

Racial repr ãsentaĩ¬\201o%iâ\200\230f';\%
debate in Zimbabwe "

The Starâ\200\231s Africa
_ News Service
HARARE â\200\224 e Zim-
babwe Parliament is to
debate a Government
proposal to abolish the 30
specially reserved white
seats in the house of As-
sembly and the Senate in
the first of a serjes of
constitutional amend-
. ments. W e
The move to abolish
racial representation
comes seyen years after

| - Zimbabweâ\200\231s indepen-
dence. It has been de-
layed until now due to a
safeguard in the Constity-
tion which blocked major

changes, b;(t this has now

lapsed. |
The white members
â\200\230 i3)

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~seats will be a Bj1l to |
provide for an executive |

head of state; who is

are to be replaced by
representatives chosen
by Members of Parlia-
ment sitting as ap elec-
toral college. They will
include some whites.
Prime Minister Mr Ro-
bert Mugabeâ\200\231s ruling
Zanu party . holds a big

majority and will effec-
tively choose - the new
representatives,]

The next constitutional
measure to follow the

abolition of the white

president, as opposed to
the present constitutional

President Banana, and a

Prime Minister, Mr Muy-
gabe. , ;

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Huge electricity bills
issued as Soweto's 4th council tackles deficit

Soweto residents face huge electricity arrears bills as some in excess of R1200 as the city council tries to wipe out a R111-million rent and services deficit.

Residents say they are being overcharged, that the meters run too fast and that these have not been read for some months.

Soweto mayor Mr Nelson Botile confirmed the meters were running too fast and advised residents not to pay more than R50 a month - pending an investigation.

He said his council had asked Anglo-American to check the meters, but an Anglo-American spokesman said no formal approach had been made.

Mr Rene du Toit, Soweto city engineer, said as the meters aged, they slowed down.

RENTALS CHEAP

House rentals in Soweto were so cheap that electricity appeared

unreasonably expensive.

Soweto town clerk Mr Nico Malan said meters were not being read because of intimidation, therefore a standard charge of R30 to R50 a month was being imposed.

: :
Chairman of the management committee Mr Letsatsi Radebe

said meters were being read. Mr -

du Toit said that since February meter-readers had been accom-

panied by armed guards.

A resident said the meters were

not being read and that it was
â\200\234all guessworkâ\200\235 at the moment.

Sowetoâ\200\231s electricity is ostensibly the cheapest on the Reef. Yet residents in three-roomed and four-roomed houses with few appliances pay up to R248 a month.

Soweto's bills include a monthly R12 charge to pay R268,5 million for the electrification of the township and a monthly R4 service levy. Residents also pay an initial R700 to be connected to the electricity supply.

Mr Malan said residents were meant to pay R30 a month for the electrification but the council had

â\200\230reduced this to R12. It was negotiating with the Government to subsidise the rest, he said.

Residents say the council is trying to force them to pay up. :

One resident, who wanted to remain anonymous for fear of victimisation, said: â\200\234The council wonâ\200\231t even record the birth of a child on a lodgerâ\200\231s permit unless youâ\200\231ve paid your rent and electricity arrears.

â\200\234You are told to pay if you want to apply for a liquor or taxi licence and even if you want to add on to your house.â\200\235

Housing director Miss Estelle Bester denied that the council refused to register children.

Electricity has allegedly been cut in Orlando East, Orlando West Extension and Dube, where bills have not been paid.

Ormande Pollok

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7 ical Corres
C#PEE "%i~\201v&#â\200\224'\kf angry ;Proszoht Botha |

yesterday lashed the Press and the â\200\230alterna-
tive mediaâ\200\231 for negative reporting and â\200\230delib-
_erate, miserable liesâ\200\231 about South Africa.

In a thinly veiled -warning of action if the media
did not put its house in order, Mr Botha said: â\200\230As
long as this negative force of destruction is abroad
we will not be able to deal with our problems.

