the year progressed;

☐ Government impatience to get on with the reform process; and

☐ The failure by the PFP, IP and NDM to reach agreement on forming a new party.

Botha's stroke again brought into sharp focus the question of who would follow Botha, and, with no clear successor, observers predicted a bitter fight between candidates.

Heunis is the most senior Cabinet Minister, but, according to one observer, is unpopular within the NP 133-member caucus, which will have the final say.

De Klerk, the other leading "crown prince", has had his Transvaal power base seriously eroded by CP election gains.

Although Defence Minister Magnus Malan could get Botha's endorsement, he appears to lack the ambition to lead the country.

Pik Botha is the Cabinet Minister enjoying the most public support, but does not have the same standing in the caucus, in spite of his recent triumphs on the diplomatic front, the source said.

Other possible successors who should not be written off are Finance Minister Barend du Plessis and Education and Training Minister Gerrit Viljoen.

Opposition to National Council grows

Homeland leaders refuse to toe the line

Star 14/11/89

304A

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The Government is facing growing opposition from the six self-governing territories to its constitutional plans to give blacks a say in central government.

There are indications that all six self-governing territories are moving towards a united stand against participation on the Government's proposed National Council (NC) — the statutory body on which the territories and urban blacks are expected to serve.

Mr Peter Soal, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on homelands, met Lebowa leader Mr Nelson Ramodike this week and said the Lebowa leader seemed to be a "moving force" in uniting the self-governing territories against the NC.

He said Mr Ramodike had already held meetings with kwaZulu and QwaQwa to discuss the NC and planned to meet Mr Hudson Nsantwisi of Gazankulu and the new leader of kwaNdebele for similar discussions.

The leaders of kwaZulu, Kangwane, QwaQwa and Lebowa have already said they will not participate on the NC. Mr Hudson Nsantwisi, the Chief Minister of Gazankulu, is said to be undecided but could possibly make a stand after meeting Mr Ramodike this week.

A big question mark hangs over kwaNdebele's position as the election for a Chief Minister takes place on Friday. However Chief Minister Mr Majozi Mahlangu — who would probably back the NP — has been ruled out of the election by the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Urgent attention

And the person expected to be elected in his place, Mr Solly Mahlangu, the former Speaker of the Legislative Assembly who was fired by him, is known to oppose participation on the NC.

The move comes at a time when the Government is giving urgent attention to its long-thwarted efforts to get blacks into central government.

This week the Government persuaded black town councillors to agree to establish a national forum which would represent urban blacks in central government and participate in national negotiations — probably on the National Council.

The move was backed by the leadership of the two main black municipal bodies — the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa) and the Urban Councils Association of South Africa (Ucasa).

Enabling legislation to establish the National Council was passed last year. It makes specific provision for all six self-governing territories to be represented and for urban blacks outside the homelands to be represented indirectly through black town councils.

Mr Soal said he had discussed a broad range of political topics with Mr Ramodike in the Lebowa capital of Lebowakgomo.

"We had a very refreshing dis cussion about the values of democracy and non-racialism and found many areas of agreement between the PFP and the Lebowa government," he said.

Mr Soal will be meeting the leaders of the other self-governing territories in the near future.

Resign, CP man tells independent

Councillors lash out in row over Boksburg boycott

(304A)

Star 19/1/89

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

The Chief Whip of the Conservative Party (CP) in the Boksburg Town Council, Mr T J Ferreira, has called for the resignation of independent councillor Mr Issy Kramer, whom he accused of instigating a boycott of the town.

Mr Ferreira, who also advocated the removal of Mr Kramer's name from all places where it appears in the town, said Mr Kramer's remarks about Boksburg in an interview with a Port Elizabeth newspaper on December 29 were "a blatant lie" which showed he was not willing to serve as a Boksburg councillor.

Mr Kramer, chairman of the Boksburg Alliance, trounced Conservative Party candidate Dr Jannes van Ryssen by a majority of 991 votes in a municipal by-election in November.

Mr Ferreira says

"I wrote to the Boksburg management committee asking for the removal of Mr Kramer's name from places where it appeared.

"I would further like to urge Mr Kramer to resign as councillor because he does not appear willing to serve his constituency in Boksburg."

Mr Ferreira accused Mr Kramer of giving inaccurate information about Boksburg to the Port Elizabeth Afrikaans newspaper *Oostelig*.

He alleged that Mr Kramer said at the end of the interview: "Enige iemand wat nou in Boksburg wil belê moet sy kop lees." ("Anyone who wants to invest in Boksburg now must have his head examined.")

Mr Ferreira said he considered this "irresponsible remark by a councillor" a method of asking for a boycott against Boksburg because "after reading such a remark by a councillor of a town any businessman cannot be blamed for not investing in that town.

"That kind of a remark by a councillor tells businessmen that the councillor himself has no confidence in his own town."

Mr Ferreira also accused Mr Kramer of telling "a blatant lie that Boksburg had now received its first monument from the CP council — an empty piece of ground".

Mr Ferreira said: "This is blatant disinformation because the Century Mall had already run into problems before the October 26 elections.

"I can now understand why the former National Party-controlled council successfully brought a motion of no confidence in Mr Kramer as management committee chairman during the 1982-3 council reign. They removed him because they had no faith in his handling of council matters."

He disclosed that CP lawyers were investigating the possibility of laying a charge against Mr Kramer "for instigating a boycott".

Mr Kramer says

"I did not give an interview to the Port Elizabeth newspaper.

"The paper must have picked up the report from an article which appeared in *Beeld*.

"I admit that I spoke to *Beeld* and told them that as a result of the actions of the CP in the council, I had read that Mr Gordon Hood of OK Bazaars — which was going to be the anchor tenant of the Century Mall — was no longer interested in hiring premises in the mall. I had also read that developers would not be able to attract new tenants to the mall.

"In that interview I said that should they not be able to develop the mall because of lack of tenants, that vacant space would be a monument created by CP policies.

"Secondly, I said if that was what CP policies were going to do to business development and the economic future of the town, anybody who would want to invest under those adverse conditions would be mad in his head."

Mr Kramer said he had always supported "the speediest development of the Century Mall" because he supported the area as a central business district.

"I have refused to support a proposal that the CBD should take place south of Leeuwpoort Street. I, too, was apprehensive of the delay which was taking place," he said

On the management committee issue, Mr Kramer said: "When a motion of no confidence was passed in the management committee in 1982, it was not based on politics. It was based on certain personal grievances which certain members of the then council had and the establishment of a private caucus for certain councillors to gain positions. There were no specific valid reasons for the move."

Mr Kramer denied "ever initiating a boycott", saying the declaration of principles (of the Boksburg Alliance) to which he was party on December 1 was specifically opposed to any form of boycott action.

"As far as I am aware, the stayaway started after that meeting and after I had publicly committed myself against any form of boycott," he said.

On Mr Ferreira's call for his resignation, Mr Kramer responded: "I never expected Mr Ferreira to be so childish as to call for my resignation."

'Time for logical reasoning'

Staff Reporter

Mr Chris Smith, leader of the National Party in the CP-controlled Boksburg Town Council, yesterday deplored the worsening of relations between councillors of different political groups.

"I regret the fact that the situation has degenerated into a witch-hunt between certain persons. I call on these factions to stop creating further tensions.

"I am against any kind of commercial boycott, because if I should support a boycott to achieve certain political goals, that would mean that I agree with the boycott of South Africa by overseas countries.

"I have come a long way with the press, and have high respect for it, but I would like to urge councillors to be very careful of statements they make to the press because those statements could be very detrimental in this explosive atmosphere in Boksburg.

"Let us try to solve the matter with logical reasoning."

'Successor' is likely to be named today

President Botha's future in balance

B/Day 19/1/89 (304A)

INTENSE uncertainty, speculation and intrigue followed the news yesterday that President P W Botha had suffered a mild stroke and had been admitted to hospital.

His condition was described as "stable" last night, but sources within the NP and opposition parties predicted that Botha would probably step down within the near future.

A spokesman for Botha's office said last night Botha would probably appoint an acting President today.

Botha is being treated in 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg, Cape Town.

The spokesman said Botha, who celebrated his 73rd birthday a week ago, was quite clear-headed and capable of appointing a Cabinet member as acting President.

She denied rumours a special Cabinet meeting was planned for today.

There was speculation earlier yesterday that because he had not appointed a temporary successor, Botha's condition

PETER DELMAR

was worse than official statements indicated.

In terms of the Constitution, Botha has the right to appoint an acting President if he is unable to carry out his official duties. Should he not be able to do so, or his appointee is unable to take over, the decision is then left to the Cabinet.



● BOTHA

Foreign Minister Pik Botha confirmed last night the President had asked him to represent him at a meeting tomorrow between SA government and Namibian leaders, including members of the territory's transitional government.

It was unclear whether Botha would be able to make his opening speech to Parliament on February 3 when he was expected to make a number of important announcements — possibly including an early general election date and details of Iscor's privatisation.

Opposition leaders said Botha's poor health appeared to indicate that an election within the next few months was now less likely.

Rumours that he was ill emerged in the past week after his absence from the spotlight since the Day of the Vow celebrations on December 16.

Approached for comment last week, a spokesman for Botha said he was "fitter than you or I".

Botha is on record as saying he would resign as soon as ill-health impaired his ability to do his duties. Observers predicted that even if he made a complete recovery, Botha would probably retire from active politics after an election. But the NP would not want to enter an

● To Page 2

President Botha's future in the balance

election while he was ill or shortly after the election of a new President.

His most senior Cabinet minister, Chris Heunis, last night declined to comment on whether the Cabinet would meet today or what steps would be taken to appoint a caretaker President. He said he had not seen Botha since his admission to hospital.

However, Heunis said there was no crisis and the country's administration

B/Day 19/1/89

● From Page 1

(304A)

would continue smoothly as "provision has been made for such an event".

Heunis is the most likely choice to take over the reins of government during Botha's stay in hospital. An MP said the appointment of someone other than Heunis to the temporary job would be highly significant.

Palazzolo affair boosts hopes

B Day 19/1/89

PETER DELMAR 30cm

LIBERAL opposition parties believe the Palazzolo affair has brought a number of Eastern Cape and Border seats well within its grasp in an election expected later this year.

IP leader Denis Worrall said the two East London seats and King William's Town, all NP-held, were definite opposition gains. Last year NP candidates were thrashed by independents in East London's municipal elections.

PFP national director Neil Ross believes the scandal has had wider repercussions and could help liberal candidates capture seats in Albany and Port Elizabeth.

The Harms Commission report recommended criminal proceedings be instituted against, among others, East London City MP Peet de Pontes and former mayor Robert de Lange. De Pontes yesterday refused to resign his seat, but said he would not stand for re-election "unless something dramatic happens".

Caretaker likely; Cabinet to meet

ARGUS 19/1/89

3044Y

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

A CARETAKER president is likely to be appointed while Mr Botha recovers from a mild stroke.

The decision will be taken by Mr Botha himself and the Cabinet will meet this afternoon after the results of medical tests are known.

According to a spokesman for his office, Mr Botha was conscious and talking to people in No 2 Military Hospital, Wynberg.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, who is the senior minister, is likely to be the acting-president, a position he filled last year when Mr Botha was in Europe.

The constitution says that if the President is unable to perform his duties he shall nominate a member of the Cabinet to serve as acting-head of state. It is not laid down what the status or seniority of the minister must be.

If he is unable to nominate someone, the Cabinet must do so. In terms of the constitution in these circumstances the acting-president will occupy the position "during the incapacity of the State President or until a State President has been elected and has assumed office".

(Turn to page 3, col 1)

3044Y

ARGUS 19/1/89

Cabinet meets today

(Cont from page 1)

If a nominee of the Cabinet becomes acting-State President the Speaker of Parliament may decide at any time that the State President will be unable to resume his duties.

He must then inform the acting-President and the Chief Justice in writing of his decision and the normal electoral college of parliamentarians which elects the president must be called to elect an acting-president.

Mr Botha became ill at his official residence, Westbrooke, early yesterday.

DOCTOR CALLED

His personal physician was called and he was taken to hospital.

According to government sources it is now highly unlikely that Mr Botha will be able to open the new session of Parliament on February 3. The caretaker president is expected to read the opening speech.

In an interview last year Mr Botha said he would stay on as head of state while his health was good.

It is clear that there will now have to be a major reassessment of whether he can continue.

If he decides to step down after leading the country for more than 10 years this will open the way for a leadership contest in the National Party.

At present Mr F W de Klerk, the Transvaal leader of the National Party, is the most likely successor with Mr Chris Heunis, Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan the other contenders.

● The Argus Political Staff reports from Johannesburg that Mr Botha's stroke has reduced the chances of an early election being called.

Observers said it was unlikely that he would be fit enough to face a poll and that the National Party would not want to face the electorate with an acting or a new president.

Mr Frank le Roux, the Conservative Party's chief whip, said he did not think the NP would want to face an election in the present circumstances.

The decision to go to the polls is the State President's alone. And if he intends to call an election as early as March or April, as seemed likely, he must announce it soon, as 56 days must elapse between the proclamation and the election.

People 'should be spared long election campaign'

3/Day 19/11/89 304A

GERALD REILLY

PRETORIA — South Africans should be spared another drawn-out, ecomically disruptive and costly election campaign, Transvaal PFP chairman Douglas Gibson said yesterday.

He said: "At all costs we must avoid a situation such as we had in the 1987 campaign where voters were stunned into a state of apathy after three or more months of repetitive ministerial speeches at the hustings.

"In fact, the 1987 campaign actually began at the start of that year and ended with polling day in May.

"The uncertainties created for the economy and business and the impact on productivity of a prolonged election campaign must be taken into account."

Gibson said a general election could be wrapped up in a month. The last election campaign in the UK was over in 21 days and "there is no reason why we cannot follow suit".

If an election was held in April, as was being strongly speculated, voters would have been subjected to three elections in three years — two general and one municipal.

Gibson also said if an election was held in April, the PFP in the Transvaal was ready. "After the municipal elections our records are up to date and we're ready to go as soon as P W Botha presses the button."

PFP, IP leaders hold talks

(3047) B/Day 19/1/89

PETER DELMAR

SENIOR Transvaal leaders of the PFP and IP met in Johannesburg yesterday to discuss co-operation between their parties.

PFP Southern Transvaal chairman Brian Goodall met his IP counterpart, Avril Howes, for talks aimed at improving understanding between the parties.



● GOODALL

Howes said the thorny leadership question which the PFP's federal council was expected to decide on later this month was briefly raised in their discussions.

While the two parties' unity talks appeared to have run into trouble on leadership, Howes said good progress had been made at a local level in bringing the two parties together.

Goodall said the contact between the PFP and IP would involve about 14 constituencies in the region and was in accordance with a directive issued by federal council chairman Ken Andrew.

He said they had not discussed the question of which party would put up a candidate in the Edenvale constituency if an election was held before unity was achieved.

Goodall was previously MP for Edenvale. The IP is expected to stand back for Goodall in an election.

Star 19/11/89 (304A)

President's stroke fuels speculation on successor



Mr F W de Klerk ... most likely candidate.



Mr Chris Heunis ... stands a good chance.



Mr Pik Botha ... support remains uncertain.



General Magnus Malan ... a strong bid.



Mr Barend du Plessis ... PW's favourite.



Dr Gerrit Viljoen ... approach too academic.

If PW goes who will be next leader?

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

State President Mr P W Botha's sudden illness has given new urgency to the mounting speculation about his successor. If the stroke forces him to retire from office, who will the National Party elect to succeed him?

Although there is no obvious successor, NP caucus sources believe that, at the moment, the front-runner is still Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of National Education and Transvaal NP leader. Although his support appears to be waning, it is probably still strong enough to ensure his election.

As Transvaal leader he is still considered the natural choice even though the Transvaal NP no longer commands a majority in the caucus. It lost this dominance when the Conservative Party made gains in the May 1987 elections and now has 46 MPs to the 48 of the Cape.

Mr de Klerk's chances are also jeopardised by the uncertainty about the likely growth of CP support which could further erode his support base and even threaten his own constituency of Vereeniging.

This favours the chances of Mr Chris Heunis, Cape leader and Minister of Constitutional Development, who is also the most senior member of the Cabinet after Mr Botha.

Although he cannot be ruled out, his near-defeat in his Helderberg constituency in the May election and the failure of the reform effort may have dented his chances too severely.

Pik has a chance

Some MPs believe that Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's chances have improved considerably since his success in negotiating a peace agreement for Namibia and Angola.

There is speculation that Mr Botha may be available for the job but his support remains uncertain [illegible] defeat such as he

WARSAW — General Wojciech Jaruzelski offered to resign as Communist Party leader and head of state after he encountered heated opposition to proposed trade union and political freedoms, the state news

Communist Party leader offers to resign

the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the 1972 Bacteriological and Toxic Weapons Convention.

ABC quoted intelligence sources in Washington and Jerusalem as saying that Iraq had been constructing biological weapons at the underground plant at Salman Pak for more than a year.

Last September, the Iraqi President, Mr Saddam Hussein, announced that his country was building a "super-weapon". ABC said the US and Israeli sources feared this was a reference to the germ weapons and missiles adapted to carry them at least as far as Iran and Israel. — The Independent News Service.

Chances of early election for SA recede

Political Correspondent (30th)

The State President, Mr P W Botha's, stroke yesterday has reduced the chances of a snap election being called early in the year, political observers said today. Star 19/1/89

They said it was unlikely that he would be fit enough to face a poll or that the National Party would want to face the electorate with an Acting State President or new State President at the helm.

"It would be extremely bad and difficult for the country to go to elections with a sick State President in charge and it would be difficult for a new incumbent to go to the polls until he is bedded down in his new office," Mr Colin Eglin, the Progressive Federal Party's parliamentary leader, said today.

PW off for at least 3 weeks

ARGUS 20/1/89 (304A)

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT Botha will rest for at least three weeks to a month following a mild stroke this week, top government sources said today.

He is said to be making a dramatic recovery but his doctors have not yet been able to decide on whether he can continue as President.

In the past he has made it clear that he would be guided by the advice of his doctors on whether he should continue as head of state.

Brain

The government sources said Mr Botha was recovering surprisingly quickly, especially as far as his brain functions were concerned and that at this stage there were no indications of permanent damage.

A medical bulletin confirmed that his left arm and left leg had been weakened but that his face was not affected and that his speech was normal. He had been able to drink tea and could sit in a chair.

Nationalist MPs today described as "premature" speculation about a leadership struggle in the party.

They said that while there was no clarity yet on whether Mr Botha would retire, there was no likelihood of a serious leadership tussle but that this could warm up once Parliament started on February 3.

They pointed out that a vague lining-up behind a number of aspirants for the presidency had in any case been taking place all along.

Should Mr Botha retire the frontrunners for the presidency seem to be Transvaal leader of the National Party Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis and Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha.

Sworn in

Other contenders are Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis, Education and Development Aid Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

Mr Heunis, the senior Cabinet Minister, was sworn in yesterday afternoon as acting-President

He said today that he would consult Mr Botha closely and on a continuous basis

He had no idea when Mr Botha would return to office.

In a statement after his swearing-in at Tuynhuys Mr Heunis said that everything was normal and under control and the government would continue in the normal way. Parliament would open as planned. He and his colleagues would continue implementing policies outlined by the President.

After the swearing-in there was an informal meeting in the Cabinet room at Tuynhuys between Mr Heunis and eight other ministers. A meeting of the full Cabinet is scheduled for Tuesday.

Mr Heunis performed his first official function as acting-President today when he chaired talks between government representatives and the eight-member transitional Cabinet of Namibia

Flowers



PRESIDENT RETURNS: Medical staff and bodyguards surround Mr P W Botha's stretcher at 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg on his return yesterday from the Constantiaberg Medi-Clinic in Plumstead where he had tests.

Met special inside today

THE Argus J & B Met racing supplement, included in today's editions of The Argus, gives you detailed information on all the runners in tomorrow's big race.

Also in the supplement is a colour guide giving the form, trainers, riders and, above all, the colours of the runners in the J & B Met to help you pick out the horses in the pre-race parade and during the race itself.

● On pages 14 and 15 today are the fields, selections and perms for the meetings at Kenilworth (including the preview for the Met), Turffontein and Scottsville.

● The Racegoer in the Saturday Special edition of Weekend Argus, on sale at 9am tomorrow, will have the latest information on meetings at all four centres, including Arlington.

BETTING

LATEST betting at Cape Town Tattersalls:

5-2 Silver Tally
7-1 Aquanaut
8-1 Priceless Asset
10-1 Singing Boy, Gitano
14-1 Yardmaster, Sealegs, Plaza Suite
16-1 Shaybani
25-1 Coolstar
33-1 I Try, Tropicante, Express Courier, Honey Bear, Fearless Streaker
40-1 Popularity Plus
50-1 Ace Pilot, Esprit Du Corps
100-1 The Captain, Royal Season

Policeman stabbed by wanted man

Staff Reporter

A policeman was stabbed early today in a scuffle with a suspect on a farm near Kraaifontein.

Sergeant J H Tolken was stabbed in his right upper side, and was treated at Conradie Hospital and discharged.

Sergeant Tolken and Constable J van der Heever went to Hercules Pelaar farm about 5.30am after receiving information that a suspect, wanted in connection with housebreaking and poultry theft charges, was hiding there.

The policemen found the wanted man, but he ran away and they gave chase. The suspect jumped out from behind a bush and stabbed Sergeant Tolken.

Constable van der Heever to arrested the man, who will appear in the Bellville Magistrate's Court on Monday.

...est' ...efore ...ath



Mr Bush

...e is unlikely to deal specifically with major issues he will face in the Oval ...ce — finding ways of reducing the ...e federal budget deficit and shaping a ... relationship with America's long-...iding adversary, the Soviet Union.

...fter Mr Bush's inauguration, and that ...he new Vice President Dan Quayle, ...streets of Washington will be given ...r to a spectacular parade of march-...bands, floats, troops and schoolchil-...n drawn from all parts of the country

...ir Bush takes office with newly re-...ed opinion polls showing that a large ...jority of Americans believe he will be ...uccessful President — but with an ...n larger majority believing he will ...be able to honour his promise not to ...e personal income taxes

...conomists warn that unless the defi-...is removed in the next few years, it ...become an unbearable economic ...den for future generations.

...onight the festivities continue, with ...ht gala balls and a ball for the ...ngsters

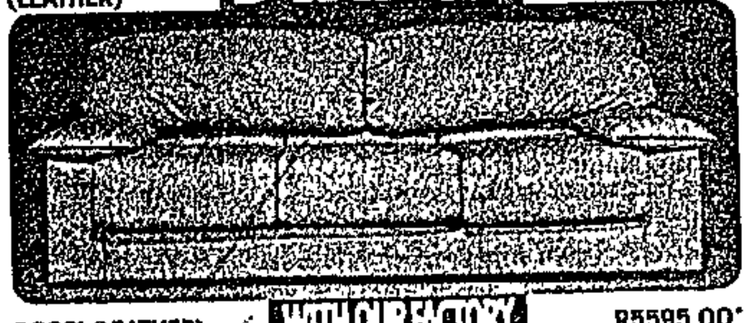
...he new President and First Lady are ...ly to visit many of the celebrations, ...ing the US Secret Service a major ...dache as they try to ensure security ...all the crowded venues.

It's hello and goodbye — page 9.



NEWMARKET DEAL DIRECT

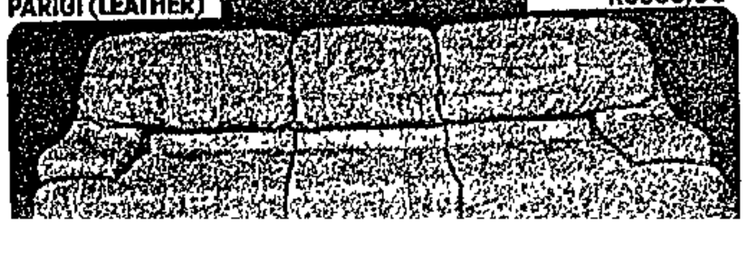
SPAZIO COMPACT (LEATHER) R4795,00*



ROSSI (LEATHER) WITH OUR FACTORY R5595,00*



PARIGI (LEATHER) R5995,00*



concerned and that at this stage there were no indications of permanent damage.

A medical bulletin confirmed that his left arm and left leg had been weakened but that his face was not affected and that his speech was normal. He had been able to drink tea and could sit in a chair.

Nationalist MPs today described as "premature" speculation about a leadership struggle in the party.

They said that while there was no clarity yet on whether Mr Botha would retire, there was no likelihood of a serious leadership tussle but that this could warm up once Parliament started on February 3.

They pointed out that a vague lining-up behind a number of aspirants for the presidency had in any case been taking place all along.

Should Mr Botha retire the frontrunners for the presidency seem to be Transvaal leader of the National Party Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Constitutional Development Mr Chris Heunis and Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha.

Sworn in

Other contenders are Finance Minister Mr Barend du Plessis, Education and Development Aid Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

Mr Heunis, the senior Cabinet Minister, was sworn in yesterday afternoon as acting-President.

He said today that he would consult Mr Botha closely and on a continuous basis.

He had no idea when Mr Botha would return to office.

In a statement after his swearing-in at Tuynhuys Mr Heunis said that everything was normal and under control and the government would continue in the normal way. Parliament would open as planned. He and his colleagues would continue implementing policies outlined by the President.

After the swearing-in there was an informal meeting in the Cabinet room at Tuynhuys between Mr Heunis and eight other ministers. A meeting of the full Cabinet is scheduled for Tuesday.

Mr Heunis performed his first official function as acting-President today when he chaired talks between government representatives and the eight-member transitional Cabinet of Namibia.

Flowers

Messages of good wishes and flowers continue to arrive at Tuynhuys.

British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher wished Mr Botha a full and speedy recovery. She said she hoped he did not have too much discomfort.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, who has been sharply critical of Mr Botha and his regime, sent a warm message from Lusaka.

He sent sincere wishes for his quick recovery. "We need you in good health as we tackle the urgent and delicate tasks in the region".

● Heunis sworn in, page 4.

The weather



PRESIDENT RETURNS:
Botha's stretcher at 2 M
from the Constantiabe

Policeman s

Staff Reporter

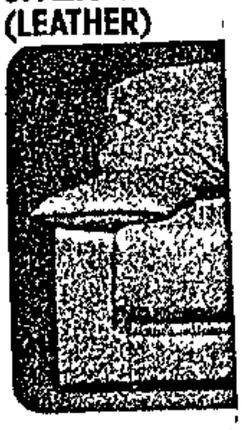
A policeman was stabbed
in a scuffle with a suspec
near Kraaifontein.

Sergeant J H Tolken wa
his right upper side, and
at Conradie Hospital and

Sergeant Tolken and
van der Heever went to
laar farm about 5.30am
ing information that a su
ed in connection with h



SPAZIO COMPA
(LEATHER)



ROSSI (LEATHER



PARIGI (LEATHE



VOLARI (LEATHE



*All prices qu
for a leather
2-seater &

PW's chances 'good'

THERE has been a weakening of muscles on one side of President Botha's body, one of the symptoms of the mild stroke he suffered.

A top government source said yesterday his chances of recovering fully were "very good".

He had passed the first critical 24 hours and his condition had improved considerably since he suffered the stroke in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

Medical tests were carried out on him on Wednesday and the results were expected to be known later yesterday.

On this will depend whether Mr Botha decides to temporarily hand over to an Acting President.

According to a spokesman for his office he had a restful night and his condition had stabilised further.

After sleeping for a large part of Wednesday Mr Botha was conscious and talked to people in the hospital.

According to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, President Botha asked that talks with South West African leaders in Cape Town today must be continued.

Visits

Members of the President's family swept into 2 Military Hospital under heavy guard on Wednesday, and Mrs Elize Botha, who remained for more than two hours, left with a smile.

Mrs Botha, accompanied by the couple's youngest daughter, Miss Rozanne Botha, pulled up to the back entrance of the hospital in a bodyguard-driven car at 5.15pm.

They were followed immediately afterwards by the couple's eldest daughter, Mrs Elanza Maritz, her husband and their children.

Later arrivals were the couple's eldest son, Mr Pieter Botha, and their youngest son, Seaman Rossouw Botha, who is in the navy.

Security officials kept reporters and photographers well away from the back entrance.

Both sons shielded their faces from the bevy of local and foreign photographers staking out the front entrance of the hospital as they drove from around the back at high speed.

However, the Botha women proved less defensive.

CHR Times 20/11/89 304

the country will continue to be administered according to the guidelines laid down by Mr Botha.

"No functions of the government will be disrupted. Parliament will open as planned on February 3 and in the meantime all scheduled meetings of the cabinet and committees of the cabinet — including the State Security Council — will take place as usual," he said.

"My colleagues and I, acting as a team, will continue with the implementation of policies outlined by the State President. I will also continue with my task as Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning."

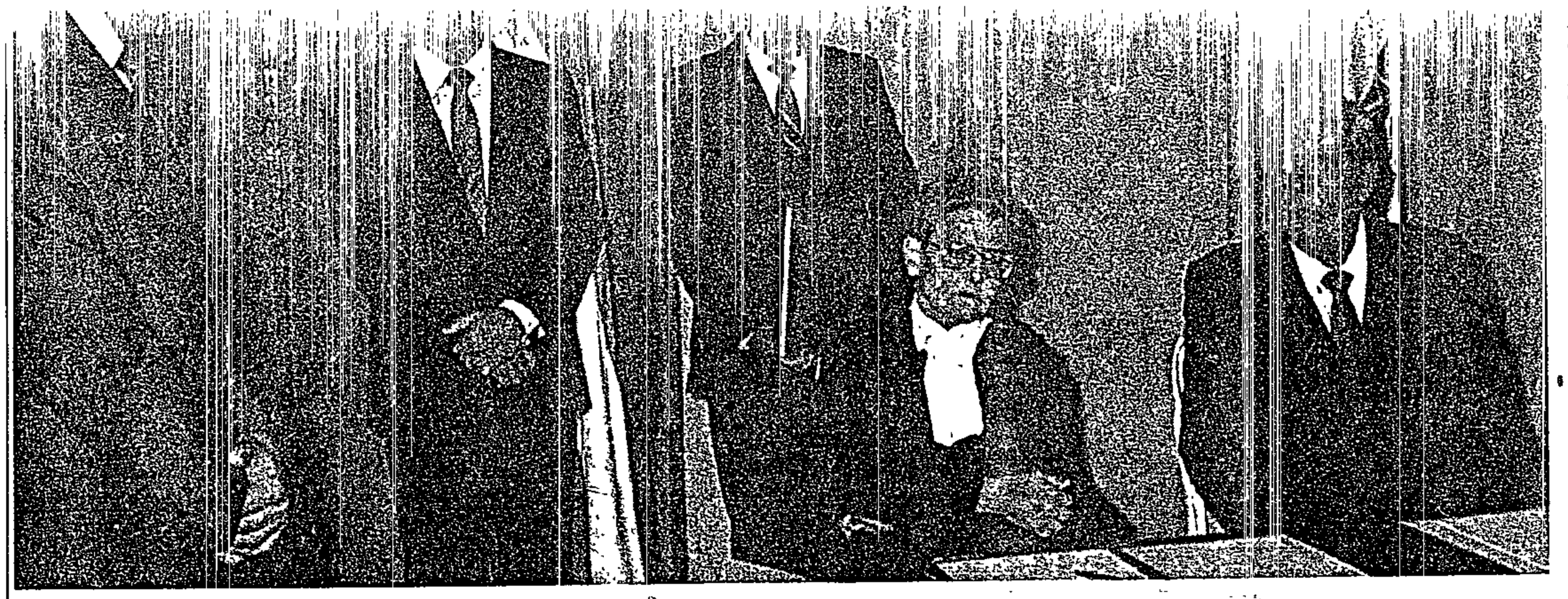
While expressing great loyalty to Mr Botha, one source said that with the country facing an election at the latest on March 2, 1990, it might be better for the NP and the country for Mr Botha to step down and give his successor a chance of establishing himself before an election.

In the meantime, as extensive medical tests and brain scans were being carried out on Mr Botha, messages of goodwill from around the world, including from Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, were flooding into Cape Town.

Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry, yesterday rejected charges that news of the President's illness had been deliberately concealed.

He spoke to waiting media representatives after an informal meeting of the nine members of the cabinet following Mr Heunis's swearing-in at Tuynhuys.

"There was no doubt about his illness, but there was doubt about the seriousness of it," he said.



...ca ...ne to Mr Chris Heunis after he was sworn in as acting State President by Miss Justice Leonora van den Heever at Tuynhuys yesterday. Also present were Dr Jannie Roux, secretary-general in the State President's office, and a Tuynhuys official. Picture: RICHARD BELL

CAPE TIMES 20/1/89

SP race on

304A

Heunis is sworn in

A STATEMENT issued late yesterday afternoon on President Botha's condition confirmed again that he had suffered "a mild stroke".

Computer-assisted analysis of the president's brain had shown "a lesion in the motor area of the right side of his brain that resulted in his left arm and left leg being weakened.

"His face is not affected and his speech is normal due to the fact that the stroke was limited to the non-dominant areas of the brain.

"Computer tomography of the brain showed that in the past 24 hours there was no extension of the lesion in the brain. His condition is stable.

"The State President was able to drink tea and could sit in a chair."

Political Staff

SERIOUS divisions could erupt soon in the National Party over the political future of President P W Botha and a possible successor.

Late yesterday, as Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, was sworn in as acting State President, Mr Botha was reported to be improving and had even managed to sit up and take some tea.

But while Mr Botha seems to be progressing after the mild stroke he suffered early on Wednesday, the race to succeed him has already started.

And it can be expected to hot up over the next week as MPs from all over the country arrive in Cape Town for the opening of Parliament on Friday, February 3.

'Tense' NP likely to delay election, See PAGE 3

While there is still strong loyalty to Mr Botha, and great sympathy for his setback, the first signs of doubt are emerging about his ability to resume his high-pressure job and the effect of the uncertainty about his continued good health, even if he makes a predicted full recovery.

Not too much should be read into the fact that Mr Heunis has been sworn in as acting State President, as the appointment is in line with previous practice of the most senior cabinet minister acting for the president in his absence or illness.

It does, however, seem to indicate that Mr Botha is expected to have a lengthy convalescence, which in itself has given impetus to speculation about a possible successor.

In one of his first actions as acting head of state, Mr Heunis issued a reassuring statement that it was "business as usual", that "everything was normal" and

To page 2





ZAMBIA'S President Kenneth Kaunda and British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher were among well-wishers who sent messages to President P W Botha yesterday.

In a message of unusual warmth from Lusaka, Dr Kaunda said: "News of your sudden illness and hospitalization has just reached me. Please accept my sincere wishes for your quick recovery. We need you in good health as we tackle the urgent and delicate tasks in the region."

Mrs Thatcher said she was sorry to hear Mr Botha had been suddenly taken ill and wished him a "full and speedy recovery".

Other well-wishers included the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and Mr Kassie Ramduth, acting chairman of the Ministers' Council in the House of Delegates.

The need for a liberating narrative on violence

Cape Times 20/11/84 (30KA

Professor JOHAN DEGENAAR of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Stellenbosch testified in mitigation of sentence at the Bethal treason trial which ended in the Supreme Court in Pretoria this week.

During cross-examination by counsel for the state, Prof Degenaar said that, in criticising both the state and revolutionaries, he did not want to undermine the authority of the judge or create the impression that he failed to appreciate the extent of the humiliation suffered by blacks or deny the seriousness of the offence of the accused. His main purpose was to keep morality alive in all contexts and to emphasise the importance of historical consciousness.



The implication of his analysis is a realisation that it is not only the accused who are in the box. History has placed all of us — including the judge — in the box.

To a question by Mr Justice Daniels, Prof Degenaar said he was not implying that the accused should not be punished but, he added, the judge in passing sentence should be aware of his historical position for his decision could help guide South Africa in a negative or a positive direction.

A negative direction entails that the sentence passed merely contributes to the perpetuation of the spiral of violence, while a positive direction entails the creation of hope in the hearts of all concerned — a hope for reconciliation and a negotiated settlement.

This is an extract from Professor Degenaar's statement to the court...

VIOLENCE is usually seen primarily in physical terms. The advantage is that one capitalises on the image of destruction but the disadvantage is that one ignores the more subtle manifestations, for example, psychological and structural violence. In both cases we can speak of a metaphorical use of the term violence.

In the case of psychological violence there need not be any physical violence at all but the experience of injury done to the person is crucial. It is an assault on the integrity of a person. Examples of psychological violence are brainwashing, indoctrination and authoritarian attitudes in family relationships and educational contexts.

The term "structural violence" is another example of the metaphorical use of the word violence. Violence is structural when the extreme force is not exerted wilfully by a person but by a structure, a set of relationships, created and perpetuated by custom or law. A structure is created which curbs the freedom of subjects unfairly or which discriminates unjustly against certain sections of the community preventing them from gaining full citizenship. Structural violence is the worst kind of political injustice when rulers enforce oppressive and discriminatory laws without the consent of the ruled.

Professor D A Kotze, who discusses discrmination as a form of structural violence, states:

"In terms of the definition of structural violence, South African society is regarded internationally as a structurally violent society. This is mainly the result of the fact that this is probably the only society on earth which legally enforces discrimination with all the connotations of inequality and injustice called forward by this term."

The concept of structural violence raises the problem of the justification of political violence. Political violence refers to both state violence and revolutionary violence. Usually State violence is seen as legitimate force used against the will of others and therefore as not a case of violating rights, while revolutionary violence is seen as illegitimate force and therefore as violation of rights.

This view rests on the identification of law and right, of legality and justice, and on the assumption that the State has an unquestionable right to command while citizens have a binding obligation to obey.

According to this way of thinking the problem of the justification of political violence should not be formulated in terms of legality but in terms of morality. This means that the use of extreme force by the State can be legitimate, but if the laws themselves are violent, that is, unjust and therefore destructive of the freedom of the citizens, the structural and physical violence used by the State is unjustified. This is the claim made by revolutionary movements. It is said that the State cannot justify its use of violence because the laws of the State violate moral rights.

The revolutionary movement claims that it can justify its own violence because this violence is primarily counter-violence: It opposes the structural violence of an unjust system; it works towards a just system. In this sense the end justifies the means. Its own use of violence is seen by the revolutionary as constructive rather than destructive, progressive reather than entrenched in unjust laws. It is only constructive violence which can liberate man from structural violence which perpetuates itself.

With the term "structural violence" I have drawn attention to the fact that revolutionary violence is not the only kind of violence and that violence always needs justification. This does not entail that the justification used is necessarily convincing. For example, the traditional way of justifying violence in terms of the principle that the end justifies the means is unacceptable. The end is absorbed by the means ascribing an unintended priority to the violent means.

This applies equally to those who use violence, structurally and physically, in order to maintain law and order, and to revolutionaries who allow for violent means in order to reach the liberated and purified future. Far from the end justifying the means, the means justifies the end. This calls for a moral dimension which has to qualify all actions as means to a projected goal. According to Hanna Arendt: "The means used to achieve political goals are more often than not of greater relevance ot the future world than the intended goals."

On the basis of my argument I criticise the State because of the structural violence present in our society. I do this for moral reasons and because it produces counter-violence. I also criticise the revolutionaries for their use of violence. I do this for moral reasons and because it is counter-productive and cannot lay the foundation of a just society based on a negotiated settlement.

We should view the phenomenon of revolutionary violence in context. It can be described as counter-violence because of the existence of structural violence in our society which is responsible for excluding blacks from sharing political power. Therefore, although I do not justify the use of violence I can understand their decision in favour of the armed struggle. Any group of people, including the Afrikaners, would come to a similar decision if they were the victims of structural violence and if their non-violent political strategy pursued for decades was ignored.

Both sides in this conflict should admit their mistakes, for without this realisation there can be no negotiation and reconciliation. And this is what we need if we have to create a just future.

I am of the opinion that we should not think about the future in fatalistic and pessimistic terms. One way of liberating ourselves from despair is to think about our political situation as a process. This entails that we should also evaluate political violence, whether State violence or revolutionary violence, in terms of a process. I have analysed the concept of violence in terms of its physical, psychological and structural manifestations. Unfortunately the word "structure" tends to ascribe a static quality to a set of relationships.

However, this need not be the case. By introducing time into the picture and by viewing relationships in terms of a process that is taking place, the possibility of change is introduced. The violence need not be seen as inevitable or as a final state of affairs. Violence can lead to a new set of relationships.

In order to achieve this we have to interpret violent events, not merely judge them. Interpretation of events entails a narrative, that is, telling a story about them. In order to do this we have to take history seriously. And we have to face up to the challenges present in the following disturbing questions: Why do we have these manifestations of political violence, namely, State violence and revolutionary violence, at this stage of our history? What misuse of power is involved in the asymmetrical power relationships that obtain in our present situation?

If we contextualise our analysis of violence and integrate our judgment on violent events into the historical context, then we will be better equipped to detect our co-responsibility for the present state of affairs, and discover the possibility that the future need not merely be the continuation of the past

In order to direct the process of our history in a positive direction we have to tell a meaningful story about this history and about the violent events in this history. We need a historical consciousness which does not speak about violence in general, but about these manifestations of violence at this time and this place, of these participants, whether oppressors or oppressed, who are part of this tragedy that is called by the name of South Africa.

Only when we construct a liberating narrative on violence, will we be prepared for the next stage of our history. As crucial metaphor for this librating narrative I propose the image of nation-building. If we genuinely start narrating the story of nation-building and realise that we are all participants in this story, we will discover the need for stopping this spiral of political violence which is destroying the texture of our society which is brutalising all of us.

Since the Government is responsible for structural violence and the ANC for revolutionary violence there is no other choice in the context of a liberating narrative about our history but for these participants to work towards a negotiated settlement. Both kinds of violence are morally unacceptable.

But we need more than a correct judgment. We need a liberating narrative which acknowledges the equality of all the participants, allowing all to become fully-fledged characters in the next chapter of the story of building a South African nation.

CAPE TIMES 20/1/89 (30CA)

'Tense' NP likely to delay election

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha's illness has placed the National Party "in a fix" over the coming general election, seasoned political observers said yesterday.

The party could also be weakened by a fierce succession battle triggered by the prospect of Mr Botha's early retirement.

"The tension is quite severe in the party right now — jockeying for position is more intense than ever before without a clear leader to succeed Mr Botha," one source said yesterday.

Mr Botha's indisposition has brought an abrupt end to the recent support within the party for an early election.

As one commentator put it: "The instinct within the NP was to get the election behind them as soon as possible, while there were problems among the government's opponents to the left and the right."

Now it appears that government will have to let its electoral opponents off the hook, with the election now more likely to be held in October/November or even February next year.

Political observers said it would be difficult for the NP to fight an election without the dominating presence of Mr Botha, and quite unthinkable to go to the electorate with an acting-state president at the helm.

Should the NP have to choose a new leader he would have little time to establish himself before an election, particularly after a bruising succession battle.

Because there is no obvious heir apparent as in the past, competition between the "warring groups" is expected to be intense.

Mr F W de Klerk is tipped by most observers as the strongest candidate, particularly if the election of a new state president were to be held fairly soon.

The one chance Mr Chris Heunis, now the acting-state president, appears to have of beating the competition is if he has the opportunity to remain in his new office for several months.

Mr Pik Botha is still seen by many as a relative-outsider but if indications of fresh support from influential cabinet ministers like General Magnus Malan hold firm, his chances could improve significantly, particularly if Mr Barend du Plessis also decides to throw his weight behind him.

If it came down to a straight fight between Mr F W de Klerk and Mr Pik Botha, political observers canvassed yesterday predicted that Mr Heunis would align himself with Mr De Klerk, his Transvaal counterpart.

30 pc of whites may support party

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

A new liberal political party could immediately draw 30 percent of the white electorate's support, Mr Jannie Momberg, co-chairman of the Independent Party, predicted last night.

Speaking in Simon's Town, he said the proposed merger between the Progressive Federal Party, the IP and the National Democratic Movement would target four groups of voters:

- The current members of the three parties.
- English-speaking voters who had supported the National Party in the 1987 general election.
- Disenchanted Nationalists who were looking for a new political home.
- Young people who had previously been politically uncommitted.

Mr Momberg said the new party must offer hope and vision, and should have a "refreshing voter appeal". It should not be perceived as any particular existing party in new clothes.

The new party could be the turning-point for a beleaguered South Africa.

"The new party must be a sign of hope for whites, but it must also be a ray of hope to blacks."

All talk but team-mates Heunis, Buthelezi rejoice

WWMC 20-26/11/89

Own Correspondent, Cape Town

GOVERNMENT officials are upbeat about the prospects of drawing increasing numbers of "moderate" black leaders into talks in 1989.

The mood of optimism has been fueled by two developments in the past 10 days:

● The decision by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Chris Heunis to set up a joint committee to probe obstacles to negotiations between kwaZulu and Pretoria.

● The agreement to establish a forum to allow urban black representatives in official structures to liaise directly with central government.

Although the moves remain at the level of "talks about talks" and do not extend beyond "system" politicians, the government's chief constitutional architect, Chris Heunis, is said to be "very, very happy" about developments.

The thaw in relations with Buthelezi must be heartening for the government as the Inkatha leader is seen as prime bait to lure wavering "moderate" black leaders into formal discussions.

However, it is not clear if the government had to accept Buthelezi's oft-stated preconditions as the price for his tentative co-operation.

Among the conditions which some sources say Heunis had to accept were that the talks had to lead to the dismantling of apartheid, the release of senior political prisoners like Nelson Mandela and the permitting of genuine black leaders to participate in negotiations for a new constitution.

Heunis has dismissed out of hand any suggestions that the agreement to set up the joint committee came only after Buthelezi extracted such preconditions.

However, both men said in their formal statement that the establishment of the committee was "acknowledgement of the fact that there were obstacles impeding the process of negotiations."

The second development, the decision to create a new "forum, organisation or movement" for non-homeland blacks, is seen in government circles as a precursor to the establishment of the long-promised national council.

The proposed new body, as yet unnamed, flows from a series of secret meetings which culminated in this week's get-together outside Johannesburg between senior government ministers and about 70 representatives from black local authorities across the country.

According to one government source, there was a "tremendous team spirit" at the talks.

The talks also saw a new spirit of co-operation between two major black municipal bodies, the Urban Council's Association of South Africa (Ucasa) and United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa).

In a significant shift in strategy, Umsa is no longer refusing to join negotiations with government until all black leaders are free to take part.

The two bodies now appear committed to healing the rift between them and talks about a possible merger will be held this weekend.

However, there are no signs that the government intends opening the lines of communication with the growing number of restricted organisations and individuals — let alone leaders currently in jail.

Chris Heunis sworn in to be acting President

Political Staff

MR CHRIS Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, has been sworn in as Acting State President while President Botha recovers from a mild stroke.

Mr Botha's condition is still stable and brain scans show the stroke has weakened his left arm and leg but has not affected his face or impaired his speech, according to a statement by Colonel Rupert Cloete, officer commanding 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg where Mr Botha is being treated.

Mr Heunis announced immediatly yesterday that the functions of government would continue under him and the opening of Parliament on February 3 and all scheduled events and meetings would take place.

Mr Botha's office said no decision had been taken yet about whether the State President would retire.

Right side

Mr Botha's speech had not been affected because the stroke was in the motor area of the right side of his brain, a "non-dominant" area, Colonel Cloete said.

He said computer tomography of the brain showed that in the 24 hours since the stroke there was no extension of the lesion in the brain.

Mr Botha was able to drink tea and could sit in a chair.

The State President's Office announced that Mr Botha had nominated Mr Heunis, as the senior member of the Cabinet, to stand in for him and he was sworn in by Miss Justice Leonora van den Heever in a ceremony at the State President's official Cape Town residence Tuynhuys at 5pm yesterday.

A number of Cabinet members were present to witness the swearing in.

They were the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Administration and Privatisation, Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs and Communication, Dr Willie van Niekerk, Minister of National Health and Population Development, Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of National Education, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, Mr Eli Louw, Minister of Transport, and Dr Stoffel van der Merwe, Minister of Information, Broadcasting Services and the Film Industry.

After Mr Heunis took the oath of office, Mr Pik Botha spoke on behalf of his Cabinet colleagues and assured Mr Heunis of their full support in the absence of the State President.

It is expected that Mr Botha will recuperate for several weeks. Tuynhuys, the hospital and Mr Botha's official residence, Westbrooke, have received hundreds of messages of goodwill and flowers from all over the country and abroad.

Thatcher, Kaunda

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has sent Mr Botha a message of good wishes, Downing Street confirmed yesterday.

Another leader to do so yesterday was Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

"News of your sudden illness has just reached me. Please accept my sincere wishes for your quick recovery. We need you in good health as we tackle the urgent and delicate tasks in the region," Dr Kaunda said in his message released in Lusaka.



Pictures: JIM McLAGAN, The Argus.

OATH: Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Mr Chris Heunis is sworn in as acting State President by Miss Justice Leonora van den Heever.

Reed's lead widens in slow St Helena race

Yachting Reporter

BERTIE Reed, sailing G A Insurance, has increased his lead in the Stannic Southstar yacht race to St Helena.

Reed and Captain Bob Harrison took the lead on Wednesday (Reed's birthday), after tacking away and crawling past Form Flyer sailed by Patrick Holloway and Gary Farrow.

The field of four was stretched over about 60 miles with a becalmed Datacor Arc taking up the rear, Reed said in a short radio interview yesterday.

"There's hardly any wind," he added.

"We're cruising at about four knots — the bag (spinnaker) fills and collapses as slight gusts come up and then die down again.

"UNTIL CHRISTMAS"

"I heard that Datacor Arc (sailed by father and son team Ashley and Graeme Stoner) has been becalmed and the South Atlantic high is at present over St Helena."

Reed said St Helena was about 922 miles away and if the wind remained the way it was it would take "until Christmas" to get there.

Tony Abbott in Guardian National was in third place.

He battled with a damaged boom after a bad gybe on Wednesday night.

'Zombie' returns to world

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A man said to be a "zombie" and who is claimed to have risen from the dead is being treated in a Klerksdorp hospital after being locked in a room for 11 years.

Mr Eric Mokoto, 47, is making excellent progress, said Dr Bernard Vos, superintendent of Tshepong Hospital.

Mrs Julia Ramonyadiwa discovered her brother at the family home in Jouberton township.

She called the police, who found a dazed, emaciated and hungry man who was unable to walk. They took him to hospital.

Dr Vos said hospital officials have pieced together his history.

After matriculating in Kimberley and working for two years at an agricultural co-op he was treated for mental illness at Bopholong Hospital for three months. He had not been heard of since.

He was also a teacher and taught one of the sisters at the hospital, Dr Vos said.

He suspected that Mr Mokoto had a schizophrenic condition and he would be transferred to Sterkfontein Hospital for psychiatric observation.

Dr Vos said the man was known as a zombie because residents of the area believed he died and was resurrected. One resident claimed she attended his funeral.

The hints are polite, but firm: PW must retire

The idea of a new face at the helm seems attractive to a broad sweep from the Right to the Left

SHAUN JOHNSON reports



Chief Buthelezi

A WIDE range of political leaders is prodding recuperating State President PW Botha towards a "dignified", quick retirement — though they're far too gentlemanly to say it straight out.

The most energetic nudge came yesterday from kwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha president Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

In a statement from Ulundi, Buthelezi said: "In anybody's language a stroke is a signal of the coming of a rest that is deserved ... Mr Botha has served South Africa as he best knew how, and nobody should begrudge him the rest which should follow."

Buthelezi concluded: "We just have to believe that history is working for the benefit of all South Africans. History will always move the undesirable out of our midst ... and direct us to (our) destiny ...

"Mr PW Botha's premiership and his terms as state president were terms in transitional South Africa."

Beneath the lyricism, Buthelezi's clear message is that the Botha epoch is all but over. This view was echoed by, among many others, renowned heart surgeon and Progressive Federal Party MP Dr Marius Barnard. "He (Botha) should think about taking it easy after this," said Barnard.

Following the "slight cerebral vascular incident" (the official description of his mild stroke) on Wednesday, it is now generally accepted that Botha's "retirement timetable" will be speeded up — even if he recovers fully.