â\200\230As long as everything the Government does is so nega-
tively presented, we will not succeed.â\200\231

Concluding his reply to his budget vote, Mr Botha said that if
anything was putting the brakes on change it was the negativ-
ism in the country. ;

â\200\230Look at how the National Council has been denegated. Look
at the suspicion that has been created,â\200\231 he said.

He had gone out of his way to create the best possible rela-
tions with all sections of the South African newspaper industry
and had held frank discussions with the media. :

The Press was a vital bearer of accurate information and h
believed that â\200\230that which the public has the evident right
know, no authority should keep from it.â\200\231 %

Acute dangers

Distorted imageâ\200\231

| without naming it.

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There was also the repeated use of old a Mo
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and ma -1 benefited â\200\230Leftist and radical o -
isationsâ\200\231, the selective a lication of facts which i
correct in themselves but which created aw gl l
i X n â\200\230incomplete and
violateeg: ;ntl:â\200\230f& : and the calculated use of editorials to subtly

Blatant lies were also used from time to time.

He quoted from se\feral editorials from a daily newspaper,

He described one editori
brought_ incalculable misery
by backing the guerilla orga
wreak havoc across the face
ate, miserable lieâ\200\231,

Mr Botha_ referred to a Black Sash
him as saying, when he was still Mi
education system had to be used to

This also was â\200\230a lieâ\200\231, :

The' Government knew that, fortunately,
no'rl:rlrll in the coulllxtry's newspaper industry.

â\200\230There are still respectable and res nsible news
even they feel the pressure in an envixl'):nment that i.g gle)ielll.;â\200\231c11)"g
ated by a reckless section of the media,â\200\235 said Mr Botha.

@ See Page 7

al, which claimed â\200\230Pretoria has ;
to its poverty-stricken neighbour
nisation Renamo as a surrogate to
of Mozambiqueâ\200\231 as â\200\230a lie, a deliber-

publication which quoted â\200\230
nister of Defence, that the
train people for war,

this was not the

or to conceal incompetence

for the sake of sec
by the Government at

and corruption would not be tolerated
any level. ;

He had never feared justified criticism and MPs would re-
member his warning that acute dangers were looming, â\200\230threat-
ening the relations between the authority and the Press and
between the Press and the publicâ\200\231. . :

â\200\230My problem is that some Press organisations and some Press
members di their obligations and mp?:sibility to a
large degree,â\200\231 said Mr Botha..

Even nine years ago there had been evidence of decay in a
section of South Africaâ\200\231s political journalism. : i

â\200\230It was as if a devil of political devastation had taken hold of
sections of our journalism,â\200\231 he said. ; :

â\200\230In recent times we have seen a repetition and deterioration
of this phenomenon.â\200\235 â\200\231 ! Sk1 ;

Mr Botha said he had tried to reach agreement with the Press
on voluntary restrictions on certain reports. Also, he had ar-
ranged for rs of the media to: be given the fullest

! HETAE N Â© AP A â\200\230 o,

The Government had not wanted to take action against mem-
bers of the Newspaper Press Union, but special measures had
become necessary to combat the â\200\230revolutionary onslaughtâ\200\231.

However, the Press had refused to co-operate and some sections of the newspaper industry had continued as if they were out to urge the spirit of revolution along.

A large section of the Press had been brought into disrepute, he said, adding that he wanted to give a few examples of what had happened. :

It does not necessarily involve outright lies, he said.

It is often rather a case of blatant distortion and stage setting. It finds expression in misrepresentation and the creation of negative perceptions.

The first example of this, he said, was in newspapers and magazines that could be classified as the so-called alternative media.

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Most of these publications unashamedly support the Leftist radical groups and views in the country, said Mr Botha.

They used all the techniques he had mentioned to further revolutionary climate under the pretext of journalism.

Another phenomenon which was closely related was the sudden increase in the so-called alternative agencies attempting to provide news services. These amounted to nothing but propaganda.

The entire matter concerning alternative media and alternative news agencies will have to be investigated and dealt with, Mr Botha said.

" Other tactics employed were the conspicuous omission of positive events or negative reporting on positive events, such as bringing into disrepute black leaders who did not support the
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reason applied in a western democratic culture whose members have traditionally been blessed with a freedom of choice rarely found elsewhere, Cosatu's call for mandatory sanctions and disinvestment is irrational: there is no logic in a trade union advocating strategies that can only result in its dissolution.