The 73-year-old National Party supremo, who's run the government with an iron hand for a decade, complained of overwork in 1986. But since then — in a style reminiscent of veteran British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher — he has goaded his enemies by indicating his enthusiasm for the job is boundless.

Now he might be forced to reconsider.

The idea of having a new face at the helm is attractive to an incongruous group of political actors.

Reform-minded Nationalists want new blood in office, someone who is prepared to make the leaps of faith they think are essential to avoid disaster in South Africa. A *verligte* president, they believe, could explore areas taboo to Botha.

The white right-wing would also welcome such a development, although for antithetical reasons. They believe they could frighten many more whites into the *swart gevaar* camp by exploiting the uncertainty of reform, compounded by the accession.

Similarly, the still-gestating party of the white left could do with the breathing space a government change of leadership would likely afford them. Particularly, the left does not want an election in a hurry.

A new party would also be pleased if the focus of House of Assembly debates reverted to reformist, not repressive issues as has been the case since the Conservative Party became the official opposition.

In the extra-parliamentary sphere a simple rule-of-thumb applies. Although leadership changes within white power structures are dismissed as merely superficial, there is an awareness that turbulence in the power bloc offers up opportunities for new initiatives.

Resistance movements could dearly do with a break in the logjam, wherever it comes from.

At the time of going to press, all reports suggested Botha was making a rapid and substantial recovery.

But nothing, it seems, can replace the lid of the Pandora's Box of succession to leadership of the white tribe.

The race among Botha's adjutants — run in private for the past few years — is about to go public. And it is a bookmaker's delight, with several strong contenders and no clear favourite.

Parliamentary sources say the race will be much easier to call if there's an early decision: should Botha retire very soon, they believe 52-year old Transvaal NP leader FW de Klerk will win. De Klerk, as leader of the province with the most parliamentary seats, would have a powerful lobby of MPs behind him.

He's never really caught the public imagination, though, and the onward march of the Conservative Party on his home ground has done him some damage. He would be a safe choice if the decision had to be made under pressure — if it is more relaxed, other personalities will be able to make powerful bids.

The second favoured candidate is Cape Provincial leader Chris Heunis, 65. A confidant of PW Botha, he stood in while the state president toured Europe for a few days last year, and has again been called upon while PW Botha convalesces.

Heunis, too, has his problems. He came close to an ignominious defeat at the hands of former ambassador Denis Worrall in the May 1987 general election, and his ministerial task — to find credible black leaders to negotiate with — has not been exactly fulfilled. Nevertheless, he may well benefit from the backing of a still-powerful Botha.

Perhaps the most interesting of the contenders is flamboyant Foreign Minister Pik Botha, 56. "1988 was Pik's year" is a common remark in parliamentary circles — it refers to the sub-continental, and indeed international, diplomatic outreach which Botha masterminded. For a country so used to isolation, even minor inroads brought him great kudos.

The Angola/Namibia deal is "his", and he enjoys the added advantage of a personality which attracts wide support among the white electorate — including people outside the NP. Against this, he lacks solid backing in the party caucus, and some NP grandees are said to distrust his "tempestuous" traits.

But if recent rumours that Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, 59, has swung his support behind Botha are true, these factors could be offset.

Malan is himself a candidate for the top job. His curriculum vitae is something of an echo of PW Botha's — and his star has risen along with the influence of the military in South Africa.

But if it was "Pik's year", it certainly wasn't Magnus's. The Angola/Namibia deal was a political settlement, not a military one: indeed, many observers hold that the SADF lost a great deal of prestige in the last days of its Angolan campaign. Whatever the truth of this assertion, Malan has certainly been in Botha's shadow and the current atmosphere does not suit his chances.

Finally, Minister of Education and Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen cannot be ruled out. He keeps a low profile, but is popular with many Transvaal MPs.

This is the situation as it stands today, with the state president still hospitalised and courtesy demanding that his recovery be the sole concern of his colleagues. That will surely change, and along with it, the betting odds.

Chris Heunis for caretaker



Chris Heunis...

STATE PRESIDENT PW Botha's stroke was limited to the "non-dominant part of the brain", the first detailed report on his condition has revealed.

Giving an account of Botha's condition late yesterday afternoon, Colonel R Cloete of No 2 Military Hospital in Cape Town said the president was able to sit in a chair and drink tea.

He said Botha's face was not affected, and his speech was normal. Cloete said computer tomography of the brain showed that in the past 24 hours there was no extension of the lesion in the brain. Botha's condition remained "stable".

Cloete said the stroke had affected the "motor area of the right side of (the president's) brain, which had resulted in his left arm and left leg being weakened."

The statement came as Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis was sworn in as acting state president at a ceremony at Tuynhuys.

Heunis said the public "had no need to worry about the administration and government of the country. We will continue within the parameters and policy guidelines laid down by the state president."

DOUGLAS GREEN VINTAGE COLLECTION · DOUGLAS GREEN VINTAGE COLLECTION · DOUGLAS GREEN VINTAGE COLLECTION ·

FOCUS: TALKING TO THE ANC

QUIETLY THINKING THE UNTHINKABLE

A remarkable article in Beeld this week pondered whether the government should talk to the ANC. Was Beeld just kite-flying, or is this a sign of a growing shift in National Party opinion?

By MARK SWILLING
Of the Centre For Policy Studies, University of the Witwatersrand

"ARE talks between the government and an African National Congress delegation under the leadership of a free Nelson Mandela really so unthinkable?" THE question quoted above was posed by a controversial editorial in pro-National Party newspaper *Beeld* earlier this week.

Doing an about-face from its previous line, the *Beeld* editorialists suggest that "we should begin to think of giving the ANC a chance to show whether they are serious when they say they want a political solution".

This switch is not unrelated to rumblings among young NP MPs on the left of the party dissatisfied with the slow pace of constitutional negotiations with black leaders. This view has been expressed in both the NP caucus and various regional think-tanks, one of which took place last weekend in the Transvaal.

A stalemate in the negotiating process lies at the root of this frustration. On the one hand, the government has created various bodies to "negotiate with black leaders" — the National Council, the Natal-kwaZulu joint executive committee, the Council for the Co-ordination of Local Government Affairs and the proposed black regional councils.

This is consistent with the government's view that, in the words of an SABC commentator this week, "the active and full participation of black leaders in negotiation politics is one of the next and most important phases of reform".

On the other hand, both moderate and radical black leaders share the same preconditions before negotiating with the government — release Mandela, lift the State of Emergency and unban the ANC. The government has rejected all these conditions.

Recent government moves led by Chris Heunis are clearly aimed at breaking this deadlock. The joint Heunis-Buthelezi committee that was set up last week to "investigate obstacles impeding the process of negotiations" was one response.

It should be read as a response to Mangosuthu Buthelezi's March speech last year in which he argued that "every act of harshness against black democracy is an act against us. You cannot attack 17 black organisations with harsh measures without also attacking us".

Buthelezi concluded with a threat to re-establish his ANC links when he said that if the "politics of negotiation" did not get off the ground "it will make us retrace our steps and re-examine our points of departure and reconsider our options".

Another response to the negotiation deadlock was what SABC called the "Bryanston Indaba" — the meeting between 69 urban councillors and Heunis that took place this week.

At this, it was agreed that a national body of some kind would be constituted to facilitate talks between the government and "black leaders outside the national states". The fact that this agreement fell short of councillors agreeing to enter the National Council must mean that these talks are what government officials call "pre-negotiation talks".



Chris Heunis ... different talks, at different paces

These and other moves in the pipeline — possibly an Eastern Transvaal indaba and the black regional councils — point to the fact that the "negotiation process" is being divided up into a plurality of negotiation processes that will develop regionally and at uneven paces.

This is consistent with Heunis' view of constitutional negotiations over the past three years. He has always referred to a National Council as an "interim measure", a "concept" or "process" that could develop along a number of paths. PW Botha, on the other hand, has tended to portray the NC as a forum that would lead to a pre-determined Council of State with executive powers.

All these moves into what the government calls "negotiation politics" come at a time when euphoria around the negotiated settlement on Angola-Namibia is reaching ever higher levels of intensity.

Where will it all lead? Is this just another salvo of constitutional blanks? Is there more to this round of Heunis-speak?

Everything depends on two critical conditions. First, will PW Botha resign after he has recovered from his stroke? Excluding Defence Minister Magnus Malan, the other contenders for succession (National Education Minister FW de Klerk, Foreign Mininster Pik Botha and Finance Minister Barend du Plessis) are well within the reach of the growing caucus within the NP that academic and former newspaper editor Wimpie de Klerk identified in a 1987 *Leadership* article as being prepared to negotiate with the ANC.

After all, many of them are saying, if we can talk to Cubans, Soviets, Angolans and Chissano, why can't we talk to the ANC?

Secondly, will the government's policy on the ANC change now that its options are beginning to run out in the eyes of many of its own key opinion-makers? If the *Beeld* editorial is not just a kite but the tip of a growing iceberg, then this kind of shift cannot be ruled out.

The acid test will be the speed of Mandela's release. This is unlikely before the rumoured general election takes place.

And what about the other side? It is arguable that the ANC is moving towards a position that makes it easier for the government to agree to negotiations.

In a recent statement the ANC national executive committee reaffirmed that it is "ready and willing to enter into genuine negotiations" on condition the aim is "a united and non-racial democracy".

It is not, however, prepared to "suspend" or "renounce" violence unilaterally. Instead it argues that the "cessation of hostilities would have to be negotiated" as part of the overall negotiation process — a format that was followed in the early stages of the Angola-Namibia settlement.

Its only qualification is that these negotiations will have to take place "within a definite time-frame" in order to prevent the government from deliberately dragging out the process over a prolonged period of time.

On who should be party to the negotiations, the ANC statement does not insist that only two parties should be present, itself and the NP. Instead it talks about "various organisational formations" that represent the forces of democracy on the one hand and racism on the other.

Finally, the ANC does not insist on its unbanning as a precondition for negotiations. Instead it refers to the repeal of certain specified repressive legislation, the release of political prisoners, the lifting of the state of emergency and the confinement of troops and police to barracks.

Many signs will point the way during the next few months — independence for Namibia, the release of Mandela, a general election, dissident noises within the NP, the progress of the regional negotiation processes and the intensity of Emergency repression in the townships.

If some of these signs begin pointing the right way, then it may well mean that some influential interests in the government have concluded that talking to the ANC is not unthinkable after all.

... earlier attack dismissed as 'wishful thinking'

304A

Star 21/1/89

Was it the first stroke?

PATRICK LAURENCE

THE chances of President Botha recovering fully from his "mild stroke" and of retaining his zest for political office, depend in large measure on whether it was the first or second stroke he has suffered in recent years.

The official line is that it was the first. Unofficial reports that Mr Botha was afflicted by an earlier and milder stroke which was hushed up are dismissed as wild conjecture and "wishful thinking".

They are lumped together as asinine gossip, along with reports that Mr Botha had endured "two heart attacks" and was afflicted with Parkinson's disease

But, privately at least, one well-placed and loyal National Party man says Mr Botha has indeed suffered an earlier stroke

His admission is consistent with reports in journalistic circles that, for a time, Mr Botha was adamant that he should only be televised from one side and that one appropriately briefed TV man on the SABC was assigned to fulfil his wishes.

Weakness

Dr Marius Barnard, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on health, also thinks Mr Botha may have had an earlier stroke. He bases his deduction on an apparent muscular weakness on the one side of Mr Botha's face which he observed in Parliament some three or four years ago.

If he did have an earlier stroke, then, however mild it may have been, the pressures on Mr Botha to withdraw from public life will be immense As it is, the factors weighing in favour of resignation, or, more simply, of not seeking re-election, are considerable.

Mr Botha is 73, he has been an active politician for more than 50 years, having been appointed an organiser for the National Party as far back as 1936

He is on record as saying that he will retire when his health no longer permits him to carry out his responsibilities

However mild, "a stroke remains a stroke", to quote the sombre-faced SABC telecaster who read the news of Mr Botha's illness shortly after he was admitted to hospital

As Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of kwaZulu aptly remarked "In anybody's language a stroke is a signal of the coming of a rest that is well deserved."

Dr Barnard offers another perspective even if the outward affects of the stroke are confined to a weakening of Mr Botha's left arm and leg — his speech is not impaired — that in itself points to brain damage, however slight.

South Africa faces enormous problems in the last decade before the turn of the century. The burden of office is awesome even for a younger man who has not suffered a stroke

The contenders to succeed Mr Botha are not put off by the frightening dimensions of the problems ahead. The seductive allure of power is too strong.

A discreet but intense succession struggle has been waged in the corridors of power for more than a year

There is last year's calculated leak of a pending cabinet reshuffle in which Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, fresh from his successes at the negotiating table with the Angolans and the Cubans, was supposed to relinquish his foreign affairs portfolio to take on the task of negotiating an internal settlement, an assignment which Constitutional Affairs Minister Mr Chris Heunis had palpably failed to carry out successfully

Lying close by are the remnants of another controversy which has the hallmarks of infighting: the withdrawal of security clearance from two of Mr Heunis's senior officials, Dr Fanie Cloete and Mr Kobus Jordaan, a move designed to hamstring Mr Heunis.

Slightly further back in time the corridors echo with Defence Minister Magnus Malan's pronouncements on southern Africa which upstaged Mr Pik Botha by encroaching on affairs which fell within the domain of foreign affairs.

One of the first challenges that awaits a new president is to excise the corruption which is threatening to corrode the pillars of state as they strain under the pressures of poverty, unemployment, guerilla war, racial tension and international debt.

Corruption and its handmaidens, bribery and fraud, have moved closer to the core of South Africa society. It is no longer confined to the fringes of society.

A former Deputy Cabinet Minister, Mr Hennie van der Walt, is in jail, having been convicted of fraud A former National Party MP, Mr Leon de Beer, is awaiting the outcome of his appeal against a conviction for fraud.

Corruption

More spectacularly, another Nat MP, Mr Peet de Pontes, faces possible charges of corruption, bribery, fraud and theft, following the finding by the Harms Commission that he abused his political power to help an international drug funder, Robert Palazzolo, enter South Africa illegally.

Then there is the admission, made only a day before Mr Botha was admitted to hospital, by the casino tycoon Mr Sol Kerzner — one of South Africa's richest businessmen — that he paid a R2-million bribe to the ousted Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, to secure and protect his gambling monopoly in Transkei.

These developments must be set in the context of a statement by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, last year, expressing concern at the increase in corruption and fraud, which he said ran into millions of rands and was increasing daily.

To fight corruption must figure high on the agenda of the man who succeeds Mr Botha, who, it will be recalled, came to power in 1978 because of the information affair — a scandal involving the surreptitious use of taxpayers' money It destroyed the then Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, and opened the way for Mr Botha.

De Pontes may resign

SATURDAY STAR CORRESPONDENT

EAST LONDON — THE MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, is seriously thinking of resigning following the release of the interim report of the Harms Commission.

The commission found that there was evidence of several crimes allegedly committed by Mr de Pontes.

These included alleged contravention of the Immigration Act, fraud, corruption, theft of trust money, failure to pay trust money into a trust account and perjury.

The evidence arose from his dealings with the convicted Italian criminal and alleged Mafia boss, Vita Palazzolo.

Mr de Pontes said the final test of whether or not to resign depended on the best interests of his constituency.



Anneline lends hand in fighting sexual abus

Anneline Kriel and Michelle Katz get down to some colouring of the record cover of "Kids Rule OK", a booklet and recording of songs about how children can avoid situations leading to sexual abuse. The project was the creation of Gill Katz, who has written children's programmes for radio and television. The police Child Protection Unit and the paed atrics unit of the Johannesburg Hospital also ass ed. Anneline Kriel narrated the Afrikaans s of the album and Bruce Millar the English the voice of one of the world's most beaut women likely to be heard on similar proje "If I believe in it and have something to of then I'll gladly do more," Anneline said.

Picture: LIENNE POTHR

Power struggle looms

Star 21/11/89 304A

●FROM PAGE 1

future direction — a decision which could determine whether there will be peace or conflict in future years.

Decisions will have to be taken on the future extent and pace of reform, on the unresolved question of the political and constitutional future of black people, on the future of the remaining apartheid structures and many more pressing issues.

Although Nationalist politicians outwardly have a low-key approach to the leadership struggle in the party — some say speculation at this stage is premature — all indications are that the future leadership has leapt to the forefront of political discussion.

The big question is: who will take over if Mr Botha leaves?

Most prominent in the field of potential successors are Mr F W de Klerk, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Chris Heunis. Others whose names have been mentioned repeatedly, though to a lesser extent, are General Magnus Malan, Dr Gerrit Viljoen and Mr Barend du Plessis.

Politicians expect that any one of the main contenders, if chosen, could face serious problems in keeping the National Party together, especially after an intense power struggle.

One theory is that Mr P W Botha represents the last direct link of the NP with the Malan era and, as such, has been seen as a father figure. Once he goes, the link with the NP of 1948 will be broken.

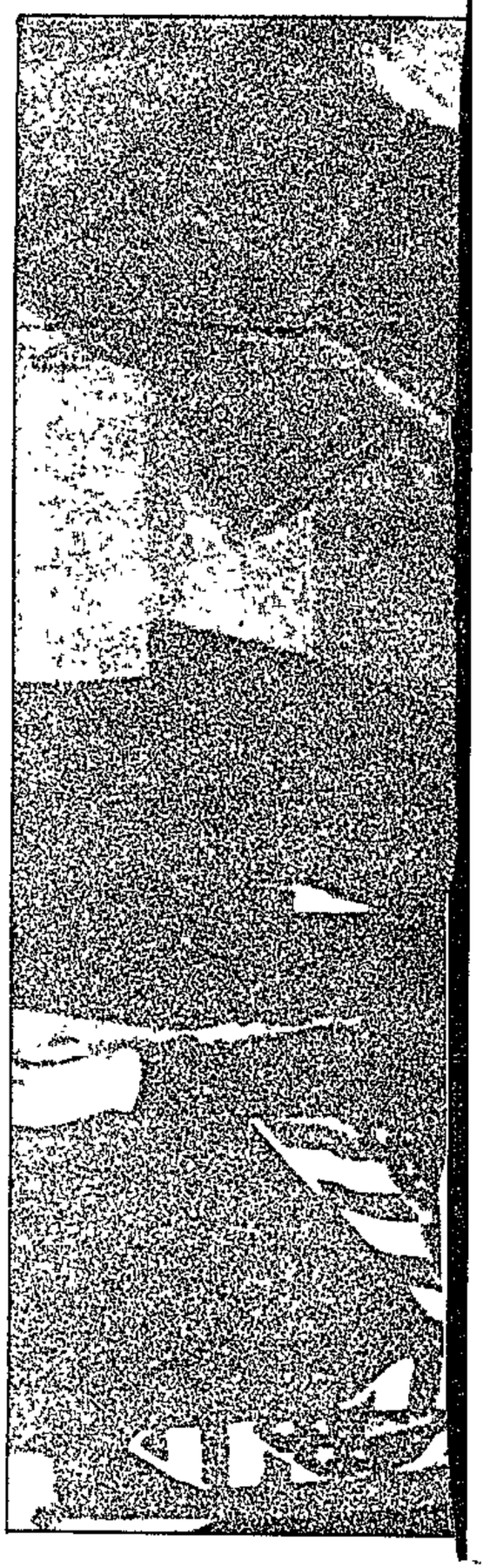
It is also said that each of the possible contenders is of lesser political stature than Mr Botha and represents a particular school of thought inside the party.

Existing tensions could be intensified and could erupt into serious clashes.

Right-wing sources openly predict that the NP will start crumbling when Mr Botha goes. They point out that after virtually every election of a new leader in the past the NP experienced some kind of split.

The sources say that if the more conservative Mr F W de Klerk succeeds Mr Botha there is almost certain to be a split to the left. Under Mr Heunis or Mr Pik Botha the split will be to the right, it is predicted.

One scenario foreseen by a Conservative Party politician is that if Mr Pik Botha takes over, the split to the right will be so serious that he may be compelled to form a coalition with the new opposition party to be formed to the left of the Government, if he is to stay in power.





Today's headlines: Botha's fight for power

Star 21/11/89 304A

FRANS ESTERHUYSE

CAPE TOWN — With Mr P W Botha's future as head of state in the balance, South Africa seems set for an intriguing and vitally important political battle to choose a new leader.

Should Mr Botha decide, for health reasons, to retire, the race will be on in all seriousness and could develop into one of the most intense power struggles in the country's history.

The momentous choice will be made by the National Party's parliamentary caucus.

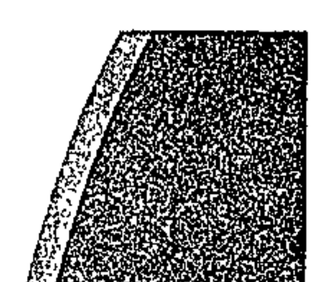
Succession line-up

While there is every chance that Mr Botha will recover from his illness and resume his presidential duties, it is widely regarded in political circles as inevitable that the line-up for succession, which has been noticeable for some time, will now intensify.

Much more is at stake than in most previous elections to choose the country's leaders.

Anyone succeeding Mr Botha as State President will face the awesome task of taking over the reins at a time when the country's political scene is in a biggest and most urgent state of ferment, when political and constitutional problems remain unresolved, when the whole economic problems loom large, when the Government is threatened by rightwing advances, and when international pressures on the country and its apartheid system are mounting

Whoever takes over from Mr Botha will have to decide on the country's



PW stronger but future unclear

CAPE TIMES 21/1/89 3044

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT P W Botha's general condition has improved "notably" but uncertainty continues to reign over his political future.

By yesterday evening the stroke-induced weakening of Mr Botha's left arm and leg had improved "markedly".

But the president and his physicians were still not in a position to decide whether he will recover sufficiently to resume office or whether he will be forced into retirement.

A medical bulletin released by Colonel R Cloete, Officer Commanding of 2 Military Hospital, described Mr Botha as being "cheerful". Mr Botha was also said to be sleeping peacefully.

He was "closely" following events in the country and abroad, reading newspapers and making notes on matters of state.

Questions directed at Mr Botha's Tuynhuys office about when a decision might be taken on whether he would return to the presidency were described as "premature".

There has, however, been speculation that Mr Botha, along with his physicians, might decide as early as next week on his possible retirement.

Officials were guarded on the earliest possible date on which Mr Botha might return to the rigours of his job should he recover sufficiently.

The decision in this regard was officially described yesterday as a "private" matter.

Mr Botha has made it clear in the past that he would be guided by his doctors on wether he should continue as head of state.

If uncertainty about Mr Botha's political future continues beyond next week, jockeying for position in the presidential stakes is likely to become intense as MPs return to the Cape for the opening of Parliament on February 3.

Yesterday Mr Botha expressed his "sincere appreciation" for the messages wishing him well.

He also sent a telegram of congratulations to President George Bush.

Mr Botha was again visited by members of his family. Another visitor was Major-General (the Rev) Koos van Zyl, a former chaplain-general of the army, and a close friend of the State President.



TUYNHUYS TALKS . . . The acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis, welcomes Mr Dirk Mudge, Minister of Justice and Information in the Namibian transitional cabinet, at yesterday's Tuynhuys talks on the future of the territory.

Picture: 'ADIL BRADLOW

Hoofraad set to back Eugene

Star 21/1/89 (304A)

FRANS ESTERHUYSE

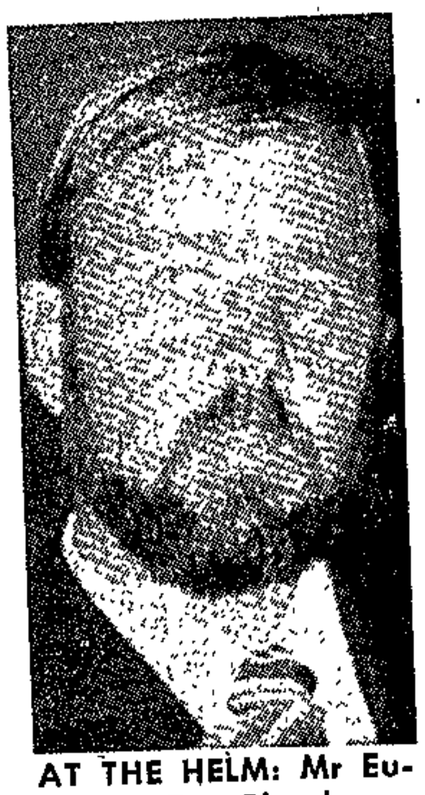
MR Eugene Terre-Blanche has weathered the storm around his leadership of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging and will be firmly in the saddle again after a meeting of the movement's Hoofraad in Pretoria today.

This was the prediction of AWB sources on the eve of the meeting which was to have been the occasion for a showdown between Mr TerreBlanche and four members who have been axed for challenging his leadership.

A planned move to topple Mr TerreBlanche from the leadership now appears to have petered out following the refusal of the four senior members to state their case at today's meeting of the 300-member Grootraad.

The "rebels", who have indicated they will not attend, are former AWB deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald, Mr Manie Maritz, Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste.

AWB legal adviser Mr Chris Beyers said the four men had been given until 4 pm on Wednesday



AT THE HELM: Mr Eugene TerreBlanche.

to submit their complaints in writing. They would have been given a hearing at today's meeting and Mr TerreBlanche would then have replied to their accusations.

However, when the deadline for written complaints expired, nothing had been received.

Mr Beyers said the four had indicated they were not interested and there was now talk that they intended to form their own movement on January 28.

Mr Beyers said he had no reason to believe that Mr TerreBlanche would not receive the full support of Hoofraad members attending today's meeting.

The meeting was now expected to be of shorter duration than it would have been, Mr Beyers said.

He also confirmed that the AWB's former information chief, Mr Dries Alberts, had been formally suspended from the movement.

Mr Beyers said Mr Alberts was no longer a member but had continued to issue press statements. The reasons for his suspension had been sent to him in a letter, but Mr Beyers would not disclose what they were.

Meanwhile a Nationalist Press report has quoted Mr Alberts as saying his suspension would not stop him from trying to have the issue of Mr TerreBlanche's leadership discussed at today's Hoofraad meeting.

Mr Alberts claimed that he had set out his complaints about Mr TerreBlanche's leadership and about other matters such as AWB finances, in a letter to Mr TerreBlanche last Thursday.

The storm about Mr TerreBlanche's leadership arose after a recent incident at the Paardekraal Monument at Krugersdorp when Mr TerreBlanche, accompanied by *Sunday Times* journalist Jani Allan, allegedly tried to force his car through a locked gate.

NATS SHAPE UP FOR RACE

W/E Argus
21/1/89
3044

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE
Weekend Argus Political Reporter

THE race for the State Presidency will be wide open if Mr P W Botha decides to retire.

While there is every hope that he will recover from his illness and resume his duties, it is seen as inevitable in political circles that the lobbying for succession — already noticeable for some time — will now intensify.

There is an awesome task awaiting the next President. He will take over the reins at a time when the country's most pressing political problems remain unresolved, when the whole political scene is in ferment, economic problems loom, government is threatened by rightwing advances, and international pressures are mounting.

He will have to face the unresolved question of the constitutional future of black people and the fate of remaining apartheid structures.

Speculation is intense

Even among Nationalists, who outwardly prefer taking a low-key approach to the pending leadership struggle, speculation is intense.

It seems it will be between Transvaal Nationalist leader Mr F W de Klerk, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Cape Nationalist leader Mr Chris Heunis, though others mentioned are General Magnus Malan, Dr Gerrit Viljoen and Mr Barend du Plessis.

David Breier of Weekend Argus political staff reports that not only Nationalists but also members of the "creative opposition" in the white, coloured and Indian houses of Parliament believe a President de Klerk might not be such bad news for reform as some think.

Mention his name in polite parliamentary circles, and the reaction usually contains the word "pragmatist". Mention Mr Heunis's name in slightly less polite opposition circles, and they say rather cruelly they would dearly love him to be President. Which is why the Nats won't pick him.

The political in-crowd sees Mr de Klerk as a practical and plain-speaking politician, unlike the often incomprehensible Mr Heunis. And like Mr Heunis, he is highly intelligent.

Solid, stable

For the Nats Mr de Klerk represents a solid and stable choice — far more so than his chief rivals. As Transvaal Nationalist leader he has had to follow a more conservative line than some of his colleagues. But he has done so without gaining the reputation of being a hardline verkrampte. And he seems to have no major enemies in the caucus.

As things now stand, the betting heavily favours him, with Mr Heunis a long shot and Mr Pik Botha, General Malan and Mr du Plessis rank outsiders.

Mr Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, ended last year badly. Two of his senior negotiators lost their security clearance, and the political rumour machine was going wild, predicting he would be replaced in his portfolio by everyone from Mr Pik Botha to National Intelligence Service chief Dr Niel Barnard.

He seems to have come bouncing back this year, but political pundits warn against taking his apparent comeback too seriously.

Two weeks ago he and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi set up a joint committee to look at obstacles to negotiation. But it is an open secret that Mr Heunis had to consult President Botha before the announcement was made. And Inkatha sources stress they are no closer than before to taking part in the government's proposed national council.

If he keeps the post of Acting State President for long, he may hope this will enhance his status and accustom his fellow Nats to seeing him in this role. But that too is rather a forlorn hope, as he will hardly be in a position to play a forceful role.

Could be weakened

Parliamentarians point out that Mr de Klerk's chances could be weakened if the next President is chosen after an election, because the Nats are likely to lose Transvaal seats to the Conservatives.

But President Botha's illness has put paid to speculation of an early election. The Nats are in no position to fight one now under either an ailing or an untried leader. So Mr de Klerk's support in the caucus is assured for the time being.

Parliamentary sources also say the small but significant Free State bloc in the NP caucus, which helped elect Mr Botha in 1978, will vote for Mr de Klerk.

As far as the rank outsiders are concerned, they say the "crisis climate" which would have to exist before the Minister of Defence, General Malan, was chosen, does not exist now.

Mr Pik Botha has enhanced his status with the Angola-Namibia agreement and other African initiatives. But brilliance and charisma are not enough for the Nats. Solidness is what they want.

● A spokesman at the State President's office said today that Mr Botha was still making "good progress" in recovering from his illness.

Weekend FOCUS 2

w/e Aug 5 21/1/89 (304A)

THE NEW PARTY:

AN HISTORICAL NECESSITY

and rule. What is generally not understood clearly, are the nefarious aims and methods of a persistent policy of divide and rule.

In essence, such a policy amounts to a deliberate attempt to retain power, to destroy unity and to create hostilities For decades the policies of rule by division have been implemented so systematically — so brutally — that many of us have come to believe that we are a nation predisposed to internecine wars and ineradicable animosities.

THE dilemma of the present white government is that while it tries to undertake political and social reform, it continues to apply the same old tactics of divide and rule. This is basically contradictory. All that it can possibly achieve is more and more co-optation manoeuvres. Co-optation is not more than the "baas" handing out political and constitutional toys.

Reform premised on policies of divide and rule simply cannot achieve fundamental change. The contradiction — indeed the fallacy — of such a "reform" strategy is that it perpetrates and in fact exploits those destructive forces which must first be eradicated in order to bring about a meaningful restructuring of our society.

In short, how can you create mutual trust if you first condition people, systematically and officially, not to trust one another?

In our desperate search for peace and security, most South Africans, including our white government, realise that solutions must come through negotiation. However, most ideas about a negotiated settlement are exceedingly narrow and shortsighted. Many people, especially the government and its supporters, think that negotiations resulting in some or other new constitutional dispensation will be the answer pure and simple.

Unfortunately, a new constitution is only the formal side of the solution. No constitution, no matter how well-written and cleverly conceived can in itself assure a safe society. What is equally important is the active political support of voters to sustain and protect such a constitution. Hence the other serious problem facing the present government.



A new, democratic constitutional dispensation for South Africa — which I believe to be eminently possible — must be carried into effect and be maintained by a vigorous political life.

'The leadership talents will very soon gear themselves in launching a party which will not only be a party to release us from our present discontent and anxiety, but also assure its supporters a place in a future South African democracy.'

In other words, a democratic constitution for our country must be given life and force through the active participation of all those political parties having the support of the majority of all South Africans. The fact of the matter is that the present white government will never be able to mobilise support among all groups in our society: not only because it lacks the experience and vision to become anything more than a limited, parochial white party, but also, and more seriously, because it will always be seen as the creator and perpetrator of apartheid.

Apartheid has made the ruling party strong, almost omnipotent, and most of the time very arrogant. What has for many years been the very strength of the ruling party, namely its ruthless application of apartheid, holds the seeds of its eventual destruction. No measure of mea culpa, no measure of softening some of the harsh effects of apartheid, can finally exonerate it of its burden of discrimination.

Stating it more simply, a political party which fathered apartheid and which made it the instrument of its government, will never be able to rely on the majority or meaningful support of all South Africans.

Seen against present realities and the exigencies of the times to come, the Nationalist party reveals its true nature: it is the last white ruling party in the fading twilight of a vanishing apartheid era.

THE inherent contradictions in the government's reform strategies and the inevitability of the demise of the National Party, make the emergence of a new grouping of opposition parties historically necessary and practically irresistible.

The grouping of opposition parties currently under way contains two life-giving, legitimising elements:

- A long tradition of democratic values and an indestructible belief in the excellence of a South African nationhood which has for so long been valiantly upheld by the Progressive Federal Party and its predecessors;
- The convictions and ideals of those who laboured through all the machinations of the apartheid industry and by the courage of their convictions, as well as their faith in the future of our country, took the decisive step of breaking with a political party in decline.

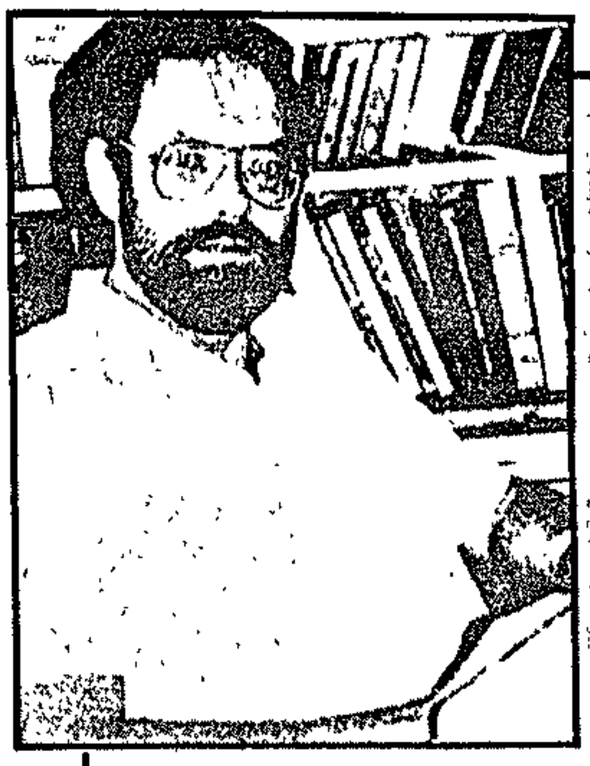
A party composed of these two elements is the kind of party that will survive the present disarray and indeed strengthen the fibre of our future democracy.

Of course, much has still to be done. Among many other practical issues, the question of leadership must be resolved. This is not an insurmountable problem. The new party does not really suffer the same kind of leadership crisis which the other white parties with their beleaguered and rather hackneyed leadership are presently experiencing

On the contrary, the new party has an abundance of inspiring, positive leadership talents. There can be absolutely no doubt that these leadership talents will very soon gear themselves in launching a party which will not only be a party to release us from our present discontent and anxiety, but also assure its supporters a place in a future South African democracy.

THE NEW PARTY

AN HISTOR NECESSI



The author, PROFESSOR MARINUS WIECHERS, is head of the Department of Constitutional Law at Unisa. He attended last week's negotiations for the formation of the new opposition party to the left of the government.

IT is a truism that South Africa harbours a deeply divided society. We are daily confronted with the sad realities of our deep segmentation; the haves and have nots, the privileged and the poor, the militants and the peace-lovers, the ethnics and the non-ethnics. It has become fashionable to explain these gulfs in our lives in terms of so-called First and Third World differences, which is yet another smug, rather complacent way of deluding ourselves about the crying needs and tragic inequities of our times.

Very rarely are we encouraged to believe in our similarities, our shared history and our common destiny. Seldom, if ever, are we called upon to seek our strength in the unity of one nationhood, a nationhood which is — as in all vibrant societies — rich in cultural diversity but nonetheless proudly bound together by common values and ideals.

There are many reasons for the deep divisions under which our society suffers Of course, we cannot deny the many political, cultural, economic and social differences; history has often treated the people of South Africa differently and racial tensions have exacerbated existing divergences.

What is deeply disturbing and tragic, however, is that we have for more than 40 years had a government which has systematically and persistently not only exploited these divisions, but indeed thrived on an imposed estrangement.

It is easily, and quite correctly, said that separate development is nothing more than the rude application of the principle of divide and rule. What is generally not understood clearly, are the nefarious aims and methods of a persistent policy of divide and rule.

In essence, such a policy amounts to a deliberate attempt to retain power, to destroy unity and to create hostilities. For decades the policies of rule by division have been implemented so systematically — so brutally — that many of us have come to believe that we are a nation predisposed to internecine wars and ineradicable animosities.

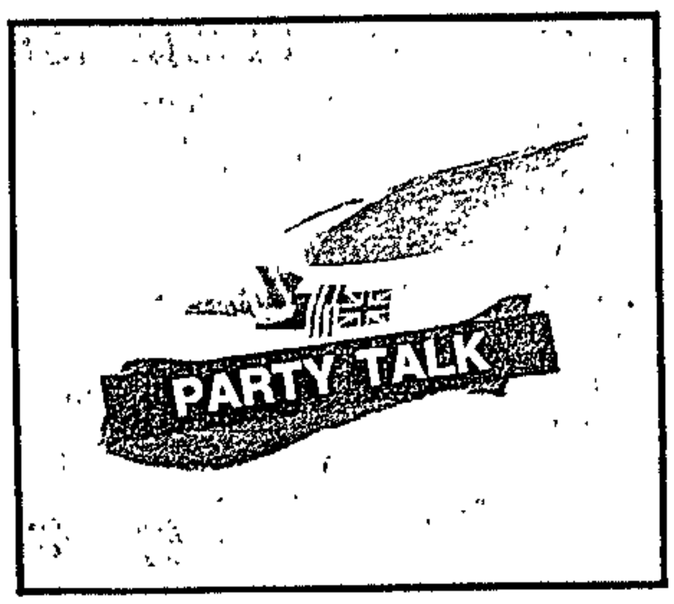
THE dilemma of the present white government is that while it tries to undertake political and social reform, it continues to apply the same old tactics of divide and rule. This is basically contradictory. All that it can possibly achieve is more and more co-optation manoeuvres. Co-optation is not more than the "baas" handing out political and constitutional toys.

Reform premised on policies of divide and rule simply cannot achieve fundamental change. The contradiction — indeed the fallacy — of such a "reform" strategy is that it perpetrates and in fact exploits those destructive forces which must first be eradicated in order to bring about a meaningful restructuring of our society.

In short, how can you create mutual trust if you first condition people, systematically and officially, not to trust one another?

In our desperate search for peace and security, most South Africans, including our white government, realise that solutions must come through negotiation. However, most ideas about a negotiated settlement are exceedingly narrow and shortsighted. Many people, especially the government and its supporters, think that negotiations resulting in some or other new constitutional dispensation will be the answer pure and simple.

Unfortunately, a new constitution is only the formal side of the solution. No constitution, no matter how well-written and cleverly conceived can in itself assure a safe society. What is equally important is the active political support of voters to sustain and protect such a constitution. Hence the other serious problem facing the present government.



A new, democratic constitutional dispensation for South Africa — which I believe to be eminently possible — must be carried into effect and be maintained by a vigorous political life.

'The leadership talents will very soon gear themselves in launching a party which will not only be a party to release us from our present discontent and anxiety, but also assure its supporters a place in a future South African democracy.'

In other words, a democratic constitution for our country must be given life and force through the active participation of all those political parties having the support of the majority of all South Africans. The fact of the matter is that the present white government will never be able to mobilise support among all groups in our society: not only because it lacks the experience and vision to become anything more than a limited, parochial white party, but also, and more seriously, because it will always be seen as the creator and perpetrator of apartheid.

Apartheid has made the ruling party strong, almost omnipotent, and most of the time very arrogant. What has for many years been the very strength of the ruling party, namely its ruthless application of apartheid, holds the seeds of its eventual destruction. No measure

Weekend Argus SPECIAL REPORT

THE RACE IS ON


Mr Chris Heunis


Mr F W de Klerk


Mr Pik Botha


General Magnus Malan


Mr Barend du Plessis


Dr Gerrit Viljoen

The race is on to find a successor to President P W Botha. Although hopes are he will recover from the stroke he suffered this week and resume his onerous duties, opinion across the political spectrum is that the time has come to prepare for the day when he vacates his office. Who will take over? Indications are that this will be the subject of intense lobbying and speculation, especially inside the ruling National Party, during the coming session of Parliament. Political writer FRANS ESTERHUYSE examines the chances of possible contenders mentioned so far for the country's top position.

WILL ONE OF THESE MEN FILL THE TOP POSITION IN THE COUNTRY?

MR CHRIS HEUNIS's enormously important role in the government puts him in the league of potential frontrunners for the presidency

Although he has had setbacks amid signs of a power struggle, there is still much in his favour.

As the government's constitution-maker and architect of reform, he is in a position to make or break the political image of the Botha regime

If Mr Heunis succeeds in his job, President Botha's reform initiatives will be seen to succeed. Similarly, failure by Mr Heunis to deliver the goods would mean failure for the government

He has the added advantage of having worked closely with the President over the years They have been friends and colleagues not only in constitutional and reform matters, but also in the affairs of the Cape National Party, now the government's key power base

However, Mr Heunis has suffered political setbacks while struggling, against heavy odds, to try to make the government's plans work. He has been in the middle of attacks from the left and the right on the government's reform moves To make matters worse, there have been attempts from within the NP to undermine his position.

Political commentators saw as one of his major setbacks his near-defeat in his Helderberg constituency against former ambassador Dr Denis Worrall, now leader of the Independent Party.

His image was further dented by criticism of his apparent inability to get the government's National Council plan and negotiations with significant black leaders off the ground

Then came the strange affair of two top officials who were shifted out of

MR F W DE KLERK has often been a favourite in speculation about the future President

His leadership position in the Transvaal NP, his smooth debating skills, his ability to appear more conservative than his rivals, his frequent tone of reasonableness, and his background as the son of a distinguished former NP politician, have all been cited as factors in his favour

But Mr de Klerk clearly labours under a serious disadvantage — he is in the direct firing line of the growing rightwing onslaught against the government

The NP is under siege in the Transvaal, as shown in by-elections, in the 1987 general election, and once again in the recent local government elections

Continuing CP advances could give Mr de Klerk a loser's image — that appears to be already happening

It may account for Mr de Klerk's seemingly defensive stance at the last Transvaal NP congress week when he juggled with figures to prove that the NP was on a victory path in the Transvaal after the local government elections.

He clearly went out of his way to play down the erosion of the NP's power base in the many areas where the CP has captured control of local authorities

As Transvaal leader of the NP, he is the one who is blamed by critics for NP setbacks in its struggle against the CP and its rightwing allies

In spite of the difficulties he has had to face, Mr de Klerk has a strong NP background and leadership record to sustain his image as potential candidate for the presidency.

MR PIK BOTHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has for years been a favourite as potential frontrunner, but more so among sections of the public than among influential party colleagues

His charisma as a speaker, his public appeal as a political fighter and performer, and his image as a man of the people have won him a popularity which could well be the envy of some of his rivals

At public meetings he draws big crowds and a factor which undoubtedly enhances his popular image is his ability to make a favourable impression on television

He leapt into the limelight and repeatedly hit the headlines for his much-publicised key role in the recent international negotiations which resulted in a peace settlement in Angola and the start of the independence process in Namibia. This clearly enhanced his already popular public image as a strong and fearless political fighter, diplomat and potential statesman with a human touch

However, it has often been said that he does not enjoy the same popularity among his party colleagues inside the NP's caucus That is where opinion really matters when it comes to choosing a new President.

A factor that could hamper Mr Botha's system for

Mr Pik Botha's key role in President Botha's recent Africa and European initiatives and his involvement in peace moves could only have improved his chances of gaining ground as a potential candidate for the presidency.

As in the case of Mr Heunis, the Foreign Minister's important portfolio brings him close to the government's political fortunes or misfortunes. It puts him in the position where success in his job could lead to higher office, but failure could be disastrous for his political career.

GENERAL MAGNUS MALAN, Minister of Defence, has been mentioned increasingly in recent times as a potentially powerful presidential contender

Such speculation has been dismissed by some analysts as far-fetched and not based on party-political realities, but there are factors that could be counted in his favour

His "hawk"-like image as a militarist and security strongman will certainly promote his chances if a new president is to be chosen at a time of threatened insecurity Against a backdrop of a continuing state of emergency and the government's continuing fight against terrorism, it is possible that Nationalist politicians may feel a need for leadership of the kind General Malan could provide

It has also been said that he may be better able to achieve Afrikaner unity than most of his potential rivals As the government's leading "securocrat" he may be able to draw the white security-obsessed rightwing groups back into the NP fold if he continues to beat the "total onslaught" drum

In recent times General Malan, along with some other generals of the security establishment, has increasingly emerged as the tough fighter against terrorism and as the man who sets the tone of opinion against talks or negotiations with organisations like the ANC and the UDF This could gain support for him from a

On the other hand, critics of General Malan say he does not have the qualities of a good political leader, is not a good speaker and does not have enough party-political background. They see him as essentially a commander and disciplinarian.

MR BAREND DU PLESSIS, Minister of Finance, has lately been mentioned as a possible future contender but an unlikely one to succeed President Botha

While he is said to be one of the President's favourites, most politicians regard him as being too young and inexperienced — at 49 — for aspiring to the presidency

Even if Mr du Plessis were to enter the race his chances would be reduced still more by his difficult finance portfolio which provides little scope for boosting his popularity in bad economic times.

Mr du Plessis, who has made his mark as a serious-minded politician, succeeded Mr Owen Horwood as Minister of Finance in August 1984 He took over the portfolio at a time when South Africa was labouring under major economic problems.

As a Cabinet minister, parliamentarian and politician, Mr du Plessis has built up a favourable image He impresses as a man with an analytical mind, a sense of purpose, determination and frankness in his approach to difficult issues

However, as a potential contender for the presidency he is not a heavyweight like some of the others in the field.

DR GERRIT VILJOEN, Minister of Education and Development Aid, used to be regarded by some political commentators as the most likely next President. His chances seem to have declined.

He is now seldom in the political limelight

for the presidency.

Although he has had setbacks amid signs of a power struggle, there is still much in his favour.

As the government's constitution-maker and architect of reform, he is in a position to make or break the political image of the Botha regime

If Mr Heunis succeeds in his job, President Botha's reform initiatives will be seen to succeed. Similarly, failure by Mr Heunis to deliver the goods would mean failure for the government

He has the added advantage of having worked closely with the President over the years. They have been friends and colleagues not only in constitutional and reform matters, but also in the affairs of the Cape National Party, now the government's key power base

However, Mr Heunis has suffered political setbacks while struggling, against heavy odds, to try to make the government's plans work. He has been in the middle of attacks from the left and the right on the government's reform moves. To make matters worse, there have been attempts from within the NP to undermine his position.

Political commentators saw as one of his major setbacks his near-defeat in his Helderberg constituency against former ambassador Dr Denis Worrall, now leader of the Independent Party.

His image was further dented by criticism of his apparent inability to get the government's National Council plan and negotiations with significant black leaders off the ground

Then came the strange affair of two top officials in his department who were shifted out of their key positions last year on security grounds in spite of Mr Heunis's public defence of their loyalty to the government and to his department. The episode was interpreted as a clear sign of moves from inside the security establishment to undermine Mr Heunis's powerful position.

Although he exudes confidence, a problem about Mr Heunis is that he speaks a political language which few people can understand. He is known for his long speeches, vague generalisations and bombastic arguments.

But Mr Heunis has a rare ability to bounce back from adversity. In spite of his setbacks, he has steadily been rebuilding his image.

...UP POSITION ... ...SOUTH...

MR F W DE KLERK has often been a favourite in speculation about the future President.

His leadership position in the Transvaal NP, his smooth debating skills, his ability to appear more conservative than his rivals, his frequent tone of reasonableness, and his background as the son of a distinguished former NP politician, have all been cited as factors in his favour.

But Mr de Klerk clearly labours under a serious disadvantage — he is in the direct firing line of the growing rightwing onslaught against the government.

The NP is under siege in the Transvaal, as shown in by-elections, in the 1987 general election, and once again in the recent local government elections.

Continuing CP advances could give Mr de Klerk a loser's image — that appears to be already happening

It may account for Mr de Klerk's seemingly defensive stance at the last Transvaal NP congress week when he juggled with figures to prove that the NP was on a victory path in the Transvaal after the local government elections

He clearly went out of his way to play down the erosion of the NP's power base in the many areas where the CP has captured control of local authorities.

As Transvaal leader of the NP, he is the one who is blamed by critics for NP setbacks in its struggle against the CP and its rightwing allies in his province.

This may account for the fact that the image projected by Mr de Klerk tends to be more conservative than that of most of his Cabinet colleagues. And when he speaks of power-sharing he does not sound nearly as enthusiastic as Mr Heunis, for example. An unfortunate impression Mr de Klerk sometimes creates is that he is too much on the defensive against CP propaganda

A new millstone around his neck which CP propagandists will exploit to the full is the prominent role his verligte brother, Professor Willem de Klerk, has played in the new initiative for the formation of a new liberal opposition party

In spite of the difficulties he has had to face, Mr de Klerk has a strong NP background and leadership record to sustain his image as potential candidate for the presidency

MR PIK BOTHA, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has for years been a favourite as potential frontrunner, but more so among sections of the public than among influential party colleagues

His charisma as a speaker, his public appeal as a political fighter and performer, and his image as a man of the people have won him a popularity which could well be the envy of some of his rivals

At public meetings he draws big crowds and a factor which undoubtedly enhances his popular image is his ability to make a favourable impression on television.

He leapt into the limelight and repeatedly hit the headlines for his much-publicised key role in the recent international negotiations which resulted in a peace settlement in Angola and the start of the independence process in Namibia This clearly enhanced his already popular public image as a strong and fearless political fighter, diplomat and potential statesman with a human touch

However, it has often been said that he does not enjoy the same popularity among his party colleagues inside the NP's caucus That is where opinion really matters when it comes to choosing a new President

A factor that could hamper Mr Botha's chances is the National Party's system for choosing a new leader who becomes head of state. Only Nationalist MPs in their parliamentary caucus decide on a new leader, and in this context the provincial leaders have an advantage.

Mr Botha is not a provincial leader and does not have a big enough power base within the party to secure election under that system.

It has been said that a small group of Transvaal MPs may, as they did in 1978, again support Mr Botha in the event of a leadership election, but the majority is likely to side with the provincial leader, Mr F W de Klerk.

As in the case of Mr Heunis, the Foreign Minister's important portfolio brings him close to the government's political fortunes or misfortunes It puts him in the position where success in his job could lead to higher office, but failure could be disastrous for his political career.

GENERAL MAGNUS MALAN, Minister of Defence, has been mentioned increasingly in recent times as a potentially powerful presidential contender

Such speculation has been dismissed by some analysts as far-fetched and not based on party-political realities, but there are factors that could be counted in his favour.

His "hawk"-like image as a militarist and security strongman will certainly promote his chances if a new president is to be chosen at a time of threatened insecurity. Against a backdrop of a continuing state of emergency and the government's continuing fight against terrorism, it is possible that Nationalist politicians may feel a need for leadership of the kind General Malan could provide.

It has also been said that he may be better able to achieve Afrikaner unity than most of his potential rivals. As the government's leading "securocrat" he may be able to draw the white security-obsessed rightwing groups back into the NP fold if he continues to beat the "total onslaught" drum.