In fact, if a recent rebriefing trip to S A taught me anything, the call is profoundly and tragically rational. Furthermore, it is rational not simply in the impersonal, political sense of making the country ripe for revolution, but much more importantly at an intensely personal level as well. Until it is understood why this is so, the prospects for a humane future in S A, even post-apartheid, will remain bleak in the extreme.

To use a grammatical metaphor, black South Africans exist in the passive mood, and have been condemned to do so for generations.

With few exceptions, they are people to whom and for whom things, some good, most frightful, are done. Put another, more colourful way, their historical experience has been one of being on the receiving end of whatever happens to be coming down the pipe.

Whether it be the obscene social engineering of apartheid or the largesse of a western company trying to justify its presence in S A to angry shareholders, black South Africans have virtually no say in what comes down the pipe. Their free will is as restricted as that of Homeric characters whose lives and decisions are directed by the theocratic machinery of Olympus. As deadly serious as the game is, they are not players so much as playthings.

The Olympians of white S A and the outside world know that this cannot go on, yet do nothing to change the fundamental nature of the relationship. Across the spectrum, the basic question is what should we do about them. Variants include: how do we control them? How do we satisfy their aspirations? How do we empower them. For all but a tiny handful of whites in S A, the problem boils down to one of co-optation. How to fit them into our society in a manner that does not radically change our lives but improves theirs to the extent that they will live contentedly with us, or we can at least live side by side with a minimum of friction.

Co-optation takes various forms, some insidious and coercive, others more genuinely concerned. At one extreme, there is the totalitarian kindness of the joint management committees and their related control mechanisms. Under this method, docility is extracted in return for certain material rewards release from detention, for example.

At the other end of the scale, the emphasis is on development, uplift, dialogue and affirmative action. In moral and practical terms this is infinitely preferable, but the inescapable fact remains that we are still in control of the process and they are beneficiaries, recipients not actors. They are victims whom we have a moral duty and a po-

{0}\ ' THE face of it, which is to say by the standards of

Cosatu's call

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1s irrational

Washington
Letter

Simon Barber

litico-economic imperative to devictimise. |

However noble the efforts of the Urban Foundation or the Sullivan signatories association or of individual companies and organisations, it is ultimately we who decide what good works need to be done, and we who disburse the necessary funds.

They, poor creatures, are merely fodder for projects designed to assimilate them into what we all too often condescendingly call the First World as opposed to their Third World.

This is by no means to criticise such projects, much less

to side with the cynical Left in the U'S Congress who see

aid to disadvantaged South Africans (the official American phrase) as an attempt to forestall revolution by gilding

apartheid's cage. The point is not that trying to redress the consequences of apartheid and indifference is wrong or worthless. Far from it.

~ What must be noted, however, is that the effort, by its very nature, has certain highly contradictory implications: * chiefly that even as it seeks to elevate the beneficiary, it impresses on him just how little he controls of his own destiny. His range of choices is extremely limited: to be trained, housed, employed, advanced in ways that we limit pretty much dictate, or face the oblivion of poverty, violence and privation.

In such a context, the simple making of a significant decision about one's life and of thus becoming, however fleetingly, a free agent assumes an importance, and imparts a dignity, that those lucky enough to enjoy democracy cannot readily appreciate. . z 4

DOES not matter much whether the decision is ultimately wise or foolish, because what counts more than anything else is the act of decision itself.

This begins to explain why Cosatu's decision to advocate an inherently self-defeating policy is rational nonetheless. To have opted otherwise would have been to accede to

what we wanted to hear, to succumb to our reasoning, to
] be co-opted however unwillingly. Quite understandably, |
the union chose to say no, we are free to see things our
way. In so doing, it validated itself as an actor, not a per-
manent victim.