In recent times General Malan, along with some other generals of the security establishment, has increasingly emerged as the tough fighter against terrorism and as the man who sets the tone of opinion against talks or negotiations with organisations like the ANC and the UDF This could gain support for him from a substantial section of Nationalist opinion.

Another factor in his favour is his role, next to Foreign Minister Pik Botha, during President Botha's recent Africa initiatives and during the Angolan and SWA/Namibian peace negotiations

In a political climate where state security is the government's top priority, it is highly likely that President Botha's seeing of such matters will carry much weight in the NP caucus. And the man who shares the finer details of Mr Botha's vision of future security is General Malan

On the other hand, critics of General Malan say he does not have the qualities of a good political leader, is not a good speaker and does not have enough party-political background They see him as essentially a commander and disciplinarian

MR BAREND DU PLESSIS, Minister of Finance, has lately been mentioned as a possible future contender but an unlikely one to succeed President Botha

While he is said to be one of the President's favourites, most politicians regard him as being too young and inexperienced — at 49 — for aspiring to the presidency

Even if Mr du Plessis were to enter the race his chances would be reduced still more by his difficult finance portfolio which provides little scope for boosting his popularity in bad economic times

Mr du Plessis, who has made his mark as a serious-minded politician, succeeded Mr Owen Horwood as Minister of Finance in August 1984 He took over the portfolio at a time when South Africa was labouring under major economic problems

As a Cabinet minister, parliamentarian and politician, Mr du Plessis has built up a favourable image. He impresses as a man with an analytical mind, a sense of purpose, determination and frankness in his approach to difficult issues

However, as a potential contender for the presidency he is not a heavyweight like some of the others in the field

DR GERRIT VILJOEN, Minister of Education and Development Aid, used to be regarded by some political commentators as the most likely next President His chances seem to have declined

He is now seldom in the political limelight and some academics and politicians have written him off as a possible contender.

This may be because times have changed and Dr Viljoen's role in the government and in Nationalist politics has been overshadowed by that of some of his Cabinet colleagues.

However, he remains one of the party's strong intellectual forces If a need arises for an intellectual leader who understands the politics of reconciliation and the full implications of power-sharing, Dr Viljoen could still be considered

The public's view of P W

VIVIEN HORLER, Weekend Argus Reporter, asked a cross-section of South Africans for their assessments of his performance.

HELEN SUZMAN, veteran politician:

"OVER the past 10 years there have been changes which were more than cosmetic, although I think they were more due to economic factors and in some instances to international pressures in areas such as sport and social segregation, than to Mr Botha But he didn't stand in their way and in some cases encouraged them.

"But he has made no effort to remove what I call the fundamentals of apartheid, the Land Act, the Population Registration Act, the Group Areas Act, or to extend the franchise for blacks in any meaningful way after consultation with representatives blacks would have chosen themselves"

PROFESSOR ROB SCHRIRE, UCT political scientist:

"I don't find him a complicated or fascinating political figure He is in the Lyndon Johnson mould, a man single-mindedly dedicated to the pursuit and exercise of power. He is a man of few interests and no vision outside politics. He is skilled at using power but not skilled in guiding the ship of state

"His major legacy will be that he'll be known as the Great Destroyer, not as the Great Creator He has done a useful service in destroying the mythology of apartheid and the justification for the status quo, but he has failed almost completely to set a new direction for a post-apartheid South Africa"

DR FREDERIK VAN ZYL SLABBERT, co-director of IDASA:

"PRESIDENT Botha took charge of the National Party when it was quite clear that the wheels of apartheid-separate development were coming off. There is no doubt he fundamentally changed the system of government in this country — that's evident in the shift from the old-style Westminster parliament we had to tricameralism

"It was his attempt to cope with the demands for change arising largely out of the extra-parliamentary field, but instead of effectively broadening democracy he narrowed down the scope of government into an extremely powerful executive which increasingly began to act outside the constraints of Parliament and normal channels of accountable government.

"In his own unique way he married civilian and security management in South Africa in such a way that the average South African knew less and less of more of what was going on

'I think he realised the old way couldn't work and while emotionally still tied to the style of apartheid-separate development government, he tried to find new ways to maintain white control over the state and at the same time meet the challenge of change

"Ultimately, given this challenge, his period of office must be regarded as a failure."

DR SAM MOTSUENYANE, African Bank chairman:

"I'D say Mr Botha has done more than any other Nationalist leader to promote the involvement of black people in the economy During his time we've seen the disappearance of influx control regulations and the enactment of the 99-year leases

"We've also heard a great deal about greater freedom and even one man, one vote, but not in a unitary state

"But I recognise that he is imbued with more liberal ideas than many of his Afrikaans colleagues, and he sees the need for broader unity for the people of South Africa"

PROFESSOR SAMPIE TERBLANCHE, economist:

"I recognise four outstanding characteristics of Mr Botha's time in office Firstly as an integral part of his governing style he built a very costly system of bureaucratic patronage in spite of his promise about clean and efficient administration.

"Secondly, his reform rhetoric and some of his reform measures during the first half of his term created high expectations but the whole process got completely stuck during 1985 and created serious disenchantment in reform-oriented circles

"Thirdly, after his rejection of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons' Group initiative, reform was definitely no longer the name of the game Power consolidation became the game for the second half of his term With the securocrats in decision-making positions one cannot expect a revival of either the reform process or of economic growth

"A fourth characteristic is that real per capita income is about 10 percent lower than 10 years ago Unfortunately his 10 years spells economic stagnation, double-digit inflation, creeping poverty, growing international isolation and the threat of a seige economy

"History will not be kind when it judges his term of office His greatest achievement may be that he succeeded to undermine the legitimacy of the Verwoerdian idelogy without putting an alternative in its place This in effect has created the opportunity for a truly reform party to work towards a non-racial democracy

DR J N REDDY, leader of the opposition alliance in the House of Delegates:

"HAVING regard to the fact that President Botha was nurtured in National Party politics from an early age and that he subscribed to and supported outmoded and outdated policies of the past, credit must be given to the man for initiating a process of reform and for the achievements thus far, however limited they may be."

DR FERDI HARTZENBERG, deputy leader of the Conservative Party:

"I have only unflattering things to say and would rather comment after Mr Botha has recovered from his illness

Botha 'quite clear minded'



PW Botha . . . having tests.

27/11/89 Special Correspondent (Sowetan) News

STATE President PW Botha underwent extensive blood and brain tests yesterday in No. 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg, Cape Town, after he suffered a mild stroke in the early hours of Wednesday morning.

The latest medical report indicates he is in a stable condition. However, a full report has been promised after the results of the tests become available.

An official at Botha's office in Tuynhuys, Cape Town, said although the State President suffered a mild stroke, he was "quite clear minded".

On Wednesday, Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited him in hospital and the President asked him to proceed with a scheduled meeting between members of the government and leaders of the transitional government in Windhoek and other Namibian leaders scheduled for today in Cape Town.

Depending on the circumstances, a decision will be taken after the completion of the tests whether an acting State President will be appointed. The South African constitution stipulates that when the State President is unable to perform his duties for any reason, a Cabinet member nominated by himself will become acting State President. Should he be unable to appoint an acting State President himself, the Cabinet must make the nomination from its own ranks.

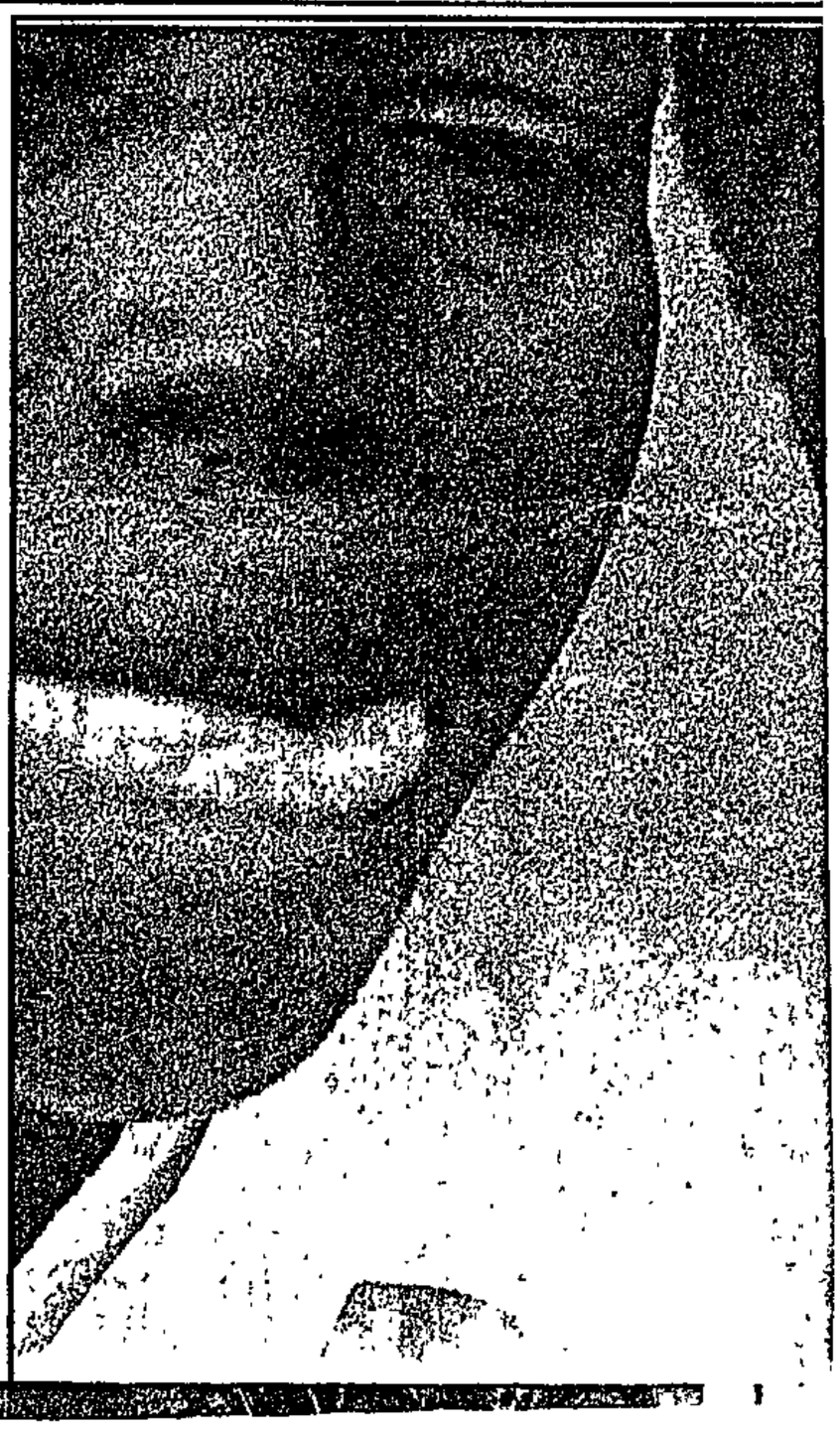
Normally the most senior minister in the Cabinet would be appointed acting State President. Should this procedure be adhered to, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis will be appointed. Heunis recently acted as State President when Botha visited West Germany and certain African countries.

The official opening of Parliament, scheduled for February 3, will not be affected.

Should Botha be incapacitated for a prolonged period, or should he decide to step down on medical advice, the date for the expected general election could be affected.

Earlier this week, Afrikaans newspapers reported that the National Party leadership is keen that the general election should be held in the first half of 1989 – probably late in April or early in May.

However, according to the constitution, the government may call a general election as late as the second half of 1990. By that time, opposition parties to the left and right of the government may be in a stronger position to oppose the government.



Our future lies in lessons from the past

CITY PRESS 22/1/89

'Real' history of SA – in words and pictures

30(A)

By MICHAEL IRWIN

HAVE you ever crossed the Rubicon? Why is District Six so named? And who wrote: "... when I consider the political future of the *natives* in SA ... I look into shadows and darkness ..."

Here's another: what have the above three questions in common?

Well, let's answer that last question first, and the answer is two-pronged.

Firstly, the questions all have history as a common bond, and secondly, they all come from the Reader's Digest publishers' latest offering titled *Illustrated History of South Africa – The Real Story.*

As the publishers' say, "for a better understanding of South Africa's present, get to know its past."

The illustrations are superb and as a record of this country's history they alone are worthy of the purchase price – not cheap but still good value at R65,99 from Reader's Digest or "selected bookshops."

History is very subjective for, depending on whether you stood on shore and watched Jan van Riebeeck land, or if you were part of his small ship's crew, your perspective would change. So who's version is right? Added to that was the stigma attached to history for most blacks as they found a white man's version of history rammed down their throats.

But the consultant editor of *Illustrated History of South Africa* – Christopher Saunders, Associate Professor of History at the University of Cape Town – has certainly done his level best to come up with "The Real Story."

It is to his credit that this fascinating book makes no attempt to gild the lily. It glosses over some subjects, but among its awesome 500-plus pages, it goes a long long way to becoming the layman's most definitive offering as an encapsulated history of our country.

Certainly it pulls no punches and I doubt it will ever become prescribed as a setbook at schools. Perhaps that is the biggest accolade we can give it.

The authors' aim was to bring history closer to the people and this has been attained.

It's all there, hidden in 500 pages, a wealth of knowledge.

Take our Rubicon. It was in 1985 that State President PW Botha met his Rubicon. But where did it come from? From the time of Julius Caesar who, as a Roman general, stood on the banks of the River Rubicon in 49BC.

The river is thought to have been in central Italy – anyway, Caesar stood there knowing that once he crossed it his bid to win the imperial throne would precipitate a civil war. This would have been war throughout the Roman Empire – there would have been no possibility of turning back.

District Six? The Group Areas Act takes a panning this time as we learn that District Six in that part of Cape Town known as Zonnebloem was a prime piece of real estate "which hardly anyone (who may) apparently wants to develop.

"If ever there was a mute testimony to the Group Areas Act – the law that divides up urban land according to the skin colour of its legal occupant – this must be it.

"Zonnebloem hides a piece of apartheid folklore – the elimination of a community of 55 000 people in the name of 'orderly progress.' Streets that once echoed to the laughter of children and the cry of a snoek horn now stand bare and forlorn.

"District Six, once described as the soul of Cape Town, has been celebrated in books, photographs and even a record-breaking musical. The area received its name in 1867 when it became the last of six districts created in and around the city by the Municipal Board Amendment Act."

So whose quote was that at the start? Why, the words were those of Jan Smuts writing to John X Merriman in 1906.

This is a most exciting book and will give the family hours and hours of pleasure and much valuable information about the changing country we live in.

Let's take a farewell trip through some of the items before we leave you battle with your budget to find out if you can afford a copy.

There's the Battle of Blood River. A glorious victory for some and a sad loss for others. The authors do not take sides. They present the facts as they are and tell it like it was.

There are battles for land that still rage: from the ousting of the Voortrekkers in "Natalia – by their foes the British, the very ones they had trekked from in the first place – through to forced removals, shack dwellers, shantytown homes – Sophiatown, shebeens, servants revolt, slavery.

The arrival of the Indians.

The mines, and the entrance of the Chinese.

Cheap labour both. A sad record but still part of our history.

Steve Biko: his martyrdom and the ensuing legal investigation. Mandela the man – details on his life and pictures. Oliver Tambo in pictures, Cosatu and trade unions.

Sharpeville, black jazz, white musicians, laughter, crying, life and death and destruction – it's all here in words and pictures.

Politicians, black and white. Leaders black and white, and fighting the "demon of racialism" Pixley Seme, outspoken young black lawyer who played a major role in the formation of the South African Native National Congress – the forerunner of the African National Congress.

Natal educationalist John Dube. Walter Rubasana, overlooked for the presidency of SANNC – the South African Native National Congress – to placate supporters of his arch-foe John Tengo Jabavu. Names that have become household words.

There were giants too: Sol Plaatje, author, intellectual and lobbyist who counted Cabinet ministers among his friends. He spoke eight languages, edited three newspapers and wrote several books, including the classic *Native Life in South Africa.*

Men and women who made South Africa great – black and white – they are all here living once more in the pages of one of the best books to reach the *City Press'* bookshelf for some time.

Illustrated History of South Africa – The Real Story: Published by The Reader's Digest Association. Price R65.99.

Star 23/11/89 (304A)

Post-apartheid SA forum

Bold reforms needed to create climate for talks

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

South Africa required imaginative, radical and bold reforms to create a political climate for negotiation on a post-apartheid democratic constitution, Professor George Devenish of the University of Natal said at the weekend.

He was addressing the two-day "Post-apartheid South Africa" conference in Sandton, organised by the Professors World Peace Academy and attended by local and international academics.

Professor Devenish said the country required statesmanship of exceptional moral and political courage to mobilise the potential for relatively peaceful change that still existed.

South Africa was experiencing a leadership crisis stemming from the lack of "strong, talented and exceptional leadership and statesmanship" in National Party ranks and the imprisonment and exile of many black leaders.

The "persecution and successful prosecution" of many extra-parliamentary organisations made negotiations virtually impossible.

On the other hand, these organisations would have to concede that violence was a strategy for particular circumstances at a particular time and that the urgency of the present time required a re-evaluation of this strategy.

Protection of civil rights

Professor Devenish favoured an essentially federal dispensation based on a Bill of Rights designed to protect civil and political rights and to ensure socio-economic reconstruction.

A unitary system in the hands of a majority government would not only result in authoritarian misrule, but would lead to "unmitigated disaster" for all South Africa's people, he warned.

West 'in dark about SA politics'

Political Reporter

President George Bush would continue his predecessor's attitude of working for the reconciliation of opposing forces in South Africa while obeying the anti-apartheid legislation passed by Congress, an American academic told delegates to the Professors World Peace Academy conference.

Professor John Hutchinson said the US and the Western world generally showed great ignorance about the complexities of South African politics.

The American Left, particularly the Democratic Party, featured "powerful forces with no evident interest in a peaceful, gradualist transition of South African into a more equable society".

He said the Left's sentiment seemed to be concerned essentially with the punishment of white South Africa and the achievement of black rule "of whatever character".

Under present circumstances, South Africa should not expect of liberal America an abatement of its campaign against apartheid.

"It is important to recognise the genuineness and strength of American convictions about racial equality, but it is equally important to recognise that you are something of a political football.

"You are small and distant and easy to portray in simple black and white terms. You are an easy luxury, too convenient to give up. Only a change in political fact will make a difference.

"The future of the campaign against you rests largely in your hands."

Professor Hutchinson said the US needed a prominent South African commitment to a free society based on equal rights and universal suffrage.

Whites are now 'more ready for change'

DURBAN — There was now a greater readiness in white South Africa to bring about change than there had ever been before, the Chief Minister of kwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday.

His speech was read on his behalf by Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Minister of Education and Culture of kwaZulu, at a ceremony marking the 110th anniversary of the Battle of Rorke's Drift.

Dr Buthelezi said he was pleased feelers were being gently put out to see whether there could be a new covenant drawn up by Zulus and Afrikaners.

He said he was encouraged because those who were sending out the feelers did not do so to divide and rule.

"They do so because they have read the signs of history and know that we must either be reconciled or we must die."

● See Page 15.

Music could help to end apartheid blues

Political Reporter

Delegates to the Professors World Peace Academy weekend conference perhaps did not sway to African rhythms, but they were treated to the ideology of internationally acclaimed artist Johnny Clegg as an example of a prime builder of a post-apartheid society.

Ms Sallyann Goodall of the University of Durban-Westville's music department argued that music could help bring about a post-apartheid SA.

She frequently quoted Clegg to demonstrate that cultural changes could operate independently of a legal/political framework.



Johnny Clegg . . . time of protest is over.

UNIFIED COUNTRY

"When questioned on his attitude towards protest and 'the struggle', Clegg says: 'The time of protest is over. It's time for building, with artists in the forefront.'

"Clegg clearly toes neither a right or left ideological line. The most important goal for him is living in a single, unified country, as a single unified people, with a single unified government.

"He addresses himself to the type of change that is partially independent of the legal/political system and says 'You've got to change the heart, the inner constitution. We can have as many constitutions for the State as we like, but the inner constitution — feelings, likes — must change'."

Ms Goodall said "alternative" musicians seemed to feel they had access to a different part of Man from that touched by politicians. She concluded: "They therefore are able to reach beyond present ideological barriers. Perhaps this is the mark of the builder of post-apartheid South Africa."

'Self-interest often behind anti-SA stance'

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

International pressure on South Africa was often not intended to end apartheid, but was a convenient facade for some foreign countries which were compelled to follow what they perceived as the popular line, Professor Donovan Marais of Unisa said on Saturday.

Speaking at the Professors World Peace Academy conference in Sandton, he said it was not so much an abhorrence of apartheid which motivated foreign countries' attitudes towards South Africa, but their own interests.

NO DIFFERENCE

"If it is not in the national interest of a particular country to have sound foreign relations with South Africa, the scrapping of all apartheid restrictions certainly is not going to make any difference."

This was evidenced by the continued good relations between some First World and Third World countries "where atrocious extermination of people by governments in power" was taking place.

Professor Marais said some countries regarded "a take-over by the ANC" as more important than the creation of a post-apartheid society.

However, he added, a clear-cut, post-apartheid policy would enhance South Africa's chances of re-entering normal foreign relations.

Speaking on the country's relations with the Soviet bloc, Wits academic Mr Colin Vale said the Soviet Union was "no dove" in southern Africa.

Referring to the ANC as the USSR's "shadow puppet regime", he predicted that the currently strained relations with the Soviet Union would intensify in future.

"Once the Soviet Union has consolidated its position of influence in the subcontinent, it will intensify its efforts to replace whatever government is in power in South Africa with its own candidate."

Educationist to visit US

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

The Director of the kwa-Zulu/Natal Indaba's Education Policy, Dr Johan van Zijl, left on a month-long visit to the United States and Israel last week. (304 h)

Dr van Zijl will be the guest of the US Information Service in the US and the World Union of Zionists and the Ministry of Education in Israel.

In the US, Dr van Zijl will pay attention to educational provision for people of different cultures within single systems. Star 23/11/89

In Israel, he will study the educational provision for Ethiopian Jews and for Arabs.

Cetshwayo's famous victory

By JOE OPENSHAW

In 1879, Queen Victoria decreed that regimental colours should not again be carried into battle. Here is why.

Yesterday was the 110th anniversary of the battles of Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift which took place on January 22 1879 at the start of the Zulu War.

Isandlwana was a sorry chapter in British military history and the whole episode of Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift left Lord Chelmsford, the British commander, with a sullied reputation and cast the prophetic shadow on an empire on which the sun reputedly never set.

Though the battle of Isandwlana was one of the biggest setbacks ever suffered by the British, and a "famous victory" for Cetshwayo, the Zulu king, the war ended in his defeat and the razing of Ulundi, the royal kraal

Of all frontier wars, the Zulu War of 1879 was the most dangerous to the expanding frontiers of the white man in South Africa.

Pressure of population, the formidable strength of the unconquered Zulus, the acquisition of firearms by tribesmen were the underlying causes of the war and made annexing Zululand an inviting prospect to whites

Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of the Cape, was anxious for war and claimed Cetshwayo might at any time attack Natal

Impossible demands

The Zulu menace had to be removed, he said

The situation became critical when Frere moved troops to the frontier.

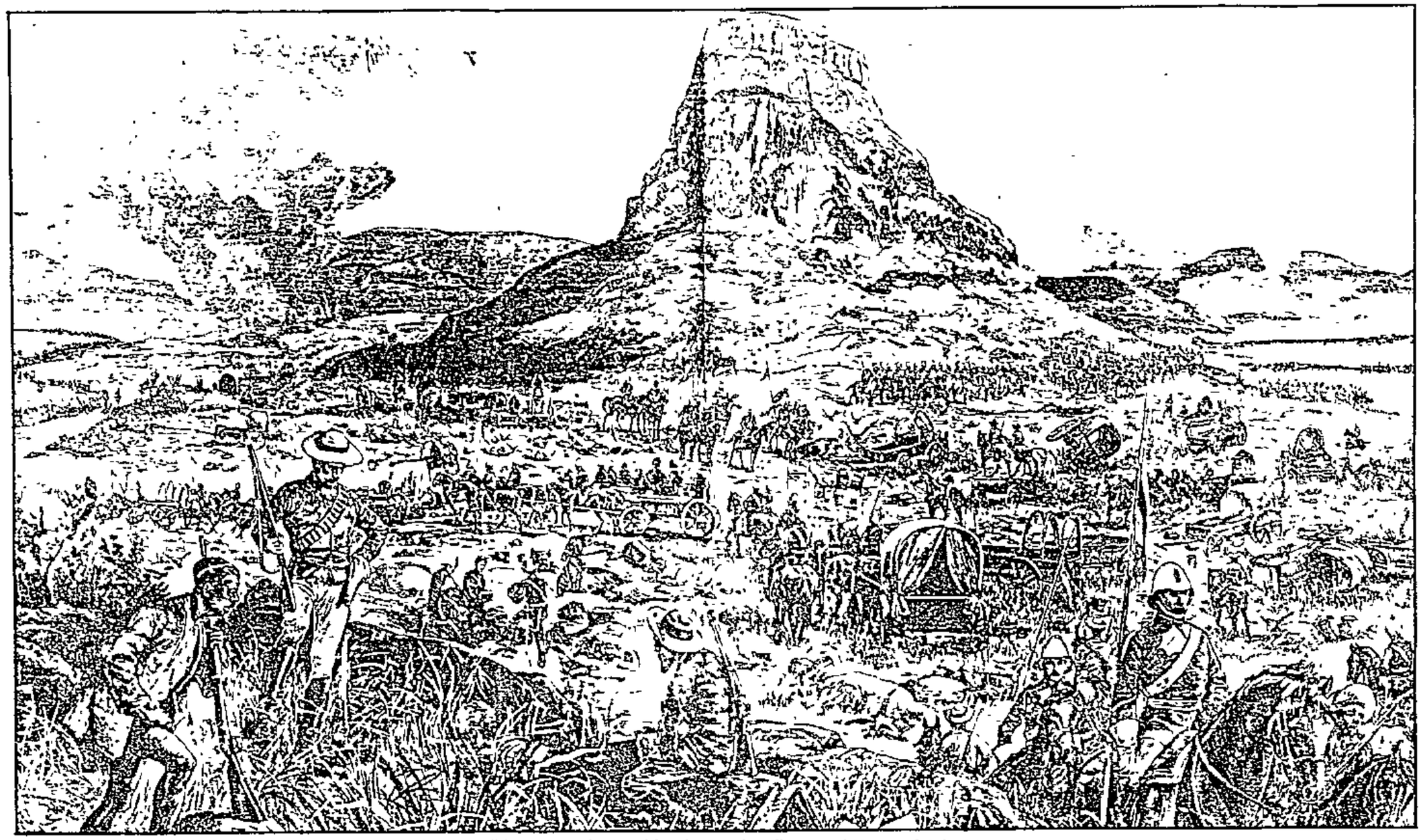
The British gave Cetshwayo an ultimatum which was impossible to meet. Included in the terms were a demand that Cetshwayo deliver 50 000 cattle in three weeks and stop executions — demands which questioned his right as king

Chelmsford invaded Zululand and planned an offensive with three columns In his opinion the Zulus would soon collapse as it was the season when they would be busy with their crops.

But the Zulus could put 40 000 well disciplined men into the field. Though their shooting with their old flintlocks was wild most were fearless men, and formidable with the short, stabbing assegai.

The British force crossed the Buffalo River on January 20 and pitched camp in the shadow of a hill called Isandlwana.

Chelmsford placed pickets instead of forming the wagon laager which army regulations required him to do His neglect was, to say the least, a costly mistake.



Sequel to Isandhlwana as depicted by the London Illustrated News of July 12 1889.

The contingent in the camp was made up of men of the 24th Regiment, the South Wales Borderers, 863 mounted Natal Carbineers and 7 000 mustered tribesmen under officers who could not speak their language. Another serious mistake.

The force was weakened by the fact that a large number of men were out reconnoitring — among them Chelmsford himself.

Cetshwayo, unsure of what course to take, was wary about taking on the mighty British Empire — but a patrol stumbled on an impi and the Zulus had no option but to fight

So, on January 22 at noon an enormous Zulu impi of 24 000 crept up silently and unseen through the long grass, covering their heads with their shields, and when near enough rose with a blood-curdling chant and attacked the camp — rolling back the perimeter pickets as the came.

They suffered heavy casualties under sustained and withering fire but the flanks of the half-moon impi closed and encircled the hill, making escape impossible. The impi advanced relentlessly

Chelmsford heard the firing but ignored it and continued his reconnaissance

The guns were overwhelmed and the animals broke loose and were killed.

Lieutenant Smith-Dorien — one of the few to escape the carnage — tried to unload ammunition boxes from the bucking mules, but the lids were securely screwed down and he could not get them open to feed ammunition to the men in time. The result was ammunition ran out and and firing diminished. (After this the British adopted an ammunition box with a sliding lid).

It was an opportune moment for the Zulus to deliver the *coup de grace* and they did so, using their short, stabbing assegais. The blacks fighting for the British broke ranks. The remaining soldiers — with no time to fix bayonets — could offer little resistance and their bodies were later found locked in battle

By 3.30pm it was all over. There were no wounded on the field. On the British side 800 whites and 471 blacks were killed.

Only a few whites but a number of blacks escaped, managed to reach the Buffalo River and escape through what has become known as Fugitive's Drift.

Two officers bearing the colours of the 24th were killed in the drift and after this incident colours were never to be carried into battle again by decree of Queen Victoria

The British dead were left where they fell — the first time in British military history that dead had been left on the field — and there were only skeletons left when the whites came weeks later to bury their dead.

Fodder turned to mealies

On the battlefield grew mealies that had sprung up from the animal fodder.

The Zulus removed their dead from the battlefield and it was never established how many thousands of them were killed

A Zulu impi of 4 000 then went to Rorke's Drift — 16 km to the south and on the Tugela — and at night attacked a small garrison held by 130 men of the 24th Regiment, under the command of Lieutenants Chard and Bromhead.

The British, taking cover behind biscuit boxes and bags of mealies, held out despite the fact that a hospital with 35 wounded from Isandlwana caught fire. The fire was put out and the wounded rescued and the Zulus — who had lost 350 men — melted away at first light.

Despite the repulse at Rorke's Drift, Maritzburg and Durban went into laager.

Chelmsford received a message relieving him of his command, which he ignored. Encouraged by reinforcements from England, and to vindicate himself, he launched a second invasion on June 1.

He advanced on Ulundi with great caution and on June 28 forced the beaten and reluctant Zulus to fight. The Zulus were massacred and the royal kraal burnt to the ground, a vindictive and punitive act for which Chelmsford was afterwards severely criticised. Cetshwayo was captured and sent to Robben Island

The war cost over 1 000 British and white South African lives and thousands of Zulus were killed

AWB 'too left' for CP mayor of Boksburg

Star 23/11/89. 30(4A



Boksburg mayor Mr Beyers de Klerk (right) in conversation at Saturday's AWB meeting.

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The mayor of Conservative Party-controlled Boksburg, Mr Beyers de Klerk, has sparked off another controversy by attending Saturday's Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) Hoofraad meeting — clad in khaki.

Boksburg councillors yesterday predicted that Mr de Klerk's attendance would cause yet another outcry from residents of the East Rand town which has constantly made the headlines since the town council's decision to reintroduce petty apartheid.

Mr de Klerk yesterday denied being a member of the AWB or of the Hoofraad, despite an announcement by AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche that 98 percent of the movement's Hoofraad had attended Saturday's meeting.

Said Mr de Klerk: "I was an interested bystander who wanted to see what was going to happen to Mr Terre-Blanche. I am very happy about the outcome of the meeting. I am not a member. Besides, the AWB is too left for me. They only want a volkstaat. The Conservative Party wants the whole of South Africa.".

Mr Chris Smith, opposition leader in Boksburg Town Council and chairman of the National Party in the Brentwood divisional council, said Mr de Klerk had told him personally that he was a member of the AWB.

"I am not so sure whether Boksburg's residents know that. He is very proud of being an AWB member."

Mr Smith predicted that Mr de Klerk's attendance at the meeting would cause a public outcry from Boksburg residents.

Mr de Klerk said he would attend meetings of any right-wing group.

● See Page 3.

AWB rebels wanted to 'enter parliament'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Rebel AWB members wanted the CP to give up parliamentary seats to the movement's political party arm, the Blanke Volkstaat Party, AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche claimed at the weekend.

A meeting of the AWB's Hoofraad in Pretoria on Saturday unanimously endorsed Mr Terre'Blanche's leadership but observers and dissident members said the poor turnout indicated that the AWB was now facing a major credibility crisis.

The meeting was attended by about 300 Hoofraad members and another 100 supporters.

Mr Terre'Blanche told a press conference afterwards that one of the four rebel leaders, Professor Alkmaar Swart, had asked him for the leadership of the Volkstaat Party. "He wanted to lead it and put it up against the CP," he said.

Former deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald had demanded he ask CP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht to give up "certain seats" for AWB members to fight in a coming general election, he said.

Mr Terre'Blanche, who recently threatened to stand in Vereeniging against Transvaal NP leader Mr F W de Klerk, said it had always been AWB policy not to get involved in parliamentary politics.

Mr Groenewald yesterday denied that his group wanted to fight parliamentary seats and said a new breakaway right-wing group, likely to be launched this weekend, would continue this policy.

Top political analyst Mr Willem Kleynhans, who attended Saturday's meeting, said Mr Terre'Blanche's claim represented an important new development in right-wing politics, but was something the CP "just cannot allow".

Mr Kleynhans said the poor turnout at the Pretoria meeting indicated that the AWB was facing a major crisis particularly after Mr Terre'Blanche's earlier appeal for rank-and-file members to stage a show of strength at the hall.

A number of suspended AWB members were forcibly prevented from attending the meeting and reporters were barred from the hall by rifle-toting guards.

AWB strongmen thwarted an attempt by dismissed publicity secretary Mr Dries Alberts to roll his wheelchair in front of Mr Terre' Blanche's car after the meeting.

JOHANNESBURG. — Boksburg's CP mayor, Mr Beyers de Klerk, was at the weekend's AWB Hoofraad meeting where Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche received a unanimous mandate to carry on as leader, but denied being a member of what he called the "left-wing organisation".

"I have no problems about being seen at an AWB meeting and I will be seen there again. I was there because I believe in right-wing unity, but these okes are far too left for me with their Boerestaat idea."

Poor Boksburg — yesterday's battlefield

B/Day 23/11/89

30cm

KEN OWEN

FEW THINGS have cheered me up quite so much as the Battle of Boksburg. It has confirmed my suspicion that the fight against apartheid is becoming one of yesterday's issues — what lies ahead is a more interesting and a more complicated battle.

Boksburg brought together, for the first time that I can recall, an anti-racist alliance of disparate political groups ranging from the Afrikaans Press and National Party officials to coloured councillors and black shoppers, from a building society to a property developer to the owner of a boutique. Everybody piled in.

This was the SA of the future pronouncing its condemnation and rejection of the calamitous policies which, in 1948, the Nationalists began to inflict on us all. Racism in SA, like sin, is regarded as disreputable even by the people who practise it. This message is so loud and clear that even Dr Andries Treurnicht has to do an egg-dance to explain what the Conservative Party's beastly policies will, or will not, do. He does not come unreservedly to Boksburg's defence.

More important is that black people have taken a hand in dealing with Boksburg. The days have passed when black people, if they didn't choose to lob rocks at passing motorists, had to wait for some white knight from the SA Council of Churches, or an itinerant American congressman, to change their fortunes.

Several decades of economic growth, accompanied by a transfer of wealth from whites to blacks, by rising literacy and growing confidence, has given black people the means to exert pressure. Now they are learning to use their own resources in the fight for their own freedom.

This, of course, is nothing more than the Institute of Race Relations has been saying: black people destroyed the anti-union laws by striking; they destroyed the pass laws by going to town; they have made a nonsense of the Group Areas Act by settling in Johannesburg's Hillbrow and paying the rent; they have broken the State transport monopoly by providing a better service; they are taking over the retail business by buying and selling; they are taking the future by educating themselves.

Yet, to hear the more voluble critics of apartheid talk about "the struggle," one might be forgiven for thinking that the only remedy for our problems is for people of great moral stature — their hands reluctantly strengthened by terrorist hit squads — to frighten white capitalists into persuading government of the sinfulness of its ways, as Saul was persuaded on the road to Damascus. The dreadful alternative, of course, is The Bloodbath.

As I look out of the window I see nothing to sustain this conventional mythology. The society is not rigid, but changing too fast for people to adapt, and therefore we misdiagnose our problems. We cling to the old, familiar and — dare I say it? — comfortable pretence that the cause of all South African problems is apartheid, and as a result we conduct our political discourse in terms that are simply not true.

For example, it is commonly said that liberalism has failed in SA when it has, in fact, triumphed gloriously. A quarter of a century ago even the Progressive Party baulked at a universal franchise — it offered merely an adaptation of Cecil Rhodes's 19th Century formula of "a vote for every man who is not a loafer". Today, not only the Nationalists but even Conservatives like Professor Carel Boshoff recognise that a white minority cannot use a rigged franchise to keep a black majority in perpetual submission.

Similarly, church folk (and even some eminent economists) are still putting forward, as a solution to the problem of poverty, a variation of the Zambian Plan: steal the property of the Anglo American Corporation, consume it in a single generation and then die of AIDS. It is almost as though the shock of 1948 drove us into intellectual isolation, and we have remained untouched by the great economic debates conducted in the West in the past 40 years.

Indeed, I sometimes think our intellectual development stopped with the Fabians. SA was fortunate to have, in Professor W H Hutt, one of the truly eminent modern free market theorists, but his work is hardly mentioned. He died not long ago, greatly honoured abroad but barely known in this country.

Instead, those who raise modern ideas of using free market economics to dispel poverty — rather than Fabian notions of redistribution, or the Zambian Plan — tend to be accused of suffering from "old-fashioned liberalism", or "19th Century capitalism", or a disease called Manchesterist *laissez faire* economics, or simply of being greedy.

Nobody seems to have heard of the work of the great modern Austrian economist Von Hayek, and even university teachers try to discuss modern economic theory in terms of Hobbes or Adam Smith. Their knowledge of Margaret Thatcher, it seems, is confined to the firm conviction (culled from The Guardian) that she is beastly to Oxford dons.

A starting point for a fresh debate might well be to redefine the South African political problem: it is not to dismantle apartheid, which is falling apart anyway, but to restore the common law which protects the rights of the individual.

Put differently, the South African problem is not a matter of transferring power, nor even of sharing power, but of taming power. It's simply not good enough to stand with glazed eyes and raised fist, crying: "Power to the people". And whenever any leader looks glum and says, "I'm more horrified by apartheid than my neighbour" — keep a tight hold on your wallet.

The coming year promises to be a turbulent one, full of threat and opportunity. The National Party, its leader's health now in serious question, faces the uncertainties of succession; the CP faces uncertainties of policy; and the new liberal opposition will be struggling to go beyond the old mantras: rule of law, democratic elections, and so forth.

The party or the leader who can, in these circumstances, put forward a clear, modern definition of "the South African problem", and who can articulate convincingly a set of policies that offer security and prosperity to all South Africans, may well take hold of the future.

Dear old Boksburg has shown us that apartheid, if not dead, is so anaemic as to be a minor problem. Our real problem is that we don't have the faintest idea where we want to go.

AWB too leftwing, says CP mayor

B Dau 23/11/87

BOKSBURG'S CP mayor Beyers de Klerk was at the weekend meeting of the AWB Hoofraad, where Eugene Terre-'Blanche received a unanimous mandate to carry on as leader — but de Klerk denied being a member of what he called the "left-wing organisation".

He acknowledged yesterday being at the meeting, but said he was neither an ordinary member of the AWB nor a

PETER DELMAR

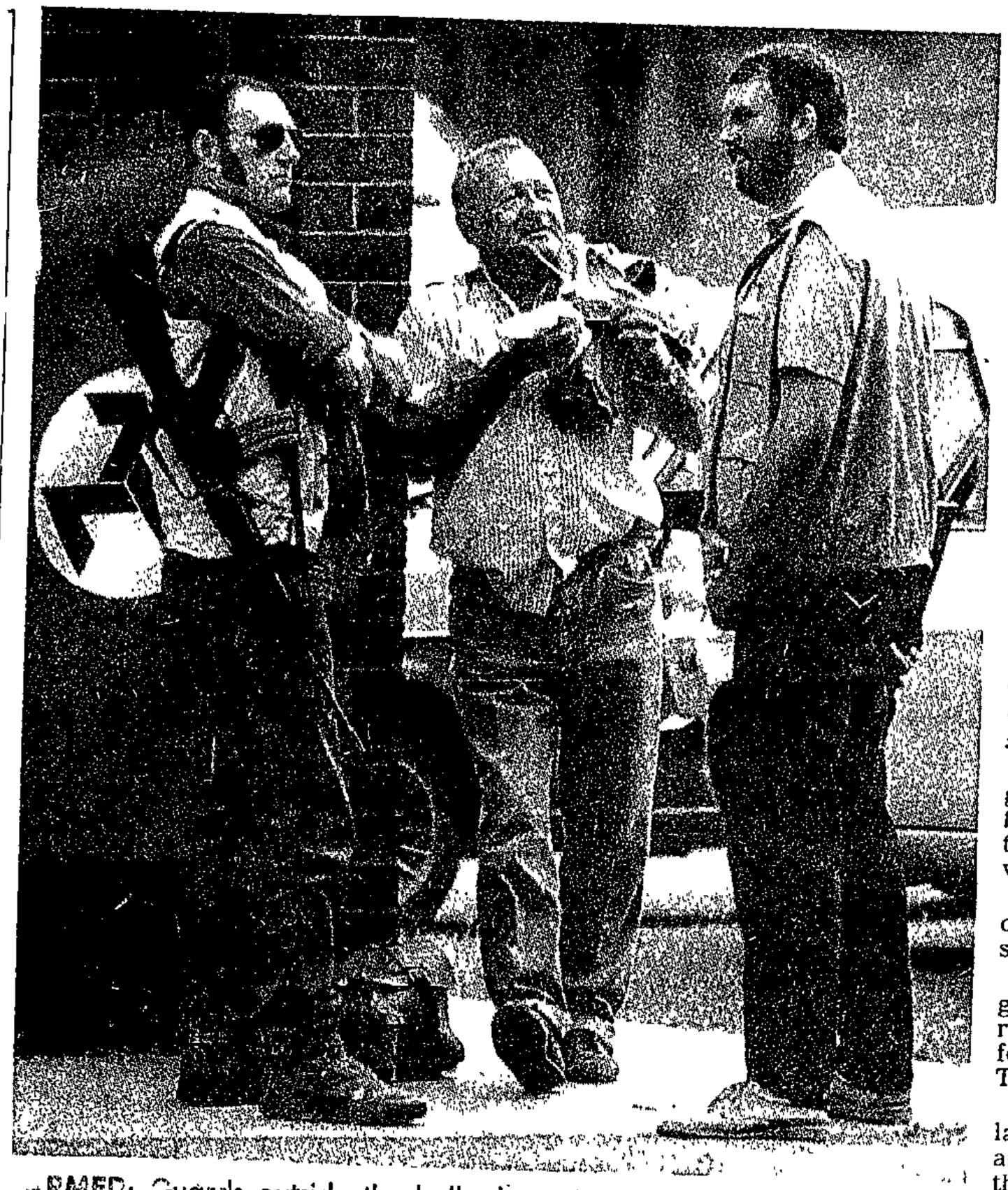
member of its Hoofraad. (304n)

"I have no problems about being seen at an AWB meeting and I will be seen there again. I was there because I believe in rightwing unity, but these okes are far too left for me with their Boere-staat idea.

● See Page 3

VB AWP guns: No lice Police action

ARGUS 23/1/89 3064



ARMED: Guards outside the hall where AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche spoke at a Hoofraad meeting in Pretoria.

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Police said today they would not take action against members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging who carried semi-automatic rifles and pump-action shotguns at the meeting of the Hoofraad on Saturday.

According to police spokesman Colonel Steve van Rooyen, police at the meeting in Pretoria checked that the men toting rifles and shotguns had licences

One of the men, dressed in civilian clothing and carrying a American M16 semi-automatic rifle, was former SAS soldier, Mr Keith Conroy from the Cape, who is known to train AWB members in self-defence.

"As far as the police are concerned, the men were watched closely and no offence in terms of the firerams act was committed by any of them

In holsters

"Pistols were carried in holsters by Aquila guards, while those with semi-automatic rifles and shotguns adhered to conditions that they never pointed them at anyone," Colonel van Rooyen said.

Had any of the men pointed a gun at anyone, he would have been arrested on the spot, he said.

An AWB spokesman said today the Aquila guard was not part of the AWB, but was a registered security firm, outside the AWB, formed to protect the leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and other senior officials.

A police spokesman said today that legislation was being checked as to whether rifles and shotguns could be carried openly even if their owners did have licences with them.

● Bruce Cameron of the Argus Political Staff reports that Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said today that legislation preventing the display of arms and Nazi-like emblems should be introduced by the government immediately, following the AWB storm-troopers appearance on Saturday.

Mrs Suzman said: "It is disgusting that this should be allowed to happen."

She said South Africa had come to a sorry state when men were allowed to attend political meetings "for all the world to see, like Nazi storm-troopers carrying guns and wearing emblems very similar to the Swastika".

"Only law-enforcement officers should be entitled to be armed at political meetings and only under the most exceptional circumstances.

"I believe the wearing of firearms is threatening and is meant to be threatening to the public," Mrs Suzman said.

Mr Moolman Mentz MP, Conservative Party spokesman on Law and Order, said that, provided a movement like the AWB did so within the provisions of the law, the display of arms at a meeting did not bother him.

He said this was a matter for the AWB and he could not dictate to it how it should run its affairs.

"Spent"

Meanwhile National Director of Information, Mr Con Botha, has predicted in an editorial in the latest edition of the NP propaganda sheet, The Nationalist, that the "AWB is a spent force".

In an interview he said the stage had now been reached where "decent people will not want to have anything to do with the organisation".

He avoided answering questions on the firearms issue saying it was for the police to look into.

AWB guns: No police action

MRG GJ 23/1/89 306A

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Police today would not take action against members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging who carried semi-automatic rifles and pump-action shotguns at the meeting of the Hoofraad on Saturday.

According to police spokesman Steve van Rooyen, police at the meeting in Pretoria checked that the semi-automatic rifles and shotguns had licences.

One of the men, dressed in camouflage clothing and carrying a semi-automatic rifle, was filmed by Argus photographer Keith Corrin from the Cape Town office to train AWB members in self-defence.

"As far as the police are aware, the men were watched closely to see that the terms of the firearms act were not broken by any of them.

In holsters

"Pistols were carried by the bodyguards, while the other rifles and shotguns were in holsters and they never pointed their weapons," Mr van Rooyen said.

Had any of the men pointed a weapon at anyone he would have been arrested on the spot, he said.

An AWB spokesman said that the bodyguard was not part of the AWB's registered security force, but had been formed to protect the leader, Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, and other members.

A police spokesman said that the legislation was being checked to see whether rifles and shotguns could be carried openly by their owners and have licences with the

© Bruce Cameron of the Argus Political Staff reports that Mrs Helen Suzman, Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, said today that legislation preventing the display of arms and Nazi-like emblems should be introduced by the government immediately, following the AWB storm-troopers appearance on Saturday.

Mrs Suzman said "It is disgusting that this should be allowed to happen."

She said South Africa had come to a sorry state when men were allowed to attend political meetings "for all the world to see, like Nazi storm-troopers carrying guns and wearing emblems very similar to the Swastika".



ARMED: Guards outside the hall where AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche spoke at a Hoofraad meeting in Pretoria.

"Only law-enforcement officers should be entitled to be armed at political meetings and only under the most exceptional circumstances.

"I believe the wearing of firearms is threatening and is meant to be threatening to the public," Mrs Suzman said.

Mr Moolman Mentz MP, Conservative Party spokesman on Law and Order, said that, provided a movement like the AWB did so within the provisions of the law, the display of arms at a meeting did not bother him.

He said this was a matter for the AWB and he could not dictate to it how it should run its affairs.

"Spent"

Meanwhile National Director of Information, Mr Con Botha, has predicted in an editorial in the latest edition of the NP propaganda sheet, The Nationalist, that the "AWB is a spent force".

In an interview he said the stage had now been reached where "decent people will not want to have anything to do with the organisation".

He avoided answering questions on the firearms issue saying it was for the police to look into.

Parliament set to open without PW

B/Day 23/11/89

PETER DELMAR

30(B

PRESIDENT P W Botha is not expected to make his planned opening speech to Parliament on February 3, a spokesman for his office said yesterday.

It is expected that acting State President Chris Heunis will read Botha's opening speech on his behalf.

There was no indication from Botha's office when he would be discharged from hospital after suffering a mild stroke — rumoured to be his second — last Wednesday.

But the spokesman said Botha continued to make good progress.

Health Minister Willie van Niekerk said on Saturday the president would probably leave hospital shortly after the weekend. After visiting Botha, Van Niekerk said he expected the president would spend six weeks regaining his strength.

Boksburg mayor at AWB meeting

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The mayor of Conservative Party-controlled Boksburg, Mr Beyers de Klerk, has sparked another controversy by attending Saturday's AWB Hoofraad meeting — clad in khaki.

Boksburg councillors predicted Mr de Klerk's attendance would cause another outcry from residents of the East Rand town which has made the headlines since the council's decision to reintroduce petty apartheid.

Mr de Klerk yesterday denied being a member of the AWB or of the Hoofraad, despite AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche's announcement that 98 percent of the resistance movement's Hoofraad had attended Saturday's meeting.

Said Mr de Klerk: "I was an interested bystander who wanted to see what was going to happen to Mr Terre'Blanche. I am very happy about the outcome of the meeting.

"TOO LEFT"

"I am not a member. Besides, the AWB is too left for me. They only want a volkstaat. The Conservative Party wants the whole of South Africa."

But Mr Chris Smith, opposition leader in Boksburg's town council and chairman of the National Party in the Brentwood divisional council, said Mr de Klerk had told him that he was a member of the AWB.

"I am not so sure whether Boksburg's residents know that. He is very proud of being an AWB member. There even is a picture in his house of him shaking hands with Mr Terre'Blanche."

Mr Smith predicted that Mr de Klerk's attendance of the meeting would cause an outcry from Boksburg residents.

SA writing a 'matter of life and death'

304A

Star 24/11/89

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Writing in South Africa has become "a matter of life and death", according to poet Wally Serote.

In the latest issue of the British Amnesty International magazine *Amnesty*, Serote says writers, both white and black, have to confront this fact.

"The making of death among the oppressed is the only solution the present regime has for its inability to relinquish power and to scrap apartheid."

The Congress of South African Writers (Cosaw), founded in 1987, was "an organisation whose aim is to become part and parcel of the 'struggle for liberation', an organisation to defend the principles of non-racialism and democracy. The writers (who formed the Cosaw) located themselves within the life and death struggle for freedom.



Wally Serote ... fundamental to give a voice to the masses.

"It is within this struggle that the role of South African writers, black and white, is located and defined. By being in the present, part and parcel of the struggle for liberation, South African writers shall also have been part and parcel of the past collective experience of masters and servants in our apartheid history, and they shall enter collectively into the future of a united South Africa, as equal men and women, black and white.

"This process," he said, "remains a possibility, it has been set in motion. Now it needs to be defended by writers, through their writing."

It was fundamental, Serote said, that the aspirations and hopes of the masses were articulated.

MP's campaigner is guilty of fraud

Star 24/11/89 By Celeste Louw

An electoral campaigner for the Hillbrow Member of Parliament, Mr Leon de Beer, was fined R200 or 30 days by a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday for contravening the Electoral Act during the 1987 general election.

Christoffel Snyman (57) pleaded guilty to 30 counts of fraud.

304A

ABSENT VOTERS

Snyman was found guilty of signing applications of absent voters as a competent witness when he did not comply with election regulations.