Obviously there was a heavy political and ideological
component to the decision as well. But what is really inter-

o - | esting here (to me, at any rate) is at the human, individual

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level â\200\224 the level of people wanting to take control of their
lives, to prove they are of consequence, and being forced,
as a result, to take a logically suicidal position.
It is in this light that the sanctions calls of Archbishop
Desmond Tutu and Rev Alan Boesak become not only in-
telligible but reasonable. Both regularly insist they can
conceive â\200\230no other wayâ\200\231 of freeing black South Africa, and |
in their own terms, they are exactly right. The empirical |
evidence that the strategy will succeed is strongly against
them, but the empirical evidence is not at issue here. Nei-
ther, indeed, is the massive suffering that will likely be
visited on blacks. : ; 2 '
Tutu, Boesak and others want sanctions in order to dem-
onstrate to white South Africa that the grammatically â\200\230pas-
siveâ\200\231 majority can take decisions and shape events with
consequences beyond the white establishmentâ\200\231s control.
The potential folly of those decisions, and the hardship
they could cause, are immaterial. What counts is the sense
of liberation that comes from making them.
" The longer black South Africans are denied full respon-
sibility for and control over their own destinies, the more
they will seek to burn down the house because that is the
only authentic, self-generated choice available to them â\200\224
the only way they can be doers rather than â\200\230doersâ\200\231.

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HOUSE of ASSEMBLY \200\224 President

P W Botha yesterday lasheq the Press mgonl ,\200\230"" - -

and the \200\234alternatjye media\200\235 for negative create the best possible r, elati
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reporting ang \200\234deliberate, miserable all sections of the South African newspa-
lies\200\235 aboyt SA. per gndustx:y and he had helq frank dis-

In a thinly vejleq warning of action jf cussions With the megia,

\202 Media did not pyt jtg house in order, \202 tress was a vital bearer of accu-
Botha sajg: Â«zq long as thjg negative rate Information ang he believed \200\234that
force of destruction i abroad we will which the Public has the evident right to
not be able to deal wigy our problems, know, no authority shoyld keep from jt,

> long as everything government crecy for the sake of Secrecy or to
does s so negatively presented, we will concea] ncom\200\231petence and corruptjon
not succeed.\200\235 woulld no]t be tolerated by government at f
\200\224 \200\224\200\224 any level,
Parliament \200\224 Page 4 IYIe had never feared Justified critj.

\200\224 cism ang MPs woulq remember hjs/

Concluding his reply to his budget warning that acyte dangers were loom- |
vote, Botha sajg if anything was putting ing "threatening the relationg between
the breaks op change it was the negatiy- _ authority anqd the Press ang between the
ism in the country. Press and the publjc.\200\235

\200\234Look at how the National Councilj has \200\234My problem js that some Presg or-
been denigrated. Look at the Suspicion
that has been created,\200\235 he sajg. Â»\200\230 Â® To Page 2 @ :

He said he had gone out of his way to

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" Strlke meetiâ\200\2341;_gwn agamtoday :
NUM, An
1 moye to
end violence

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SUGGESTIONS by the Labour Monitor-

ALAN FINE

THE National Union of Mineworkers
(NUM) and Anglo American met for
and will con-

three hours yesterda
tinue discussions to ay on ways of
eliminating violence on strike-bound
mines,

Angloâ\200\231s Bobby Godsell described the
discussions as â\200\234constructiveâ\200\235, NUM gen-

eral secretary Cyril Rama h said,
however, he did not wish to charaeterise
the talks as positive until, and unless,
thgly were successfully concluded. -

he discussions were adjourned to al-
- low Anglo to consider a number of NUM
proposals tabled at yesterdayâ\200\231s meeting
at a Johannesburg hotel.

Ramaphosa said the union was willing
to accept Angloâ\200\231s proposals and commu-
nicate them to strike committees, pro-
vided the company accepted the unionâ\200\231s
suggestions.

e said the companyâ\200\231s proposals were
insufficient, but believed adoption of the
entire package would help restore calm
on Angloâ\200\231s mines. Gt o

Anglo has proposed that all hostels
should function normally under manage-
ment control; there should be normal

ing Group (LMG) that the miners strike
had cost the gold mining industry about
R93m were dismissed yesterday by a
Chamber of Mines spokesman.