Mr De Beer is suspended from the National Party caucus following his conviction last year on 70 counts of electoral fraud.

best interests of Parliament to resign'

I believe it is in the interest of Parliament to resign

ontes quits

ARGUS 24/1/89 3 30CA

The Argus Bureau

EAST LONDON — Mr Peet de Pontes, National Party MP for East London City, today informed the Speaker of the House he would resign his seat with effect from February 1.

Mr de Pontes's resig ıation follows the release earlier this mo ıth of the interim report of the Harms Commission.

The commission found there was evidence that Mr de Pontes may have committed several crimes, including contravention of the Immigration Act, fraud, corruption, theft of trust money, failure to pay trust money to a trust account and perjury.

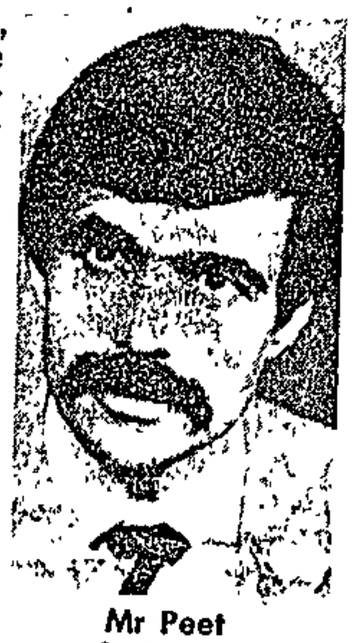
The findings spring from Mr de Pontes's association with a convicted Italian criminal and alleged Mafia boss, Mr Vito Palazzolo.

Mr de Pontes today rejected the findings of the commission and said he had done nothing to justify his resignation.

"False perceptions"

"I have no doubt that justice will triumph in the end and this affair will be completely cleared up," he said.

"In the meanwhile, false perceptions have been created by the commission and until rectified, they can reflect on Parliament as an institution and are incompatible with the highest values and traditions of Parliament."



Mr Peet de Pontes

"It is the duty of every public representative to serve the best interests of his constituency by looking after the interests of his voters and protecting the Parliamentary system in terms of which he was elected.

"It is therefore of the utmost importance at all times and irrespective of personal feelings that Parliament is not placed in jeopardy."

Mr de Pontes said he had tried to get an interview with the State President to discuss his resignation but this was prevented by Mr Botha's unexpected illness.

"I have now had the opportunity to discuss it with the Acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis, and to inform him of my intentions," he said.

Cleared up

"Meanwhile, satisfactory arrangements have been made to look after the interests of my constituency and only the few outstanding matters can be finalised within the next few days.

"It is therefore now possible for me, in what I believe is the best traditions and highest interests of our Parliamentary democracy, to resign."

Mr de Pontes thanked his family, friends, colleagues and voters for their support.

"I trust that this affair can be completely cleared up as soon as possible," he said.

Minister resigns

Sowetan 26/11/89

MINISTER of Manpower Mr Pietie du Plessis yesterday resigned from the Cabinet, the Acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis said in a statement. (30449)

Mr Heunis said Mr du Plessis, who also holds the portfolios of Public Works and Land Affairs, had handled in his resignation "of his own accord." It became effective yesterday.

Mr Heunis said Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister for Administration and Privatisation, had been appointed as acting Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs. — Sapa.

PFP to put questions

Evidence to Harms causes concern

Star 24/11/89

304A

S

By Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

The Harms Commission of inquiry seemed to be "opening a can of worms which stretched right into the highest circles of government".

This claim was made today by the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on justice, Mr Dave Dalling, after further evidence yesterday about involvement of Cabinet Ministers in the affairs of Mr Albert Vermaas.

The Harms Commission heard in Pretoria yesterday that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, had set up an interview between Mr Vermaas and the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis.

There was also evidence that a Reserve Bank official had twice been invited to Mr Vermaas's game farm in the Transvaal, even though he did not hunt, because he was considered "good company" for the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, who was "looking for relaxation".

Mr Dalling said while it was difficult as an outside observer to form judgments at this point, the evidence produced so far by the commission "provided ample grounds for questions to be tabled in Parliament".

PFP finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz called for a full inquiry into Harms Commission evidence that Mr Vermaas's tax returns for three years lay unattended in the Receiver of Revenue's office.

The Star's Pretoria Correspondent reports that the Harms Commission heard yesterday that Dr J H van Greunen, financial manager of the Reserve Bank, received a telephone call from Mr Du Plessis, who requested that Dr Van Greunen see Mr Vermaas the same evening.

Dr Van Greunen saidMr Pik Botha had set up an interview between the Finance Minister and Mr Vermaas the same day.

Shortfall

Dr Van Greunen had three days before spent four hours interviewing Mr Vermaas about his financial deposit-taking operation and was aware of his massive shortfall.

"The Minister did not ask me to do anything. He only asked me to see Vermaas.

"Mr Du Plessis did state that there was a meeting the next morning with the black states, and the State President and he did not want the State President embarrassed.

"Mr Pik Botha asked Mr Du Plessis to see Mr Vermaas because of the urgency of the meeting the next day."

Dr Van Greunen said that during his interview with Mr Vermaas, he insisted that a second Reserve Bank official be present. Mr Vermaas's auditor was also present at the meeting.

"I got the impression during the meeting that he thought we could help influence the exchange transaction. He certainly knew that evening we were not the right people to speak to."

Bush will work to 'reconcile' SA

Sowetan 24/11/89 ~ 304A

PRESIDENT George Bush would continue his predecessor's attitude of continuously working for the reconciliation of opposing forces in South Africa while "obeying the anti-apartheid legislation" passed by the American Congress, an American academic told delegates to the Professors World Peace Academy Conference.

Professor John Hutchinson said America and the Western world generally showed "passive" ignorance about South African politics.

The American Left — particularly the Democratic Party which controlled both houses of the Congress — featured "powerful forces with no evident interest in a peaceful, gradualist transition of South Africa into a more equable society."

He said the Left's sentiment seemed to be essentially concerned with the punishment of "white South Africa and the achievement of black rule" of whatever character".

South Africa should not expect of liberal America an abatement under present circumstances of its campaign against apartheid.

Artist Dali dies

FIGUERAS — Spanish surrealist painter Salvador Dali, one of the century's most outrageous artists, died yesterday aged 84 after an attack of pneumonia, his doctor said.

Carles Ponsati said Dali died shortly after 10am at the district hospital in his hometown of Figueras, in northeast Spain. Dali was admitted to the hospital on Wednesday with heart trouble and fell seriously ill with an inflammation in his right lung the next day.

Vlok: AWB meeting still being looked at

Political Staff

ACTION could be taken against the Afrikanerweerstandsbeweging following police investigations.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, issued a statement today following inquiries about whether steps were being considered to curb the display of firearms and nazi-like emblems at political meetings.

Mr Vlok said: "The matter is being closely looked at to ascertain whether actions of any person at the meeting (of the AWB on Saturday) constituted an offence. Once this has been done further action will be decided upon."

● The police dossier dealing with an allegation of malicious damage to property against the AWB leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, has been referred back to the police for further investigation, the Attorney-General of the Witwatersrand, Mr Klaus von Lieres und Willkau, SC, said yesterday.

Sapa reports him as saying: "We have studied the dossier and came to the conclusion that there are points which need clarifying.

"We will be consulting the investigating officer this week."

Minister likely to quit



Mr Pietie du Plessis

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Manpower and of Public Works, Mr Pietie du Plessis, is expected to leave public life following recent allegations that he had misused his position to the benefit of the Du Plessis group of companies which belonged to him and his son Johan.

According to one Government source a statement is expected late this afternoon. This is likely to confirm Mr du Plessis's resignation.

Meanwhile, the Advocate General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, said today his investigation into the Du Plessis group of companies was almost complete and he expected to submit a report to Parliament within six weeks.

He declined to give details of the extent of his investigation, saying only that it covered "various facets".

A spokesman for the President's office at Tuynhuys said today there was no comment but political circles were abuzz with suggestions that Mr du Plessis was resigning as Minister or that he had already done so. The Nationalist Press gave prominence to this today.

It was also not clear whether Mr du Plessis was attending the Cabinet meeting under acting-President Mr Chris Heunis.

A spokesman at Mr du Plessis's office said he was not available. She did not know whether he was at the Cabinet meeting.

Allegations

Mr du Plessis's resignation would follow allegations last month in the Nationalist Sunday newspaper Rapport that State machinery and fulltime personnel of the Department of Manpower had been used to the benefit of the Du Plessis group of companies.

Mr du Plessis has flatly denied the allegations and announced that he has laid a complaint against the publishers and the reporter of Rapport.

It is also expected that Mr du Plessis will resign as MP for Lydenburg, the seat he represented in Parliament since 1970.

This will be a blow for the National Party as the Conservative Party is highly likely to win this seat. In the 1987 general election, Mr du Plessis won by only 143 votes in a three-cornered contest against the CP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party.

It will be the second blow to the National Party this week as the resignation of Mr Peet de Pontes, East London City MP, will mean another by-election which will be difficult for the party to win.

Mr Peter Soal, MP and the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on public works, today called for an in-depth in-

(Turn to page 3, col 2)

Minister expected to resign

(Cont. from page 1)

vestigation into the Department of Public Works.

He said Mr du Plessis had been a "spendthrift" minister.

He had hidden behind a wall of jargon to prevent people knowing what was being spent on ministers' homes and offices including the R48 000 to realign the driveway at his official residence in Cape Town, said Mr Soal.

Mr du Plessis still had to answer for the the arbitrary building of a R3-million ban-

queting hall at the State guest house in Pretoria, Mr Soal said.

Sapa reports that Mr du Plessis's resignation would mean Lydenburg could expect a by-election within the next few months.

The newspaper Beeld said that according to its information the Minister had attended a divisional committee meeting of the National Party in Lydenburg but it was not known whether he had spoken about his plans.

CAT 7418 25/1/84 (20cm

Disillusioned Nats still want 'group rights preserved'

JOHANNESBURG. — Afrikaners disenchanted with the NP will continue to demand that their own group rights be preserved, says the leader of the so-called "fourth force" Dr Willem de Klerk, in an article bound to raise eyebrows in some sections of the liberal opposition.

Writing in the latest issue of Die Suid Afrikaan, Dr De Klerk argues that liberals have an opportunity "to shift the Afrikaner from point A to point B as never before in our history".

A former editor and currently an academic, Dr De Klerk has been tipped to lead the new liberal opposition party to be created from the PFP, IP and NDM.

The Suid Afrikaan article represents the first full public explanation of certain pre-conditions for Afrikaner involvement which Dr De Klerk raised at a unity meeting with the parties' leaders this month.

Dr De Klerk has previously estimated that a new party could draw up to 22% of NP support.

In the article he argues that Afrikaner involvement in left-wing opposition politics is "basically motivated by the realisation that the Afrikaner (white) group is threatened, that survival is a reality, that numerical discrepancies are overwhelming and that self-preservation can only be guaranteed if exclusive politics is exchanged for inclusive politics."

Afrikaner liberalism is strongly fed by other sources, including Calvnist principles, group self-preservation and pragmatism, he says.

The new Afrikaner nationalism is no longer concerned with political dominance, but rather with having a political say and the cultural entrenchment of language, education, religion and church life in a new dispensation.

"In consequence, large-scale Afrikaner support for the post-apartheid democracy and the transition phase can only be won if he feels he will remain a political partner and an entrenched cultural entity.

"This stance is probably a degree removed from classical liberalism, but it is the content of Afrikaner liberalism today."

Dr De Klerk predicts the liberal Afrikaner will accept a black majority government in which his contribution is recognised, used and protected and in which the Afrikaner identity is a minority part of a greater South Africanism. "He will accept elements of socialism, as long as the capitalist economy remains the basis"

Dr De Klerk says Afrikaners have in the past largely written off the liberal movement because of its "low profile when it comes to real action and organised strategy." Afrikaner participation would boost the liberal movement, he argues, because Afrikaners "are more action-oriented than the typical liberal."

CAPE TIMES 25/1/89 3004A

★ Cape

De Pontes tells why he resigned

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — The MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, has again rejected the allegations contained in the Harms Commission report and proclaimed his innocence in the Palazzolo affair.

Although his resignation appeared to be a change of heart, Mr De Pontes said the issue of his resignation was discussed days after drug dealer Vito Palazzolo's arrest, but he was told it was not necessary for him to resign until there had been full investigation.

Immediately after the release of the Harms Commission findings, in which seven possible avenues for charges against Mr De Pontes were found, he asked for an interview with President P W Botha to again discuss his resignation.

Mr Botha was taken ill before the interview could take place.

He had now, however, had the opportunity to discuss the matter with the acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis, and to make arrangements for someone to take care of his constituency.

"It is therefore possible for me to now, in what I believe to be the best traditions and the highest interests of our parliamentary democracy, to step down as Member of Parliament," he said in a statement yesterday.

Mr De Pontes said there were still a few outstanding matters which required his attention and which he would finalise in the next few days.

"Satisfactory arrangements" had been made to take care of the interests of his constituency.

Asked about this, Mr De Pontes said he had requested that a member of the President's Council and former mayor of East London, Mrs Elsabe Kemp, to look after the affairs of East London City.

Political analyst Professor Willem Kleynhans, however, said there was no provision in South Africa for such a move.

Mr De Pontes said a final decision as to what he would do as far as a future career was concerned would have to stand over until the whole issue had been cleared up.

His legal career is also in the balance in the light of suggested action following the Harms Commission report.

In the meantime, Mr De Pontes said he would pursue business interests.

Reacting to Mr De Pontes' decision to resign, the MP for East London, Mr Calle Badenhorst, said he felt it was the right thing to do under the circumstances.



GOING HOME . . . President P W Botha waves as he leaves 2 Military Hospital yesterday. He spent almost a week in hospital following a mild stroke suffered last week.

Picture: ERIC MILLER

'Tired' PW leaves hospital

Cape Times 25/1/89

304A

By MARIUS BOSCH

PRESIDENT P W BOTHA — looking tired and worn — was discharged from 2 Military Hospital in Wynberg yesterday afternoon.

Mr Botha, accompanied by Mrs Elize Botha, left the hospital grounds at 12.40pm after being admitted to the hospital last Wednesday for treatment following a mild stroke.

Mr Botha waved to a large contingent of local and foreign media which had gathered outside the gates since early yesterday morning.

Journalists were refused permission by SADF personnel to enter the grounds when Mrs Botha arrived about 10.30am.

It is believed that Mr Botha was taken directly to his official residence, Westbrooke, after his discharge.

The Minister of National Health and Population Development, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said at the weekend that the normal convalescent time after a mild stroke — such as suffered by Mr Botha — is six weeks.

AWB under investigation

Political Staff 30/9

CAPE TOWN — Further action could be taken against the AWB following current police investigations.

Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan Vlok issued a statement yesterday following inquiries about the lawfulness of the display of firearms and Nazi-like emblems at an AWB meeting on Saturday.

"The whole matter is being closely looked at to ascertain whether actions of any person at the meeting constituted an offence," he said.

Star 25/11/89

Pietie 'to resign'

Nat Govt rocked by new setback

Star 25/1/89 (304A)

Minister of Manpower and Public Works Mr Pietie du Plessis is likely to resign from public life this week, according to strong rumours in political circles today.

Mr du Plessis (53) may already have resigned from the Cabinet. He was not available for comment today.

Mr F W de Klerk, Mr du Plessis's leader in the Transvaal National Party, would not comment on the rumour.

It is expected that Mr du Plessis will resign his parliamentary seat of Lydenburg. This will force a by-election in the next few months, unless an early general elction is called, which now seems unlikely.

The rumours of Mr du Plessis's resignation come amid growing controversy about his involvement, with his son, in land deals in Pretoria.

Late last year the Sunday Afrikaans newspaper *Rapport* reported on allegations that he had misused his official staff, status and position to further the interests of his family business.

He threatened to sue the paper after denying these charges. But over the years he has attracted frequent controversy over several property deals which made big profits.

'Spendthrift'

Today the PFP opposition called for an in-depth investigation into Mr du Plessis's Department of Public Works.

Mr Peter Soal, PFP spokesman on public works, said the department required a thorough investigation, the results of which should be made public.

"Mr du Plessis is the most spendthrift Minister who, in his years in charge of Public Works, has hidden behind a wall of jargon to prevent questions being answered on what was spent on refurbishing ministerial homes and offices.

"He spent R48 000 on realigning a driveway of his official home."

Die Burger, official mouthpiece of the Cape National Party, reported prominently on its front page today that Mr du Plessis might already have resigned from the Cabinet, or would do so today or tomorrow.

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The paper's political correspondent, Mr Alf Ries, was seen with Mr du Plessis yesterday afternoon — although the paper claimed it could not confirm the resignation with Mr du Plessis.

The paper said Mr du Plessis would not attend today's Cabinet meeting.

Mr du Plessis's staff today said his office was "very tense" yesterday and that the Minister had seen several people.

They had not been informed that he had resigned. They understood he was flying to Pretoria today, but D F Malan Airport said he had cancelled his flight.

● Nationalist MP Mr Peet de Pontes, MP for East London City, has also resigned from Parliament under a cloud of controversy about his involvement with drug dealer Vito Palazzolo.

This will probably lead to another by-election in the next few months.

Chance to shift Afrikaners

306A

B/Day 25/11/87

PETER DELMAR

AFRIKANERS disenchanted with the NP will continue to demand that their own group rights be preserved, says the leader of the so-called "Fourth Force", Willem de Klerk, in an article bound to raise eyebrows in some sections of the liberal opposition.

De Klerk, who has been tipped to lead the new liberal opposition party to be created from the PFP, IP and NDM, writes in Die Suid Afrikaan that liberals have an opportunity "to shift the Afrikaner from point A to point B as never before in our history".

The article represents the first full public explanation of pre-conditions for Afrikaner involvement which de Klerk raised at a recent unity meeting.

His strong plea for the protection of group rights is likely to be met with some scepticism, particularly from the ranks of the PFP which emphasises individual rights over those of the group. His stand could also have a profound influence on the policies of the new party.

De Klerk has said a new party could draw up to 22% of NP support.

In the article he argues that Afrikaner involvement in left-wing opposition politics is motivated by the realisation that Afrikaners are threatened, that survival is a reality, that numerical discrepancies are overwhelming and that self-preservation can only be guaranteed if exclusive politics are exchanged for inclusive politics.

De Pontes to quit seat in Parliament



● DE PONTES

EAST LONDON — NP MP Peet de Pontes will resign his seat in Parliament from February 1.

He said yesterday he was resigning because "distorted perceptions" had been created and these could bring Parliament into disrepute.

He rejected the findings of the Harms commission concerning his involvement in the "Palazzolo affair", saying he did not doubt he would be cleared in the end, Sapa reports.

PFP home affairs spokesman Tian van der Merwe said it had to be asked whether the abuse of power and position had not become endemic in the Nationalist government.

□ PETER DELMAR reports that PFP leader Zach de Beer said his party would start making preparations for a by-election.

He said he would discuss fighting a by-election with the leaders of the NDM and IP.

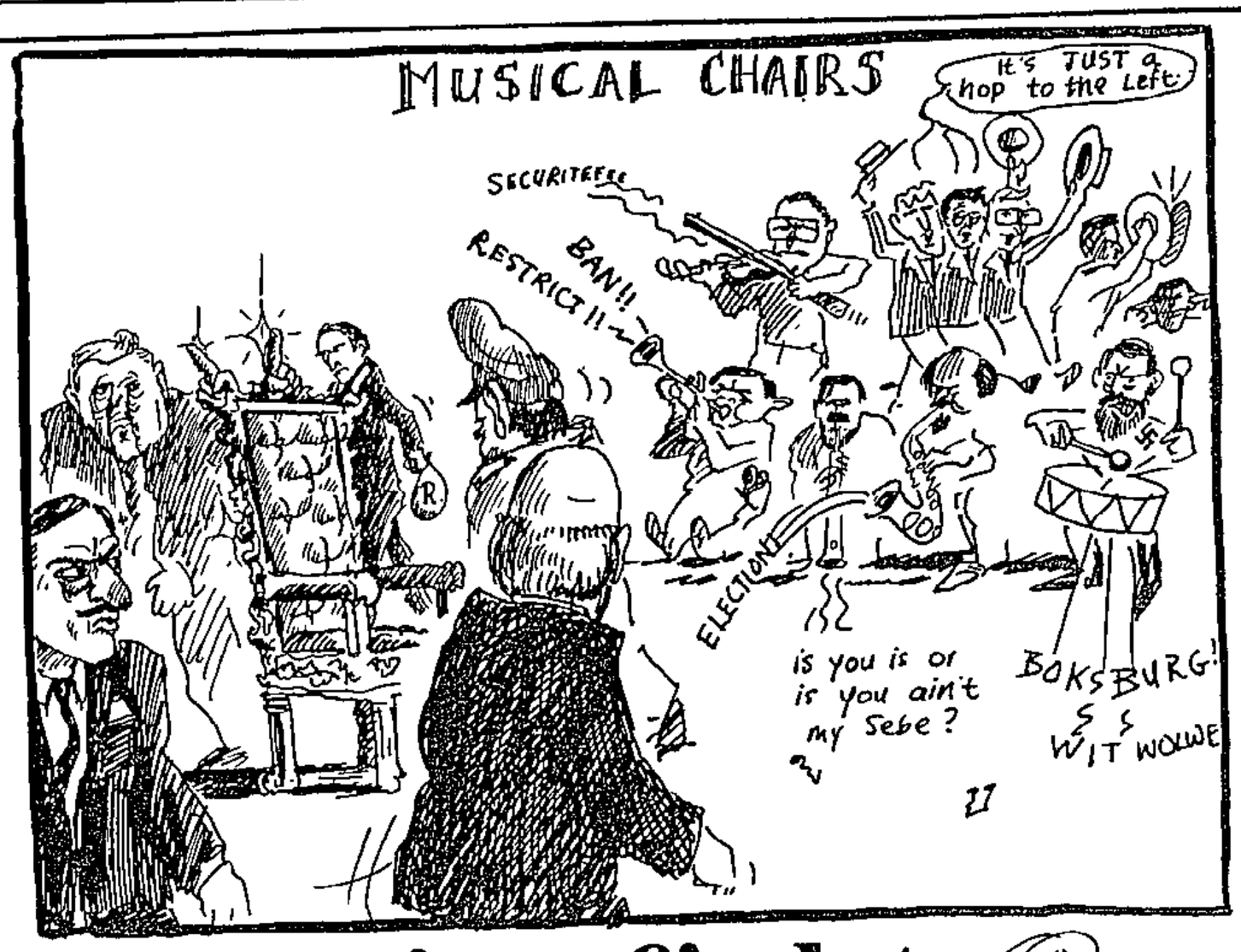
An East London by-election would provide the first test of either co-operation between the three *verligte* parties, or of a new united party's strength, if agreement on unity is reached before the by-election.

De Pontes retained his seat in May 1987 with a 3 700-vote majority over the PFP.

The IP was closely involved in the council elections and is known to be eyeing the city's parliamentary seats.

B/Pars 25/11/89

(304A)



Titanic fight for Tuynhuys to dominate parley

Leadership fights will take precedence over debates on serious issues when parliament reopens, predicts MARTIE MEIRING

IT's going to be a spooky affair in parliament this session, which to all intents and purposes was not going to be much of a session at all because of a much vaunted election in either March or April.

That has passed.

Now an empty chair is going to rule in parliament. Not that the state president was wont to spend too much time in parliament, even in his healthy days.

There won't be an election and whatever is going to be said by whomever, everybody is going to watch for one thing only - the hand of the contender.

Lots of drama, lots of speculation The white house, the coloured house and the Indian house — to designate the three chambers for what they really are — will be more concerned with internal leadership than with national affairs. The nation, through the media, will be entertained to the intrigue, and the exotic — or quixotic — stagings of powerplay.

Will real issues be addressed? Not likely, since the real issues are all tied up with racial laws and since one man, and one man alone, will decide on the removal or adaptation of these laws there's not a snowball's hope of dynamic reform — if that is what has been promised — or is being hoped for.

Not all is lost yet. PFP's Harry Schwarz is going to try to slay the dragon with his private member's motion on the Separate Amenities Act.

So Boksburg WILL feature in the session and hopefully all three chambers will have their hard facts ready

The Nats will be sorely tried to defend a law they've done nothing about and which now, by default, has crippled the economy of an industrial town.

The acting state president Chris Heunis may have his hands tied on this issue. It is known that he would like to see laws like the Separate Amenities Act go.

Since a black year is expected of the economy, minister Barend Du Plessis may have wished for an early election simply to be able to postpone the bad — or worst yet — news for a while longer.

Because of the emergency regulations little relaxation from Law and Order, the SADF and the Department of Internal Affairs (and communicaton — and especially communication!) can be expected.

Mr Stoffel Botha's now accepted knee-jerk reaction to the media will go unabated.

Parliament will not be the scene of law and order debate this first half of the year.

If the Port Elizabeth terror trials come up it will be an extra-parliamentary debate and because of the sub judice laws the judicial and police aspects of this type of trial will keep the Delmas and Ebrahim trials in the public mind.

Apart from these issues it is also in the extra-parliamentary world that real dynamic thinking is taking place.

The political parties have forsaken intellectual debate The media and symposiums have kept the intellectual debate alive.

If this session is going to bring joy to anyone, it will probably be to Pik Botha who is undoubtedly the strongest contender for leadership right now.

The Department of Foreign Affairs will have a lot to boast of in its vote.

The negotiation success of Angola has set the Department on an optimistic course in its dealings with other African countries Mozambique will certainly be the key issue this year

The acting state president has not come empty handed to this session either.

He has managed to forge a forum on the local council level. However maligned, this is a positive step to mesh the various councils.

And the agreement with Mangosuthu Buthelezi to explore talks on talks, however belated, is a sign of open dealings.

Open dealings are going to bug this parliament Corruption in high places has, and will, embarrass the administration and talk of opening cans of worms is so commonplace that the assumption is that a lot of cans are waiting to be opened.

Severe criticism from *Beeld* is probably the most indicative sign that accountability is what is going to be asked of parliament.

TBVC practices and the De Pontes affair will cause a lot of discomfort to the Nats.

Discomfort will also pursue the CP in its relations with the AWB.

Equally embarrassing is the left of centre's inability to come to grips with a NEW party and determine its leadership.

Alan Hendrickse's leadership of Labour and his tenacity as majority in the House will be a saga of more importance than the eternal shifting and shaking in the House of Delegates.

The Raj has had his day and though he promises to seek restoration there's little chance that he will emerge with any authority.

The most interesting thing about parliament is not going to the bills and the debates. It's going to be the lobbies and eating places.

Who's having tea with whom will become an item and the wonderful thing of it all is that all the actors will be in one place for most of the time!

So what better stage than parliament in all South Africa for what has already been mooted the struggle of the titans to capture Tuynhuys?

Resignation of Du Plessis linked to property probe

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Cabinet Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis's sudden resignation yesterday is almost certainly linked to an impending official report into property deals by him.

Acting State President Mr Chris Heunis announced yesterday that Mr du Plessis, Minister of Manpower and of Public Works and Land Affairs, had "of his own accord" handed in his resignation with effect from midnight.

No official announcement was made about Mr du Plessis leaving Parliament, but Government sources said he would also be resigning his Lydenburg seat.

Though no official reason has been given for the decision, Advocate-General Mr Justice P J van der Walt confirmed yesterday that his inquiry into "various facets" of deals involving Mr du Plessis was almost finished and would be published in six weeks.

And it now seems that yet another MP — Mr Leon Beer, who was elected to Hillbrow for the National Party — will soon resign from Parliament.

THREE BY—ELECTIONS

Mr de Beer was convicted of electoral fraud last year and thrown out of the NP but remained in Parliament as an independent.

Another Nat MP, Mr Peet de Pontes, MP for East London City, resigned this week following controversial evidence about his involvement with drug dealer Mr Vito Palazzolo.

These resignations have opened up the possibility of three by-election fights for the NP.

Mr Heunis announced last night that Minister of Transport Mr Eli Louw had been appointed acting Minister of Manpower and that Administration and Privatisation Minister, Dr Dawie de Villiers, had been appointed acting Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs.

The three resignations have further added to the embarrassment of the Government already smarting from the Pandora's Box which is opening up in hearings of the current Harms Commission inquiry into cross-border transactions.

The commission is unearthing evidence about the involvement of senior Cabinet Ministers with Mr Albert Vermaas, a businessman under investigation for seveal allegedly irregular deals.

Restrictions

The Star is being produced under the severe restrictions of the emergency regulations

GOLDEN HANDSHAKE

R250 000 plus for Pietie du Plessis



Mr Pietie du Plessis

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

MR Pietie du Plessis, who has resigned as Minister of Manpower and Public Works, will receive a pension of about R120 000 a year and a lump sum payment of R250 000 in terms of a parliamentary pensions scheme.

The pension and lump sum will be worked out on the basis of his having been an MP since 1970, a deputy minister for nine years and a minister for eight.

Mr Pect de Pontes, MP for East London City, who is also resigning, will get a pension of R25 400 a year and a lump sum of R56 800.

He has been an MP for seven years and nine months.

Another Nationalist MP will resign soon. He is Mr Leon de Beer, MP for Hillbrow, who has been convicted of 70 offences in terms of the Electoral Act. He is to resign on February 3.

The offences involved false notifications of changes of address and applications for special votes.

He was convicted last year and an appeal is pending against the sentence of three years' imprisonment with one year suspended for five years.

He will be the third Nationalist to resign since last week.

There are not likely to be by-elections in the near future

A general election date is still to be decided but government sources said that even if an election is held only late in the year it would not be worth the trouble of having by-elections in the meantime.

Mr du Plessis's resignation is almost certainly linked to an impending official report into the Du Plessis group of companies

The Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, has confirmed that an investigation into facets of the companies will be completed in six weeks.

There is also the possibility that Mr du Plessis will soon be involved in other legal proceedings not related to this investigation.

"Own accord"

Neither the acting-President, Mr Chris Heunis, nor Mr du Plessis threw any light on the matter when the resignation was confirmed.

A statement by Mr Heunis stated only that Mr du Plessis had resigned of his own accord and that Dr Dawie de Villiers would handle Public Works and Mr Eli Louw, Manpower.

Mr du Plessis has virtually gone underground since speculation about his resignation started yesterday. He has been unavailable to the Press and mystery surrounds his whereabouts.

There were allegations last month that State machinery and full-time personnel of the Department of Manpower had been used to the benefit of the group of companies in which Mr du Plessis and his son Johan were involved. The companies were involved in huge property deals.

According to Cabinet colleagues, Mr du Plessis, who is also expected to resign as MP for Lydenburg, intends to take legal action if necessary to clear his name.

Mr Peter Soal, MP, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on public works, said it was incredible that a minister could resign without anyone saying why.

The public should be told. Unless this was done it would hardly be surprising if the public drew sinister conclusions.

There should be a full inquiry and public disclosure of what had happened.



Picture: DANA LE ROUX, The Argus

DEATH TRAP: Construction worker Mr Melvyn Berlin points to the hole where little Charl Botha of Brackenfell was trapped while he and his sister were playing. In the background, is the new home of his parents, Mr and Mrs H G Botha.

Workmen's efforts unable to save boy from suffocating

By ANDREA WEISS
Staff Reporter

A SIX-YEAR-OLD boy suffocated in a tunnel he and his sister were digging near their home in Brackenfell, in spite of the efforts of two workmen to save him.

By the time the men reached Charl Francois Botha yesterday afternoon, he had been smothered by the sand.

The two construction workers today described their desperate efforts to dig Charl out of the sandbank where he and his sister had apparently been digging for a mole.

Mr Melvyn Berlin said: "We were working on the road when the little girl came running, shouting 'my brother is dead you must come quickly'."

Mr Berlin and fellow-worker Mr Jan Pienaar raced to the sandbank and started digging on either side of Charl, who was completely covered in sand.

After a few scoops they managed to pull his head out. He was not breathing, but his pulse was beating.

They took him to a dam to try and wash the sand out of his mouth.

Meanwhile Charl's sister had raced home to call her parents. As soon as her father arrived, he applied mouth to mouth resuscitation, but to no avail.

Mr Pienaar said the parents' car got stuck in the sand and they had to be pushed out before they could take Charl to hospital.

Charl's parents, Mr and Mrs H G Botha of Esdoring Circle, Brackenfell, did not wish to speak to the Press.

The tragedy occurred at an excavation site where sand had been removed some time ago to build houses in a new development.

Miners killed



Estate agents' commission rises to 6%

By TOM HOOD, Business Editor

ESTATE agents in the Western Cape have raised the commission they charge on sales of residential property from 5,5 percent to 6 percent

This means the seller of an average R150 000 Newlands or Durbanville property will pay R9 000, an increase of R750 on present rates.

A Camps Bay owner selling a house for R300 000 will pay R18 000 (R1 500 more) while a R65 000 flat will involve R3 900 (R335 more).

House prices could rise as a result because owners normally include commission payable in the selling prices.

The rates, recommended by the Institute of Estate Agents and which came into effect this week, are not mandatory and sellers could negotiate lower rates, which happens with blocks of flats sold under sectional title.

RATES IN LINE

Agents may also charge more if they are involved in extra selling costs of a property. Rural agents, for e ample, sometimes charge 10 percent and more on the grounds of long distances involved in travel

The rise brings the Cape into line with rates in the Transvaal, Free State and Durban, says Mr Reg van Selm, chairman of the Cape and Western Branch of the Institute.

"Rates have not increased in the Cape since 1986 while Transvaal rates went up last year. We are faced with a tremendous escalation in costs, including office rents, advertising and petrol," he added.

"If you look at world trends in real estate we are behind other countries where charges are often 7,5 percent."

New boost

Business Ed
ANOTHER
dustrial sha
again yeste
nesburg Sto
52 companie
their highes

The mark
the industri
25 points t
5,6 percent
fore the sto
1907. Some
recovered t

Share pri
and Tokyo
ing a cupho
to lead to m
ing on the J

A factor
ket is shar
trusts and
such as the

Mr Antho
er of Syfre
mated that
have cash
this year,
would be ch
investments

Gold $4

GOLD tra
ounce in Lo
$405,50 at
York last ni
ed at R2,39
to the US
yesterday'
close. — Bu

S

RIGHT: Mr Mark Adams and his wife Julie examine the burnt-out caravan in which blind invalid Mrs Katherina Jones, 67, died.



Leadership should initially be shared, says Worrall

Star 26/11/89 30449

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The Independent Party (IP) has reiterated its viewpoint that none of the leaders of the three political parties involved in merger talks should lead the new party.

IP leader Dr Denis Worrall said yesterday the leaders of the Progressive Federal Party, the IP, the National Democratic Movement and Dr Willem de Klerk's "Fourth Force" should initially share the leadership on an equal basis.

"It would be better during this initial period (of the establishment of the party) that no one of the three leaders have precedence.

"This, obviously, is a short-term and temporary arrangement."

In an address to the Cape Town Press Club, Dr Worrall said a leader should not be elected at the party's founding congress because that would be "an occasion of mixed emotional reactions".

"All potentially divisive issues, including leadership, should be sorted out before the founding congress."

Planned liberal alliance is seeking real political clout

30449 Star 26/11/89

Political Reporter

An announcement on the launching of a new liberal political party is expected to be made at the next round of unity talks in Cape Town on February 4, says Mr David Gant, co-chairman of the Independent Party (IP).

Speaking in Somerset West, Mr Gant said the last obstacles in the way of forming the new party would be removed before the next meeting between the IP, Progressive Federal Party and National Democratic Movement.

He said the new party would combine the best characteristics of the three parties, which individually lacked sufficient political clout to make the necessary impact.

"The party will give a new relevance to opposition politics. It should give hope to those who, out of a sense of despair and frustration, leave the country. It will give opportunity to those who have remained politically passive."

Mr Gant said the new party would reverse the trend towards violence, corruption, polarisation and economic and intellectual isolation.

CAPE Times 26/1/89 30K

New party: Compromise worked out

By ANTHONY JOHNSON and BARRY STREEK

A COMPROMISE leadership deal has been negotiated by the opposition parties involved in the unity talks.

The deal — involving joint leadership by the three party leaders until a democratic election of a leader by the new party's members — has paved the way for the formation of a new moderate party which is likely to hold its founding congress in August.

The compromise allowing for the establishment of the new party appears well advanced following intensive behind-the-scenes activity between negotiators of the PFP, NDM and IP and the so-called "fourth force" of disenchanted Afrikaner academics and businessmen.

The leadership dispute which threatened to derail the unity talks appears to have been resolved with a draft agreement that all three party leaders will be joint leaders after the founding congress in March, with a single leader being chosen democratically at the party's first regular congress in August.

The agreement on a draft formula was hinted at yesterday by the leader of the Independent Party, Dr Denis Worrall, when he addressed the Cape Town Press Club.

"We have achieved extraordinary progress. We have reached agreement on policies and we have reached agreement on strategy."

The nature of the relationship being established between him, PFP leader Dr Zach de Beer and NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan was "exhilarating".

In a bid to resolve the divisive leadership issue, the draft formula has been worked out in which Dr De Beer, Dr Worrall and Mr Malan will jointly lead the party, with Dr Wimpie de Klerk acting as the chairman.

In his speech, Dr Worrall said this would obviously be a short-term and temporary arrangement and the leadership of the new party would have to decided by democratic election at its first congress.

However, two crucial hurdles have to be crossed before agreement on unity is achieved — this weekend's meeting of the PFP's federal council in Johannesburg and the decisive February 4 talks between the parties in Cape Town.

The PFP's federal council will have to support the interim "troika" arrangement and back down from its earlier position that Dr De Beer be the new party's leader.

If the parties settle on a unity package on February 4, their MPs will immediately begin meeting as a single caucus in Parliament.

Joint meetings will also be held around the country in a bid to whip up enthusiasm for the new party and raise funds.

Those involved in unity talks believe the new party will be well placed to make inroads on the NP, particularly if the general election is delayed until later this year by President P W Botha's illness.

However, they still have not ruled out the possibility of an early election. In this event, the new party would have the disavantage of going to the polls with a committee leadership format.

ay, January 26, 1989

Suddenly they're becoming liberal

304A
Sowetan
26/1/89.

LIBERALS in South Africa have an unprecedented opportunity of influencing Afrikaners who have lost all confidence in the present government, writes political analyst Dr Willem de Klerk in the latest issue of Die Suid-Afrikaan magazine.

SOWETAN REPORTER

Setting out preconditions of the so-called "fourth force" of disillusioned nationalists for participation in "liberal politics," De Klerk comes out strongly in favour of group rights, including the cultural entrenchment of language, education, church and community life.

Left-wing

Dr de Klerk, a leading member of the Broederbond, is one of the main figures in the present discussions between left-wing parties in white politics seeking to form a new, united party. Although not representing the so-called "fourth force" of disillusioned nationalists who are looking for an alternative political home.

According to Dr de Klerk, this group represents up to 22 percent of present NP support.

His article in *Die Suid-Afrikaan* — which goes on sale countrywide this week — is regarded as the first clear "statement of intent" by the "fourth force" since discussions between the Progressive Federal Party, the National Democratic Movement and the Independent Party began some months ago.

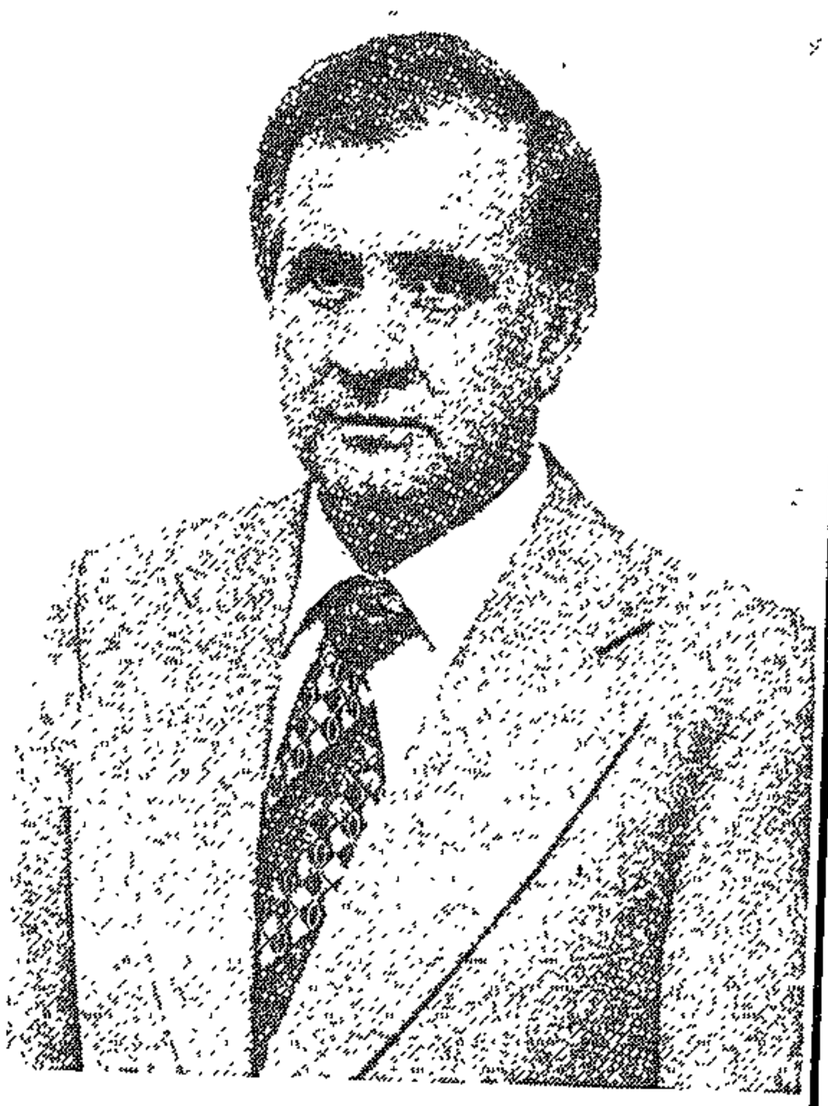
Writing under the headline "are Afrikaners now becoming liberals?" (Word die Afrikaners nou liberaliste?) Dr de Klerk strongly argues for the entrenchment of cultural identity.

According to him, politically aware Afrikaners are still motivated by the acknowledgement that they are threatened as a group, that the discrepancy of numbers is overwhelming, and that self-preservation is possible only if exclusive politics is replaced by inclusive politics.

Strong Afrikaner support for a post-apartheid democracy and for the transition period will be secured only if the Afrikaner "feels that he is still a political partner and an entrenched cultural identity."

Disregard

Afrikaners in the past tended to disregard liberals in the South African political context because of their perceived inability to take action and partake in organised strategies.



Dr WILLEM de Klerk

"This situation has changed, however, in the sense that a large group of Afrikaners have landed themselves in a *cul-de-sac* with their political ideology. They are now anxiously looking around for alternatives. And they also turn specifically to the liberals for answers."

Mystery as minister goes

Cape Times 26/1/89 30 KA

THE mystery of Manpower Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis's shock resignation from the cabinet deepened last night with his wife saying she had no idea where he was or why he had resigned.

Yesterday acting President Mr Chris Heunis officially confirmed Mr Du Plessis's sudden departure from public office after eight years in the cabinet — effective immediately — but gave no indication of what was behind it.

Mr Heunis's statement said only that Mr Du Plessis had resigned "of his own accord".

Political Correspondent Ormonde Pollock reports that Mr Du Plessis's move has come ahead of a pending report by the advocate-general — said to contain "things which are less than pleasant" — into corruption allegations against Mr Du Plessis.

It is also understood that Mr Du Plessis is due to see a judge in chambers about an undisclosed matter tomorrow.

According to recent newspaper reports, state machinery and manpower department personnel were used to the benefit of companies in which the controversial 53-year-old millionaire politician, businessman and farmer, and his family, have substantial holdings.

The advocate-general, Mr Justice Piet van der Walt, said yesterday his investigation into the allegations had not yet been completed and that he hoped to submit his report to Parliament within six weeks.

The former minister's resignation is said to have been prompted by a desire not to involve the government or the National Party in the legal wrangle in which he apparently expects to be involved soon.

A government source said yesterday that Mr Du Plessis had been under "tremendous pressure", both personal and political, over the past two months.

Both Mr Du Plessis's father and wife were unwell, while the husband of his sister, who had been caring for their father, had died suddenly during December. In addition, Mr Du Plessis himself was undergoing medical treatment.

Mr Du Plessis's father suffered a stroke similar to that of President P W Botha about a year ago and subsequently suffered another.

The former minister attended Tuesday's cabinet meeting in the city, presumably to inform his colleagues, and may have flown back to the Transvaal on Tuesday night or early yesterday morning to inform his father of his decision.

Though he has not done so yet, Mr Du Plessis is expected to resign as the Member of Parliament for Lydenburg, which he retained against all expectations by 143 votes against the Conservative Party. He has represented the constituency since 1970.

However, it is not expected that there will be a by-election in the seat as redelimitation is due and a general election is expected before the end of the year.

Mr Du Plessis's friends maintained last night that in spite of the allegations against him, he has done nothing "untoward" and that he will fight with everything he has for his name and that of his family.

Mr Dawie de Villiers, Administration and Privatisation Minister, has been appointed acting Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs, while Mr Eli Louw, the Transport Minister, has been appointed acting Manpower Minister.

The brevity of Mr Heunis's pronouncement and the absence of any reason for Du Plessis's resignation was described as "extraordinary" last night by the PFP's spokesman on Manpower and Public Works, Mr Peter Soal.

NDM spokesman and MP Mr Peter Gastrow said it remained to be seen whether Mr Du Plessis's resignation was motivated by internal NP manoeuvering and leadership struggles rather than the desire for clean government.

"He was under a cloud and it was proper for him to resign," he said.

— Political Staff

Grand Supermarkets
TAX FREE
WHITE & BLACK
GRAPES

crack of dawn



Economists are saying by the year end the rate of inflation should have been over-

2 die during tremor in Free State

Cape Times 26/1/89

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — It is believed that the Welkom earth tremor caused the rockfalls in the President Brand mine, in which two men were killed and four injured.

However, an Anglo statement yesterday said it was not yet possible to determine whether the falls could be related directly to the tremor.

Mystery as minister goes

Cape Times 26/1/89 30:4A

THE mystery of Manpower Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis's shock resignation from the cabinet deepened last night with his wife saying she had no idea where he was or why he had resigned.

Yesterday acting President Mr Chris Heunis officially confirmed Mr Du Plessis's sudden departure from public office after eight years in the cabinet — effective immediately — but gave no indication of what was behind it.

Mr Heunis's statement said only that Mr Du Plessis had resigned "of his own accord".

Political Correspondent Ormonde Pollock reports that Mr Du Plessis's move has come ahead of a pending report by the advocate-general — said to contain "things which are less than pleasant" — into corruption allegations against Mr Du Plessis.

It is also understood that Mr Du Plessis is due to see a judge in chambers about an undisclosed matter tomorrow.

According to recent newspaper reports, state machinery and manpower department personnel were used to the benefit of companies in which the controversial 53-year-old millionaire politician, businessman and farmer, and his family, have substantial holdings.

The advocate-general, Mr Justice Piet van der Walt, said yesterday his investigation into the allegations had not yet been completed and that he hoped to submit his report to Parliament within six weeks.

The former minister's resignation is said to have been prompted by a desire not to involve the government or the National Party in the legal wrangle in which he apparently expects to be involved soon.

A government source said yesterday that Mr Du Plessis had been under "tremendous pressure", both personal and political, over the past two months.

Both Mr Du Plessis's father and wife were unwell, while the husband of his sister, who had been caring for their father, had died suddenly during December. In addition, Mr Du Plessis himself was undergoing medical treatment.

Mr Du Plessis's father suffered a stroke similar to that of President P W Botha about a year ago and subsequently suffered another.

The former minister attended Tuesday's cabinet meeting in the city, presumably to inform his colleagues, and may have flown back to the Transvaal on Tuesday night or early yesterday morning to inform his father of his decision.

Though he has not done so yet, Mr Du Plessis is expected to resign as the Member of Parliament for Lydenburg, which he retained against all expectations by 143 votes against the Conservative Party. He has represented the constituency since 1970.

However, it is not expected that there will be a by-election in the seat as redelimitation is due and a general election is expected before the end of the year.

Mr Du Plessis's friends maintained last night that in spite of the allegations against him, he has done nothing "untoward" and that he will fight with everything he has for his name and that of his family.

Mr Dawie de Villiers, Administration and Privatisation Minister, has been appointed acting Minister of Public Works and Land Affairs, while Mr Eli Louw, the Transport Minister, has been appointed acting Manpower Minister.

The brevity of Mr Heunis's pronouncement and the absence of any reason for Du Plessis's resignation was described as "extraordinary" last night by the PFP's spokesman on Manpower and Public Works, Mr Peter Soal.

NDM spokesman and MP Mr Peter Gastrow said it remained to be seen whether Mr Du Plessis's resignation was motivated by internal NP manoeuvering and leadership struggles rather than the desire for clean government.

"He was under a cloud and it was proper for him to resign," he said.

— Political Staff

CP man resigns over friendship with woman

AKLG 26/1/89

3064

The Argus Foreign Service

PRETORIA. — Another alleged association between a prominent rightwing politician and a woman journalist has emerged, this time affecting the Conservative Party-controlled Akasia town council.

It has led to the resignation of the CP chairman of the Akasia management commitee.

CP sources in the town said councillor for Ward 9, Mr Pierre Conradie, was asked to resign from the party this week because of his association with a woman journalist from a free-sheet newspaper.

When the allegation were put to him, Mr Conradie said: "I don't wish to comment".

All Mr Conradie would say was that his resignation came to a head after negotiations he was said to have had with a member of the National Party.

Mr Conradie was rapped over the knuckles for "negotiating" with former mayor of Akasia and NP supporter, Mr Frank van der Tas, after being warned several times by CP councillors not to do so.

Sources said Mr Conradie approached independent councillor Mr Louis Meynhardt on Friday in an attempt to convince Mr Meynhardt to cross the floor to the NP. Mr Conradie is also said to have proposed "they" assist him with a legal matter if Mr Meynhardt crossed the floor. Mr Meynhardt revealed this to the CP caucus on which he sits, even though he has resigned from the party.

Mr van der Tas has in the past week boasted: "Watch the Press. Things are going to happen".

Sources who wish to remain anonymous but are known to the Pretoria News, sister newspaper of The Argus, said the CP caucus met last Friday night to discuss the relationship between the councillor and the journalist, an attractive redhead.

Mr Conradie was the same evening informed about a special CP caucus meeting the following day (Saturday), where he was asked to resign.

He is the second rightwing political figure in a month to be hit by controversy of this nature. Afrikanerweerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche was linked with Sunday Times journalist Jani Allan.

The reporter for the free-sheet newspaper is known to have been friendly with Mr van der Tas

She was seen on Monday having coffee with Mr van der Tas.

It is also believed the woman helped to canvass for the NP during the October municipal elections.

She was also known to disapprove of the CP being placed as a majority in the town council.

When approached for comment, the reporter said she was too upset to speak.

So we can dream, can't we?

THE political future of South Africa was determined at a conference held at a Sandton hotel last weekend. At least, the structure of a peaceful non-racial society was outlined in thousands of words held together by hopeful imagery by 30 academics invited from most universities in Southern Africa.

All that now has to be done is convert their dreams, their ivory tower hopes, into reality.

The subject of the conference was Post-Apartheid South Africa". 304A

Racial

Understandably, the subject required considerable definition. Did it mean a society with no racial discrimination where black and white would equally be able to obtain access to resources of power? Did it mean a society ruled by a black majority government with protection for minorities?

Would there be a unitary or federal system, would the new society be able to enter into harmonious relations with black Africa and in the international arena?

The academics pondered three options facing South Africa. Firstly, the present government would keep its tight hold on opposing forces within the system while it kept on its slow road to reform.

Alrerady, said some academics, the political process towards a post-apartheid society had begun.

Revolution

Powersharing, said some realists, would mean a little bit of power going to the presently disenfranchised black majority with the bulk remaining in the hands of the white minority. But still the process had begun.

The third option was bloody revolution, one which was carefully avoided by the political scientists as it would have destroyed their imaginative building of castles in the air.

The second — and peaceful — option was that first there would be peaceful negotiation by all parties and, rising happily from the conference table, the delegates would create structures for universal franchise and a black majority government in which the ANC would be represented.

A social democracy would emerge with programmes for enormous economic upliftment for the underprivileged, including massive social welfare and health schemes.

Whites

The whites with expertise and wealth would be able to play a significant role in the government of a new South Africa, but their wealth would eventually be distributed more fairly among all groups. The civil service, of course, would be mainly black while there was some argument as to what Pretoria, the seat of government, would be called in this new era.

Having set out the parameters, what form of government would ensue — federal or unity?

"No, not federal", said some black academics. This would mean an extension of apartheid with the creation of Boer states within a federation.

"It must be a unified South Africa as the ANC has declared, with some decentralisation of power."

There was argument over protection for minorities. The Afrikaners have a right to maintain their own identity, culture, language.

"But you are only settlers here," said the black academics. "It is our country. Bones of our ancestors — a million years ago — prove we were here first."

Debate

The lofty debate became acrimonious. The word "black" is racial, it was claimed. Use the word African.

"But we are African too," said the Afrikaners.

It was agreed eventually that all were Africans differentiated between light skinned, dark skinned brothers. No mentior was made of Indian, coloured, Chinese, etc.

Having settled that point, the academics listened to another suggestion — that the future of South Africa should be a constellation of states including the TBVC states, forming a southern African common market but with no definite political ties.

That did not last long. It was too realistic. How would the black — sorry, African — states view this but only as an extension of apartheid?

A post-apartheid state would restore relations true, but bring envy and distrust among the less developed countries around South Africa, it was pointed out.

What was then the point of a unitary state? Of course it would bring South Africa back into the international forum. But Britain was only interested in trade. Politics and trade were divorced in its foreign relations.

Minerals

The United States, however, used trade as part of its foreign policy and it would look benevolently on this new South Africa.

Would Russia? If the present SA and Russia organised a strategic mineral pact — the two control the world share of the vital minerals. The United States would bestow upon South Africa a moral excellence it never knew it had, said a pragmatic visiting American professor.

The US Congress would change its mind about sanctions overnight. But at present, the anti-apartheid lobby in Congress is stronger than the strategic minerals lobby.

The US could not care less about white fears of a post-apartheid South Africa.

Such strong words did not deter the utopia builders. After all, in their minds all groups within South Africa had already met at the negotiating table and had got up, all shaking hands, ready and willing to agree on this new post-apartheid South Africa.

No one should disturb this wonderful dream After all, who wants to listen to fairy stories when one can listen to political scientists creating bright shining futures out of words?

DR ALAN Cooper, lecturer in communications at the University of Bophuthatswana, was one of about 30 academics who recently attended a conference dealing with various aspects of a post-apartheid society.

The conference, organised by the Professors World Peace Academy, was closed to the Press in order to allow free debate.

AL and CAPE 80c (71c + 9c tax)

A TIMES MEDIA PUBLICATION

Get on-line to Joan Joffe 836-7928



DU PLESSIS

Appointment with judge may be behind Pietie's resignation

B1 Day 26/11/89 Boua

MIKE ROBERTSON, CHRIS CAIRNCROSS, PETER DELMAR and ALAN FINE

CAPE TOWN — An "appointment with a judge on Friday" is believed to have triggered last night's shock resignation of Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis.

His resignation after eight years in the Cabinet was confirmed by acting State President Chris Heunis yesterday. While Du Plessis has not yet announced his intention to resign as an MP, this is expected soon.

Heunis gave no reason for Du Plessis's resignation, which is understood to be linked to an investigation by the Advocate-General into the dealings of companies in which he and his son are involved.

Du Plessis is understood to have told the Cabinet he intends fighting the allegations of corruption, but chose to resign to prevent further damage to the NP.

Administration and Privatisation Minister Dawie de Villiers has been appointed acting Public Works and Land Affairs Minister, while Transport Minister Eli Louw has been appointed acting Manpower Minister

The party's reputation has suffered in recent months following scandals linked to East London Central MP Peet de Pontes and Hillbrow MP Leon de Beer, who has already been found guilty of electoral fraud.

The brevity of Heunis' pronouncement and the absence of any cogent reason for Du Plessis' resignation was described as "extraordinary" last night by the PFP's manpower and public works spokesman Peter Soal

He said it was up to government and Du Plessis to give the public a clear reason for his sudden decision.

It is likely that a successor will only be appointed once President P W Botha is well enough to return to office.

His resignation follows close on the heels of reports that state machinery and manpower department personnel were used to benefit companies in which Du Plessis and his family have substantial holdings.

The Advocate-General is currently investigating these allegations.

A-G Mr Justice Piet van der Walt said yesterday his investigation had not yet been completed and that he hoped to submit his report to parliament within six weeks.

New party a 'virtual certainty'

B/Day 26/1/89 30A

A NEW united verligte opposition party was now a virtual certainty, PFP and IP leaders said yesterday.

Party sources yesterday expressed a new-found optimism that the united party, comprising the PFP, IP and NDM, could be launched as early as March and be in a position to fight a general election by August.

Their new hope is based on growing support in all three parties for a provisional leadership consisting of the three leaders and, possibly, a representative of the so-called "Fourth Force" of verligte Afrikaners.

It was predicted yesterday that a date for the founding congress would be announced after the next all-party round of talks on February 4.

A proposal which is expected to be

PETER DELMAR

debated is that the parties start merging at a local level, while shelving launch plans indefinitely.

IP leader Denis Worrall told the Cape Town Press Club the leadership question would have to be decided by a democratic election at the first congress of the new party.

The PFP's Zach de Beer said yesterday his party would consider the proposal.

It also emerged publicly for the first time yesterday that the three parties had agreed that each would be equally represented, along with the Fourth

To Page 2

New verligte party a 'virtual certainty'

From Page 1

Force, on the "governing body" of the party from the official launch until its first congress.

☐ Our Political Staff reports from Cape Town that the new opposition party will definitely contest the East London City seat, which is to be vacated by Peet de Pontes on February 1, and it has already begun establishing its election machinery in the constituency.

Worrall said in response to a question at the Cape Town Press Club yesterday: "We are already talking about possible candidates and we will definitely put up a candidate."

East London City is a safe Nationalist seat and De Pontes won it with a 2 951 majority in May 1987.

SOUTH

A year of changes for SA

304A

JAN 24 - 26 Feb 1989

The struggle against apartheid, both inside and outside South Africa, may take on different forms this year, argues HARALD PAKANDORF



Harald Pakandorf

THIS may yet be a year of major changes, inside and toward the Southern African region, and possibly a new focus on the ending of apartheid inside South Africa.

They may only have been straws in the wind but this certainly was the impression from several indications gained at the nineteenth annual conference of the New York-based African-American Institute held in mid-January in Lusaka.

Take the American attitude toward the continent, in general, and the region in particular.

One was struck by a great deal of realism and far less do-gooding liberalism, although some of that was still evident.

In essence, there were two strands.

The one said: "We in the USA will now be looking more intently at the question of human rights and basic freedoms in Africa and we will not only be critical of South Africa in this regard."

And also: "The days of just giving aid are over. We will now begin to expect that Africa rolls up its sleeves."

"God helps those who help themselves," as one American put it.

The other strand is a push more from black Americans, who incidentally now call themselves African-Americans.

It goes like this: "We are some 30 million and should be able to get ourselves organised into the same kind of lobby that the American Jews have going to support Israel."

Incidentally, this was something President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia also pleaded for.

But what came through clearly was that an attempt will be made to get a US policy towards Africa, by which is probably meant sub-Saharan Africa.

The approach seems to be: There has been a Marshall Plan for Europe, an Alliance for Progress in South America and now something similar is needed for Africa.

And the content of the programme needs to be: Aid to those suffering from drought and such disasters, aid to get infrastructure going, to attract American private investment and to end apartheid.

It was instructive to hear two letters being referred to, both from president George Bush. Both referred to the desire to end apartheid — the one said that it would be done in cooperation with Congress and the other that it should be by non-violent means.

From both it was clear that the Bush administration was looking towards an activist role in ending apartheid.

Remembering Secretary of State Baker's views on the efficiency of sanctions, one can expect another approach.

A hint of what, at least black Americans, would expect, was also clear; either an international conference on apartheid or else a Bush visit to Southern Africa.

There was also a further hint that the Soviet Union would not be averse to be seen helping to solve the apartheid problem, even in the company of the USA.

As for the African National Congress, it was well-represented as Lusaka is where its headquarters now is.

Oliver Tambo not only used the opportunity to host a press conference but attended and spoke at the conference itself.

And, naturally, there was ample opportunity outside the conference to talk to any number of ANC people.

There is a very clear understanding within the ANC that the resolution of the conflicts in Angola and Namibia will inevitably focus attention on South Africa and thus on apartheid.

In the immediate short term this has meant problems for the organisation as it has to move its camps out of Angola, inevitably leading to some disruption and certainly further lenghtening lines into South Africa.

Obviously, the effects of this are minimised by the ANC, among others by the assertion that the people are flocking to join the armed struggle.

There is an expectation that with Angola and Namibia out of the way the question of apartheid will be the major focus of the West, that more pressure can be expected and that the Bush administration will be different enough from the Reagan one to make a substantial difference.

Yet there is also, albeit only admitted to privately, a realisation that the focus will not only be on apartheid but also on the ANC and its tactics.

Its whole role presently and in a future South Africa will come under close scrutiny.

Perhaps thus the ANC's assertion that it remains ready for negotiations but that it is Pretoria which is not prepared for such a step.

In fact, the ANC's position is that it will participate in a meaningful process towards a non-racial society.

While there is talk of the need for more pressure, one was struck by an assertion it ought to be pressure without violence which could escalate.

The main message was: mobilise against any constitutional attempts by the government to open the door for blacks to participate politically at regional or even national levels.

The reason: It is not the real thing and yet another attempt to disguise apartheid.

But one gained the impression that the ANC was looking around at a changing Southern Africa and preparing itself for a new and possibly different phase in its own struggle against apartheid.

Regular SA-Soviet talks



© VAN HEERDEN

SIMON BARBER

NEW YORK — In what could be an historic turning point, SA and the Soviet Union will for the first time hold regular, formal discussions on regional issues, Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden said yesterday.

The contacts are to take place within the framework of the joint commission established by SA, Angola and Cuba to ensure the smooth implementation of the agreement of December 22 on Cuban withdrawal and Namibian independence.

The Soviet Union and the US are to take part as observers in the commission, which held its first, organisational meetings here this week.

Van Heerden described the two days of talks as "an accomplishment of some magnitude, considering the vast ideological distances between us. While we must not be starry-eyed, it is an example of southern African *glasnost*".

From the end of February the commission is to meet on a regular basis, rotating between the capitals of the three parties. SA diplomats will get

© To Page 2

SA to hold regular talks with Soviets

© From Page 1

their first glimpse of Havana, the second venue, and Soviet officials will attend all sessions, including those in SA. This will be the first official visit to SA by a Soviet delegation since the severing of diplomatic relations 30 years ago.

Van Heerden said the commission would create a forum where the five governments involved — and Namibia when it became independent — could "meet regularly ... to bring together their problems and objectives".

□ Under a secret set of "understandings" reached six years ago, Swapo will lose its UN observer status and other UN perquisites, including offices and subsidies, as soon as the Security Council meets to give the official go-ahead for implementation of resolution 435.

The cut-off point is regarded as the moment "the Security Council meets to authorise implementation of resolution 435" — which could be next week.

Boksburg to evict publicity organisation

Star 27/11/89

By Anna Louw

The chief spokesman of the CP caucus in the Boksburg Town Council yesterday said accommodating the local Publicity Association in the municipal building was equivalent to the Government harbouring the ANC in Pretoria.

Mr T J Ferreira was speaking in favour of a motion in which the CP-dominated council has given the Publicity Association one month's notice to vacate its present premises in the municipal offices.

The CP decided to give the Publicity Association short notice notwithstanding the fact that it had paid its rent until December.

The debacle started when Mrs Dawn Jacob, a member of the minority opposition and chairwoman of the Publicity Association, recently released a statement to the press that an amphitheatre which is going to be built at Boksburg lake had been cancelled.

Mrs Jacob told the open council she had issued a second statement saying that the project had been postponed and not cancelled.

The Publicity Association informed the council that it would be withdrawing its R26 million investment fom the project.

The management committee chairman, Mr Gideon Fourie, said the council stood to lose R100 000 if the project was grounded.

Mr Fourie said the council could no longer accommodate the Publicity Association because of its association with the Boksburg Alliance.

The council subsidises the association to the tune of R40 000 a year.

Pietie du Plessis breaks silence on his resignation

THE Minster of Manpower and Public Works, Mr Pietie du Plessis, broke silence last night on his shock resignation as a cabinet minister, confirming that the reason was the "controversy surrounding his personal life".

He also confirmed that he was resigning his marginal parliamentary seat of Lydenburg, which he held against a concerted Conservative Party challenge in the May 1987 general election.

Mr Du Plessis said he had decided to resign both his cabinet post and his parliamentary seat in the interest of the government and the National Party.

He had "confidentially" informed his colleagues at a divisional management meeting of the party on January 21 that he was going to resign three days later, he said.

But apart from mentioning the "developing controversy surrounding my person and personal circumstances", Mr Du Plessis gave no further indication of why he had resigned.

Mr Du Plessis's resignation brings to three the number of high-profile National Party MPs to have quit Parliament recently.

The MP for East London City, Mr Peet de Pontes, resigned earlier this week after disclosures by the Harms Commission of Inquiry into cross-border irregularities.

He was alleged to have abused his authority and connections to help convicted drug dealer Vito Palazzolo enter South Africa illegally. The commission recommended that the attorney-general should decide on whether Mr De Pontes should face charges of corruption, fraud, theft and perjury.

The MP for Hillbrow, Mr Leon de Beer, who resigned from the NP after he was convicted on 70 counts of election fraud last year, announced yesterday that he would resign his Hillbrow seat on February 3, the day Parliament is to open.

From page 1

Resign

Confirming Mr Du Plessis's resignation from Parliament yesterday, Transvaal NP leader Mr F W de Klerk said the NP had already set its machinery in motion in the Transvaal for by-elections in Lydenburg and Hillbrow.

Mr De Klerk said the NP was very much aware that tough battles could be expected in both wards.

Neither Mr De Klerk nor acting President Mr Chris Heunis was prepared last night to comment any further on Mr Du Plessis's resignation or his statement, reports our political correspondent.

A spokesman for Mr Du Plessis said late yesterday that the former minister had no time for personal interviews and referred to Mr Du Plessis's statement.

The former minister thanked Mr Heunis and his colleagues in the cabinet for their "camaraderie and friendship" as well as their "understanding" of his point of view.

He said it had been a privilege to serve the community of Lydenberg for almost 23 years as an MPC and MP.

Mr Du Plessis also thanked President P W Botha for the honour of serving in the cabinet under his guidance. He wished Mr Botha a speedy and complete recovery from his recent stroke.

Our Pretoria correspondent reports that the investigation by advocate-general Mr Justice P J van der Walt into facets of business deals involving Mr Du Plessis was continuing and was likely to go on for another six weeks.

Mr Du Plessis would be present during today's proceedings, said the advocate-general.

Meanwhile, a member of Mr Du Plessis's staff confirmed that the former minister had seen the advocate-general from time to time and that there would be further discussions. — Own and Political Correspondents with Sapa

January 27, 1989 · 7

Convicted Nat MP De Beer to resign his seat

JOHANNESBURG. — The National Party's Member of Parliament for Hillbrow, Leon de Beer, will resign on February 3.

De Beer said he did not want to place Parliament "in the unenviable position of having to act as a high court against me".

The young MP was last year found guilty on 70 counts of transgressing the Electoral Act and sentenced to three years' imprisonment of which one is suspended for five years.

Announcing his resignation yesterday, De Beer said he would one day be back in Parliament even if he had to sit behind bars. His appeal is pending.

He said he could think of no reason why he should not return to Parliament.

De Beer was found guilty on 58 charges in connection with information delivered to the Department of Internal Affairs about address changes. The other 12 charges were in connection with visits made to the public to arrange special votes.

If his appeal does not succeed, he plans to spend his time in jail completing his master's degree in a political analysis of the ANC. — Sapa

THE AWB (304A)

ET get your gun

Last Saturday's armed show of strength by Eugene Terre'Blanche's khaki-clad Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) stormtroopers once again underlines government's inability or unwillingness to deal with radical rightwing extremism. Specifically, why doesn't Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok do something about this threatening behaviour?

The government-supporting newspaper *Beeld* asked whether the AWB had been expecting an attack upon it — and was this a motion of no-confidence in the police, who were present? The only deduction to be made, *Beeld* said, was that it was an "openly defiant and calculated display of power by a small-minded minority which has put themselves above the law."

So how will Vlok react? SA is experiencing a period of tense race relations, in which any irresponsible action could spark off blood-letting. Evidence of that was seen during the Pretoria massacre in which a self-proclaimed AWB member caused the death of seven blacks.

"Do we dare ask what the reaction of the police would have been, had blacks reacted in the same manner?" *Beeld* asked. "This conduct has become symbolic of the AWB. It tallies with Terre'Blanche's open defiance of State authority, (implying) that government dare not touch the AWB."



Gun-toting AWB member patrols the grounds

Courtesy of Beeld

☐ This weekend sees the formation of yet another rightwing splinter group. Deposed AWB deputy leader Jan Groenewald, with three former members, Chris Jooste, Alkmaar Swart and Manic Maritz, plans to hold a secret meeting to discuss the new organisation. (304A) FMML 27/1/89

(304A)

Continued from page 41

The other major stumbling block is the own-affairs system. Says Van den Heever: "The setting of different sets of questions for different departments will always lead to suspicions that some papers are more difficult than others." He believes that coloured educational authorities are oversensitive to accusations of gutter education and sometimes compensate with overly difficult papers. The CTPA thus seeks "one department, one exam for all."

Another difficulty with this system is the lack of a common benchmark between departments as to what is a desirable pass rate, and thus how marks should be adjusted to achieve this. Theoretically this figure should be similar for all groups. Van den Heever's worry is that coloured marks are adjusted to achieve a mid-60% pass, based on the results of the last five years. He feels this is unfair, given the serious unrest which has plagued these schools in recent years, as it is locking the community in a cycle of low achievement. "We are trapped with the 'sixties' and it is very difficult for us to get out of it unless the political situation is corrected and realistic adjustment policies are made by the department."

He points out that in 1979, before serious disturbances hit coloured education, the pass rate was 89%. He also notes that when some of their pupils leave to go to open schools, which write different exams, their marks immediately go up. This, in his view, is attributable to better teaching conditions and more favourable adjustment of their marks. ■

TEACHING THE TEACHER

Adult illiteracy has been called the country's "secret shame."

It has led to a severe shortage of skilled manpower, as well as feelings of inadequacy in people who have to refuse promotion because they do not possess a skill they should have mastered as children.

According to the principal of the Rebecca Ostrowiak School of Reading in Germiston, Edna Freinkel, the illiteracy rate among black adult South Africans is commonly estimated at 50%, while the white adult functional illiteracy rate is guessed conservatively to be one-third of the population.

In an effort to combat these horrifying statistics, the School of Reading has launched a programme called "train-the-trainers literacy course."

It is a programme whereby the trainers on factory floors will become capable of teaching factory workers the rudiments of reading, writing, spelling and comprehension.

Each course lasts a week and is extremely practical in nature. Experts from the school will come into the factories regularly as consultants to ensure that high standards are being maintained. The school has a success rate of about 75%.

The programme was launched because it is considerably more cost-effective to train one person who can then go on to teach others.

White education in SA is compulsory until the age of 16, which makes the high proportion of adult functional illiteracy apparently inexplicable. Explains Freinkel: "The method that schools employ to teach reading is not ideal for all children, as it does not satisfy the analytical child's desire to understand the workings of each letter.

As a result, many pupils pass at a matric or even university level with an ability to read only three words in four; they are functionally illiterate."

The advantages to the employer in overcoming illiteracy are immeasurable. Productivity increases, work is performed more quickly, with more enthusiasm and ultimately with more profit.

THE AWB

ET get your gun

Last Saturday's armed show of strength by Eugene Terre'Blanche's khaki-clad Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) stormtroopers once again underlines government's inability or unwillingness to deal with radical rightwing extremism. Specifically, why doesn't Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok do something about this threatening behaviour?

The government-supporting newspaper *Beeld* asked whether the AWB had been expecting an attack upon it — and was this a motion of no-confidence in the police, who were present? The only deduction to be made, *Beeld* said, was that it was an "openly defiant and calculated display of power by a small-minded minority which has put themselves above the law."

So how will Vlok react? SA is experiencing a period of tense race relations, in which any irresponsible action could spark off blood-letting. Evidence of that was seen during the Pretoria massacre in which a self-proclaimed AWB member caused the death of seven blacks.

"Do we dare ask what the reaction of the police would have been, had blacks reacted in the same manner?" *Beeld* asked. "This conduct has become symbolic of the AWB. It tallies with Terre'Blanche's open defiance of State authority, (implying) that government dare not touch the AWB."



Gun-toting AWB member patrols the grounds

Courtesy of Beeld

☐ This weekend sees the formation of yet another rightwing splinter group. Deposed AWB deputy leader Jan Groenewald, with three former members, Chris Jooste, Alkmaar Swart and Manie Maritz, plans to hold a secret meeting to discuss the new organisation. ■

OPEN BEACHES

A place in the sun

Durban's delicate egg-dance on opening beaches to all races while trying to avoid a white backlash from inland holidaymakers may be solved by introducing "pay beaches."

This possibility has been aired by mayor Derrick Watterson. He says the interests of visitors and beachfront dwellers could be catered for, either through pay beaches, or reserving a specific beach for the exclusive use of hotel guests (see ***Business***).

Racial harmony was generally maintained on crowded beaches this summer season, but it would seem that faint-hearted municipal officials resorted to some ingenious methods to avoid incidents.

At South Beach, the only beach which is still zoned for whites, a pool was drained on New Year's Day, ostensibly to clear it of broken glass left by reckless New Year's revellers.

However it remained dry — and hence unoccupied by either whites or black bathers intent on defying the whites-only ruling — for the entire New Year long weekend.

The council still has to vote on opening South Beach.

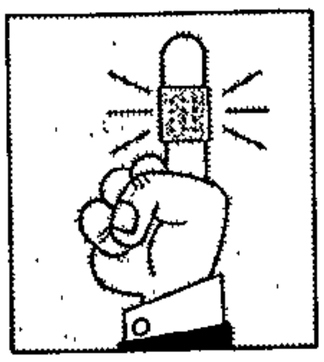
Watterson says: "It must be conceded that if you are going to have beaches crowded to

(3044)

THE STATE PRESIDENCY

Who and when

■ The president's illness means a succession struggle — with intriguing options



"If I am to be honest, I have to say that you can only do this job while you are healthy. If my health is of such a nature that I cannot continue doing it, I myself will decide to go" — State President P W Botha, in an interview last year.

Botha, discharged from hospital on Tuesday, must have had time during the past few days to reflect on those words. Others are pondering the future of the country.

Remember the Rubicon speech of 1985? As Wits political analyst Lawrie Schlemmer noted: "Botha's choice of the image, and his perceived failure to cross the Rubicon, set in motion a train of events, particularly on the international and economic front, from which the country has not yet recovered."

We can reasonably assume that SA is nearing the end of the P W Botha era. He seems set to resume the reins after recuperation, but more than ever the question is being asked: who (and what) next?

Such is the power of the presidency which he has built that Botha's sudden illness has left government and the country shaken and uncertain. The vacuum has been partially filled by the most senior Cabinet minister, Chris Heunis; but given Botha's temperament and style, and his dominance of the scene for a decade, Heunis can surely be little more than an agent, taking instructions at the bedside.

If one can believe some senior Nats, it looks as if observers who have been juggling names and counting heads to divine Botha's successor will have to wait. A recovered P W Botha is unlikely to retire before the next general election.

Since Botha is not expected to decide on his future within the next six weeks, an April election is ruled out. If Labour Party leader Allan Hendrickse still refuses to allow a constitutional amendment to prolong the life of parliament to 1992, there must be a general election towards the end of 1989 or early 1990 — with or without Botha at the helm. It is a fair guess that — health permitting — Botha will in fact preside over the election; and after that he would retire.

Whoever leads it, the country has enormous problems. As Stellenbosch political scientist Hennie Kotze has pointed out: "The choice P W Botha put to the white electorate all those years ago — to adapt or die — has not really yet been made."

Never mind the country, though: history has shown that the Nats close ranks at times like this. As could be expected, Heunis has stressed that government is functioning on all cylinders. But talk of a successor to Botha has been rife for a year or two.

In his autocratic way, Botha has often castigated those who have dared speculate about his retirement. Last year he warned certain members of the Nat caucus against discussing the issue; at a public meeting he hit out contemptuously at journalists for even raising it.

Senior Cabinet minister Pietie du Plessis and Port Elizabeth MP Sakkie Louw are still smarting from Botha's reaction when he discovered their involvement in "Club 22," the informal parliamentary group of Pik Botha supporters (the existence of which was revealed by the *FM* in November 1987).

So MPs are understandably reluctant to comment at all on the succession stakes. However, despite Botha's expected recovery, the corridors of power will be buzzing when parliament reconvenes in his absence next month. Support groups will undoubtedly form, and the leading candidates will be watched closely. The race is on.

For the Nats, the resignation of P W Botha will mean two election processes. The full parliamentary caucus of the NP elects the party leader, who will then be the presidential nominee of the white House of Assembly in the electoral college.

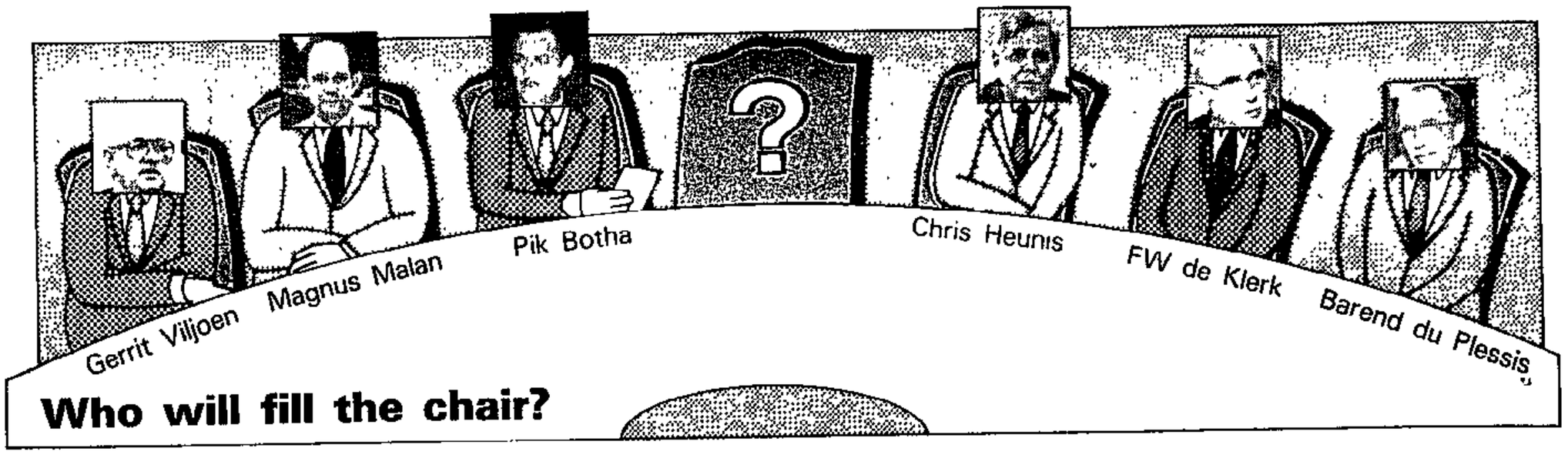
It is during the election of a party leader that the internal differences within the NP are likely to surface. Already there are five serious contenders: Transvaal leader F W de Klerk (the favourite at this stage), Pik Botha, Barend du Plessis, Magnus Malan and Heunis, with Gerrit Viljoen regarded by some as an outsider.

Of these, Pik Botha is the overwhelming favourite of the man in the street — just as he was in the 1978 election for the premiership, when he was defeated in the first ballot. The signing of the recent Namibian/Angolan peace accord is fresh in the memory, and Pik is riding the crest of various diplomatic breakthroughs; he's regarded by many as the only Nat leader capable of breaking the logjam. He also has the advantage of having held a relatively glamorous portfolio for a long time — his only portfolio, in fact, which means that he has not had to wrestle with thorny domestic problems like the Group Areas Act.

Pik Botha and Chris Heunis are both regarded as strong reformists. But rumours that Pik would replace Heunis as constitutional development minister surfaced last year, while Pik was with P W Botha in Europe. Heunis's backers blame Pik for the rumours, although insiders say the leak came from higher up. In any event, it probably robs Pik Botha of Heunis's support if there's a split vote in the caucus.

Unexpectedly, it also seems that Botha will have to do without the backing of the Du Plessis faction. "He is a phenomenal minister of foreign affairs, but he is no leader," a Nat front-bencher, known to support Du Plessis, tells the *FM*. "He is aloof, he has no contact with MPs. There would be no discipline in the party. In a straight choice, a lot of us would rather back De Klerk."

Some commentators say Magnus Malan, despite his more hawkish record, would side with Botha. On the surface they seem to have worked well together during the peace talks, although questions remain about who is really determining foreign policy. Malan himself



FMAC 27/1/89.

304A

may find support hard to come by outside the Tuynhuys circle of securocrats.

Barend du Plessis is viewed by his supporters as a man unblemished in political and personal terms. Relatively junior in the Cabinet, he made an impression with the stand he took on freezing State salaries. That he was later overruled by P W, when the Nats were increasingly nervous of a rebellious civil service, does not diminish his support.

What of De Klerk? Despite the bad showing Transvaal put up under his leadership during the 1987 elections, and the fact that his Vereeniging seat is marginal, he is still the most likely successor. He is seen as the solid, safe moderate, and he cultivates the ordinary MP. As a protagonist of the "group" philosophy, however, De Klerk's views are unlikely to make much impact on the political impasse.

In his comments on the 1987 election, De Klerk's elder brother, commentator Willem de Klerk, wrote that the "four-pillar umbrella model" (referring to the four racial groups) to which the NP (and F W de Klerk) are committed will "not bring about compromise and settlement." It is seen as covert apartheid and white domination, he warned, adding: "This could ruin negotiation and intensify polarisation. And if negotiation runs aground, South African politics will be enmeshed in failure."

According to insiders, F W could rely on support from Dawie de Villiers, whom he apparently rescued from the political wilderness after he was dumped by P W; and from Gerrit Viljoen, should the latter not have any serious aspirations himself. The former Broederbond boss's chances look remote, in the light of the commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in his department, and his image of remote intellectualism.

The Pik Botha/De Klerk relationship has suffered in the past, especially after P W's humiliating repudiation of the foreign minister in parliament, after Pik said that a black could become president. This was done, insiders say, after De Klerk complained to Tuynhuys.

What about Heunis? Does the caretaker job give him an advantage in the stakes? "Absolutely not," says a senior Nat. "I almost feel sorry for him. He has problems with his public image and this puts Heunis even more in the spotlight. The president should have appointed the Speaker."

And it may be unfair, but Heunis is still judged on his poor showing against Denis Worrall in Helderberg; and he is associated with the failure of government to get anywhere in negotiations with blacks. It should be added that Heunis — described by his supporters as the real reformist — has only been allowed to operate within the framework dictated by P W's Cabinet.

The decision will, in the end, lie with the Nat caucus — which, we must remember, could be strongly influenced if President Botha decides to let it be known whom he favours to succeed him. So far he has been careful not to do so.

The behaviour of the government press will be interesting in the coming months. Nasionale Pers has so far obediently refrained from putting the leadership issue in the spotlight. But when Botha does resign, there will be an end to the special relationship he enjoyed with the press bosses of the group — among them chairman Piet Cillie — spanning more than 40 years.

It would also highlight internal differences between Naspers's flagship, the Cape-based *Die Burger*, and its more liberal northern publication, *Beeld*.

Die Burger, which enjoys special status at the Cape Nat congress, would certainly opt for Cape NP leader Chris Heunis in the leadership struggle. But *Beeld* editor Willem Wepener would be more inclined to support Pik Botha or Barend du Plessis, judging by Wepener's recent editorials on the Group Areas Act, the ANC and the release of Nelson Mandela. And a new leader would not get the special treatment Naspers has reserved for Botha. Government actions will increasingly be scrutinised.



Prime Minister in 1978

When a successor is to be chosen, the Nat caucus will elect the party leader; the 50 members of the electoral college will then nominate their presidential candidate — likely to be F W de Klerk.

But the process is not quite cut-and-dried. In theory, Pik Botha's chances of becoming State President would not automatically die if he is not chosen party leader.

It is possible for Botha to be supported by the delegates of the ruling parties in the other two Houses. Let's assume that the 25 electoral college members from the House of Representatives, and the 13 from the House of Delegates, do just that. Pik Botha would then need only seven of the 50 House of Assembly delegates to defy the party line in the college, and he would be declared president by 45 votes to 43. Constitutionally, there is nothing to prevent this. But, considering how the NP works, it's unlikely.

Last week the Nat-supporting *Rapport* newspaper did not ignore this little mathematical exercise. And it mentions another "slightly far-fetched" scenario, in which Botha decides to break away with a number of his supporters to take up a political position to the left of the NP.

That, of course, might just be the answer to the nagging problem of finding a leader for the new party attempting to get its act together. But we must agree with *Rapport* — the idea is "far-fetched." In the meantime, it looks like another year of P W. ■

Boksburg's 'crime drop' not borne out

STV 27/11/89

By Anna Louw,
East Rand Bureau

304A

East Rand police say they know nothing about Boksburg's crime rate dropping by 40 percent since the Conservative Party has governed the town.

A spokesman for Divisional Headquarters in Springs yesterday said they had no knowledge of such statistics.

He was reacting to claims made in a morning newspaper by the chief whip of the Boksburg Town Council's CP caucus, Mr T J Ferreira, that the re-introduction of petty apartheid in the town had cut the crime rate by almost half.

He said before they closed the lake to blacks, several muggings and murders had been reported in the area.

LITTERBUGS

According to Mr Ferreira the closure of the lake had resulted in dwindling crime.

He said the problem of litterbugs had been greatly reduced since the council had implemented its policies.

National Party MP for Boksburg, Mr Sakkie Blanche, is reported to have said it was grossly unfair to blame other race groups for Boksburg's crime rate.

According to him the crime rate had been dropping steadily anyway.

Police are investigating allegations by the CP Council that the Boksburg Alliance, its chairman, Mr Issy Kramer and six shops had contravened the emergency regulations by encouraging a boycott.

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said he was unaware of a significant drop in Boksburg's crime rate.

CP men to write for newsletter

27/1/89 Vereeniging Bureau

The majority of the Conservative Party-controlled Vanderbijlpark Town Council last night voted in favour of appointing two councillors to contribute articles concerning municipal affairs to the council's monthly newsletter.

The decision was slammed by the council's two National Party and two independent members, who criticised the move to "use ratepayers' money to propagate the Conservative Party's viewpoints".

Denying that this was the case, management committee chairman, Mr Cas Pieters, said the newsletter was merely aimed at informing residents of the town about council affairs and decisions, such as tariff increases, services offered by the municipality, special projects and council achievements.

He said there was a definite need to include such articles in the newsletter as newspapers "are no longer interested in informing the public about the number of trees planted in the town — or anything else which does not have a political flavour".

He also gave the assurance that there were no extra costs involved in bringing out the newsletter, which he said would stick to its pre-election format without any loss of objectivity.

The council also decided to break all ties with any financial insitution which in future made threats to any Conservative Party-dominated town council. It also accepted a recommendation to withdraw from advertising in an Afrikaans morning newspaper and a local weekly paper "due to their negative reporting towards the town council".

CP blocks all-race executive

Highveld Bureau

MIDDELBURG — The Highveld Regional Services Council's previous policy of an all-races executive committee was torpedoed by the Conservative Party this week.

On Wednesday, at the first formal meeting since the October elections, the now dominant CP block of members refused to vote in an executive committee.

It is believed they wish to change the Highveld RSC regulation, adopted by the previous Nationalist-controlled council, that each race group will have a representative on the executive.

It seems likely that the CP block of 11 members would have changed it this week if they had not been prevented by a ruling that insists regulations must stand for six months before alteration.

At Wednesday's meeting, Witbank CP councillor Mr Johan Potgieter was elected deputy chairman of the RSC.

Soon after last October's election, the new Middelburg CP-controlled council said it would bar black people from its council chamber, putting in jeopardy the future home of the Highveld RSC. However, the meeting went ahead without incident.

Move to extend powers of A-G

Corruption probes may be kept secret

Star 27/1/89

3049

A cloak of secrecy may be thrown over future official "corruption and abuse of power" inquiries if the Government proceeds with reported plans to expand the powers and functions of the Advocate-General.

Inquiries by the Advocate-General are at present normally conducted behind closed doors, with his reports tabled later in Parliament. If he were to take over investigations such as those by the Harms Commission and James Commission, all evidence would be withheld from the public until his reports were tabled.

Peter Fabricius, Political Correspondent

The Government is considering increasing the powers and functions of the A-G, giving as its reason that it would help him cope with the rash of corruption that is sweeping the country.

Government sources confirmed this today and the Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, said he had suggested an increase in his powers. Nationalist newspapers reported today, however, that there was apparently a difference of opinion at Government level over expanding the A-G's powers and that no final decision had yet been taken

Legislation may be introduced this session to implement these intentions.

However, opposition politicians warned today that the widening of the A-G's powers should not be an excuse for "sweeping the dirt under the carpet".

Government sources have indicated that one of the reasons for expanding the A-G's powers would be to avoid judicial inquiries such as the current Harms Commission, where allegations are made against senior Government members in public.

Embarrassment

This is known to have caused serious embarrassment to several top Government members, including Cabinet Ministers.

The A-G generally conducts his inquiries in private and only the final report is made public when it is tabled in Parliament — unless it is held back for security reasons.

Mr Dave Dalling, Progressive Federal Party justice spokesman, welcomed the moves to increase the A-G's powers but warned that it should be done properly.

"All that he has dealt with up to now are petty complaints except for the inquiry into the Department of Education and Training.

"This was not very effective and a fuller commission had to be appointed afterwards to do the job properly.

"Investigating corruption should properly be done by the Department of Justice and the A-G, but the history of the Info scandals and other Government improprieties has shown the A-G's office to be singularly inept, especially where senior Government members are concerned."

Mr Justice van der Walt confirmed that today he would be seeing Mr P T du Plessis, who resigned as Minister of Manpower and Public Works this week.

● The James Commission report on alleged irregularities in the House of Delegates was in the hands of the State President, the chairman of the one-man commission, Mr Neville James, said today.

He said it was up to the President to decide whether he wanted to make it public.

Mast



"Master blaster" Mike Perkin wi
South Africa, the mammoth "ins

Mother finds daughter (10) burned in bath

By Paula Fray

A 10-year-old Vrededorp girl sustained extensive burns when boiling water streamed over her face, body and arms yesterday afternoon while she was in the bath.

Christine Scheepers of Third Avenue was found unconscious by her mother, Mrs Maggie

Not intere AWB gro

Star

Respected rightwinger Mr Manie M
would not attend tomorrow's meeti
which about 50 disgruntled former
kaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB)
bers are to decide on the formati
a splinter organisation

Mr Maritz said yesterday he wou
attend the meeting because he had
been in favour of yet another organi
which would further divide the pol

South Africa, the mammoth "instant demolition" of an entire city block.

Not interested in rival AWB group — Maritz

Star 27/11/89

304A

Respected rightwinger Mr Manie Maritz would not attend tomorrow's meeting at which about 50 disgruntled former Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) members are to decide on the formation of a splinter organisation.

Mr Maritz said yesterday he would not attend the meeting because he had never been in favour of yet another organisation which would further divide the political Right.

Mr Maritz was one of four former senior AWB members who earlier staged a palace revolution against Mr Eugene Terre'-Blanche after disclosures on his personal life and leadership style. The other three were former deputy leader Mr Jan Groenewald, former Grootraad chairman Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste.

Mr Groenewald yesterday was unaware of Mr Maritz's decision. To his knowledge, Mr Maritz was not prepared to serve on the executive of a new organisation, but would attend the meeting which is to be held at an undisclosed venue in Pretoria.

Although Mr Maritz's absence will come as a severe blow to the formation of a rival organisation, Mr Groenewald said the other three "rebels" were in favour of a new organisation.

However, they would allow the more than 50 people who had been invited to the meeting to take a democratic decision and would not enforce their will upon them.

AWB publicity secretary Mr Chris Beyers predicted that "a small group of intellectuals" would form a splinter organisation, but that it would not receive support from the masses.

"The masses regard the AWB as the shield against the ANC. When the revolution comes, the AWB will prove its worth."

for armchair sports fans

Now Beeld lashes out at corruption

Star 27/11/87 (3043)

Political Reporter

The Government-supporting Transvaal newspaper *Beeld* has named the long political reign of the National Party as one of the reasons for the corruption which has been revealed lately.

In an editorial yesterday, *Beeld* said corruption had become an epidemic in South Africa.

During the past year it had cast a shadow over homeland governments, local governments, businessmen and leading national politicians.

The Harms Commission had been opening one can of worms after the other.

Beeld said that although greed and dishonesty were the obvious explanation for corruption, another important reason was the "special circumstances" which South Africa was experiencing.

International sanctions had forced the country to implement a dual exchange rate, which was an irresistible temptation to the dishonest.

The country's foreign trade was covered by a blanket of secrecy, while the state of emergency had further obstructed the free flow of information.

"Such circumstances have provided officials and political leaders with significant powers which enhances the potential for corruption. Such a climate is further strengthened by a long governmental reign, such as that of the National Party."

Beeld said the Advocate-General should be allowed to fulfil his task unhindered.

"Resignation from important positions should not be accepted as sufficient punishment if there is the slightest indication that criminal prosecution is justifiable," it said.

GOLD AT EASTGATE

- PLATINUM NOBLES
- MAPLE LEAFS
- BRITANNIAS
- KRUGERRANDS

at most competitive prices

PHONE 616-2705

EASTGATE STAMPS & COINS

SHOP U53 EASTGATE SHOPPING COMPLEX BEDFORDVIEW

Reg No 85/01972/07

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

D599981

International strategies for change in SA

There are alternatives to sanctions and confrontation. LAWRENCE SCHLEMMER, director of the Wits Centre for Policy Studies, explores some possibilities for SA and the international community

STRATEGISTS for change in SA must take potential allies in the West more seriously and avoid trying to push them beyond the norms of international behaviour.

It is likely to be much more effective to ask Western countries to support negotiation initiatives than to protect organisations promoting mass strikes, consumer/rent boycotts and the like. This is not a moral statement; as long as the goals are unrealistic, Western support is likely to be either half-hearted, hypocritical or token in nature.

I am personally convinced that the main utility in the SA change process of the West, and the international community generally, will or could be in supporting community mobilisation around achievable socio-economic and negotiation goals.

Support requested should be both political and material, and the money should help to empower popular movements and their (appropriate) development strategies.

The eventual aim would be to assist in building a coherent and effective network of community agencies, inside or outside the government administration (I would say inside and outside) with which government would have to interact in securing its own goals.

Provided the unrealistic revolutionary rhetoric of many past endeavours in this field is phased out, I believe that surprising support from the West (and from a range of important influence groups within SA) would be forthcoming.

An ultimate solution to SA's conflict will have to include the development of mutual respect and trust between establishment groupings and popular majority-based movements. If a "solution" is arrived at as a consequence of a naked capitulation to pressure by one "side", and what will be seen as illegitimate external assistance for the other "side", the quality of any settlement will be seriously weakened.

Quick-fix solutions, or strategies that depend unduly on seeking international allies in directly damaging white interests, will be a dismal basis for future peace and prosperity.

One can argue that a "liberation movement" that establishes sound organisation, coherence, discipline and an effective internal democracy has a better chance of being an effective government (or effective participant in government) after "liberation".

Majority-based opposition movements in SA must, as part of their stuggle for success, anticipate and understand the problems of governing a complex country and develop the talents and institutions to do so. If these movements demonstrate these capacities, there will also be less resistance to their eventual participation in government.

This is perhaps the most powerful argument against a major reliance on external coercion of government and punishment of the economy as a change strategy. If external pressure were to succeed on its own terms, and if majority-based movements were to rely too heavily on that leverage, they may eventually enter government with suboptimal organisation and administrative capacity.

If the SA government were to be forced into concessions by extraneous pressures, little would have occurred to prepare black movements for their necessary future role. External governments have an invaluable potential role in offering black movements training and strategic support in preparing for their future political and administrative roles.

I can find very little strategic logic in two of the major campaigns for change in SA launched by a wide range of foreign governments and organisations: sanctions and support for the armed struggle. When these strategies are questioned, one frequently is given the rejoinder, however, that other alternatives have either failed or been closed-off or crushed by the SA government. These rejoinders sound plausible but, on careful consideration, I believe they are superficial.

The strategy of mobilisation and organisation, as a basis for tough, strategic participation in available institutions, and peaceful pressure have not yet been fully exploited by extra-parliamentary groups in the era of reform apartheid since the decline of Verwoerdian rigidity.

Certainly, bannings and other forms of State repression have seriously eroded black leadership and weakened extra-parliamentary organisation, but there may well have been approaches that could have circumvented such restrictions to a substantial extent. I would like to pose the following questions:

- Did the leaders and organisations seek effective alliances or co-operation with more establishment opposition groupings and progressive lobbies that could offer some protection against State action?;
- To what degree did the rhetoric, and sometimes the behaviour, of such organisations create an impression of revolutionary or uncompromising goals? While angry rhetoric is understandable among people who feel alienated and frustrated, typical security agencies do not normally make symbolic, psychological or sociological analyses; they take hyperbole very seriously;
- Was initial mobilisation around political or development goals such that it would not be seen immediately as a direct challenge to administrative authority? Did organisations give themselves the time and the social space to enrol members and recruit convincing mass support by avoiding early high-key challenges to legal authority and institutions? Did they mobilise for action or did they hope to mobilise through action?
- Were the leaders and organisations concerned able to effectively demonstrate strong grassroots following and legitimacy among rank-and-file people? This demonstration was used very effectively by the independent trade union movement in forcing government to recognise its legitimacy.

If leadership appears to be self-appointed, unrepresentative or drawn from the ranks of people whose claims to leadership are professional or clerical, rather than being constituency-based, then the chances of government recognition or acceptance are severely reduced.

If government can demonstrate intimidation as a strategy in mobilisation then claims to committed constituency support are immediately undermined;

- In other words, did the leadership accept or understand the uncomfortable reality that mobilisation in an unsympathetic environment is likely to require very hard work and a great deal of patience?

These questions are perhaps unkind given the despair and frustration among activists. Nevertheless, they have to be asked, and obviously imply that my impressions are that internal programmes of change have often been expressive rather than realistic and success-oriented.

For reasons with which one can soundly sympathise, they have unconsciously grown out of a culture of dissent and protest which almost invites repression in authoritarian societies like SA, much of the Third World and the Eastern bloc.

My questions also suggest that there may be an alternative way of mobilising for change that may take longer and need preliminary community work and perseverance, but will be more difficult to repress. If this is true, then there are alternatives to sanctions and the armed struggle. I strongly believe this to be the case.

Furthermore, if this is true then the most appropriate role for influential governments and organisations is to use their leverage to support, fund, facilitate and protect such movements.

Under these conditions a surprisingly large proportion of SA whites and their organisations, reluctantly or otherwise, will regard the foreign intervention as defensible and legitimate.

Herein lies some hope of a realistic, effective role for Western nations that does not further divide the SA population.

This is an excerpt from the SA Foundation journal South Africa International.

It takes a hunter to tell if the bullet has struck

On the surface, Eugene Terreblanche emerged triumphant from the weekend's crisis meeting. But in reality, the man has been badly hurt, and the effect of the wounds will become evident as time goes on.

By IVOR POWELL

"ON the record I'm going to say that the whole TerreBlanche affair is the business of a particular individual, it has nothing to do with us," a senior Conservative Party official said, while declining to be named. "But off the record I'm going to tell you a story ...

"Sometimes when you're hunting a kudu you shoot it through the lungs. You know you've hit it, you saw the bullet go in. But it seems to have had no effect. It looks like nothing is wrong.

"Now if you've got some experience as a hunter, you know that all you've got to do is follow the spoor, and sooner or later you're going to come upon the carcass.

"That's how it is now with Eugene Terreblanche leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging).

"It looks for all the world as if he's survived the whole Jani Allan affair. And, sure, he will retain a certain hard core of support. But let me tell you the steam has gone out of the AWB.

"The whole affair has brought the AWB down from a possible 20 to 30 percent of the white electorate to something that doesn't really matter in percentage terms."

He hastens to add that any rebel rightwing grouping growing out of tomorrow's meeting called by expelled AWB officials Jan Groenewald, Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste, is likely to enjoy even less support. "The Groenewalds, the Swarts, the Maritzes, these are useful people, people with prestige. But you shouldn't make the mistake of confusing prestige with charisma.

"TerreBlanche has charisma, he's the only one capable of moving the people."

To make things worse for the rebels, Manie Maritz, the fourth member of the so-called *"Suiwer Vier"*, and the one with the most powerful public profile, will not be attending. It was he who called on rebels to stay away from last Saturday's AWB Hoofraad meeting lest there be bloodshed.

Pursuing what he calls his 'notion of unity', he this week decided to withdraw his public support of the rebels too.

"I'm going to wait and see. I've said what I want to say. I don't want to see any more mud being hurled," he said.

The argument put forward by TerreBlanche's rightwing opponents — some of whom seem on the surface of it to be his friends — goes something like this. Over the last year or so — and particularly during the 1988 Great Trek celebrations — TerreBlanche has been looking to broaden his support base.

Not only has he been appealing to what the AWB banners refer to as "Pro-Boer English", but he has been trying to shed his movement's neo-nazi image. Thereby he hopes to attract to the *Boerestaat* cause a wider cross-section of Afrikaners as well.

There has been far less in his oratory about the *"Jode"* and the rest of the paranoid paraphenalia of his old-style rabble rousing. In its place is a far greater emphasis on Afrikaner tradition and destiny, the turgid mythologies of the *Boere Volkstaat*.

Now, in the wake of the Paardekraal incident, when he and journalist Jani Allen allegedly tried to ram a car through the gates of the monument, the rumours of excessive drinking, womanising, fighting and general irresponsibility, they argue, TerreBlanche's image has been irredeemably tarnished.

Nor was the AWB cause helped in the long term by the way in which TerreBlanche handled his critics at the special crisis meeting of the Hoofraad at Pretoria's Tienie Denyschen Hall on January 21.

Although TerreBlanche received a unanimous vote of confidence from the 294 (out of a possible 300) Hoofraad members present at the meeting, the murmurings are far from stilled. His critics point out that the subsequent press release contained no convincing explanation of what really happened at Paardekraal, nor of his relationship with *Sunday Times* columnist Jani Allan.

Moreover it failed to address the allegations made against TerreBlanche's leadership by the *"Suiwer Vier"*; it limited itself instead to personal attacks on the rebel leadership, and their personal political ambitions.

The Hoofraad meeting failed conspicuously to confront the real problems. Not only was wheelchair-bound ex-publicity chief Dries Albert's seemingly reasonable call for a commission of enquiry rejected, but he and his supporters were forcibly evicted from the meeting, and death-threats against them were heard.

The monsters, in other words, have merely been swept under the carpet, where they are daily growing bigger, their teeth, longer and sharper.

"It's disgraceful," one CP source said in glee. "Decent people won't stand for it."

"There's no question about it," Herstigte Nationale Party leader Jaap Marais agrees. "The support of the AWB has been weakened."