He said the LMG's estimates of the number of people out on strike were inflated as were its utterances on the cost of the strike. The LMG had said Rand Mines's foregone profit could not be calculated because cost figures had not been released by the Harmony Mine, its only gold mine. The LMG said to be affected by the strike. That was not true. Harmony had not been affected by the strike at all.

~access to hostels for workers, manage-

ment and union officials; there should be |
normal access to shafts and plants with |
areas designated for peaceful picketing,
should the union request this; and force
or the threat of force should not be used
by management, the union, or union '
members to prevent workers from strik-
ing peacefully or working normally.

: e NUM told Anglo that mine secur-

.To. Page 2 |:>

known as the Houghton Clique is
Old Guard; the Young Turks consist

4 wingers and the Young Progs.
And so it comes as no surprise that Mr Jan van

~ Eck, MP for Claremont and chairman of the
PFP's unrest monitoring and action commit-
tee, has resigned.

No surprise use Mr Van Eck, known as a
~ firebrand who 'spearheaded the PFP's moni-
toring of alleged police brutality during the

unrest in the Eastern Cape (his committee is
~ disparagingly referred to by the government

- as the Van Eck Commission), was clearly out
- of step with the party leadership.

He makes this clear in his resignation state-

" ment. The May election setback had

- shocked the party's leadership into a state
of paralysis and it had become scared of

~ alienating any more White votes instead of
taking a bold lead on sensitive issues, he said.

Mr Van Eck also made it clear that the party's
~ reaction to the PFP politicians who made the
- Dakar trek had been one of the main reasons

~ for his resignation. : ;

Mr Peter Gastrow, the party's national chair-

man, and MP for Durban Central, Mr Pierre

- Cronje, MP for Greytown, and Mr Pieter

~ Schoeman, member of the President's Coun-

~ cil, had to apologise to the PFP leader, Mr

~ Colin Eglin, for not having discussed the pro-

posed visit to Dakar properly and timeously
with the leader of the party.

- Mr Van Eck said he had no fundamental dif-

ferences with the PFP's policies or principles,
but there had been a growing unwillingness

~ within the party to accept the practical conse-

quences of its professed desire and omni- :
ment towards genuine negotiation and forg-

ing closer links and alliances with extra-parliamentary organisations that share our commitment to a non-racial South Africa. Although the party had always professed its

that share our

commitment to genuine negotiations, the distressingly petty and negative way in which it responded to PFP representatives going on the Dakar mission can only be interpreted

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tions in practice.

as a lack of commitment to genuine negotia-

It will be interesting to see whether the Dakar delegation / trekkers, particularly Mr Gastrow and Mr Cronje, will stay in the party. As for as the Dakar row has shown, all that the caucus achieved after exacting the party is simply unable to do. It is simply not started when Dr Van Zyl said, "then the blue-eyed boy of the P P is regarded as a charismatic leader. He is regarded as leader of the and of the Opposition and opted, instead, for parliamentary politics."

He was followed out of the party by a number of

Parliament by Dr Alex Boraine, the party's federal chairman at the time. : fl'pe d;;ction of two such prominent leaders P lmm 9, fae ately cast a doubt about the party's

But worse was to come. The

future ; party suffered a serious setback in the general election this Year, with a net loss of six seats. But even Worse, it ceased to be the Official Opposi-

tion, the Conservative Party is taking over this

Then came the Dakar trip by the three Progs

and the PFP was in more trouble. Public indignation became so pronounced, particularly after the massive car-bomb explosion in Johannesburg, that there was immediate speculation in the Prog Press that they were at the party. Although Mr Eglin issued a statement saying he was satisfied that PFP members at Dakar had made a positive contribution to the well-being of this country and its people, Mr Har-Iy Schwar;, senior PFP frontbencher took the opposite view, saying: "I am not pre-

_pared to negotiate with somebody
an AK47 on the table.â\200\235 ;Aâ\200\230--:r-)-â\200\231j}m G :

We believe that Dakar will be the immediate
issue that will lead to further breakaways
~from the PFP, for the party is clearly divided
between those who believe the trip was
necessary and those who feel that it was not
only wrong, but that it harmed the prospects
of the party recovering from its miserable
showing in the election.
There is also a further problem â\200\224 the attrac- -
tion to Left-wingers of doing a Van Zyl Slab-
bert by entering the extra-parliamentary are-
na.