Men like Jan Groenewald, Chris Jooste and Alkmaar Swart were seen by the rightwing in general as giving intellectual credibility to the movement; it was they who used to constitute what one informant referred to as the "rational fringe" of the AWB.



Khaki-clad AWB supporters .... the AWB could turn into an increasingly radical, paramilitary organisation, dangerous, but politically limited **Picture: TREVOR SAMSON, AFP**

Manie Maritz, in Jaap Marais' words, was its "showpiece", its very own living breathing chunk of Afrikaner history. Add to this the the fact that in Dries Alberts, the AWB has lost the man behind its highly emotive, if sinister, corporate image, and you start to understand the depth of the movement's crisis.

"TerreBlanche is a brilliant orator, but in a way its a bit like watching a Tarzan movie," the CP man remarked. "All swinging through the trees and saving Jane. Then you go back home and forget all about it. It's got very little to do with the real world.

"Look at his record. He said another cabinet minister would never speak again in the Northern Transvaal. He said he was going to lead the fight for white self-determination in South West Africa .. It's all rubbish. Nobody's going to vote for somebody like that. It's all fairy tales."

Marais predicts that the AWB is increasingly going to become a radical paramilitary organisation — armed and dangerous to be sure, but numerically and politically of very limited consequence

Certainly, if last Saturday's Hoofraad meeting is anything to go by, the process has already begun: members of TerreBlanche's bodyguard, armed with weapons ranging from assault rifles and pump-action shotguns to simple hunting knives and police-type batons, all but outnumbered the ordinary membership, and at times they displayed open aggression towards the uncharacteristically meek police presence.

"The question is where is the AWB going to go to now?" Jaap Marais continues. "It's harder for them now to get into party politics."

Not that they aren't in politics already. There has long been a relationship between the AWB as a "cultural" front, and the CP as a voice in parliament.

According to Marais, various AWB members have covertly been returned to office on the CP ticket. He quotes the names of Chris de Jager in Bethal, Moolman Mentz in Ermelo, Wynand van Wyk in Witbank ...

While this explains the reluctance of the CP to come out in open condemnation of TerreBlanche, it is increasingly clear that relations between the two organisations are becoming more and more strained.

Even official statements from the CP are hardly more than luke-warm. "It remains to be seen if Mr TerreBlanche will attain the same heights again that he once attained," CP spokesman Koos van der Merwe coolly said.

The real issues, however, are not directly political, but moral. What is at issue in the deeply morally conservative, patriarchal and family-centred rightwing is TerreBlanche's stature as a leader.

While informed opinion holds that it is extremely unlikely that the attorney general will prosecute over the alleged damage to the Paardekraal Monument gate, this is only the thin end of the wedge.

Rumours persist and multiply of various alleged infidelities with the wives of other high-ranking members of the movement — one a former deputy leader of the movement, another a regional leader — as well as arbitrary expulsions from the AWB when the outraged husbands confronted their leader about it.

In one case, as Manie Maritz darkly alleged, the husband took such revenge that TerreBlanche had to be kept out of the public eye for some weeks while his wounds healed.

And the feeling on the rightwing is that the stories cannot be kept hidden for very much longer. When the monsters do come out snapping and snarling, so the more moderate elements on the extreme right are predicting, they will knock the political legs right out from under the AWB's leader .

Cape meeting may be prelude to new party

8/Dan 2 11/18 a 3047

CAPE TOWN — A meeting in Cape Town next week, to be addressed by PFP leader Zach de Beer, could be a symbolic prelude to the launching of the new moderate political party.

At present, only De Beer and Jannie van Gend (PFP Groote Schuur) are scheduled to speak at the meeting. But, it is understood, IP leader Denis Worrall and the NDM's Esther Lategan are also likely to speak, provided the PFP's federal council gives the go-ahead this weekend for the launch of the party.



● DE BEER

The leaders of the three parties and representatives of the "Fourth Force" (disenchanted Afrikaners) are scheduled to meet again on February 4 and it is expected a formal decision will be taken to launch the party at a founding congress in March.

Own Correspondent

Until its first ordinary congress, likely to be in August, the leadership is expected to be vested in the leaders of the three parties, probably with former Rapport editor Wimpie de Klerk as chairman.

Yesterday, federal council chairman Ken Andrew said the party had been in favour of unity of opposition groupings with the same approach for some time and its election pact with the NRP in 1987, as well as its decision to stand back in favour of some election candidates was in keeping with this approach.

Last year, at the PFP congress, resolutions supporting unity among people and organisations who shared similar principles were adopted and the subsequent informal discussions, as well as the three meetings about unity, had taken the matter further.

Andrew said it was felt another meeting of the federal council was necessary to give guidance to the party's negotiators.

Editor urges people to take an interest in their communities

CAPE TOWN — Sowetan editor Aggrey Klaaste has made a strong appeal for people, especially capable people in leadership positions, to be more involved in their communities.

He urged them to be more than merely spectators.

Klaaste told an Institute of Personnel Management function at the BP Centre on Wednesday that his concept of nation building, which he described as an independent way of thinking, was removed from political factions and ideologies "and makes a deliberate shift from what is often erroneously called the political route".

He said he had been a journalist all his working life and been near the centre of most SA crises since 1960.

Klaaste said that after Sharpeville, in 1960, and the banning of the PAC and ANC, journalists, opposition political groups and everyone who was anti-government "fanned the silent flames of anger in the impotent black consciousness".

'Surprise'

"When violence erupted 16 years after Sharpeville, we were taken completely by surprise. We should have known we were, in a manner of speaking, the architects of our own destiny," he said.

When the pressure burst in 1984, Klaaste added, it "chose a most vulnerable fissure — black schoolchildren.

"When the kids died, went into exile, into jails, were crippled and finally brutalised into becoming a nation of necklacers, we were unable to understand, let alone deal with, the problem".

Black people had been taught that "we should all first seek the political kingdom — and everything will fall into place".

Klaaste noted that, after independence, most African countries tumbled.

"The missing link was that political kingdoms do not stand by themselves as independent, pristine abstractions," he said.

They needed power structures to underpin them.

"They need a strong people, with economic clout, a free Press and people who are academically and spiritually enlightened." — Sapa.

CAPE TOWN, FRIDAY JANUARY 27 1989

Corruption: Judge wants wider powers

ARGUS 27/1/89 304A



Picture: DOUG PITHEY, The Argus

COOLING CASCADE: It may not have been summer's hottest day at 27 deg C, but hot enough yesterday for Ilse Meershoek, 17, of Marina da Gama to make a watery flick of her locks into a glimmering aquatic coiffure.

Political Correspondent

THE powers of the Advocate General may be extended to enable him to deal more efficiently with corruption and irregularities.

Mr Justice P J van der Walt, the present Advocate General, today said that he had in the past suggested that the powers of the AG be increased, among other things to include a fuller Ombudsman function.

Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coetsee said today that he could not comment except to say that adaptations to the powers of the Advocate General had been "on the table" for a considerable time.

A Department of Justice source confirmed today that a Bill providing for this was being considered but it had not yet been finally drafted.

Full-time investigating personnel with powers to undertake sub-inquiries for the AG may be provided.

The new Bill, which will define new powers and functions for the AG, may be dealt with by Parliament this year.

No final decision has yet been taken on the matter because there are differences of opinion in government circles.

There is said to be concern in some circles that the AG and certain commissions of inquiry can develop into what has been described as "one-man inquisitions".

Several Ministers are known to be resentful about what they regard as unfair insinuations made about them in recent inquiries such as the Harms Commission.

Corruption

The possibility of increased powers for the AG is against the background of widespread



Mr Justice P J van der Walt

Profit-taking trims industrials

By TOM HOOD, Business Editor

PROFIT-TAKING before the weekend shaved some share prices today after after a week of mini-boom on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Fanned by the surging Wall Street share market, a share-buying euphoria sent prices up all week with investors chasing quality industrial shares.

The value of industrials has rocketed by 10 percent so far this month.

The industrial shares index eased two points early today after reaching 2158 points last night, a rise of 16 yesterday and 197 this month to the highest level since the 1987 crash.

With a lower gold price today, the g 14 shares index dropped 15 points and the all-market index lost 11.

General may be extended t
enable him to deal more effi
ciently with corruption and ir
regularities.

Mr Justice P J van der Walt, th
present Advocate General, today sai
that he had in the past suggested tha
the powers of the AG be increased
among other things to include a fulle
Ombudsman function.

Minister of Justice Mr Kobie Coet
see said today that he could not com
ment except to say that adaptation
to the powers of the Advocate Gener
al had been "on the table" for a con
siderable time.

A Department of Justice source
confirmed today that a Bill providing
for this was being considered but i
had not yet been finally drafted.

Full-time investigating personnel
with powers to undertake sub-inqui
ries for the AG may be provided.

The new Bill, which will de-
fine new powers and functions
for the AG, may be dealt with
by Parliament this year.

No final decision has yet been taken on the matter because there are differences of opinion in government circles .

There is said to be concern in some circles that the AG and certain commissions of inquiry can develop into what has been described as "one-man inquisitions".

Several Ministers are known to be resentful about what they regard as unfair insinuations made about them in recent inquiries such as the Harms Commission.

Corruption

The possibility of increased powers for the AG is against the background of widespread concern about what appears to be an increasing incidence of corruption and irregularities.

In September last year Mr Coetsee expressed concern about the increasing phenomenon of corruption and bribery in South Africa.

At the Free State Nationalist congress, he committed himself to fighting corruption or bribery.

The AG can hold investigations but has so far preferred to have them in private. His reports are then tabled in Parliament.

Help people

It was understood today that the government's idea was not to turn the AG into a "super commission" which could prosecute people but rather to have it as a body which could first consider allegations of irregularities and could then investigate them or decide on the type of inquiry that would be necessary.

In some respects, new powers would also be to enable the AG's office to help ordinary people who have been wronged.

Van der Walt to meet Pietie du Plessis today. See page 3.

CP towns' cold feet over petty apartheid

TWO CP-controlled towns have decided not to implement petty apartheid policies which have provoked consumer boycotts elsewhere, councillors said yesterday.

Shops in Boksburg have closed their doors in the face of a black consumer boycott.

Now Potchefstroom and Krugersdorp have decided against following Boksburg's lead.

Potchefstroom's CBD had been open to all races for a long time. No attempt would be made to close the area for the use of other races, local party chairman Professor Ben van der Berg told Beeld.

Van der Berg said the party would reconsider an application by the University of Potchefstroom to open its dormitories to coloured women, which it turned down in November.

In Krugersdorp, the CP said it would not bar blacks from attending a medical conference next month, reversing a decision by the local town clerk.

"We have withdrawn the town clerk's powers to decide on sensitive issues," party chairman Sakkie Nel said.

Du Plessis to receive R250 000 golden handshake after shock resignation

CAPE TOWN — Pietie du Plessis, who resigned as Manpower Minister this week, will receive a golden handshake of about R250 000 and an annual pension of R120 000.

Du Plessis said in a statement he had resigned for personal reasons.

He said Du Plessis was expected to be in Pretoria during Yesterday's proceedings.

Yesterday was not available for comment.

Du Plessis's statement said he had "confidentially" informed his colleagues at a divisional NP meeting on January 21 that he was going to resign on January 24.

Apart from saying he was resigning for personal reasons, Du Plessis gave no further explanation why he had resigned.

Du Plessis's decision had also come as a surprise to many NP MPs.

Du Plessis, who has been a member of Parliament for eight years, was deputy minister for eight months before he was appointed minister in January last year.

Before entering politics, Du Plessis was a businessman and a director of several companies.

Du Plessis's resignation as minister is the latest in a series of Cabinet changes since the NP won the April 1987 election.

Du Plessis's resignation as minister is the latest in a series of Cabinet changes since the NP won the April 1987 election.



● DU PLESSIS: "No controversy" surrounds him

Du Plessis's resignation as minister is the latest in a series of Cabinet changes since the NP won the April 1987 election.

The two Nat camps: One which will talk to ANC, one which opposes talks

The Piet Koornhof phone call to the ANC last month was just one of several incidents which indicate the risks which individuals within the National Party are willing to take, despite opposition from party hard-liners.

ANTON HARBER reports



Piet Koornhof

THERE have been two reports in recent months of South African government officials making informal, behind-the-scenes contact with the African National Congress.

The first was in November last year, when two of the most important officials under the minister of constitutional development, Chris Heunis, suddenly had their security clearances removed and could not continue with their jobs.

It was widely speculated at the time that the two, Kobus Jordaan and Fanie Cloete, were the victims of the security apparatus trying to stop them making covert contact with extra-parliamentary organisations, including the ANC.

The speculation has only strengthened since then. Circles close to the department now believe that the two had not only attempted to talk to the ANC informally, but had done so with Heunis' knowledge.

This is backed up by the fact that Heunis publically supported the two and the suggestions of contact with the ANC have never been properly denied. No other convincing explanation for their effective demotion has been put forward.

And the ANC has backed the story. Senior ANC sources say that Jordaan had put out indirect feelers when he was in Lusaka. The ANC had agreed to an informal, unofficial discussion, but it did not take place for purely practical reasons

The second incident, reported in the *Weekly Mail* last week, involved the South African ambassador to Washington, Dr Piet Koornhof, phoning the ANC office in New York.

According to the person who took the call, Koornhof offered his condolences for the death of senior ANC leader Johnny Makatini, and offered his government's help in arranging for family in South Africa to attend the funeral in Zambia.

Koornhof's explanation was that he did not know who it was he was phoning and was merely offering to help the deceased's parents get passports at the request of an American associate.

He did not explain why one of the country's most senior ambassadors should deal with minor passport matters himself, or why he did not bother to ask his American associate whose number it was that he was to phone to sort the matter out.

But even if one is to accept Koornhof's ludicrous attempt to hurriedly explain it away, the incident was extraordinary. Koornhof needs to explain why his government should suddenly be prepared to express condolences for the death of a man who, as head of the ANC's diplomatic department, has played a key part in the campaign to isolate South Africa and condemn it in international forums

He also needs to tell us why the government, which has publically vilified people for travelling to Lusaka to meet the ANC and is rumoured to be planning legislation to prevent such contact with the banned organisation, should show a sudden humanitarian concern for parents who wish to travel there for a funeral.

It is easy to read an enormous amount into these two incidents.

It would be wrong to assume that the government is attempting to get around a negotiating table with the ANC But it does seem that there are some elements of the government toying with the idea of sounding out the ANC's response to meetings and discussions.

It is not insignificant that a major Afrikaans establishment newspaper, *Beeld*, last week used an editorial column to float the idea of talking to the ANC

And it was only a few months ago when two National Party MPs, Albert Nothnagel and Con Botha, said in parliament that the ANC would have to be eventually included in the negotiating process.

Nothnagel has kept his head down since then, but he has not withdrawn that statement.

What is clear from the swiftness in which Jordaan's security clearance was withdrawn last year, is there are also elements of the state, particularly within the security networks, who want to prevent such activities and are powerful enough to do so.

But whatever the intention of either of these two camps, their actions have a clear and definite effect. Every step in this process enhances the position of the ANC as the premier voice of resistance.

This is a process that has gone ahead inexorably, since leading businessmen visited the ANC in 1985. Contact with the ANC was almost unthinkable then; now the procession of delegations through Lusaka is so regular that ANC officials say they can barely cope. Some of these have been high profile, such as the visits of representatives of the Indian community, South Africa's rugby chiefs and the heads of universities; others continue quietly.

The increase in the standing and prestige of the ANC as a result is clear to any observer in Lusaka.

And this has international repercussions. ANC sources in Lusaka point to noticeable attempts from powerful — and previously distant — Western embassies to make and keep contact with the organisation

Notable in this is the British government. ANC officials point to the fact that last year the organisation was allowed, for the first time, to send representatives of its choice to London, rather than rely on people who had been granted residence rights in the country.

The one clear factor that emerges from this is the enhanced position of the ANC, despite all the laws and Emergency decrees designed to remove them from the eye of the South African public.

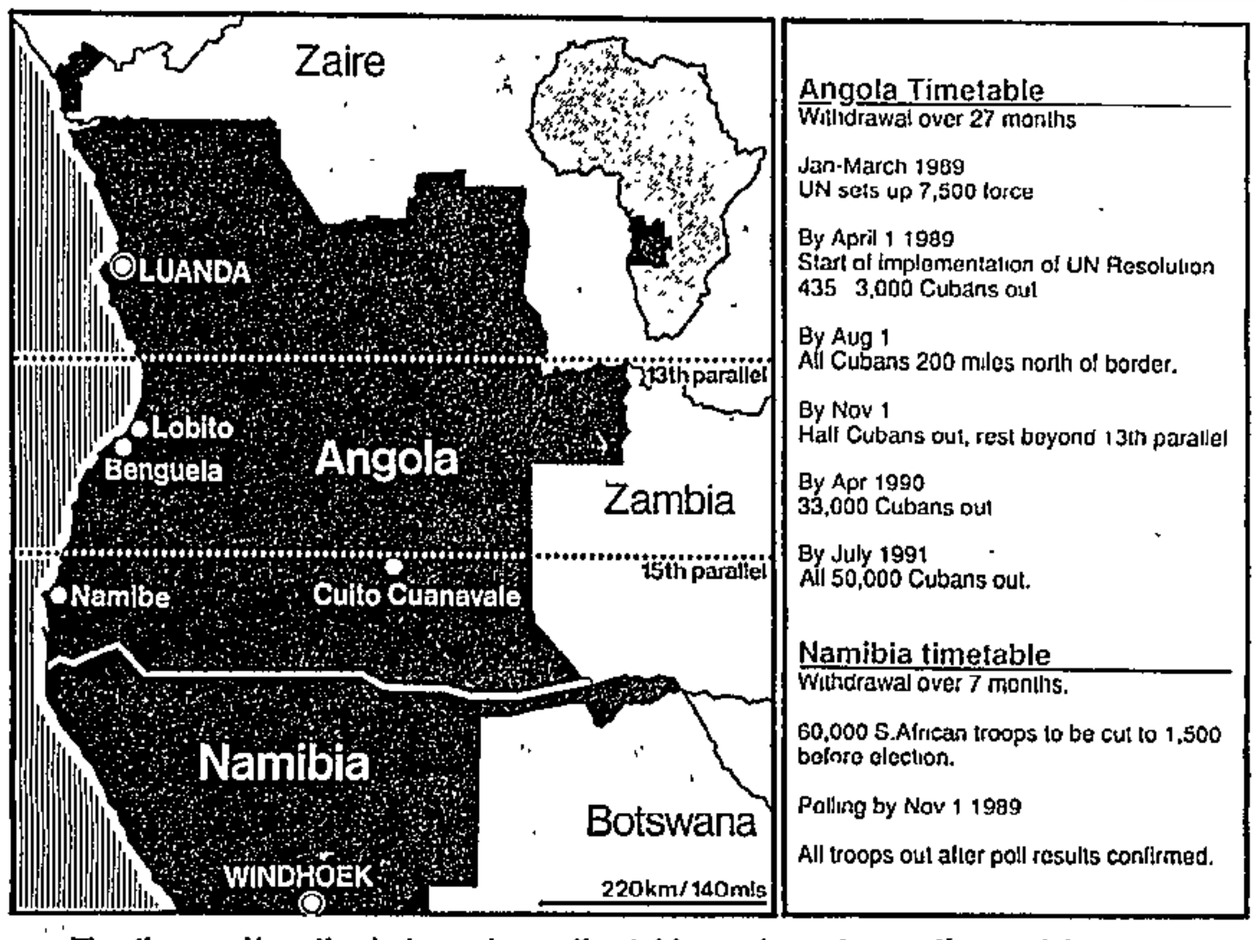
Whether or not it was the intention of Koornhof and Jordaan, they have contributed to this process by indirectly recognising the importance of the ANC

Somebody should tell them it is an offence under Emergency regulations to enhance the image of the ANC.

Freedom? Perhaps no-one's told them yet in Windhoek

Independence? They've heard that before in Windhoek, where the atmosphere is so laid-back one might mistake it for disinterest.

SHAUN JOHNSON reports from Windhoek



Angola Timetable
Withdrawal over 27 months

Jan-March 1989
UN sets up 7,500 force

By April 1 1989
Start of implementation of UN Resolution 435 3,000 Cubans out

By Aug 1
All Cubans 200 miles north of border.

By Nov 1
Half Cubans out, rest beyond 13th parallel

By Apr 1990
33,000 Cubans out

By July 1991
All 50,000 Cubans out.

Namibia timetable
Withdrawal over 7 months.

60,000 S.African troops to be cut to 1,500 before election.

Polling by Nov 1 1989

All troops out after poll results confirmed.

The theory: How the Independence timetable works out over the next two years

ON the surface, Africa's last colony is preparing for independence with such nonchalance that it might be mistaken for disinterest.

The only outward signs of excitement about Namibia's impending political revolution are to be found in Katutura township on the outskirts of the capital, and even they are perfunctory. "435 Now!" is painted on three buildings on the townships' main road — and it looks like the messages have been there for some time.

But the inescapable reality of Namibia — erstwhile "South West" — is that the call of the graffitist will be heeded in just over two months' time.

On April 1 the first step will be taken in the implementation of the 10-year-old United Nations Resolution 435, which is expected to bring the nationalists of the South West African People's Organisation to power.

It will be an unambiguous step: the first troops of the UN Transitional Assistance Group (Untag) will set foot in Windhoek, authorised to take charge on the streets.

As one local said: "It's going to take the sight of all those blue helmets marching down Kaiserstrasse to really bring home what is happening."

Evidently, this week's announcement by Transitional Government chairman Andreas Shipanga — that he and his colleagues would hand over power earlier than expected to the South African administrator general and the UN — was not enough to convince Namibians of the finality of independence.

It is not entirely surprising that the citizens (both black and white) of this underpopulated African expanse should be incredulous till the last moment They've heard it all before, several times. They are also an exceptionally relaxed community.

But beneath the baffling normality of Windhoek this week — in the first month of 1989, which Swapo president Sam Nujoma has formally declared the "Year of Namibia's Freedom" — crystal balls are in discreet use by all political sides. What they reveal will determine strategies and tactics for a highly unpredictable and potentially volatile transitional, and electoral, period.

Whites, although some still hold that Swapo won't win — or will not achieve the two-thirds' majority in Untag needs to shape its own constitution — are beginning to accept that South Africa means what it says this time.

Dirk Mudge, of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, certainly believes it, as does the local branch of the National Party. Even the Herstigte Nasionale Party, implacably hostile to independence, grudgingly concedes that an all-comers election is now a reality. "We are obliged to accept that Pretoria has made such a decision," says local HNP chief Sarel Bekker wistfully, "and my party will have to compete in the elections. For whites it will be a choice only between Nujoma and the HNP."

Even Swapo, ever-distrustful of Pretoria's intentions, is cautiously conceding that the chances of full implementation are growing. Dan Tjongarero, Swapo's deputy national chairman, now says there's "an 80 percent chance of April happening" (the arrival of Untag), and "a 60 percent chance of November happening" (the independence elections).

If so, he is convinced Swapo will be installed in the "Tintenpalast" (Ink Palace), the seat of government Windhoek inherited from German colonial rule.

There are innumerable imponderables to be considered before a new government officially declares independence, probably in early 1990 after an elected constituent assembly has agreed on a constitution. The way they unravel will have a tremendous bearing on the type of Namibia that takes its place among the fully-independent, recognised nations of the world.

Among the most pressing factors already under consideration are:

● Whether Swapo is allowed, and is able, to mobilise sufficient support among the population of some 1,5-million to achieve 67 percent of the vote. If not, the plethora of smaller parties and last-minute alliances (the latest will likely be launched as the "United Democratic Front") will be power-brokers, and will constrain Nujoma's room for manoeuvre. There are several minor leaders with strong ethnic power-bases, and there is no guarantee that they will automatically support Swapo.

The actions of the recently-launched trade union movement will also bear scrutiny: Mineworkers' Union of Namibia president Ben Ulenga made it clear this week that while he wants Swapo to win, his primary task is to voice the concerns of the workers. "If a Swapo government does come to power," he says, "we hope it will facilitate our struggle ... Conditions may become more favourable after 435, but I don't think the role of the unions will change."

● The rapidity and ease with which Swapo's external and internal wings can be united — and translated into a cohesive campaigning force — is another crucial indicator. As a local Swapo official pointed out, some external Swapo cadres have not seen Windhoek for 29 years. They have been living under military discipline — conditions entirely different to those activitists who have operated within the legal space afforded "at home". Hierarchies of command, currently duplicated to some extent, will have to be sorted out quickly and cleanly if Swapo is not to lose the impetus provided by the homecoming

● The efficacy of the monitoring forces, whose complement is already the subject of furious argument in the UN. It is also a source of concern to Swapo that the organisation will play a role as adjunct to the foreign forces.

● Directly related to this, the actions of the security forces, both indigenous (the South West Africa Territory Force and the SWA Police) and seconded (the South African Defence Force), are important. Persistent reports from Owamboland and the Caprivi Strip allege that the security force are already engaged in propaganda campaigns, ranging from the rebuilding of rural homesteads damaged in the 22-year-old war to the holding of "mock elections". Further, some Swapo sources insist that an embryonic dissident force exists.

● The levels of panic among whites. Several local observers predict an exodus of up to 60 percent of the 70 000-strong community as Swapo's accession appears more and more likely. Swapo's already-launched "reassurance drive", in which Nujoma has called on whites to remain, will have to be significantly geared up if it is to make an impression on the streets of Windhoek, let alone in Namibian *platteland* towns like Gobabis and Tsumeb.

Swapo's recent statement on economic policy — stressing the need for pragmatism and a gradualist approach toward whatever nationalisation will take place — can be seen as an initiative in precisely this area. Politically, Nujoma will have to convince the public that he will be managing a viable economy, and not one entirely stripped of capital and self-generated vibrancy.

These and other inter-related issues will loom ever larger as April 1 approaches. Thus while Windhoek may not conform to the image of a capital about to undergo its most fundamental political change, there is tremendous flux beneath the surface.

When the Swapo banners — and those of the estimated 10 other parties which hope to compete for votes — are finally raised, they will simply be a public manifestation of previously-disguised developments of great historical import.

Star 28/11/89

304A

PFP indicates need for a new man to emerge if Left alliance is to succeed

'Zach or die' stance fading

CAN the Left bury its differences and come up with a truly viable opposition made up of the PFP, IP and NDM? Only this week the Independent Party's Dr Denis Worrall told Cape Town Press Club the new party would need a "new personality" and that in the initial period no one of the three leaders would have precedence. KARIN BRYNARD reports.

THE Progressive Federal Party is showing signs of softening its "Zach or die" attitude regarding the leadership impasse surrounding the formation of a left-wing alliance.

One of the most important decisions to emerge from today's meeting of the Federal Council could be a moratorium on the party's insistence on Dr Zach de Beer as the only possible leader.

The fact that a general election, in view of the State President's illness, may now be delayed until the second half of the year could also bend intransigent party attitudes.

There are indications that the PFP could agree to an interim "troika" of leadership between Dr de Beer, Dr Denis Worrall (IP) and Mr Wynand Malan (NDM) until the new party is officially formed — which could take several months.

It is believed that Dr de Beer will try to persuade his federal council to be more flexible on this question. The meeting is being held to discuss an open mandate for negotiating the thorny leadership issue, which could make or break the formation of the new political party.

Pressure

Apparently there is a strong section within the PFP, notably the southern Transvaalers of the Old Guard of 1959 (who broke away from the United Party), who don't feel quite comfortable in forging links with Broederbonders (former *Rapport* editor, Professor Willem de Klerk) and former nationalists Dr Worrall and Mr Malan.

It seems to be mainly the Old Guard who insist on Dr De Beer as the "appropriate leader" and who are prepared to put the party under considerable pressure on this point.

But members from the eastern and western Cape, from Border and parts of Natal seem quite willing to shelve the question of leadership in the interim so as not to jeopardise the chances of a merger.

But why is the leadership such a thorny issue? Simply because the leadership would determine the image of the new party — whether it would be viewed as a "souped-up" PFP or a loose alliance between liberals and "not-so-liberal" liberals.

Among the PFP, the IP and the NDM, as well as the so-called "Fourth Force" of Professor de Klerk (mainly disgruntled left-wing Nationalists), each has his own unique support.

Besides the traditional, mainly English-speaking and shrinking support of the PFP, Dr Worrall has inherited the last remnants of the NRP. Mr Malan's constituency doesn't stretch much further than Randburg and Professor de Klerk's potential following is still cosily harboured in the folds of the NP.

All four have realised their inability to enlarge their support within those constituencies. But more important still, they understand that a new political party has no chance of making the grade unless it enjoys considerable support among Afrikaners.

Their main target is that group of Afrikaners which has already, psychologically, cut bonds with the NP, or are preparing to do so, but are waiting on the fence for a trustworthy, respectable and credible party to come along.

They are a sceptical lot, with a long history of mistrust of so-called English liberalism. They wouldn't easily join a party with a heavy Prog image. To them the PFP is synonymous with being soft on security, being in the forefront of the great trek to Australia and of being armchair politicians and moralists who are not really concerned with important details such as organising a constituency and winning an election.

There is also a feeling that the Afrikaners could go it alone in the event of the PFP demanding too much for itself.

Against this background there was not much support for Dr de Beer as possible leader of the new party. Being one of the original Progs who broke away in 1959, and with a definite PFP image, he seems unlikely to be capable of stealing enough supporters away from the NP.

For this reason there was considerable interest in someone like Professor de Klerk. First of all he is an Afrikaner, a member of the Broederbond and leading figure in Afrikaner cultural circles. He also has the backing of a key group of Afrikaner businessmen and leading people in the establishment.

Professor de Klerk is not interested in the leadership at this stage. He even has a few conditions for simply remaining in the new alliance.

He is also in favour of a leader who could emerge from within the new alliance in time, although he isn't personally against Dr de Beer as interim leader.

At the last meeting of the parties in Cape Town earlier this year there was substantial agreement on all these issues.

The most likely remaining problems could arise from differences in approach to the extra parliamentary groups — the so-called "Buthelezi factor".

Mr Malan has formed important links with more left-wing groups, such as the UDF, while Mr Worrall's contact has stopped at Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. The PFP has tried contact with groups such as the UDF, but has failed to gain much confidence. There is a strong feeling against Malan's talks with the ANC among conservative sections of the PFP (Mr Harry Schwarz) and the IP.

Group rights

The question of group rights, says Professor de Klerk, would be important to a large section of his Afrikaner support. The fact it does not necessarily have to be a building block in a constitution, removes a lot of potential conflict between the negotiating parties.

But how big is this so called "Fourth Force"? According to Professor de Klerk it could be up to 22 percent of the NP's Afrikaner support. He doesn't foresee a great exodus at this stage, though, and says a lot will depend on the way the new party emerges and its degree of acceptability.

Great care should also be taken not to create an image of in-fighting among leaders — the split between Dr Worrall and Dr Malan in 1987 discouraged a great many possible supporters.

Should President Botha resign though, Professor de Klerk could see a number of Nats leaving the party, especially in the event of a serious leadership battle between left and right.

But there remain enough Afrikaner Nats who are dissatisfied with the pace of reform and who could be persuaded to give a new left-wing party an opportunity.

● *The author is political writer for* Insig



SPICE OF LIFE: Three Johannesburg entrants in this year's Miss Spiced Gold national competition — (from left) Yolande Kimber, Carol Lubbe and Nadja Mischinger — get to know one another over a straw. The competition, sponsored by Omni-Liquor, will have regional finals in all four provinces. The Transvaal final, featuring 40 stunning girls competing for the title and R80 000 in prizes, is on March 3 at a Berea hotel.
● Photograph: John Hogg

Max is nabbed for nicking knickers

EDWARD OWEN

MADRID — Women patients at a clinic here have been complaining about finding their underwear missing on waking after surgery.

Now hospital porter Maximiliano (22) has been arrested by under cover detectives on suspicion of being the knicker nicker.

He was also charged with "numerous dishonest touchings" allegedly while wheeling patients back to wards.

Several women recalled vague, erotic experiences as they came round from anaesthetic. They looked accusingly at their surgeons.

Maximiliano denies this charge.

Future probes to be held in secret?

JOHANNESBURG. — A cloak of secrecy may be thrown over future official "corruption and abuse of power" inquiries if the government proceeds with reported plans to expand the powers and functions of the advocate-general.

Inquiries by the AG are at present usually conducted behind closed doors, with his reports tabled later in Parliament. If he were to take over investigations such as those by the Harms Commission and James Commission, all evidence would be withheld from the public until his reports were tabled.

The government is considering increasing the powers and functions of the AG, reasoning that it would help him cope with the rash of corruption sweeping the country.

The advocate-general, Mr Justice PJ van der Walt, has also suggested an increase in his powers.

Nationalist newspapers reported yesterday, however, that there was apparently a difference of opinion at government level over expanding the AG's powers and that no final decision had yet been taken.

Legislation may be introduced this session to implement these intentions.

'Dirt under the carpet'

However, opposition politicians warned that the widening of the AG's powers should not be an excuse for "sweeping the dirt under the carpet".

Any attempt to keep inquiries into corruption secret or to hobble media investigations would be strongly opposed, said Mr Dave Dalling, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on Justice.

"Investigating corruption should properly be done by the Department of Justice and the AG, but the history of the Info scandals and other government improprieties showed the AG's office to be singularly inept, especially where senior government members were concerned."

The AG's reports up to now had been "disappointing" and had dealt largely only with petty matters. "His report on the Department of Education and Training was so wishy-washy that a further inquiry had to be launched later to do a proper job," he said.

Government sources have indicated that one of the reasons for expanding the AG's powers would be to avoid judicial inquiries such as the current Harms Commission, where public allegations are made against senior government members.

This is known to have embarrassed several top government members, including cabinet ministers. — Sapa

CLAIMING countrywide support from disillusioned Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging executive members, a spokesman for the breakaway rebel group expected to form a new "gesuiwerde (purified) alternative liberation movement" today.

Mr Jan Groenewald said: "Under its present leadership the AWB will not be able to sustain itself or even survive."

Refusing to disclose the number of people invited to the meeting, Mr Groenewald said: "We have countrywide support from members — mainly former AWB executive members disillusioned with the 'old style' AWB.

The former deputy-leader of the AWB said he was confident that all-day talks between about 50 breakaway members to form a rival right-wing "Volkstaat" movement would not be disrupted by AWB members.

But the rebel grouping's plans got off to a shaky start when Mr Manie Maritz — one of four former senior AWB members who challenged Mr Eugene TerreBlanche after disclosures about his personal life and leadership style — announced yesterday he would not be attending the meeting.

Mr Groenewald yesterday was unaware of Mr Maritz's decision. In his view, Mr Maritz was not prepared to serve on the executive of a new organisation, but would attend the meeting, to be held at an undisclosed venue in Pretoria.

Although Mr Maritz's absence would come as a severe blow to the formation of a rival organisation, Mr Groenewald said the other three "rebels", Professor Alkmaar Swart, Dr Chris Jooste and himself, were in favour of a new organisation.

The recently suspended deputy-leader added: "Our 'invitation only' meeting will not discuss the cul-de-sac of the AWB. The agenda is the forming of an alternative movement and alternative means to attain our political goal."

He denied the rebel group planned to enter parliamentary politics.

PAT DEVEREAUX

TerreBlanche denies 'farce' of Hoofraad

SUE VALENTINE

UNDISPUTED leader of the AWB Mr Eugene TerreBlanche denied emphatically that there was anything farcical or unconstitutional about last week's meeting of the Hoofraad (chief council).

Responding to allegations by one of the four rebels, Mr Jan Groenewald, that last Saturday's meeting was "a farce", Mr TerreBlanche said: "The meeting was absolutely constitutional. No-one was allowed to vote who was not a fully-fledged member of the Hoofraad. Professor Alkmaar Swart was the chairman when the constitution was drawn up. It sounds as though he's not satisfied with the terms laid down in his own constitution.

"The only farce about the meeting was the fact that it was called in response to charges made by the four who broke away and yet they did not attend the meeting.

"Instead they chose to go to the press."

In the face of allegations by the rebels of drunk and disorderly behaviour, Mr TerreBlanche said: "Never in my life have I been drunk. Why don't they give specific examples and say where and when? If they persist with their allegations but can't come up with evidence I will take legal action."

Asked for his thoughts on today's meeting of the rebel group, Mr TerreBlanche said if they adopt new principles he will realise the breakaway was a political move.

"There is no place for two groups — a big one and a little one — to stand together with the same principles. It will be the end of their organisation if they try to form a separate group based on similar principles to the AWB."

'Meeting was a farce'

He stressed that last week's AWB Hoofraad meeting was a farce. "It was disorderly and unconstitutional — people who weren't even members were there. And it was clear Mr TerreBlanche evaded any form of debate about his leadership and the recent suspensions of those in the ranks who criticised him," said Mr Groenewald.

Not only was wheel-chair bound ex-publicity secretary Mr Dries Alberts forcibly ejected from the meeting after he called for a commission of inquiry, but he and his supporters were threatened with death.

On the AWB leadership crisis and rumours of homosexuality, adultery and alcohol abuse, Mr Groenewald said: "We tried to resolve the problem confidentially but Eugene chose to run to the press."

Asked about the chance a new group would have without Mr TerreBlanche's oratory skills, Mr Groenewald said: "People countrywide have responded to our line of action and have asked us to continue".

Replying to queries about an alliance with other members who had been suspended — including the AWB's chief of publicity and information, Mr Dries Alberts — Mr Groenewald said Mr Alberts had been invited to today's talks.

AWB rebels claim support

Jolt to Pik's chance of presidency

w/t ARGUS 28/1/89

30KA

by DAVID BREIER
Political Staff

MR Pik Botha's chances of becoming State President received a jolt this week when his chief lieutenant in the Cabinet, Mr Pietie du Plessis, resigned from public life.

The presidential succession race has hotted up following the mild stroke suffered by President P W Botha.

Mr du Plessis, who resigned as Minister of Manpower, Public Works and Land Affairs, and as MP because of controversy surrounding business dealings of his family companies, was the patron of the mysterious "Club 22".

This club of mainly junior Nationalist MPs was exposed in late 1987, and alleged to be a "pro-Pik" movement working to make the Minister of Foreign Affairs the next State President.

Shortly after the disclosures, Mr du Plessis issued a statement saying he had advised the club to disband because of gossip about Mr Pik Botha, which could only be to the disadvantage of the MPs.

Mr du Plessis denied at the time that Mr Pik Botha had anything to do with the club, or that it was was canvassing support for his candidature as successor to President Botha.

Social club

He said the club was merely a social club for backbench Nat MPs and their wives.

The convenor of Club 22, Mr Sakkie Louw, MP for Newton Park, later announced the club would disband. He said the origin of the club was that a group of Nat MPs had met, and because there were 22 of them, they suggested it be called Club 22.

However, parliamentarians point out that the number "22" was highly significant as this was the number of Nat MPs who voted for Mr Pik Botha in caucus when he stood for the premiership in 1978.

SILKS
PRINTED

W/C Argus 28/1/89
30K/A

NEW PARTY:



In this article written for Weekend Argus, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, Secretary-General of Inkatha and Minister of Education and Culture in the KwaZulu government, gives his thoughts on the attempts to form a united opposition.

Midwife for birth of democracy

I APPLAUD attempts by the Progressive Federal Party, National Democratic Movement and Independent Party to form a new united political party.

I do so because I have given up hope that the ruling National Party is capable or willing to bring about genuine socio-political changes that will win support from the majority of the South African population.

For 40 years the National Party has acted as a very effective stumbling-block to the birth of a new united, non-racial and democratic South Africa.

The solution is therefore quite obvious. It is that those who are infranchised in South Africa should use their vote to remove the National Party from political power. It is only in that way that they can act as catalysts for the birth of a new socio-political order in our country.

Therefore, since the new political party aims at "the effective creation of a non-racial democratic South Africa", I support all attempts to have it firmly established as soon as possible. Let me hasten to add that my support is given on the understanding that the "non-racial democratic South Africa" will be created with, and not for us. We would not like to exchange white nationalist paternalism for white liberal paternalism.

MY scenario is, therefore, that if the new party ever won political power it would immediately create the necessary political climate whereby all South Africans could participate in negotiating a new constitution providing for the establishment of a non-racial democracy.

In this sense therefore, the new political party in power would be nothing more than a midwife for the birth of democracy in South Africa.

The viability of the new political party will depend very much on the support it will get from white liberals as well as disgruntled members of the National Party.

I must therefore immediately admit that at the moment I am rather disillusioned with the political behaviour of some of our white liberals. They are very strong on rhetoric but they fail dismally to moblise the white electorate to support their noble liberal principles. Some have even stopped trying! They have opted out of parliamentary politics and are now milling around in utter confusion in black politics, "preaching" to blacks who their "authentic" leaders are and who the "puppets" are.

I believe that white liberals at our so-called open universities must also make a tangible contribution to the viability of the new party.

We have read enough of their brilliant political commentaries in the nation's press. They must now put their shoulder to the wheel and ensure that the new party is established and is viable.

THE role that Afrikaner academics are presently playing in the establishment of the new party is therefore highly commendable.

I support the intentions of the new party to forge strong links with extra-parliamentary groups. I trust that these links will not just be symbolic but will be meaningful and effective. I envisage a strong pincer movement of parliamentary and extra-parliamentary forces working in harmony for the total overthrow of apartheid.

I am not interested in "some of my best friends are black" stances. I want real tangible political co-operation on the ground. For instance, what would prevent the new party from co-operating with extra-parliamentary groups in establishing a "Peoples' Parliament" which would be genuinely multi-racial and multi-party, and would meet once a year and discuss political issues affecting the nation?

On occasions, and provided organisations like the ANC and PAC remain banned in our country, the same Peoples' Parliament could accommodate these banned organisations by meeting in a neighbouring state like Namibia, Swaziland or Mozambique. Just imagine the psychological impact that this would have in our country!

Lastly, there is talk that negotiations to establish the new party could flounder on the question of choosing a leader for the new party. That of course is strictly for the three parties to resolve. We can only pray that an amicable solution will be found. There is just too much that is at stake here.

The men most like

Star 28/11/89.

Would you put your country into the hands of one of these presidential contend

KARIN BRYNARD

SINCE his ill-fated Rubicon speech of September 1986, there has been much speculation about President Botha's ill-health and consequent likely retirement from a strenuous job.

As recently as last year, the 73-year-old President made it very clear that he would keep on as long as his health would permit, implying that he had no real plans to quit.

But the stroke he suffered brought into sharp focus debate about his retirement and a successor.

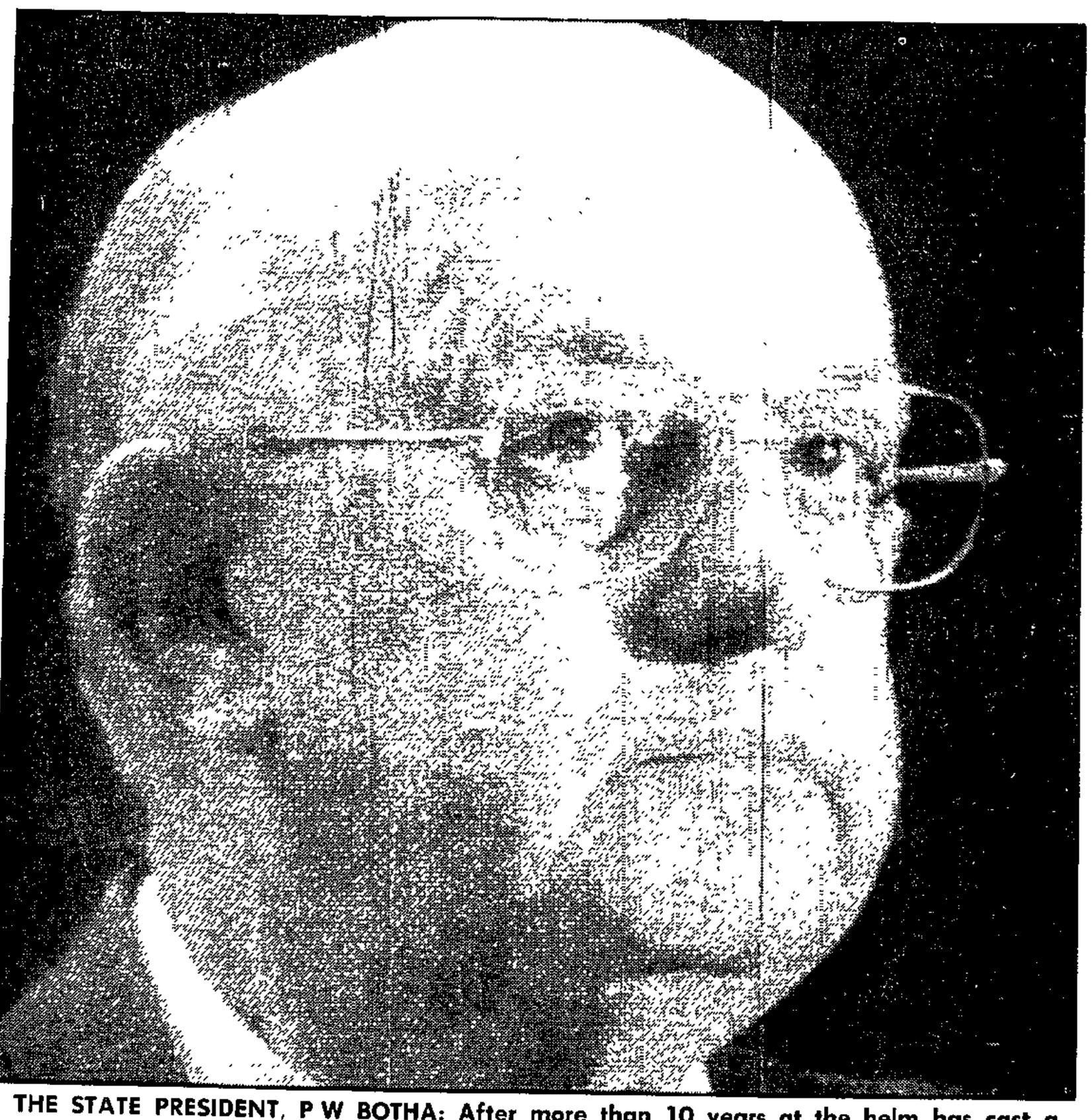
The question on everybody's lips is: in whose hands will the future of the country be entrusted? And will those hands be capable?

In English-language press speculation has been rife about who will fill the shoes of the President. The Afrikaans-language press has been less speculative.

The frontrunners are Mr Pik Botha, Mr Chris Heunis, Mr F W de Klerk and Mr Magnus Malan.

Although senior MPs don't talk about the matter easily, it is obvious that the Transvaal leader of the National Party, **F W de Klerk** is still considered to be the favourite within the 133-strong caucus, which has to choose the President. What are his qualifications for the job?

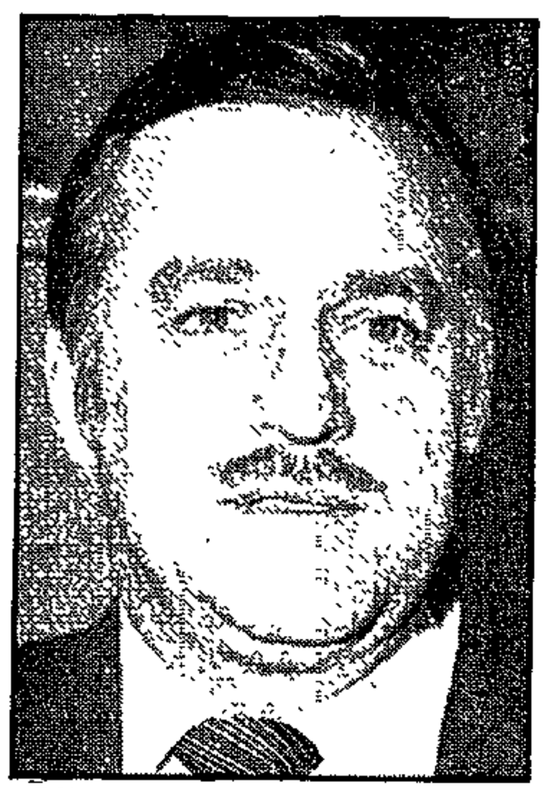
The political style of the Afrikaner demands such qualities as strength, *kragdadigheid* and in- [illegible] And [illegible]



THE STATE PRESIDENT, P W BOTHA: After more than 10 years at the helm has cast a shadow so long it is hard for anyone to emerge from under it.



F W DE KLERK: Pragmatist and frontrunner.



PIK BOTHA: Most popular with the people.



CHRIS HEUNIS: Once in decline but coming back.



GERRIT VILJOEN: Respected for his intellect.



MAGNUS MALAN: Overtaken by diplomacy.



BAREND DU PLESSIS: Shown [illegible]reat leadershi› ›otential.

though the NP is no longer predominantly an Afrikaner stronghold (54 percent of its support is English-speaking), it still has the Afrikaner organisation image.

Its leader should be neither wimpish nor frail He should not be a sophisticated dandy who couldn't shake a fist at anyone or tell the world to to hell!

In this regard the shoes fit F W best. He has been a relentless fighter against the right wing, especially in the Transvaal.

He comes over as a strong and steadfast mediator, who would be best capable of reconciling the noticeable strains of dissidence between Left and Right in the party. Or could he?

Officials, friends and allies alike have been trying hard to shake his conservative image — to which his wife, Marike, has contributed a great deal by conservative utterances in public.

But this image has grown upon him over the years. He is Minister of National Education — a portfolio the volk wouldn't trust a liberal with. At party conferences it is Pik Botha or Chris Heunis who has to pacify the verligte voice, and F W who keeps the more conservative section of the party satisfied

In the Transvaal there have been signs of unhappiness with Mr de Klerk's leadership because he couldn't turn the tide of conservatism in the province. This left him and Dr Gerrit Viljoen on a flimsy NP island in the Vaal Triangle.

This king-pin of overriding power will be hard to replace

MR P W Botha's mild stroke has put the spotlight on the extent of his power and duties since the roles of State President and Prime Minister were fused with the creation of the tricameral Parliament in 1983. CLARE HARPER reports.

AS head of State and Government, Mr Botha is the country's legislative and executive leader, leader of the National Party, chairman of the Cabinet, head of the Defence Force, the National Intelligence Service and chairman of the National Security Council.

A spokesman for the Centre for Policy Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Mark Swilling, said that since Mr Botha became State President, more and more decision-making had been vested with the presidency.

"From mid-1986 onwards, South Africa has seen an ultimate centralisation of power."

The constitutional structure that legitimatised this concentration of power was built around him not only because he was leader of the governing party but because of Mr Botha's personality and style, Mr Swilling said.

"There is no decision on a fundamental policy issue or a way of execution (of policy) that is not approved by Mr Botha. In the final instance he is the only major decision-maker," Mr Swilling said.

"Mr Botha is king-pin in the State President's Office, the most powerful office in the country, and is directly involved, through his director-general Mr Jannie Roux, in running the Cabinet committees and the State security system."

The Minister of Information, in charge of the SABC, formed part of the Office of the State President and was accountable to this office before the Cabinet.

According to University of the Witwatersrand professor of law, Professor J D van der Vyfer, the power of the State President in South Africa is "extremely extensive to the level of dictatorial".

Professor van der Vyfer said that in the legislature, the State President's powers emanated from his ability to designate matters as "own affairs" or "general affairs".

For example, if the way a House dealt with its "own affairs" did not satisfy the State President, he could withdraw the matter from its jurisdiction by proclaiming it a "general affairs".

If the three Houses cannot agree on a "general affairs" matter, he can decide whether or not to submit it to the President's Council, which is "packed with his own supporters, including his handpicked members", Professor van der Vyfer said. "If he wants legislation adopted, there is virtually nothing to stop him."

There are, he said, some limits. The State President cannot evoke the President's Council to push through his wishes and he cannot change the consitution without the agreement of all three Houses.

PFP constitutional expert Professor Nic Olivier did not agree that the State President had "dictatorial powers", but said the power he wielded was "tremendous".

As chairman of the Cabinet he decides who to hire and fire.

He sets election dates and decides when Parliament will meet, he declares war and peace and states of emergency.

He exerts decisive power over provincial administrations.

And because he was elected not directly by Parliament but by an electoral college, he is no longer accountable to Parliament in the same sense that the Prime Minister used to be.

One of the main reasons given was that the NP's organisational skills were not strong. Ever since the first by-election fought against the CP, it has been said that the Transvaal organisation was slack. Since the 1987 general election, however, it seems Mr De Klerk has tried hard to pull the organisational machinery together.

Even so, the success of the CP during the 1987 elections in the Transvaal eroded the influence and power of the province as strongest group in the caucus. This has weakened Mr de Klerk's position somewhat, although he does enjoy considerable support among Cape MPs.

Another complaint against him was that he was so scared by the CP that he kept on looking over his right shoulder, which in turn frustrated a growing number of verligte young party members and officials.

It also gave rise to the accusation that he was weak compared with President Botha and couldn't really stand on his own. This weakness could jeopardise the unity in the party should the leadership race become so intense a struggle between Right and Left as to split the party.

At this stage it seems that fears for such a split would enjoy priority over personal power struggles among the main contenders — that the option to stay out of the race for the sake of avoiding a struggle between Left and Right would enjoy precedence among contenders.

As for **Pik Botha**, he has always been the people's favourite, but not quite so popular in the NP caucus.

In 1978, when the caucus had to decide between Pik, P W and the late Connie Mulder, the crowd outside Parliament chanted "We want Pik!"

To the outside world he is Mr Charisma personified. Come election time, Pik is sent into the most difficult constituencies to address political meetings. He is the potjiekos-man of the party, charming people at public rallies and even writing songs which Afrikaner favourites such as Annelie van Rooyen sing.

But his career has had its ups and downs during the past 10 years. There was a time he seemed on his way out — out of favour with PW, even getting publicly repudiated by him.

His role as diplomat and negotiator got tarnished when he couldn't succeed in stopping the tide of sanctions and sell the country effectively overseas.

He has never been very popular within the caucus because he is so seldom seen in the corridors of Parliament. He is also known as a very emotional person, who could be moved to tears or lose his temper in public. Therefore, in the eyes of caucus, not quite Mr Right as leader of the Party.

Nevertheless, the tide has turned for Mr Botha. As Johannesburg leader of the party, he showed up well last year during the municipal election, when the NP took over the Johannesburg City Council for the first time in history.

He also won the battle against the military dominance in Tuynhuys and made spectacular diplomatic breakthroughs: ending the war in Angola and making diplomatic contact with the rest of Africa. And although he is known as politically verlig, he has kept his nose clean of political in-fighting.

A few months ago, **Chris Heunis** seemed to be on his way out. Taking over from the Boss as leader of the Cape Party, he lost favour when he nearly lost his seat to Dr Dennis Worrall in 1987, and the way he handled that near defeat cost him a few votes among caucus members.

But his biggest failure was in getting constitutional negotiations with blacks off the ground. In November last year, there was strong talk of his losing his portfolio to Pik Botha. Even two of his senior officials got fired for apparently "talking to the wrong people".

But now he is in the pound seats again, being appointed temporary State President and forming an indaba with Chief Minister Buthelezi, who has never been eager to be drawn into talks with the Government. It is also well known that he has been a close confident of the State President for years.

Among Nationalist MPs, however, Mr Heunis is not seen as a serious contender for the presidency, although he could be an important factor as kingmaker for one of the contenders.

Gerrit Viljoen has kept himself out of the limelight these past few years. He is much respected for his intellect and steadfastness in a very difficult portfolio (black education).

As party man Dr Viljoen has kept a low profile and lacks the charisma of Pik or the oratory qualities of F W. He enjoys a lot of support among the Afrikaner establishment but is seen to be too much of an intellectual to lead a party and a country.

Magnus Malan's star has paled considerably in the wake of the diplomatic successes scored in the countries to the north.

When the SADF lost the Angolan air battle (at Cuito Cuinevale), the war was lost and it was time for the diplomatic boys to take over. It is said that General Malan was considerably impressed by Pik Botha's skills during the Angolan talks, when Mr Botha time and again stole the show. He is not seen as a serious contender in the race any more.

Barend du Plessis is one of the young proteges of President Botha and is said to be solidly in his good books.

In the short time he has been a member of the Cabinet he has shown great leadership and negotiating potential. He attracted public attention in the short while he was in charge of black education by trying novel ways to solve the crisis in black schools.

Although only 49 years old, he is known for his calm and collected handling of finance.

His successful negotiations in extending the country's foreign-debt repayments has won him a great deal of admiration in the caucus as well as the Cabinet. He has been tipped as possible Minister of Foreign Affairs.

But Mr du Plessis enjoys at most an outside chance of becoming the next State President — both his youth and short time as member of the Cabinet count against him. (But P W was himself an outsider 10 years ago.)

● *The author is political writer for the magazine* Insig.

304A

CASE Times 28/1/89

We'll root out cheating, says govt

THE South African government, reeling under successive corruption scandals reaching into the cabinet, yesterday pledged to root out cheating in the administration.

No one would be shielded from prosecution, Information Minister Mr Stoffel van der Merwe said in an interview.

"We are not only angry and embarrassed by what has happened, we are dismayed," he said. "We intend to root out corruption wherever it is found. Everyone will take the consequences of his action if there is evidence of a crime, absolutely."

Mr Van der Merwe, a political scientist given cabinet rank last year to promote government policy in South Africa and abroad, was the first cabinet minister to grant a press interview since President P W Botha had a stroke last week.

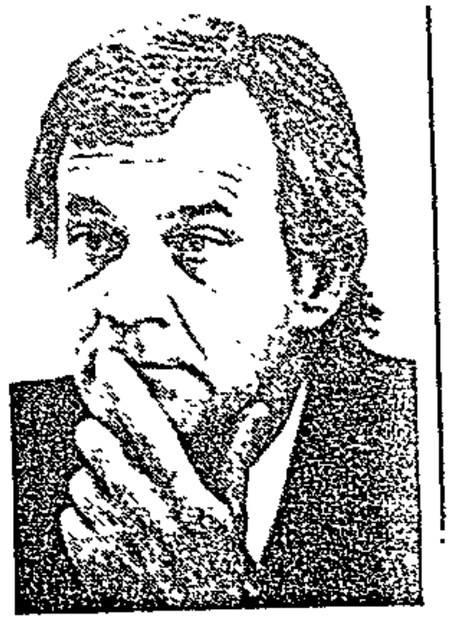
Mr Van der Merwe said he did not believe that corruption was more common in South Africa than elsewhere, but he said the secrecy imposed by the government on business deals designed to avoid Western sanctions did create a mantle for crooks.

He said that Mr Botha, who pledged in 1978 to make clean government a priority, had approved the extension of the advocate-general's powers before his illness.

● The wave of corruption and scandal was cause for grave concern, the PFP's federal executive said yesterday.

"Ordinary citizens are aghast at the continual revelations which have resulted in the downfall of one Nationalist politician after another and at the serious allegations being made about household names in the private sector.

"We seriously doubt whether the National Party is capable of rooting out corruption, since corruption thrives on the arrogance resulting from a government that has been in power too long and on the secrecy in which the government habitually conducts its business." — Sapa-Reuter and Political Staff



GETS TOUGH ... Stoffel van der Merwe

PFP wants amenities Act scrapped

Star 28/11/89 (304n)

Political Staff

The Federal Council of the Progressive Federal Party has called for the repeal of the Separate Amenities Act.

A resolution passed by the council at a meeting in Johannesburg at the weekend pointed out that the Boksburg situation was by no means unique in South Africa.

Many local authorities controlled by the National Party applied the same discriminatory laws and practices.

The only way to deal with this situation was to repeal the Separate Amenities Act.

The council also asked for the extension of the functions of the Advocate-General and the improvement of the machinery for investigation, but not in a way that would shroud this in secrecy.

The activities of the A-G should in no way impinge on the activities of and the need for other public commissions, the functions of the police and the obligations and duties of MPs and the press.

The council also commended the Harms Commission for its work and expressed the hope that this would continue and that interim reports would be released and made public

● See Page 6.

'Villain' enters Boksburg farce

Weekend Argus Correspondent

THE SHOW: Boksburg farce, Part 13.

THE SETTING: Boksburg's empty parks, Boksburg's empty shops, the Boksburg council chamber.

THE DIRECTOR: Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party.

THE STARS: Gideon Fourie, leader of the Conservative Party in Boksburg and the entire CP caucus.

THE SUPPORTING CAST: Blacks, coloureds, Indians and all communists, ANC supporters, radicals, liberals and kaffir-boeties.

SPECIAL GUEST APPEARANCE: Mrs Dawn Jacob, head of the Boksburg Publicity Association.

THE Boksburg farce has undergone considerable adaptation since it first captured the imagination of the South African public last November.

But drama-lovers will not be disappointed by the latest offering from this authentic, indigenous, all-white cast.

Admittedly, the lustre seems to have gone out of the first half of the show. The supporting cast has disappeared as the farce moves from Act One (neat, orderly and empty parks) to Act Two (neat, orderly and empty shops).

But activity picks up in Act Three, set in the hallowed council chambers.

Riveting performance

In a riveting, nine-hour performance, the city fathers deliberate on how to oust the "enemy" Boksburg Publicity Association from the town and decide to give it a month's notice to vacate its offices in the civic centre.

In a virtuoso display of perception, chief supporting showman and former traffic policeman, CP councillor T J Ferreira, remarks that the association's presence at the centre is the "same as allowing the ANC to sit in government offices in Pretoria".

Special guest star, independent councillor and chairman of the Boksburg Publicity Association Mrs Dawn Jacob, comes in for a tongue-lashing and is accused of using the association as a way of "getting back at the CP".

Comic irony

Showing a fine appreciation of the use of comic irony, Boksburg CP leader Gideon Fourie accuses the publicity association of giving Boksburg a bad name. (Followers of the farce may recall Mr Fourie's November debut when, in justifying the CP's decision to fence off its parks to blacks, coloureds and Indians, he declared: "We are Christians. We believe in giving to others what we have for ourselves.")

During Act Three all is revealed about the publicity association's dastardly campaign to ruin the town.

Its first mistake is to call the CP's race policies "repugnant".

The all-Christian conservative cast is further enraged when the association cancels its annual Carols by Candlelight service on the flimsiest of grounds — that blacks can no longer participate in the service at the Boksburg Lake.

Final straw

The final straw is when the publicity association shelves plans for public amphitheatre at the Boksburg Lake.

Mrs Jacob is dazed as the curtain falls on the council meeting at 1.30 am. Chairman of the publicity association for five years, Mrs Jacob seems puzzled by her new role as villain in the Boksburg farce.

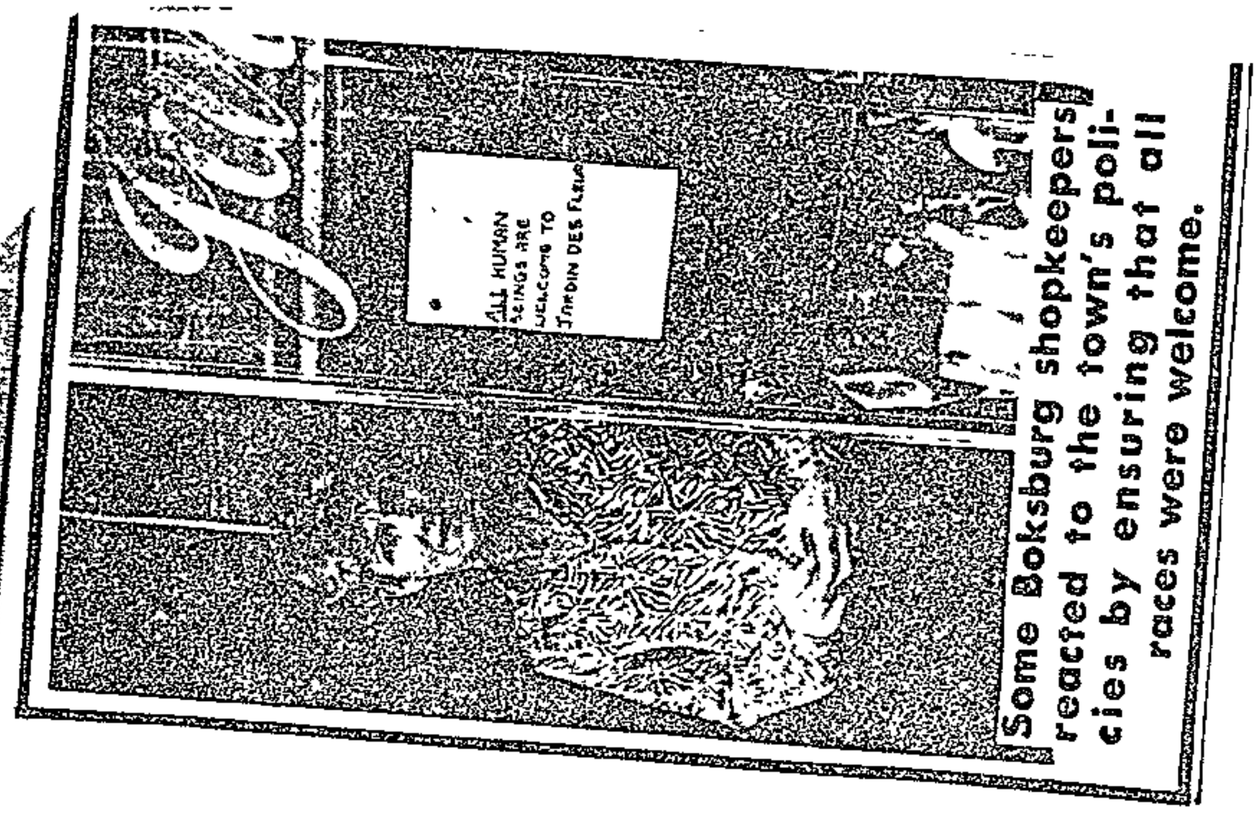
But the CP players seem satisfied with their performance.

The councillors may have managed to deal with only two-thirds of the normal council business at their meeting, but they have made great strides in their campaign to save Boksburg.

Roars of applause from stage right.

Reviewed by: COLLEEN RYAN.

POLITICS



Some Boksburg shopkeepers reacted to the town's policies by ensuring that all races were welcome.

Row looms over corruption scandal

■ FROM PAGE 1

questions in Parliament asking for details of pensions and gratuities paid.

Before Mr Botha assumed power in 1978 promising clean administration, the government had its share of scandals, culminating in the Info affair. But the last few years have seen as many Ministers and deputies end their membership of Mr Botha's Cabinet under a cloud as did so before his time. They include:

■ Mr Fanie Botha who was highly-regarded as Minister of Manpower but whose personal financial affairs and dealings involving mineral rights allegedly made him vulnerable to extortion. He resigned from the Cabinet in 1983.

■ Hennie van der Walt who resigned as Deputy Minister of Development and Land Affairs in 1983. He was jailed for five years early last year after pleading guilty to 15 counts of theft involving R800 000 in his capacity as an attorney and businessman.

■ Mr Louis Nel who resigned suddenly as Deputy Minister of Information in 1987 after it was reported that he had made a bid on behalf of Japanese merchant bankers who wanted to buy prime land in Tokyo owned by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs. Mr Nel denied this had anything to do with his resignation and said he was resigning to devote more time to his "international business consultancy".

■ Mr Amichand Rajbansi, the only Indian yet to serve on the Cabinet, who was sacked by President Botha late last year after a preliminary report of the James Commission. Earlier in the year a select committee of the House of Delegates found that a donation of R15 000 to Mr Rajbansi's National People's Party was followed by successful building tenders. Mr Rajbansi denied this and he is trying to make a political comeback.

■ This week's resignation by Mr Du Plessis whose business dealings will be the subject of a report to Parliament by the Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, in the next few weeks. There have been allegations that he used State personnel and assets to benefit companies owned by himself and his son, Johan.

Commenting on the spate of Cabinet members who left the Cabinet in unsavoury circumstances, Mr Peter Soal, PFP MP, said: "Cabinet ministers should be careful before they socialise with people of shady background. They must beware of the sleaze factor.

"After 40 years the Nats have lost touch with the people.. They live behind their high electrified walls and black-windowed Mercedes and they feel the government is their personal fiefdom".

Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party spokesman, said it was notable that most of the scandals were exposed in investigations by people outside government

WEEKEND ARGUS SPECIAL REPORT

WHAT A SCANDAL

by FRANS ESTERHUYSE and DAVID BREIER
Weekend Argus Political Staff

THE multi-million rand fraud scandals rocking the country and the forced resignation of politicians have suddenly turned corruption into the major political issue of the day.

It threatens to turn the coming Parliamentary session into a gruelling one for the government, particularly with an election at hand

Amid concern and uncertainty over the political future of President Botha, the ruling party has also been badly shaken by the sudden resignation of senior Cabinet Minister Mr Pietie du Plessis and the circumstances in which two other Nationalist MPs, Mr Peet de Pontes and Mr Leon de Beer, have been forced to relinquish their seats.

The opposition parties have already given notice that they intend taking the government to task on these issues And increasingly it appears that cases and allegations of corruption could also have a strong bearing on the succession stakes, should President Botha decide to step down.

Hard-hitting

In a hard-hitting statement the Progressive Federal Party federal executive said

"We seriously doubt whether the National Party is capable of rooting out corruption, since corruption thrives on the arrogance resulting from a government that has been in power too long and on the secrecy in which the government habitually conducts its business"

The government's own concerns are starkly reflected in statements by Information Minister Dr Stoffel van der Merwe who told newspapers "Not only are we upset and embarrassed over what has been happening, but we are also disappointed"

He pledged the government's determination to root out corruption

Nats in dog box over corruption

and revealed that President Botha had, before he was taken ill, approved extensions to the Advocate-General's powers

However, legislation to that effect could run into serious trouble, as the opposition parties believe it would cast a veil of secrecy over official inquiries into corruption.

Government sources have indeed indicated that one of the reasons for expanding the A-G's powers would be to avoid judicial inquiries such as the current Harms Commission where allegations against senior government officials are made in public

Held in secret

PFP finance spokesman Mr Harry Schwarz said "It was never intended that any form of secrecy be imposed and I don't believe Parliament will impose any form of secrecy."

He pointed out that corruption inquiries held in secret would amount to helping the corrupt He also proposed a code of conduct for all people in public office

Meanwhile taxpayers are paying millions to finance a life of luxury for the families of politicians who contribute to the government's growing sleaze factor.

But the government this week refused to disclose the size of the gratuities and pensions paid to a list of some of the best-known politicians and officials who left public life under a cloud As a result, the PFP is to ask questions in Parliament to obtain details of the handouts.

This week's estimates on the handouts to the latest batch of prematurely retiring politicians could be well below what they will actually get.

"Bought back"

Estimates have been that Mr Du Plessis, former Minister of Manpower, will receive a gratuity of about R250 000 and an annual pension of about R120 000 and that Mr de Pontes who is resigning as MP for East London City will receive a gratuity of R56 500 and a pension of R27 400.

However, depending on whether he "bought back" years of service as an MPC, Mr De Pontes could be receiving a much larger gratuity and pension based on an MP's current salary package of about R75 000 which went up by 15 percent with the public service January pay increase

Mr De Pontes' gratuity could be closer to R100 000 and his pension close to R50 000

Asked for details of their handouts as well as the payments to others who left public life under a cloud, a spokesman for the Department of National Health which administers pensions, said. "Salaries and pensions of individuals are their private and confidential affairs. The department is not empowered to furnish details thereof to third parties"

Dr Marius Barnard, PFP spokesman on pensions, said: "If you're in public life, your salaries are public. I think pensions and gratuities should also be public. I can see no reason why there should be secrecy".

He said he would definitely put

■ TURN TO PAGE 3

Surprise turn in Du Plessis Cabinet drama

PIETIE IN GEMS PROBE

S/Times 29/11/89.

(3&A)



UNDER A CLOUD ... former Minister Pietie du Plessis. He quit so the Government would not be embarrassed

Winnie claims sinister link in doctor's killing

S/Times 29/11/89

(11A)

By ERA MANTINI

MRS WINNIE MANDELA claimed yesterday that there was a link between the gunning down of a top Azapo official and the row over her Mandela XI football team.

The cold-blooded killing of Dr Abuzaer Asvat in his Soweto surgery first



By DRIES VAN HEERDEN and DE WET POTGIETER

A MYSTERIOUS new factor — diamonds — has emerged in the inquiry into the affairs of Mr Pietie du Plessis, the embattled former Minister of Manpower who resigned this week.

Sources said he would be questioned tomorrow by the Advocate General about the operations of a gems company, Quinto Diamonds (Pty) Ltd, with which his family was allegedly associated.

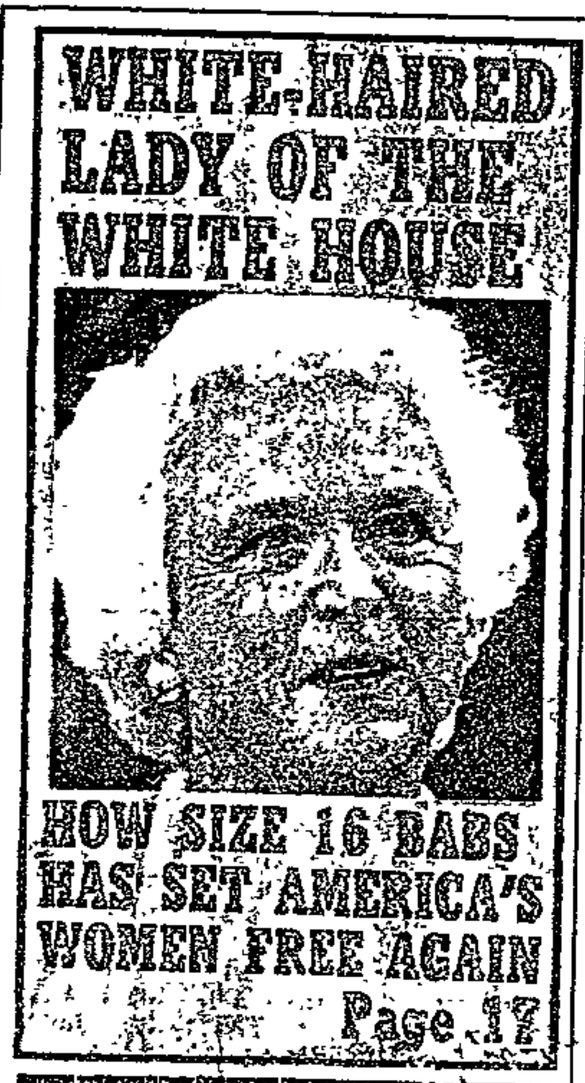
Mr Du Plessis has already spent two hours at the offices of the Advocate General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt

This week's hearing related to a property transaction involving his Mr Du Plessis's son, Johan, and Public Works, a department in the former Minister's portfolio

Shaken

In an interview yesterday the ex-Minister, whose hasty resignation from the Cabinet has shaken the National Party hierarchy, said he quit to save the Government embarrassment

"It would have been unfair to my colleagues in the Government and the National Party to stay in the Cabinet with



Garden stroll for PW Botha

Sunday Times Reporter

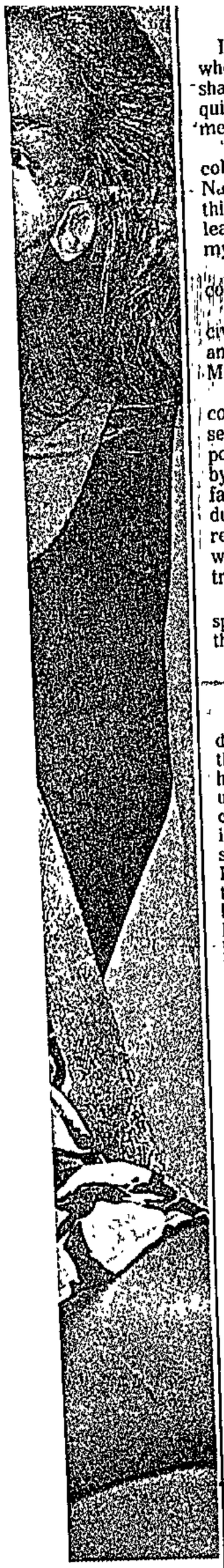
PRESIDENT BOTHA strolled in the garden of his official residence, Westbrooke, yesterday.

The head of the medical team which has been caring for the President said he was recuperating "remarkable quickly" after suffering a mild stroke on January 18

A medical bulletin said "Functioning of the members of his body which were affected has returned to such an extent that the President can take walks in his garden."

It added that Mr Botha's rehabilitation programme was proceeding "as planned"

Mr Botha was accompanied on his walk by the Minis-



onal stunners
IACE POTTER

wop!

Janine.
ave also visited
few weeks.
here. It is so dif-
nd gloom of my
aid the brunette
ntly modelled in
. I don't think I'll
ildren for a long
h of the world I
said.

Shaken

In an interview yesterday the ex-Minister, whose hasty resignation from the Cabinet has shaken the National Party hierarchy, said he quit to save the Government embarrassment.

"It would have been unfair to my colleagues in the Government and the National Party to stay in the Cabinet with this cloud hanging over my head. I had to leave politics to continue the fight to clear my name," he said.

"My hands were tied but now I am free to confront the allegations head on."

Also ahead of him lies the resumption of a civil court action between Johan, a flamboyant young millionaire, and his father-in-law, Mr Johan Morsner.

The case involves complex claims and counter-claims about documents which were seized from Mr Morsner by police acting on complaints by Mr Du Plessis Junior. So far the case has been conducted in camera, but it may resume in open court next week and is expected to attract much public interest.

On Friday, Mr Du Plessis spent almost two hours with the Advocate-General.

Action

Although Mr Justice van der Walt would do no more than confirm that the meeting had taken place, it is understood that the inquiry concerned allegations of improper advantage and personal enrichment against Mr Du Plessis Junior in connection with the purchase of a building in Volkstem Street, Pretoria, and its subsequent leasing to the Department of Public Works

By coincidence, Mr Du Plessis is represented by Pretoria advocate Mr Rit van Rooyen, who leapt into prominence 10 years ago when he alerted members of the Government to large-scale irregularities in the then Department of Information.

His action began the process which blew the lid on Dr Eschel Rhoodie, led to the fall from grace of Mr John Vorster and Dr Connie Mulder, the Info Scandal, and Mr P W Botha's subsequent rise to power.

Rumours

At his official home in the ministerial compound of Bryntirion yesterday, Mr Du Plessis spoke for the first time about how allegations and rumours about his conduct had affected his family.

(In terms of Government regulations, ex-Ministers are allowed a reasonable period to vacate their official residences.)

"After 23 years of living in a fishbowl as a politician I have had enough," he said.

"I wanted to retire earlier and actually informed my constituency in Lydenburg about it, but a number of people asked me to stay on.

"My health is deteriorating and I was advised by a doctor last year to take things more slowly.

"We are a small and close-knit family. This cloud over

☐ To Page 2

SEGREC
DECAY:
ULTRA-M
STARS F
SUPER R

MOV
EVEN
CIG

BU
WIT

N THE Times

THE contents of this issue of the Sunday Times have been restricted in terms of the emergency regulations.

Former Minister faces probe into gems company

□ From Page 1

our heads threatened to tear us apart.

"I knew I had to leave active politics to confront the allegations and to spend more time with my family."

The exact position of Quinto Diamonds in the Du Plessis family business is uncertain.

According to company minutes, Du Plessis Investments used the name of an employee, an unrehabilitated insolvent, to establish the firm to secure diamond concessions.

The minutes record that the staff were told that, "for the record", Quinto Diamonds belonged to "Theuns" and not to Du Plessis Investments.

A Mr Theuns van Schalkwyk was employed by the company until last year.

It is believed that some of the documents confiscated by the police at the home of Mr Morsner were given to him by Mr Van Schalkwyk for safekeeping.

Charge

Another former employee, Mr Len Kraamwinkel, who worked as project manager for the Du Plessis companies, learnt this week that an assault charge which he laid against Mr Du Plessis Junior last year had been rejected by the senior public prosecutor in Pretoria.

Mr Kraamwinkel laid the charge at the Sunnyside police station after an incident involving Mr Du Plessis Junior at the office, in the presence of other employees.

Mr Kraamwinkel says that in August last year he visited Mr Du Plessis Senior to express concern that the conduct of one of his associates could one day ruin his political career.

The Du Plessis-Morsner Supreme Court case next week is expected to throw further light on strains in the relationship between the ex-Minister's son and his father-in-law.

Friends say that matters came to a head in July last year when Johan's wife, Noeline, left home, taking certain documents with her for possible use in a divorce action.

Search

Soon afterwards two members of the security police, armed with a search warrant, visited Mr Morsner at his home in Pretoria North. They said they were looking for certain "contentious" documents belonging to the then Minister which were stolen from 220 Rollo Place, the home of his son.

On another occasion a high-ranking police officer from Brooklyn police station, allegedly accompanied by Mr Du Plessis Junior, again searched Mr Morsner's house and removed documents.

Sources close to the families believe that some of the confiscated documents relate to the Advocate General's current investigation into the affairs of the Du Plessis family.

After an urgent application after the police visit to Mr Morsner last year, the Pretoria Supreme Court ordered the Minister of Law and Order to return the documents to him.

Question

A subsequent application by Mr Du Plessis Junior against Mr Morsner and the Minister of Law and Order — is set down for hearing next week in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

Last year's hearing was held in camera at the request of Mr Du Plessis Junior.

According to an associate of Mr Morsner, it was claimed that in view of the pending municipal elections, publicity involving the name of Mr Pietie du Plessis might embarrass the NP.

"Mr Morsner did not want to be malicious, so he didn't oppose this application at the time," the associate said.

Mr Du Plessis Junior and his wife have since been reconciled.

The Advocate-General said yesterday he would conclude the questioning of witnesses next week and then start preparing his report to Parliament.

"I'm planning to have the report ready for tabling within six weeks," he said.

Maggie hints at meeting Botha

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

BRITISH Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has discreetly hinted she may be prepared to meet President Botha in a "neutral" country.

The suggestion came during an interview with a British newspaper yesterday. But it is unlikely to be well received in Pretoria.

Mrs Thatcher and her Government have circumspectly left open the possibility of such a meeting — in a country such as Malawi — when she visits southern Africa around Easter.

The tour will not include South Africa.

Protocol

Pretoria sources said if a meeting did take place, protocol dictated that it should be between heads of government.

In view of the pointed British refusal to include SA on Mrs Thatcher's itinerary, it was unlikely President Botha would pick up his hat and travel to another country for a meeting.



MARGARET THATCHER
The door is open

One source said: "With due respect for Mrs Thatcher's problems in coming here, if we are going to have the courage to meet, then we must have the courage to go all the way."

Mrs Thatcher is wary of jeopardising Whitehall's improving relations with African countries through a South African visit without any visible benefits.

It is widely held she wants an assurance on the release of Mr Nelson Mandela before becoming too closely linked with the South African issue.

ST Times 29/11/89.

NATS COULD LOSE SEATS OF ALL THREE SHAMED MPs

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

THE resignations of three former National Party MPs this week could have a sting in the tail later this year when the NP stands to lose their seats to opposition parties.

The seats of Mr Pietie du Plessis, the former Minister of Manpower and Public Works, and MPs Mr Peet de Pontes and Mr Leon de Beer, are all marginal seats.

■■■

The fact that their incumbents were forced from the seats by convictions of fraud — in the case of Mr De Beer — and allegations of abuse of privileges in the cases of the other two, will add to NP woes in the constituencies.

This factor alone should assure the Conservative Party of Mr Du Plessis's Lydenburg seat.

In Mr De Pontes's East London City seat, and Mr De Beer's Hillbrow constituency, the NP's troubles could be added to by the party having to face two high profile opposition candidates.

Opposition leaders Dr Zach De Beer, of the Progresssive Federal Party, and Dr Denis Worrall, of the Independent Party, both have pressing needs to lead their parties from Parliamentary seats.

Although the leaders will not reveal their plans at this stage, the IP is considering putting Dr Worrall up for East London City, and the PFP fighting Hillbrow with Dr De Beer.

Much, however, will depend on the outcome of moves to unite the PFP and IP with the National Democratic Movement and others in a new, combined opposition party.

■■■

Whichever way the opposition work out their affairs, analysts reckon the NP is likely to emerge from the contest three seats poorer.

The NP may try to soften the blow by leaving the seats vacant until it decides on a general election.

Electoral officials said there was no prescribed period in which a by-election must follow a member's resignation.

In 1987, Mr Du Plessis scraped home in Lydenburg with a slender 143-vote majority — and that only because the CP and the Herstigte Nasionale Party divided the rightwing vote. This is unlikely to happen again.

■■■

The NP won East London City fairly easily in 1987 — but in the election before that, in 1982, the combined vote for the PFP and the now-defunct New Republic Party substantially exceeded that for the NP.

A middle-of-the-road candidate like Dr Worrall, whose IP has since absorbed the NRP, could win back the NRP supporters who switched to the NP in 1987 without too much trouble.

In the municipal elections in October, East London voters showed their disenchantment with the NP by returning no NP candidates at all.

Hillbrow presents a tougher proposition for the opposition and a touchier decision for Dr De Beer.

It was a safe PFP seat for 10 years until a marked swing to the right in 1987 that allowed the NP to win the seat, with substantial support going to a CP candidate who also contested it.

Additionally, voters returned NP candidates in the area in the municipal elections.

But the opposition could regain its lost voters in Hillbrow with a flaring of interest that will accompnay the creation of a new, stronger party.

No fireworks likely without P W

S/Times 29/11/84 (306A)

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

THIS year's opening of Parliament on Friday will be a poignant experience for President Botha. He will miss an historic inauguration that includes the controversial changes he has brought about.

Friday's opening is to be the first joint sitting that will debate his opening speech in place of the traditional no-confidence debate.

Mr Botha attaches great symbolic significance to joint sittings. They represent his major reform initiative, bringing coloured and Indian South Africans into Parliament.

Opposition parties resent the dropping of the no-confidence debate, a move that has allowed Mr Botha to centre the ensuing debate on his opening, state of the nation address.

Corruption

The speech, which is to be delivered by the acting State President, Mr Chris Heunis, had not been finalised this week.

A senior aide of Mr Heunis was unable to say to what degree the speech would be solely Mr Botha's words — to be read on his behalf by Mr Heunis — or whether Mr Heunis would be stamping some of his own character on the address.

Parliamentarians are however expecting a fairly bland speech that will not contain any significant reform announcements.

The opposition parties, both to the right and left of the Government, are planning to make the thrust of their response bids to deepen the Government's embarrassment over recent allegations of corruption which have led to the resignations of two MPs and a Cabinet minister.

Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party is to initiate moves for the impeachment of Mr Justice J J Strydom following his controversially lenient sentence on a farmer convicted of killing a labourer.

Another PFP member, Mr Harry Schwarz, plans to introduce a private member's motion for the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act.

This will dump the Government in a credibility crisis since it rebuked the Conservative Party for applying the Act in East Rand towns last year.

The session will open with no resolution in sight for Parliament's major impasse. This is the refusal of the House of Representatives to pass any constitutional legislation until the Group Areas Act is abolished.

It has prevented the Government from postponing elections until 1992, and will block legislation to reflect population trends by assigning more seats to the Transvaal, as well as Mr Botha's wish to create a post of prime minister.

Much of the nature of the session will depend on what the Government's intentions are regarding the timing of a general election.

President Botha's illness has killed off speculation that an election would be called for April.

Resignation?

If it is to be held later this year, the Government's draconian Group Areas legislation, for example, could make an appearance — as it did before last year's municipal elections.

But an announcement of Mr Botha's resignation — still considered possible in forthcoming weeks — could scramble all the parties' plans and focus attention almost exclusively on the succession struggle.

AWB ructions result in birth of the all-new BVB

S/Times 29/11/89

By DRIES VAN HEERDEN

AWB rebels yesterday took steps towards founding a rival rightwing organisation to be known as the Boere Vryheidsbeweging.

Three of the four former AWB leaders who tried to dethrone AWB leader Eugene Terre Blanche by going public over his alleged drinking and womanising will play a key role in the new BVB movement.

They are Unisa sociology professor Alkmaar Swart, former deputy AWB leader Jan Groenewald and former Sabra chief Chris Jooste.

Absent

They are joined on the BVB steering committee by Dr Hennie Boshoff.

Conspicuous by his absence was the fourth breakaway AWB leader, Mr Manie Maritz, who has said he does not want to be associated with the new movement at this stage.

Yesterday's meeting in a Pretoria school hall was attended by about 120 invited conservatives, including several former members of the AWB who attended last weekend's Grootraad meeting.

In contrast to last Saturday's display of paramilitary might by the AWB's Aquila security men, yesterday's meeting was a sedate affair.

Delegates were dressed in business suits rather than the khaki which has become the AWB uniform — and no weapons were visible.

Afterwards, the BVB announced it would work towards the establishment of an "independent volkstaat".

The BVB considers itself an extra-parliamentary organisation with no party political affiliation.

According to the BVB, "die volk" is disillusioned with the AWB and will welcome the formation of an alternative organisation.

"We are firmly opposed to revolution, because it is against the will of God," a statement said.

Take your partners

S/Times 29/11/89 (304A)

Scramble for American-style 'running mates'



PRESIDENT BOTHA
Likely to retire

CANDIDATES for the Presidency, should Mr Botha step down, are beginning to line up in twos, in the American-style.

By LESTER VENTER: Political Correspondent

The proposed creation of a Prime Minister's post means that aspirant presidential candidates are looking around for running mates.

The name of the game now is to cobble effective regional and ideological constitituencies with the biggest support within the NP caucus.

With Mr Botha as President — and the very real prospect of his retirement — the proposed PM's job is regarded as a political cul-de-sac.

But with a new man in Tuynhuys, the PM could easily use the status of the No 2 job to groom himself as an eventual successor.

For that, and ancillary, reasons, there is renewed interest in the yet-to-be-created job.

There is a resultant tendency to link contenders for the two top posts as running mates, very much as American presidential candidates choose a vice-presidential candidate to run on a joint ticket

With all the Tuynhuys contenders having as many drawbacks as qualifications, the system offers distinct advantages.

It allows, for example, a Transvaler like Mr F W de Klerk to balance his conservative image with that of a Cape reformist like Dr Dawie de Villiers.

Such an unofficial, joint ticket very usefully bridges party policy divisions and traditional provincial rivalries.

Apart from speculation surrounding possible open support from Dr De Villiers for Mr De Klerk, it is an open question who might emerge as running mates for the other two of the "big three" candidates, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Chris Heunis.

There has, however, been cautious speculation that Mr Botha — who is regarded as a committed reformist — has attracted the support of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

Mr Heunis, regarded as the lagger, but who is strengthening his image through his role as acting State President, is not at present linked in political circles with identified supporters.

At present, the "running mate" concept is little more than a cautious tendency — but it could easily establish a new pattern in campaigns for the country's most powerful offices.

Indaba hit by arrests

By CHRISTINA SCOTT

A NUMBER of United Democratic Front youth leaders are believed to have been been detained on the eve of "peace talks" with Inkatha officials.

The talks are an attempt to end the violence at Mpumalanga, Natal's new flashpoint in the fight between Inkatha and the UDF.

Family members say UDF leader Bruce Buthelezi and other missing members were detained in a police swoop on the township, although a police spokesman said they did not confirm emergency detentions.

Claim

The Buthelezi family claims they were told by police that Bruce was being held at the Mpumalanga police station.

The township's mayor, Mr RD Sishi, and Inkatha central commitee member Nqobizizwe Nkehli said the peace meeting would still take place despite what they called "Bruce Buthelezi's detention".

PFP move brings new life into unity talks

304A B/Times 29/1/89

From Page 1

the end of the all-day PFP meeting said further negotiations should be "subject only to adherence to important fundamental principles and policies including peaceful processes of change and the establishment of a Western-style constitutional and economic dispensation."

"The guidline in discussion with others should continue to be in the best interests of the new party and South Africa."

The parties are to meet at the negotiating table again on Saturday.

The statement pointedly did not mention the controversial issue of leadership of the new party which has so far delayed its formation.

But the open mandate will be interpreted by the other groups to mean that the PFP is officially willing to see a personality not attached to the three formal parties emerge as the leader of the new movement.

All the other parties in the negotiations, including a PFP faction, favour the creation of an "entirely new political product"

This, they say, means neither of the leaders of the existing groups should lead the new party.

Their objection was that the new party would gain little electorally if it were seen as an enlarged PFP — the effect of having Dr De Beer as leader.

Instead they favoured neither of the established party leaders taking up the role, and inclined to one of the Afrikaans intellectuals instead.

A likely scenario now is that a "troika" leadership committee will be formed, probably under a chairman drawn from the "fourth element", as the group of intellectuals is known.

Dr Worrall's group is likely to favour such an arrangement being followed by a leadership election later in the year.

The PFP group believes this would be in its favour.

But Mr Malan's group is likely to baulk, because this would dump the new movement into a tense round of infighting when it needs to consolidate and recruit new adherants.

Troubles for the PFP, too, are not over.

A faction of activists believes fervently that the old, limiting image of the PFP must be wholly buried in the identity of the new party — something that the old guard of the party will not tolerate.

SECRECY AND DECAY

Brian Pottinger

looks at the link between clean administration and open government



FORMER US president Harry S Truman explained it with his Missouri frankness: Secrecy and free, democratic government do not mix.

The proof, if needed, can be found in South Africa where government is not only becoming less free and patently less democratic, it is also becoming less honest.

We should not be too surprised. Ten years ago President P W Botha, in his much quoted acceptance speech as Prime Minister, promised *clean* administration.

There is no reason to doubt his sincerity on that score. But what he did not pledge was *open* administration. Worse, Mr Botha has demonstrated in the last 10 years that he is quite unaware that the one cannot possibly exist without the other.

In the past year, there have been no less than five major commissions of inquiry into allegations of corruption.

First there was the Transkei's Alexander Commission, then the continuing Harms Commission into cross-border corruption, the completed James Commission into the House of Delegates administration, the proceeding Van den Heever Commission into the Department of Education and Training and the recently appointed Groenewald Commission into KwaNdebele.

Tally

That tally, of course, excludes the routine investigations of the Advocate-General who, it has been confirmed, is probing the Department of Education and Training and property deals involving resigned Minister P T du Plessis and his son.

It is not a pleasant picture — least of all for a society which has always argued that the work ethic, public propriety and competent administration were the core qualities that elevated us above the supposed venality of the rest of the continent. Remember, it was Julius Nyerere who said efficiency was the last refuge of the colonialist.

Is SA corruption that severe — even endemic and unmanageable as some people insist?

Probably not. The political will exists to get to grips with the problem (why else would Mr Botha appoint so many commissions) and the SA judiciary, once again, has provided the meticulous yeomen for the arduous task of probing the darker spots of our society.

But that is not really the issue.

What we are seeing at present is an ad hoc response — striking the snake on the head whenever it emerges above ground but unable to penetrate the lair to finish it off.

Tougher

There are instrumental ways the problem can be approached: Extension of the Advocate-General into a fully fledged investigatory unit (a suggestion now enjoying some attention by the Government); The appointment of an ethics commission to draw up stricter guidelines for public representatives and servants (one of President George Bush's first actions after taking over from the somewhat laissez-faire Reagan administration was to form just such a commission); And tougher penalties for corruption.

But, in the old cliche, this is treating symptoms and not causes.

The real cause, and this brings us back to Mr Truman, is that our society is slowly choking on its own obsession with secrecy. Some secrecy is obviously essential for the survival of even open societies but pervasive secrecy does the reverse — it decays it, rips the moral heart out of a nation and substitutes expedience and cynicism.

That, in a nutshell, is about where we are poised right now.

SA's isolation, brought to a considerable extent upon ourselves but worsened by a hyped foreign moralism, has tragically driven us into dark corners to trade for arms, oil, strategic commodities and, in the latest wave of boycotts, even forbidden fruit, computers and carpet-cleaners.

In such corners one does not always meet the nicest people. We, apparently, are prepared to tolerate that as the price for our politics. Thus shady businessmen with criminal pasts are admitted into our country, immigration requirements fudged, secrecy laws extended to cover their operations.

As long as a man can promise money or trading entree elsewhere he is welcome, and all of this is justified as being "in the national interest" (just count how many times in the most recent corruption inquiries those words have been offered as justification for a range of improprieties from tax evasion to fiddled immigration forms).

Dangers

The dangers are obvious. The first is that we suspend our critical faculties, we suborn our natural inquisitiveness to the dictates of secrecy and in the end we admit some people and tolerate some actions which a self-respecting society never should. These people, meanwhile, are here not because they necessarily love SA but because they are after a quick buck.

How many times have smooth con-artists been embraced, not least by the State propaganda services, because they have said nice things about the Government and pledged multi-million investments in shadowy and secretive projects, only to see them skip one step ahead of the Commercial Branch. It makes us all look corrupt and, just as bad, stupid.

The second danger is that this style of expedience rubs off throughout society.

The once incorruptible middle-level public servant is tempted by undreamt of largesse and so he succumbs, first in small ways and then bigger ones.

The immigrant buccaneer assesses SA as just another Third World country and makes haste to pay his dues to the tribal and party leaders. This tribute is accepted with no questions asked but, as the American journalist I F Stone once observed, there has to be a quo for all that quid.

Again, a businessman who would normally indulge bribes as part of his modus vivendi, might feel compelled to engage in the practice, and, such is his confidence in this cult of secrecy, he might even be prepared later to openly lie about it, an outrageous contempt of the public.

Corruption, feeding on secrecy, thus spreads into public office, public service and the private sector.

Is there a way out of this pillage culture? There is, of course, but it cannot be bought by 10 000 commissions of inquiry or dawn shooting parties for offenders.

Vision

It is the re-creation of our government and our society in the image of our earlier, purer vision of public morality.

Easy to say, profoundly difficult to effect, for what is required is the creation of a society, politically and economically, that is acceptable enough here and abroad to move us out from the shadows, away from secrecy.

There is little indication of that at the moment. The pursuit of ends (security, survival, privilege, call it what one will) has eclipsed means (thus we have secrecy, expedience and disinformation as constant themes in our public life).

Until we address that core problem we are going to have corruption. We will have to grin but not necessarily bare it.

What is required is the creation of a society, politically and economically, that is acceptable enough here and abroad to move us out from the shadows ...



Illustration: ROY CASTLE

PW: Generals could lose the high ground

5/11/1989 29/11/89 (304A)

Harald Pakendorf

takes a look down the presidential succession road



SHOULD Tuynhuys get a new occupant, more than just the furniture may be moved around. A change at the top inevitably ripples downward into a whole chain of events.

One element of the present-day government structure which may be affected, if not immediately but over a period, is the National Security Management System.

There are some who argue that this is where the real power in South Africa lies. Any change there will thus be of more than passing significance.

Picture

Certainly, the Cabinet committee which overlooks and coordinates all security action is powerful — its chairman is the State President, most senior Cabinet Ministers sit on it, as do a number of key civil servants and, of course, some generals with the SADF providing the secretarial input.

Its tentacles go in two directions — down and sideways.

All over the country there are local committees reporting to regional committees who in turn report to the special Cabinet committee. These committees are made up of local civilians, the army, police and senior civil servants.

And they keep an eye on every development in their area.

Based on their input, the Cabinet committee is then provided with a fortnightly security picture as a result of which key decisions are taken — which are passed on to the full Cabinet as recommendations.

It would be more than surprising if the State President and his senior Ministers agree in one committee to a certain approach just to turn against it when the junior Ministers join them in the full Cabinet.

And the line from then on is clear: the National Party caucus is told about the decision and it goes through Parliament because of the NP majority.

Which is a long way of saying that what the special Cabinet committee on security decides, goes. Thus the belief that the Security Management System is so powerful.

How did it become so powerful?

Tension

Partly it had to with the security situation inside the country and the philosophy that there is a total onslaught which needs a total answer and a total approach.

But there is another reason why the SADF in particular and the security establishment in general has become so important. It has to do with the background of the man who set up the system — P W Botha.

He was Defence Minister until 1978 when he took over as head of Government and thus the SADF immediately jumped to prominence when it came to inputs at all levels where decisions were taken.

Much as the Security Police came into prominence when John Vorster moved from Justice — which in those days took in the police — to being Prime Minister.

A good deal of the tension between army and police today has to do with the very fact that with P W Botha the police faded somewhat and the army moved into prominence.

And now SA looks to a new State President — as it must, because a man of 73 cannot have a stroke and just go back to the office as if he had only had a cold.

Who will it be?

It is not such an open question as some seem to think. As of now, Transvaal leader F W de Klerk is still the clear front-runner. Remember, the NP caucus elects a leader, not the general public. Thus Pik Botha may be a darling of the crowds, but in the caucus room matters look quite different.

Runners

Of course, there are other candidates and there is still time — but none have F W's present support, and probably in combination they also lag behind him.

Not in any particular order, the other runners are Pik Botha, Magnus Malan, Gerrit Viljoen, Chris Heunis, Barend du Plessis.

Should Malan make it — which is highly improbable — the army will, of course, retain its prominence and possibly become even stronger. With anybody else, the chances are better than even that the SADF will play a less prominent role.

And if F W makes it as presently expected, the chances are even better, because he is essentially a parliamentarian, a compromiser, somebody who prefers taking people with him, somebody who will work through the party rather than just telling it about decisions.

In the nature of things, this must mean that the role of the army will be diminished.

Not that it is being suggested that the army is about to fade back into its camps. Not at all, the Security Management System is in place and operating. It won't disappear and it will remain strong, particularly initially.

Difference

The difference will be that F W's instinct will not be to ask a general first for an opinion, but that he will go to a civilian. A small shift, but important.

This may become more so in the long run, because if the army's input is not the primary one, but simply one of many, it must mean a diminishing of its role over time.

What makes the possible development of such importance is that SA has moved leftward on racial issues in the last years, but to the far-right when it comes to civil liberties.

With a head of government whose primary instinct is not to run to the nearest general in time of need, it could begin to help to shift the country away from the extreme repressive mode it is into presently.

Pietie tights back

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Pietie du Plessis, who resigned last week as Manpower Minister, has angrily condemned a "so-called exposé" of the Du Plessis family dealings in yesterday's Rapport, and said he was referring the matter to his lawyers.

The Rapport article said, in part, that Mr Du Plessis's son Mr Johan du Plessis had bought a Pretoria office block while he was certain that it was to be rented to his father's department; that there were numerous questions relating to complex business transactions carried out by Group Four, a company in which Mr Du Plessis and his son were involved, and National Properties (Natprop) in which Group Four had had a controlling interest; and that the Receiver of Revenue issued a letter confirming a tax position relating to one of these deals "at the minister's request"

In a statement to Sapa, Mr Du Plessis said he had noted with indignation the "so-called exposé" in Rapport concerning him and his son

He said aspects of the several articles published were based on distortions, gossip and untruths

Rapport had "once again" failed to communicate with either him or his son to get explanation or comment. This was not only unreasonable but unethical journalism, he said

Mr Johan du Plessis said he endorsed his father's statement. He was expected to meet his lawyers yesterday.

Rapport said Mr Johan du Plessis bought the Pretoria office block — which is the subject of an investigation by the Advocate-General — while he was certain it would be rented by his father's department.

It said it was bought for R2m, but the value was pushed up to R8m as a result of renovation and its rental to the department.

Documents in Rapport's possession showed that the rent was set at R78 880 a month, which would bring in R946 560 a year until 1997

Another document showed that he wrote to San-

To page 3

From page 1

lam Properties, to ask for an option to buy the building for R2m, on the letterhead of the Pretoria company Johannesburg Mercantile and Investment Company.

He made it clear he was the buyer and not a go-between

The directors were listed as Messrs Jose Manuel Rodrigues Berardo, Donald Macrae Grant-Hodge, Antonio Gomes Netto, Michael van der Watt, Hendrik Stoffel Buitendag and Leon Diamond Aspeling. Mr Aspeling's office address was given as the same as that of Mr Johan du Plessis. Atlanta Buildings, Park Street, Pretoria.