Although Mr Van Eck remains in Parliament
as an Independent, others we are sure, will
follow Dr Slabbertâ\200\231s example.

The PFP we are sure, will not vanish from the
scene, but it will be reduced to a fumbling,
crumbling, ineffective party.

And it can blame itself for its own troubles, for
like the UP, it tried to be all things to all
men, which is-impossible in-politics. 5y

THE CITIZEN

ace no basis for protection, but .

PW committed to group rights

Tuesday 18 August 1987 Page 3 :

By BRIAN STUART

CAPE TOWN. â\200\224 The
State President, Mr
P W Botha, yesterday

committed the govern-
ment to the protection
of cultural, religious
and language rights,
but not protection on

the basis of race.

In a major policy state-
ment, Mr Botha spelt out
government policy in re-
gard to the protection of

individual and minority
rights, and firmly rejected
Conservative Party pleas
for separate, racially ex-
clusive states.

â\200\234The real challenge in
South Africa today is to
find a harmony and equi-
librium between individ-
ual human rights, the cul-
tural, religious and lan-
guage rights of all minori-
ties, and political nghts
for all minority groups,â\200\231
said Mr Botha.

It was necessary to find

" a system of checks and

balances between all com-
peting interests, and poss-
ibly to do so in a consti-
tution.

Mr Botha referred to a
speech by Mr George
Shultz, US Secretary of
State, in which he said the

US would never support the replacement of apartheid by repression in some other form. A Democratic future for all South Africans required reliable constitutional guarantees for the rights of majorities, minorities and individuals.

â\200\234From our point of view, the same assurance of security should be given to all groups, and that is what we intend to do,â\200\235 said Mr Botha.

It was therefore government policy to give protection to those minorities â\200\231 mshmg to be protectedâ\200\235 in regard to cultural, language and religious rights.

He had been asked how these rights were to be protected.

â\200\234The protection will be given on a non-racial basis, because the purpose is not to protect a racial

| group, but to protect culture, religion and language which, as we all know, transcend racial groups.

â\200\234So much for those who still accuse us of racism.

Lo

â\200\234One of the universally recognised minority rights

. is that of self-determination. This right is recognised by the government, and we will continue to respect the right of minorities to establish, on a voluntary basis, self-governing or independent states.

â\200\234For those Black fellows low-citizens remaining outside the jurisdiction of the self-governing or independent states,

whether in urban or rural areas, the fullest possible civil and minority protection must be given.

â\200\234Mechanisms and instruments to ensure protection must be devised to reflect the special needs of the South African situation, including the need for order and stability.

â\200\234In other words, we will not discriminate in the protection of Rights,â\200\235
Mr Botha told the House of Assembly.

However, it was also government policy that all significant minorities should be given participation in the government of the country.

This should take place in such a manner that governmental power was shared, with no one group being able to dominate the others.

Each minority should
â\200\234command sufficient pol-

political powerâ\200\235 and have adequate institutions so as to avoid being overwhelmed in the exercise of its minority rights.

Mr Botha said the SA Law Commission had been asked to investigate a Bill of Rights for South Africa, and a report could be expected probably in the first half of next year.

The government wished the commission to obtain international constitutional expert advice â\200\234so as to present parliament with the widest possible range of options and alternativesâ\200\235.

Mr Botha slammed the CP, official opposition in the House of Assembly, for its policy of territorial separation between race groups.

He questioned whether it would be prepared to meet other groups around a negotiation table to seek agreement on the issue â\200\224 which would be joint decision-making.

â\200\234If not, will the Ccp divide South Africa without negotiation, unilaterally? And what of the millions of Blacks in the urban areas and the millions on farms?â\200\235 asked Mr Botha.