Mr Joe Berardo, who is also chairman of Johannesburg Mining and Finance, was described by Rapport as a personal friend of the Du Plessis's. He could not be contacted yesterday for comment.

EDYTH BULBRING reports that Mr Johan du Plessis, asked whether he was the sole buyer of the Pretoria office block rented by his father's department or whether he was paid as a go-between, said. "What you are implying is not true"

Asked how he could be the sole buyer when the buyer was registered as the Johannesburg Mercantile and Investment Company, he said "That's an easy question to answer", but would not elaborate.

He declined to answer further questions on the basis that the matter was "sub judice".

"I want to stick to the rules of this country," he said.

Rapport's article also centered on the activities of Group Four, a contractual entity set up by Mr Du Plessis and his son and Reserve Bank vice-president Mr Jan Lombard and his son, Jan, for the purchase of portions of industrial land at Zandfontein, south-west of Pretoria

Reacting to allegations regarding Group Four activities in the Rapport article, Mr Jan Lombard jnr said yesterday that its controversial business moves took place after he left the organisation in July 1986, having had problems with the Du Plessis's "business style"

He said, however, that he still had a vast interest in Natprop as a shareholder and surety, but now as a minority.

ace

ce union was not affiliated International Amateur Ath- Federation, which suspend- s membership.

Spaniard Catalan, one of a that includes Frenchmen Marc Bellocq, second in the championships, and Bruno who was third, said through erpreter that there could be surprises during the race.

ave not raced for the past onths," he said, adding that d not expect any political ms on his return home.

said Bruce Fordyce had the lage in running in his own y. Fordyce was quoted in a y newspaper as saying he oking forward to the race d been training for it since ber. He said that whoever ould know he was "the best istance racer in the world".

other overseas runners are hman Jean-Paul Praet, who the unofficial 100km world of 6:03/51, Italian champ- oris Bakmaz who was 10th 1988 world championships ntonio Mestre Meseguer, second in Spain behind n. — Staff Reporter and orrespondent

Girl' tops Globes

ing Girl" and tying for best dramatic s in "Gorillas in the Mist: The Ad- re of Dian Fossey".

fman, who played a gifted autistic in Man", gave an emotional acceptance k, and paid special thanks to the director, Barry Levinson.

u are everything an actor could ever for," Hoffman said.

the best director category, veteran Clint Eastwood won for "Bird," a film the troubled life of jazz saxophonist Charlie "Yardbird" Parker.

anie Griffith, who plays a savvy ary yearning for a better job in ing Girl", won as best actress in a al or comedy film and co-star Weaver won for her supporting role as a shrewish Wall Street executive.

For Griffith, the daughter of actress Tippi Hedren, her award marked a milestone in what she has described as an arduous career.

"I've been an actress for 16 years, and it's the first time I've ever won anything," Griffith said. "This is probably the happiest I've been in my whole life," she said of her award and imminent remarriage to former husband Don Johnson.

The awards, seen as a precursor to the Oscars in March, make "Rain Man" and "Working Girl" firm favourites. — Sapa-AP

● Full list of Globe winners, page 2

economists. It could hasten the slowdown in the economy and possibly induce the authorities to make new economic curbs.

The drop below $400 has already induced a measure of computer-generated selling in the sophisticted futures markets and, if the negative sentiments thereby created gather momentum, a further decline of up to $20 could materialise — with serious consequences for South Africa's balance of payments.

Revenue up

Gold's fall at the weekend also hit the commercial rand today, lowering it to 41,43 US cents in Johannesburg from Friday's 41,74.

Fortunately for the gold-mining industry, this will increase the rand revenue companies receive for their gold.

Analysts are divided on whether or not gold will cling to the $400 line.

Tony Henfrey is cautiously optimistic and believes gold is entering a bullish phase.

"I see it falling to no more than a couple of dollars under $400, after which it should recover in a matter of days If I'm wrong, there's good support at $388, so a major fall can be discounted.

Dr Issy Bacher is more positive and sees an upturn in bullion

"Gold below $400 is an excellent buying opportunity. A large measure of ultra-long-term support can be noted in the $390 to $400 band."

● See page 8.

World soccer team coming ...

A WORLD indoor soccer team is expected to arrive this week for matches against a Springbok indoor team. Test matches are scheduled for Cape Town, Johannesburg and Durban.

The weather

Sunny and warm

(Details — page 2)

ers predict will be light, occasional showers, the heatwave is expected to continue in the interior.

SWARTLAND

Farmers are hoping for rain soon.

In the Swartland they are "coping", according to a Department of Agriculture spokesman in Durbanville, though the water situation in Porterville and Eendekuil is "cause for concern".

He said: "There is no crisis, but we could certainly do with some rain.

"There is sufficient water in most places, sufficient grazing and, while the vineyards are very dry, crops are not threatened."

(Turn to page 3, col 7)

Early Guineas gallops

Racing Staff

THE Cape Turf Club reintroduced the official Richelieu Guineas gallops today and a small crowd saw their candidates in action

Spectators were given breakfast on the stand and when the mist lifted so did their spirits as they watched half the field working on the grass and the rest on cinders.

Sporting binoculars, stopwatches and clutching form books, they assessed each work-out. Candidates were worked separately by their big-race jockeys.

In the early work-outs on the grass the Dave Coleman entrant and the favourite, Winter Winner, and Budza were impressive, though training gallops are of value only as a guide to well-being.

Michael Roberts had to push the favourite to catch his working companion, but he was striding well at the post.

Another of the main fancies to work well was Dawson's Trail, who also strode out magnificently in a 1 200m work-out to catch his "pick-up" on the line.

Senor Santa, too, moving effortlessly, had no trouble reeling in his companion.

David Payne's St John's Wood also had a good pipe-opener, beating his two companions home in businesslike fashion It was a pity the mist prevented the use of a stop-watch.

The Richelieu Guineas will be run on Saturday at Milnerton and a record crowd and tote turnover is expected.

Race row: Cool it, warns Minister

By PETER FABRICIUS
Political Staff

AS an explosive race row simmered in the white suburb of Mayfair West, Johannesburg, over an Indian moving in, the government appealed today to the residents of the area not to take the law into their own hands.

Mr Roelf Meyer, Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, who is in charge of group areas legislation, said he was investigating the incident where residents prevented an Indian moving in. And, a spokesman for the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, also appealed to people not to take the law into their own hands.

THREATENED

He said that if the Indian, apparently a Mr Doyle, laid a complaint that he had been threatened with assault, it would be dealt with. Apparently no complaint had been laid yet.

He said if the residents laid a complaint against Mr Doyle for moving into the area, this would also be investigated.

Mr Meyer said: "All I can say at this stage is that people should act within the law, and should report contraventions to the police

"They can't take the law into their own hands."

He said he had asked the MP for the area, Dr Johan Vilonel, for more details of the incident.

Dr Vilonel was not available today.

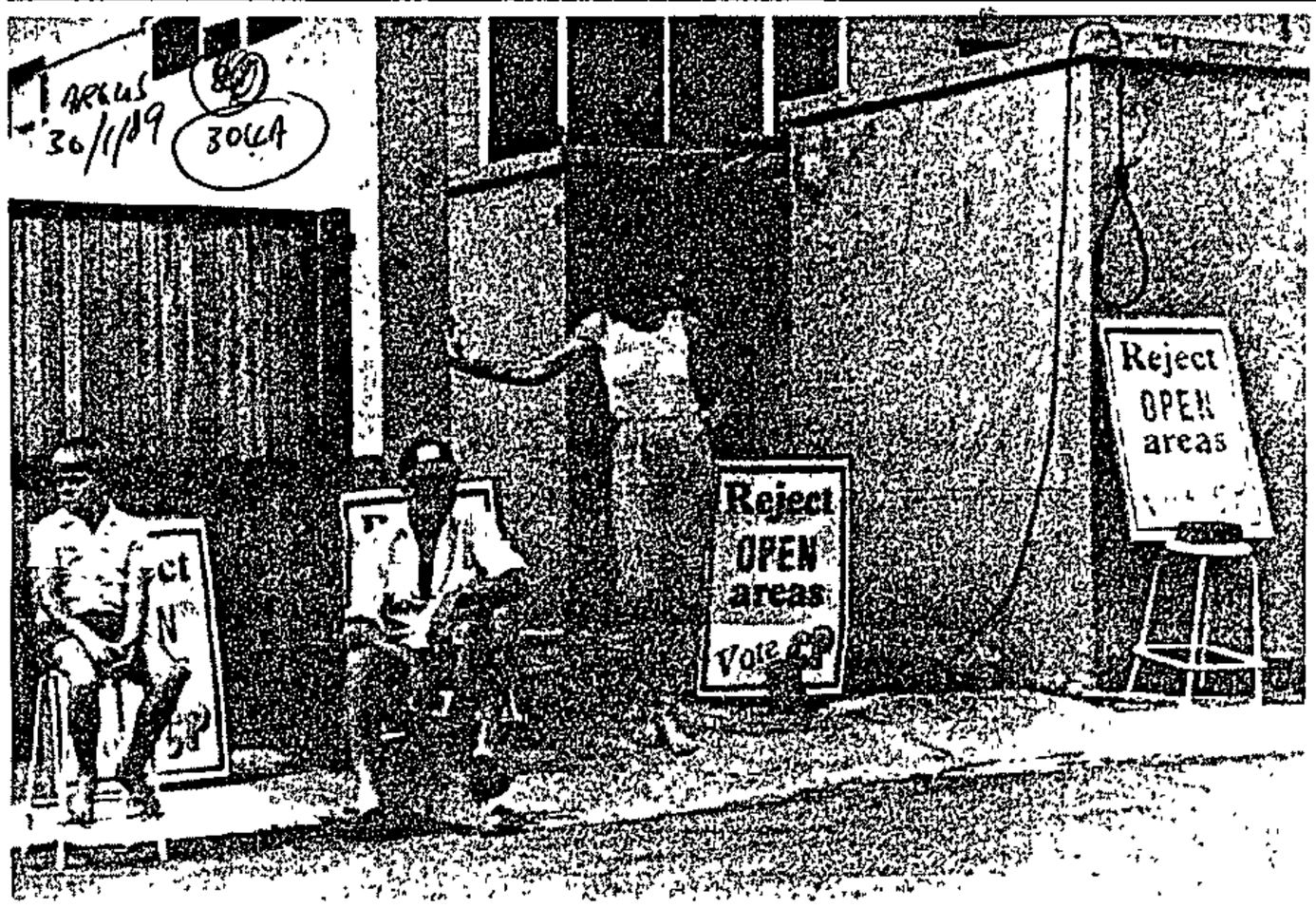
REPEATED OFTEN

Mr Tian van der Merwe, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on group areas, said today the sort of incident brewing in Mayfair West would be repeated often until the Group Areas Act was scrapped.

"Ultimately, this sort of contemptible behaviour is a measure of the contemptibility of the Act itself.

"In the end, the battle to end the group area Act will be won, I am sure, but in the meantime because of a spineless government we will have many nasty incidents."

● See page 2.



MOVE-IN WARNING: A noose hangs from the wall and Conservative Party placards are displayed in a Mayfair West, Johannesburg, street after an Indian family had attempted to move in at the weekend. Later, an angry, armed mob threatened the father with his life. See Page 2.

Aspinall sets up as hi-tech bookie



John Aspinall

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON. — Private zoo-keeper, former casino owner and multi-millionaire John Aspinall, who winters at his new estate, De Goede Hoop in Noordhoek, which formerly belonged to Mr John Wiley, is setting up in the betting business again — as a hi-tech bookie.

His revolutionary idea is for clients to be able to bet 24 hours a day on any form of sport around the world. Satellite television will greatly expand the market, with plans to transmit live horse-racing from Australia, Hong Kong and America, as well as other betting sports.

Aspinall, whose plans are reported today by Daily Mail gossip columnist Nigel Dempster, made around R140-million from the sale of his Curzon Street, Mayfair, casino before the worldwide stock market crash 15 months ago.

But he says he has no plans to re-enter the casino business, which is far less profitable since he quit.

He spends part of the British winter in South Africa, where he is refurbishing his new estate.

Row flares over gay clergy

The Argus Foreign Service

LONDON — The Church of England row over homosexuality has flared again following a leaked report indicating that many bishops were ready to give gay clergy their blessing.

The report advises that the church should approve of homosexuality in stable relationships — effectively allowing homosexual clergy.

At least a dozen of the Church of England's 44 bishops are thought to support the plea for new tolerance, in spite of the ruling by the Church's governing body, the Synod, that homosexuality was sinful.

And, as the Synod prepared to meet today, the issue looked set to provide another day of the arguments which have haunted the Church over the past 18 months

The report, produced by a working party of the Synod's House of Bishops, has been discussed by bishops who decided to keep it and their views secret

However, it appears to have met with a frosty reception from most bishops

Press curbs

In terms of the emergency regulations reports, comment and pictures may be restricted.

INSIDE: Weather 2, Finance 8 and 9, Letters 10, Racing 12, Sport 13 and 14, TV — Page 3 of Tonight

Demands for government to enforce Group Areas Act or to scrap it

Race rows simmer

AKGES 31/1/89 3044

Political Staff

DEMANDS for the government to take a stand on the Group Areas Act came from various politicians today, including a National Party MP, as several group-areas related controversies racked the country.

The National Party MP for Mayfair West, Dr Johann Vilonel, challenged the government to apply its group areas policy properly — or scrap the Act — after a mob of white residents prevented an Indian family moving into a house in a white area.

In Kraaifontein the Town Council is seeking an urgent meeting with the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, because of a row over a coloured family renting a house in a white area.

Dr Vilonel said he sympathised with the whites, including the Conservative Party town councillor who objected to the Indian family moving into St Gothard Street in the Mayfair West suburb zoned for whites.

A white mob threatened the father with his life and a hangman's noose was hung over his garden wall.



Picture: DANA LE ROUX, The Argus

COLOUR MIX: Mrs Amanda Shirley, the reclassified white mother and her son Wayne, 5, who was expelled from the Pinokkio Creche, Kraaifontein because it was not a "multi-racial school".

White attacked

"Though I don't say that people should take the law into their own hands, the government must either apply the law or scrap it," Dr Vilonel said.

The CP chairman in Johannesburg, Mr Fred Rundell, today supported the actions of white Mayfair West residents. By preventing the family from moving into the house Conservative Party supporters did not create racial friction but avoided it, he said.

Apply all laws

"Our people just stopped the Indian family from breaking the law," he said.

"The Group Areas Act is a law and either the government must apply all laws or no laws at all.

Labour Party spokesman Mr Peter Hendrickse MP said the Act was continuing to encourage and foster racism. Total repeal was the only answer.

"For how long is the govern-



Picture: WILLIE de KLERK, The Argus.

REGAL SEND-OFF: Golden Grove Primary School secretary Mrs Doreen Manser, left, waves goodbye to pupils and school principal Mr Derek [illegible] before being chauffeured

George beats Michael in the

came from various politicians today, including a National Party MP, as several group-areas related controversies racked the country.

The National Party MP for Mayfair West, Dr Johann Vilonel, challenged the government to apply its group areas policy properly — or scrap the Act — after a mob of white residents prevented an Indian family moving into a house in a white area.

In Kraaifontein the Town Council is seeking an urgent meeting with the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, because of a row over a coloured family renting a house in a white area.

Dr Vilonel said he sympathised with the whites, including the Conservative Party town councillor who objected to the Indian family moving into St Gothard Street in the Mayfair West suburb zoned for whites.

A white mob threatened the father with his life and a hangman's noose was hung over his garden wall.



Picture: DANA LE ROUX, The Argus

COLOUR MIX: Mrs Amanda Shirley, the reclassified white mother and her son Wayne, 5, who was expelled from the Pinokkio Creche, Kraaifontein because it was not a "multi-racial school".

White suburb up in arms over 'coloured' family

Argus 31/1/89

By JOHN YELD and BRONWYN DAVIDS
Staff Reporters

KRAAIFONTEIN residents are up in arms over a "coloured" family which is allegedly renting a house in a white area, and a white boy who was allowed to attend a local school — until it was discovered he had a "coloured" uncle.

Central to the residential dispute is a small Horak Street house, bordering an open area separating the white suburb of Peerless Park West from the coloured area of Scottsdene.

The house was repossessed by a building society and sold to a closed corporation which is renting it to the "coloured" family.

White residents, some of whom laid charges under the Group Areas Act on Saturday, met Kraaifontein mayor Mr Sarel van Deventer and ward councillor and former mayor Mr De Wet Marais, last night to discuss the "problem", and warned of another "Mayfair-type" incident.

In the other incident, Mr van Deventer came out in support of the principal of a creche who expelled a little white boy the day after his "coloured" uncle came to fetch him from school.

"Any right of admission is reserved. I quite agree with the principal. I would have done the same thing because I believe in upholding the political principles of the far right," Mr van Deventer said.

"Kraaifontein is a conservative area and most of the complaints from residents are about coloured people roaming the area."

During last night's meeting, Mr van Deventer warned that "someone is going to get hurt".

Referring to another Group Areas complaint in Kraaifontein which was "unresolved" after more than a year, he said: "We have tried our best. We went through the correct channels and what was the result? It was just negative.

"Now we're not prepared to wait. I fear people will take the law into their own hands — that's my honest opinion."

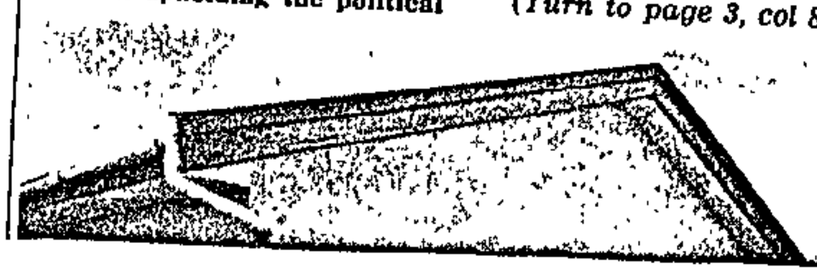
Mr T H van Rensburg, who hosted the meeting, said: "The same will happen as happened in Mayfair."

Mr van Deventer said the issue had been raised with local MP Mr Giel Malherbe, who had replied it was a "problem situation".

Deputy mayor Mr A H Collyer is seeking an urgent meeting with the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, to discuss the issue, and Mr van Deventer said the authorities had one week in which to reply satisfactorily.

"We have limits to our patience," he said.

(Turn to page 3, col 8)



The CP chairman in Johannesburg, Mr Fred Rundell, today supported the actions of white Mayfair West residents. By preventing the family from moving into the house Conservative Party supporters did not create racial friction but avoided it, he said.

Apply all laws

"Our people just stopped the Indian family from breaking the law," he said.

"The Group Areas Act is a law and either the government must apply all laws or no laws at all.

Labour Party spokesman Mr Peter Hendrickse MP said the Act was continuing to encourage and foster racism. Total repeal was the only answer.

"For how long is the government going to encourage racism?" he asked.

He also called for a police investigation into the behaviour of a Mayfair West city councillor and the whites.

CP law and order spokesman Mr Moolman Mentz said that in spite of its assurances the government was failing to apply the Act strictly.

It was therefore understandable that unhappy civilians were now taking steps to protect white areas against encroachment from "people of colour".

CP admiration

The CP had the highest admiration for people who took a strong stand.

Referring to the Mayfair West incident Deputy-Minister Mr Meyer said: "People should act within the law and should report contraventions to the police.

"They can't take the law into their own hands."

Mr Tian van der Merwe, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on group areas, said the sort of incident in Mayfair West would be repeated until the Act was scrapped.

"Ultimately this sort of contemptible behaviour is a measure of the contemptibility of the Act itself.

"In the end the battle to end the Group Areas Act will be won, I am sure, but in the meantime, because of a spineless government, we will have many nasty incidents."

Last year the government introduced legislation to revise its group areas policy.

All the Bills in this connection were rejected by the Houses of Representatives and Delegates and were therefore referred to the President's Council for arbitration. It recommended that the Free Settlement Areas Bill be passed but suggested changes to the Group Areas Amendment Bill.

Unity talks new party's mini-launch

CNA Trusts 30/11/89

304A

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The next round of unity talks between the PFP, IP and NDM this Saturday could amount to a "mini launch" of the new verligte opposition party, IP leader Dr Denis Worrall said yesterday.

He was reacting to a decision by the PFP's federal council at the weekend not to insist that its leader, Dr Zach de Beer, head the new party.

A resolution dealing with the unity effort made no mention of the thorny leadership question. Apart from matters of principal, the PFP representatives on the joint steering committee were given a free hand for next Saturday's round of talks.

Leaders of all three parties expressed greater optimisim about the prospects for unity after Saturday's meeting in Johannesburg.

Dr De Beer said the new party could be launched by early April. NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan remarked:"All the lights are green." Dr Worrall said the resolution was a "very encouraging statement".

The resolution reaffirmed the Federal council's request that Dr De Beer "continued to take all appropriate steps to facilitate creation of the proposed new party".

The only conditions attached were ones of principle and policy including "the establishment of a Western-style constitutional and economic dispensation".

It is now expected that the steering committee will agree to a three- or four-way equal leadership until a single leader is elected after the party's formation.

Dr De Beer declined to comment on the possibility of a so-called triumvirate leadership at a press conference after the federal council meeting. However, he said he had an open mind and would not preclude any interim or temporary arrangements.

Saturday's resolution was carried unanimously by the more than 50 federal council members attending. There was also general acceptance that the leadership would not be decided at the first launching congress, but delayed until later.

Fears were also expressed by a few leading members that the PFP's indentity would dissappear in the new party and there was support for including "progressive" in the new name.

● The PFP's federal council has called for the functions of the Advocate-General to be extended and the machinery for investigation to be improved.

But, it resolved, the AG's activities should not be shrouded in secrecy and should not impinge on the activities of, and need for, other public commissions, the functions of the police and the obligations and duties of Members of Parliament and the press.

Dr De Beer also called at the congress for the James Commission report on activities in the House of Delegates be made public "very soon".

"We want to know what (State President P W) Botha's puppets are doing with our money," Dr De Beer said.

PFP takes up the cause of 10 000 people

Star 30/11/89

By Esmaré van der Merwe,
Political Reporter

30(A

The Progressive Federal Party has taken up the plight of 10 000 people living in Braklaagte — a farm 20 km from Zeerust — which was recently incorporated into Bophuthatswana.

After a meeting on Friday with Braklaagte's Chief John Sebogode, PFP MP Mr Peter Soal said the South African Government no longer provided services to the community, and Bophuthatswana refused to provide services since it regarded Braklaagte as part of South Africa.

The decision to incorporate Braklaagte into Bophuthatswana became effective on January 1.

COURT

The community, currently involved in court action to have the decision reversed, had occupied the land since 1905.

Mr Soal said the Department of Education and Training had refused to permit Braklaagte's children into its schools, while the SA Police refused to act on complaints from the community.

The community was no longer allowed into Zeerust's hospital and had to travel 50 km to the nearest Bophuthatswana hospital.

Mr Soal said he would soon take up the issue with the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

'AWB men had licensed arms'

B Day 30/1/89

DANIEL SIMON (SOWA)

ANY SA citizen could apply for a licence to purchase an American M16 semi-automatic assault rifle provided they satisfied all SAP requirements for wanting to possess such a weapon, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Police Directorate spokesman Colonel G J A Everson was commenting on members of the AWB's protection force, Aquila, who brandished shotguns and an M16 outside the AWB's Hoofraad meeting in Pretoria on Saturday.

He said SAP members were happy those carrying weapons possessed licences.

He said he believed Aquila was a registered security firm.

"Each firearm-licence application is treated according to its merits and issued on these grounds. A licence for an M16 can be granted to any person irrespective of whether they are farmers or city dwellers."

He said he was not aware of legislation providing for a rifle to be concealed. However, a revolver or pistol had to be concealed in a holster.

"All those weapons were either pointed in the air or towards the ground. If they were pointed at someone, then this would have constituted an offence."

□ AWB spokesman Advocate C P Beyers declined to confirm last night whether Aquila was a registered security company, but said the unit was there to protect the AWB leadership.

New far-right movement

Cape Times 30/1/89 (3044)

PRETORIA. — An alternative far-right "Afrikaner freedom movement" provisionally known as the Boer Freedom Movement (Boere-vryheidsbeweging) was established yesterday.

About 120 people, including three of the four suspended AWB hoofraad members, attended a closed summit at a school hall in Pretoria's northern suburbs where it was decided to found the movement.

According to a statement released after the meeting, the movement would function extra-parliamentarily and strive to create an independent "volkstaat".

A founding committee was appointed consisting of former AWB hoofraad members Mr Jan Groenewald, Dr Chris Jooste and Prof Alkmaar Swart, as well as Dr H J Boshoff.

Stalwart Afrikaner and former wrestler Mr Manie Maritz, the suspended hoofraad member who allegedly accused AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche of womanising and drinking, did not attend yesterday's meeting, which came exactly a week after the AWB "grootraad meeting" that gave Mr Terre'Blanche an unconvincing "unanimous" vote of confidence.

The document stated that the Boer Freedom Movement would oppose revolution, because it was considered as a "revolt against the authority of God".

The movement would emancipate Afrikaners from foreign domination by creating a separate, independent "volkstaat".

The founding committee would draw up a constitution for the movement which would be submitted to a founding meeting to be held at a later date. — Sapa

CP vows to repeat Mayfair incident

CPA Trial is 31/1/89

30 & A

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The "successful attempt" by Conservative Party supporters in Mayfair West to prevent an Indian family from moving into their home at the weekend was the first of many, Mayfair/Homestead Park CP city councillor Mr Hendrik Claasen said yesterday.

And, CP spokesman Mr Koos van der Merwe warned yesterday that more incidents of a similar nature could be expected "unless the government applies the rules of the country".

However, a Progressive Federal Party spokesman said last night that Sunday's incident was a "clear violation of the Riotous Assemblies Act and the police will be asked why no action was taken against the group of CP supporters".

On Sunday morning, about 90 demonstrators hung a noose and CP party election posters in front of the house, physically preventing the Indian family, identified only as the Doyles, from moving in.

The Doyles bought the house at 11 St Gothard Street through a closed corporation with a white majority shareholder.

Mr Claasen said afterwards that white residents in Mayfair were "getting itchy" and wanted to get rid of Indian families.

He said the CP had a number of schemes in the pipeline to "keep Mayfair white".

According to Mr Claasen, there were seven Indian families in Mayfair West and about 60 families in Homestead Park and "thousands of them in Mayfair. The police do not do anything unless there is a complaint", he said. "The people just have to physically stop them from moving in."

Other actions would include reporting estate agents and landlords.

A spokesman for Actstop, an organisation opposed to the Group Areas Act, said: "They have no right to stop us moving in. If the landlord has given tenancy, it is illegal to stop us. The onus on moving us is the law and not Mr Claasen and his right-wing vigilantes".

He said 15 Mayfair West and Homestead Park families would soon be facing charges under the Group Areas Act.

Police spokesman Colonel Vic Haynes said the SAP "cannot and will not" allow the public to take the law into their own hands. Instead, complaints should be laid with police.

Police yesterday opened a docket of malicious damage to property after death threats and AWB slogans were sprayed on the back windows and a wall of the house, Sapa reports.

A sign on the back wall of the house said "Coolies f..k off", and all the windows at the back were painted over. There was also a picture of a man hanging from a gallows.

Judge's report on Pietie du Plessis business ready

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — The Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, has completed his report on the business transactions in which the former Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and his son Johan were allegedly involved.

Mr Justice van der Walt said last night the report would be tabled in Parliament.

His statement followed a day-long meeting with the former minister as claims of Mr du Plessis's involvement in dealings continued to grow.

Mr du Plessis resigned as Minister of Manpower last week in the wake of several allegations concerning him and his son Johan's business dealings.

Earlier yesterday Mr Justice van der Walt said Mr du Plessis did not need his permission to hold a Press conference.

Mr du Plessis was not available for comment.

Star 30/11/89

PFP given mandate on new party

304A

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

The Progressive Federal Party has paved the way for the formation of a united liberal party by giving its representatives at ongoing merger talks an open mandate to negotiate the thorny leadership issue of a new party.

However, the PFP's federal council decision at a meeting in Johannesburg on Saturday was not unanimous, insiders say. A decision dealing with the formation of a new party was accepted by majority vote only.

In a carefully worded statement, the PFP did not directly deal with the leadership of a new party but said the federal council reaffirmed a request for "all appropriate steps to be taken to facilitate the creation of the new party as rapidly as possible".

Further negotiations should be subject only to adherence to important fundamental principles and policies including peaceful processes of change and the establishment of a Western-style constitutional and economic dispensation, the statement said.

The National Democratic Movement and the Independent Party have welcomed the PFP's move.

building

Pietie sees A-G as allegations increase

Star 30/11/84 3045

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The former Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, appears before the Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, again today as the claims of his involvement in various dealings increase in number.

After lying low since his surprise resignation from the Cabinet was announced last week, Mr du Plessis issued a statement last night dealing broadly with the various claims being made about his business activities while he was Minister.

However, he has still not been available to answer questions from the media.

His wife said in a telephone interview today that her husband was tied up with evidence for the Advocate-General and had not been able to tell her what was happening.

Mr du Plessis has use of his official residences, luxury car and driver and two members of staff until the end of February.

Mr Jan van Tonder, one of his staff members, said today that Mr du Plessis would be asking Mr Justice van der Walt whether he could hold a press conference to reply to the various allegations.

The latest claim of involvement of his family in a diamond mine is understood to be the subject of today's meeting between Mr du Plessis and Mr Justice van der Walt.

Armed neighbours stop Indian family from moving in

ARGUS 30/4/87 30/4/87

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — An Indian man attempting to move into a white Johannesburg suburb with his family was confronted by an armed mob and forced to leave.

Police were called to placate the angry mob of Mayfair West residents demonstrating against an attempt by the unnamed family to move into their street.

The crowd dispersed when assured the family had agreed not to occupy their house after they had been informed they were not legally entitled to be there.

Backed by Conservative Party posters, and with a noose hanging from the wall of No 11 St Gothard Street, the crowd demanded assurances that the family would not be allowed to return.

A constable told the crowd the family would return to St Gothard Street today with a police escort to retrieve their furniture.

The drama started on Saturday evening when the family, who purchased No 11 St Gothard Street using the nominee system, attempted to move in at about 8.15 pm.

Mr P J van den Berg, who lives at No 17, approached the family and told them to leave as they were not entitled to be there.

Mr van den Berg said police were called, but told him the family were entitled to live there. The family left, returned yesterday morning and after being threatened, left again to fetch the police.

The police returned alone.

At the demonstration was the CP city councillor representing Mayfair West, Mr Hendrik Claassen, who said he had been called by residents to "sort out the matter.

"The voters phoned to say they had some trouble, and I must come and sort it out. According to Law 36 of 1966 they are not entitled to move in here and the people were going to block them," Mr Claassen said.

Resident Mr Ben Bopp, who was wearing an AWB cap, said: "I will physically remove them. They are going to have to arrest us."

A young man standing next to him agreed, saying angrily: "We want to kill them."

A woman shouted: "We don't want kaffirs living here!"

"Let them go and live in George or Heidelberg," Mr Bopp said.

New right-wing group is formed

By Esmaré van der Merwe, Political Reporter

About 120 disgruntled former Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) members decided on Saturday to form an alternative right-wing organisation aimed at establishing an Afrikaner volkstaat.

BOERE FREEDOM

At a closed meeting at a primary school in Pretoria's northern suburbs, organised by three of the four former AWB Grootraad members who were sacked by AWB leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche after demanding his resignation, it was decided that the organisation would provisionally be named the Boere Vryheidsbeweging (BVB).

The three AWB "rebels" — Mr Jan Groenewald, Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste — were elected to the BVB's founding committee. The fourth member was Dr Johanna (Baba) Boshoff, the former leader of the AWB's women's organisation, Boervrou.

The fourth "rebel", Mr Manie Maritz, did not attend the meeting, held a week after the AWB's Hoofraad gave Mr TerreBlanche its "unanimous" support.

Mr Groenewald said yesterday that the BVB would function extra-parliamentarily and would strive to create an independent volkstaat.

The BVB would oppose revolution because it was considered as a "revolt against the authority of God".

Mr Groenewald said the BVB would formally be found at a "representative meeting" later this year which would be attended by "hundreds of delegates".

Asked how the BVB would obtain a volkstaat, he said each nation's right of self-determination was acknowledged as a universal principle of international law.

OPINION POLL

The BVB intended conducting an opinion poll among Afrikaners which would be presented to the Government with the request that an Afrikaner volkstaat be seceded, Mr Groenewald said.

Although the BVB's formation resulted from the split in AWB ranks, Mr Groenewald said it would co-operate with other rightwing organisations.

Pietie sees A-G as allegations increase

Star 30/11/84

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The former Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, appears before the Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, again today as the claims of his involvement in various dealings increase in number.

After lying low since his surprise resignation from the Cabinet was announced last week, Mr du Plessis issued a statement last night dealing broadly with the various claims being made about his business activities while he was Minister.

However, he has still not been available to answer questions from the media.

His wife said in a telephone interview today that her husband was tied up with evidence for the Advocate-General and had not been able to tell her what was happening.

Mr du Plessis has use of his official residences, luxury car and driver and two members of staff until the end of February.

Mr Jan van Tonder, one of his staff members, said today that Mr du Plessis would be asking Mr Justice van der Walt whether he could hold a press conference to reply to the various allegations.

The latest claim of involvement of his family in a diamond mine is understood to be the subject of today's meeting between Mr du Plessis and Mr Justice van der Walt.

Bodies of 5 women spark manhunt

QUEENSTOWN — Police have begun a murder investigation after the discovery of the bodies of five women near Queenstown at the weekend.

The bodies were found in open veld within a kilometre of a railway line and refuse tips.

The head of the Queenstown detective branch, Captain Neil Moss, said the first body had been found by a pedestrian early on Saturday.

At about 4.30 pm the same day two teenage boys walking near the railway bridge found the second body.

They notified the police, who discovered the third body close by and two more yesterday. — Sapa.

eye on SA athletes

'Too soon to scrap Act'

EDYTH BULBRING

CHANGES should be made to the Separate Amenities Act to stop the CP from abusing it, but it was too soon to think of scrapping the Act, Boksburg NP MP Sakkie Blanche said in an interview at the weekend.

Blanche said the Act should be used "sensibly" and selectively and certain amenities that could not be duplicated should be opened to all races.

This had been done by the previous NP council with facilities like Boksburg Lake.

He said Boksburg had a community of more than 30 000 black male hostel-dwellers, about 28 000 of whom were miners. In the past, facilities like swimming pools were closed by the council to all races because of the threat of overcrowding.

He said the ratepayers of Boksburg had paid for recreational facilities and should be able to call them their own, while the mines should provide facilities for their workers.

He said the council had to serve the interests of the ratepayer, which the NP council had done in the past by applying the Act sensibly.

He said central government should make changes to the Act to safeguard it from abuse by the CP.

One way would be to hold a referendum on how the Act should be applied.

☐ The CP-controlled council has authorised an opinion poll of Boksburg residents on open trade areas and the R77 toll road.

The survey would cost R13 760 if industries and businesses were also canvassed, but the council had decided the survey would be restricted to residents only to cut down costs, acting town clerk J J Mare said at the weekend.

AWB 'rebels' to form new rightwing group

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 120 former Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) members have decided to form an alternative rightwing organisation aimed at establishing an Afrikaner "volkstaat".

At a closed meeting at the weekend at a primary school in Pretoria, organised by three of the four former AWB grootraad members who were sacked by AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche after demanding his resignation, it was decided that the organisation would provisionally be named the Boere Vryheidsbeweging (BVB).

The three AWB "rebels", Mr Jan Groenewald, Professor Alkmaar Swart and Dr Chris Jooste, were elected to the BVB's founding committee. The fourth member was Dr Johanna ("Baba") Boshoff, the former leader of the AWB's women's organisation, Boerevrou.

The fourth "rebel", Mr Manie Maritz, did not attend the meeting, held exactly one week after the AWB's hoofraad gave Mr Terre'Blanche its "unanimous" support.

Mr Groenewald said yesterday the BVB would function extra-parliamentarily and would strive to create an independent volkstaat.

The BVB would oppose revolution because it was considered as a "revolt against the authority of God".

Mr Groenewald said the BVB would be founded formally at a "representative meeting" this year which would be attended by "hundreds of delegates".

PRINCIPLE

Asked how the BVB would achieve a "volkstaat", he said each nation's right of self-determination was acknowledged as a universal principle of international law.

The BVB intended conducting an opinion poll among Afrikaners, which would be presented to the government with the request that an Afrikaner volkstaat be seceded, Mr Groenewald said.

NATIONAL

PFP open on new party leadership

Argus 30/11/89 304A

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Progressive Federal Party has paved the way for the formation of a united liberal party by giving its representatives at the merger talks an open mandate to negotiate on the issue of leadership.

However, the PFP's federal council decision, reached here on Saturday at an all-day meeting, was not taken unanimously, insiders said.

They said a decision dealing with the formation of a new party was accepted by majority vote only.

In a carefully worded statement the PFP did not deal directly with the leadership of a new party, but said the federal council reaffirmed a request for "all appropriate steps to be taken to facilitate the creation of the new party as rapidly as possible".

PRINCIPLES

Further negotiations should be subject only to adherence to important fundamental principles and policies, including peaceful processes of change and the establishment of a Western-style constitutional and economic dispensation.

The statement said: "The guideline in discussion with others should continue to be in the best interests of a new party and South Africa."

The National Democratic Movement and the Independent Party, who had earlier requested the PFP not to insist that its leader, Dr Zac de Beer, should lead a new party, welcomed the federal council's decision.

IP leader Dr Denis Worrall said he found the council's statement "encouraging".

"It enables the leaders of the three parties to get together this week to finalise all outstanding issues and put the finishing touches on proposals to go before the steering committee when it meets on February 4 in Cape Town."

OPPORTUNITY

NDM leader Mr Wynand Malan said the PFP's decision offered the opportunity to look at the best possibilities for an effective new party.

Asked whether the federal council's decision was unanimous, chairman Mr Ken Andrew said there were "no votes against" the resolution, and that "overwhelming consensus" had been reached.

The PFP's Federal Council has also called for the functions of the Advocate-General to be extended and the machinery for investigation to be improved, Sapa reports. But, it resolved, the A-G's activities should not be shrouded in secrecy.

The council also resolved to draw attention to the reality of the situation in Boksburg, saying the only way to deal with it was to repeal the Separate Amenities Act. Another resolution commended those concerned with the Harms Commission.

West urged to boost SA economy

'Overthrow of state will spawn more violence'

DAVOS — The West's support for punitive economic steps against SA was tipping the scales in favour of violence and less negotiation, KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi told a top-level international conference in this Swiss city on Saturday.

He was taking part in an international brain-storming session of the World Economic Forum attended by political and business leaders.

He predicted a legacy of armed banditry and revolution and counter-revolution, which would make child's play of the situations in Mozambique and Angola, would result from overthrowing the state by force.

Buthelezi said he could give the world a categorical assurance that reconciliation and peace could follow only if apartheid was negotiated out of existence.

"If black South Africans kill to bring apartheid to an end, a legacy of hatred will live with us for generations," he warned.

He was not arguing ideologically but as a realist when he said the production of wealth was vital for the stability of any government. This could come about in SA only through a free enterprise system.

"The West must assist in the economic development of SA and it must assist in the vertical mobility of blacks in South African society.

Ousted

"We want more investment; we want more markets abroad; we want more community development schemes; we want more education and we want community development schemes. Disinvestment will ensure that we get less of all these things. It must be rejected."

He said any government that took over at the expense of destroying SA's economic viability would be ousted by counter-revolution.

It had been seen repeatedly in the Third World that poverty was the enemy of democracy. No constitution was immune from being ravaged by the poverty-stricken masses it could not cater for. — Sapa.

See Page 4

500 000 new AIDS cases likely

Own Correspondent

LONDON — Almost 500 000 new AIDS cases are expected to occur over the next two years — more than the total reported since 1981 when the epidemic was first discovered, says the World Health Organisation (WHO).

This is why the health watchdog has set a budget of $95m, up a third on last year's spending total, to fight the spread of AIDS on a global scale.

The AIDS epidemic has yet to be brought under control, says the WHO, and behaviour still exists in some countries which allows the virus to spread rapidly.

A WHO spokesman said studies of the epidemic had made the WHO confident that five to 10-million people were infected with the AIDS virus across the world.

Du Plessis to be quizzed on gems firm

30/1/89 MCLS

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Pietie du Plessis debate raged on at the weekend with the embattled Minister the subject of severe scrutiny by Sunday newspapers.

The Sunday Times said a mysterious new factor, diamond deals, had emerged in the inquiry into Mr du Plessis's affairs.

Quoting sources, the newspaper said the former Minister of Manpower would be questioned today by the Advocate-General about the operations of a gems company, Quinto Diamonds, with which his family was allegedly associated.

Mr du Plessis's resignation is almost certainly linked to an impending official report into the Du Plessis group of companies.

The Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, has confirmed that an investigation into facets of the companies will be completed in six weeks.

Mr du Plessis has already been interviewed by Mr van der Walt.

Property deal

Rapport announced on its front page that it could now disclose the background which could be the key to the Minister's shock resignation as Minister and MP for Lydenberg last week — his son had bought a Pretoria building knowing it would be let to his father's Department of Public Works.

In response the former Minister said he had taken note of Rapport's allegations "with indignation". The newspaper's claims were based on rumours, untruths and distortions, he claimed.

"Rapport has once again not contacted either myself or my son to obtain an explanation, clarification or comment. This is not only unreasonable but unethical journalism, Mr du Plessis said.

"I am subsequently of the opinion that Rapport behaves improperly in that they broke the sub-judice law by, among others, attempting to pre-empt the investigation by the Advocate-General."

He added that he had referred the matter to his attorneys

Rapport devoted much of yesterday's edition to the Du Plessis affair, under headlines like "A tale of intrigue" and "Shocking allegations of violence and assaults".

● Sapa reports that according to company minutes Du Plessis Investments used the name of an employee, an unrehabilitated insolvent, to establish Quinto Diamonds.

The minutes record that staff were told that "for the record" Quinto Diamonds belonged to "Theuns" and not Du Plessis Investments.

A Mr Theuns van Schalkwyk was employed by the company until last year.

New movement for 'Boere'

B/Pay 30/11/87

PRETORIA — The AWB Paardekraal incident resulted in a decision being taken in Pretoria on Saturday to establish an alternative far-right "Afrikaner freedom movement", provisionally known as the the Boere Vryheidsbeweging (BVB).

About 120 people, including three of the four suspended AWB Hoofraad members, attended a closed meeting here where it was decided to found the movement.

A statement released after the meeting said the movement would function extra-parliamentarily, and strive to create an independent "Volkstaat". A founding committee was appointed, consisting a former AWB Hoofraad members Jan Groenewald, Chris Jooste and Prof Alkmaar Swart, as well as H J Boshoff.

Stalwart Afrikaner and former wrestler Manie Maritz, the suspended Hoofraad member who allegedly accused AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche of womanising and drinking, did not attend the meeting, which came exactly a week after the AWB Grootraad meeting that gave Terre'Blanche an unconvincing "unanimous" vote of confidence.

The ructions in the AWB were sparked off by an incident at the Paardekraal monument on the West Rand when Terre'Blanche, accompanied by Sunday Times columnist Jani Allan, allegedly damaged an access gate to the Afrikaner shrine.

304A

Defeated

According to an addendum to the news release, a number of AWB councils had disbanded in the wake of the row, which had left AWB members and supporters shocked and defeated.

The document stated that the BVB would oppose revolution, because it was considered as a "revolt against the authority of God". It would emancipate Afrikaners from foreign domination, by creating a separate, independent *Volkstaat*.

The founding committee would draw up a constitution for the movement, which would be submitted to a founding meeting to be held at a later date. — Sapa.

Party 'mini launch' likely

Beeld 30/1/89

PETER DELMAR

THE next round of unity talks between the PFP, IP and NDM on Saturday could amount to a "mini launch" of the new verligte opposition party, IP leader Denis Worrall said yesterday.

He was reacting to a weekend decision by the PFP's federal council not to insist that it's leader Zach de Beer head the new party.



● WORRALL

A resolution dealing with the unity effort made no mention of the thorny leadership question. Apart from matters of principle, the PFP representative on the joint steering committee was given a free hand for next Saturday's round of talks.

Leaders of all three parties expressed greater optimisim about the prospects for uniting their three parties after their weekend meeting in Johannesburg.

De Beer said the new party could be launched by early April, while NDM leader Wynand Malan remarked: "All the lights are green."

Worrall said the resolution was a "very encouraging statement".

The resolution re-affirmed the federal council's request that De Beer "continue to take all appropriate steps to facilitate creation of the proposed new party".

The only conditions were ones of principle and policy including "the establishment of a western-style constitutional and economic dispensation".

It is now expected the steering committee will agree to a three or four-way equal leadership until a single leader is elected after the party's formation.

De Beer declined to comment on the possibility of a triumvirate leadership at a Press conference after the federal council meeting. However, he said he would not preclude any interim or temporary arrangements.

Saturday's resolution was carried unanimously by the more than 50 federal council members attending.

Idasa holds talks with ANC

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A top-level team from the African National Congress is due to hold five days of talks in Harare this week with the cream of South Africa's academic legal fraternity.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of Dr Van Zyl Slabbert's Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa) at a leading hotel.

There has been no formal disclosure of who is to attend or what is to be discussed but it has been learnt that among the ANC delegates will be at least five members of the national executive committee.

They include the ANC legal adviser, Professor Albie Sachs, who lost an arm in a car bomb explosion in Maputo last year, Research Director Dr Pallo Jordan, Mr Ronnie Kasrils, the Chief of Military Intelligence and only the second white to serve on the national executive committee.

Also due are Mr Thabo Mbeki who has attended previous get-togethers with South African groups, and Mr Steve Tshwete, who was dismissed last year from his post as chief of Umkhonto we Sizwe but made a member of the national executive committee.

The South African lawyers expected in Harare are from law faculties of a number of universities, including Wits, Pretoria, Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Unisa and the University of the Western Cape. Star 31/11/89

There are also delegates expected from Natal University and the University of Zululand.

In addition to Dr Van Zyl Slabbert of Idasa, the institute will also be represented by Dr Alex Boraine.

Officials concerned with the organisation of the conference in Harare refused to say anything about it yesterday.

But it is understood that at least one session will be devoted to the ANC proposed constitution for South Africa after apartheid.

'Scandal politicians should lose benefits'

Political Reporter

The Conservative Party has criticised the Government for paying gratuities and pensions to politicians who resign "under a cloud of scandals, corruption, abuses of their positions, fraud or perjury".

In a clear reference to the controversial resignations of the former Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis and former East London City National Party MP Mr Peet de Pontes, the CP's MP for Pietersburg, Dr Willie Snyman, said yesterday the system of continued remuneration to politicians who resigned under such circumstances was presently receiving the CP's urgent attention.

"If civil servants stand down under such circumstances, either by being fired or by resigning, they forfeit their pension benefits.

"Even in the private sector a professional person, a salesman or a clerk will forfeit his benefits if he loses his job through a scandal."

However, Dr Snyman said, Ministers and MPs still received their full benefits "despite the injury and shame caused to themselves, the country and its taxpayers".

He said it was expected of taxpayers to pay thousands of rands "to someone who has cost the country thousands or possibly millions of rands".

Pietie report 'OK for public airing'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Advocate general Mr Justice Piet van der Walt will not recommend that any sections of his report on a Pretoria office block sale involving former manpower minister Mr Pietie du Plessis be withheld from the public.

Mr Justice Van der Walt said yesterday that he had completed his investigation into the affair after quizzing Mr Du Plessis and his son Johan, who bought the building in 1987 while allegedly knowing it would be rented to his father's department.

Mr Justice Van der Walt also questioned Mr Du Plessis snr last week, two days after he resigned from the cabinet

Mr Justice Van der Walt's report is expected to be submitted to Parliament in a few weeks.

The AG's office came under the spotlight recently after official confirmation that consideration was being given to revising the AG's powers and speculation that his investigations might be kept secret.

White suburb up in arms

(Cont from page 1)

One resident, who declined to be identified, said he had laid a charge because the law had been "over-stepped".

"If they (the police) don't perform, then something has to be done. It's as simple as that. The law has been disregarded and it shouldn't be.

"They (the authorities) must say if it's a grey area or not," he said.

The Horak Street house appeared deserted last night. The water supply has been cut off because a municipal by-law — that tenants have to pay a deposit personally and state they are aware of Group Areas restrictions — has not been complied with.

Police spokesman Major Jan Calitz last night confirmed that a Group Areas complaint had been reported to the Kraaifontein police and that they were investigating.

The creche incident involved five-year-old Wayne Shirley, who has a British father and "coloured" mother.

Wayne, classified white, enrolled at the Pinokkio creche in Kraaifontein last week. His "coloured" uncle fetched him at school and the following day he brought home a letter from the principal, Mrs Kate Colclough, asking that he leave because the school was not multiracial.

She said Kraaifontein was a conservative area and parents would be upset if they knew Wayne attended the school.

EMPTIED DUSTBINS

"Wayne is a lovely and intelligent boy and I am so sorry that I cannot let him stay," Mrs Colclough wrote.

But Wayne's mother, Mrs Amanda Shirley, is "furious".

"My child is classified white. His uncle's colour has nothing to do with him. I feel that if Mrs Colclough had any doubts or complaints, she should have contacted me first and not sent the letter with Wayne.

"I would have gladly showed her his birth certificate. The way she went about it is not the way to treat people."

Mrs Shirley said she had been harassed before when she moved to Kraaifontein. Neighbours in Peerless Park had emptied dirtbins on her lawn and informed police that a "coloured" family had moved in.

Her children had been chased off the street when they played there and at one time a dead rabbit had been thrown into her yard after she had visited a white hairdresser in the area.

Mrs Colclough declined to comment.



Picture: DANA LE ROUX, The Argus

COLOUR MIX: Mrs Amanda Shirley, the reclassified white mother and her son Wayne, 5, who was expelled from the Pinokkio Creche, Kraaifontein because it was not a "multi-racial school".

White suburb up in arms over 'coloured' family

By JOHN YELD and BRONWYN DAVIDS
Staff Reporters

KRAAIFONTEIN residents are up in arms over a "coloured" family which is allegedly renting a house in a white area, and a white boy who was allowed to attend a local school — until it was discovered he had a "coloured" uncle.

Central to the residential dispute is a small Horak Street house, bordering an open area separating the white suburb of Peerless Park West from the coloured area of Scottsdene.

The house was repossessed by a building society and sold to a closed corporation which is renting it to the "coloured" family.

White residents, some of whom laid charges under the Group Areas Act on Saturday, met Kraaifontein mayor Mr Sarel van Deventer and ward councillor and former mayor Mr De Wet Marais, last night to discuss the "problem", and warned of another "Mayfair-type" incident.

In the other incident, Mr van Deventer came out in support of the principal of a creche who expelled a little white boy the day after his "coloured" uncle came to fetch him from school.

"Any right of admission is reserved. I quite agree with the principal. I would have done the same thing because I believe in upholding the political principles of the far right," Mr van Deventer said.

"Kraaifontein is a conservative area and most of the complaints from residents are about coloured people roaming the area."

During last night's meeting, Mr van Deventer warned that "someone is going to get hurt".

Referring to another Group Areas complaint in Kraaifontein which was "unresolved" after more than a year, he said: "We have tried our best. We went through the correct channels and what was the result? It was just negative.

"Now we're not prepared to wait. I fear people will take the law into their own hands — that's my honest opinion."

Mr T H van Rensburg, who hosted the meeting, said: "The same will happen as happened in Mayfair."

Mr van Deventer said the issue had been raised with local MP Mr Giel Malherbe, who had replied it was a "problem situation".

Deputy mayor Mr A H Collyer is seeking an urgent meeting with the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Roelf Meyer, to discuss the issue, and Mr van Deventer said the authorities had one week in which to reply satisfactorily.

"We have limits to our patience," he said.

(Turn to page 3, col 8)