If all political parties were not prepared to undertake the massive change that total partition would require, then it was time to â\200\234stop talking about partition and to start seeking practicable alternativesâ\200\235,

In regard to pressures from outside, Mr Botha said there was agreement that the international community could not prescribe a constitutional future to South Africans.

â\200\234Why pressurise us? Why sanctions? Why interference by foreign gov-

ernment when we are
supposed to solve our
own problems?â\200\235 Mr
Botha added.

There was also pressure
from liberals without the
county for a â\200\234non-racial
societyâ\200\235, which implied
that the group character
of South Africaâ\200\231s multi-
cultural community could
disappear. :

Non-racialism was a
myth. If parliament de-
cided tomorrow to be
â\200\234non-racialâ\200\235, the coun-
tryâ\200\231s cultural, language
and religious groupings
would remain intact.

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servative Party owed it to

the public to clarify
whether the policy of par-
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achieved through negotia-
tion â\200\224 was not really a

policy of secession, a pro-
- cess which was unilateral
and sometimes violent.

Diplomatsâ\200\231
fivit
reported

â\200\234THE issue of foreign dip-
lomatic personnel in
South Africa who were
encouraging extra-parlia-
mentary activities in the
country was being taken
up with the governments
concerned, the State
President, MrPWBotba,
said yesterday.
Replying to a question
during debate on his Bud-
get vote from Mr Ray
Swart (PFP Berea) to the
effect that he should
name the countries of the

ts he had referred -

to last week, Mr Botha
said the matter would be
dealt with when the joint
select committee, to be
appointed to investigate
the issue, started sitting.

â\200\234But I have taken it up
with the governments
concerned.

â\200\234The embassies know
very well to what extent
their members are partici-
pating in extra-parliamen-
tary activities,â\200\235 Mr Botha
said. â\200\224 Sapa.

total participation -

tion as a means of form-
ing states, occurred when
certain inhabitants of a
state decided to separate
or break away from the
state in which they lived
to establish a new state or
]omane lgllbourmgstate
â\200\234Secession is often a
unilateral act, and some-

times a violent act, as in
the case of Biafra in
1967,â\200\235 Mr Botha said.
Well known examples
of secession included

Norway from Sweden,

Iceland from Denmark
and Bangladesh from Pa-

â\200\234The examples men-
tioned by the CP are
therefore not examples of

ition, but in fact of se-
cession, and the CP owes

ford further sums of this
size.

â\200\234Invnewofdleasu-

ANGLO American â\200\224
the mining group worst
affected by the current
strike â\200\224 and the Nat-
ional Union of Mine
Workers (NUM) last
night failed to reach
agreement on methods
of limiting violence.

. Senior representatives
of the two sides met for
more than three hours

By TONY STIRLING

yesterday to discuss the
issue of ending violence.

With both sides having
put proposals and no
agreement having been
reached, Anglo and
NUM have agreed to con-
tinue discussions on the
matter today,

According to both
â\200\230â\200\235â\200\234' m of Wm

negotiations, which is the
central issue to the dis-
pute, was not touched

upon during yesterdayâ\200\231s
s ek

- W mâ\200\230-

the talks â\200\224 made

threat of force should not
the union or union mem-

from

or working normally,

In the event of a breach of these conditions both sides should notify each other, but that management remained responsible for maintaining peaceful conditions on its property and would continue to ensure protection of life and property,

The talks yesterday did not touch on the issue of wages and benefits over

the NUM called the strike,

Anglo's team at the negotiations manager Mr Bob-

bers to prevent workers

talks were headed by the | company's industrial re- |

by Godsell, Mr Kallie van der Kolf's head of Anglo's manpower resources division, Mr Bob Williams's regional manager of Vaal Reefs, Mr Bob Flint from Anglo's coal

, said it would-

Ramaphosa be difficult to describe them as positive.

He outlined the union's proposals, which he said would eliminate the level of violence that has been seen on mines in the past few days,

He said the NUM had

told Anglo its four propo- -

Breakdown in Anglo,
A NUM talks .

FROM PAGE 1

sals were not sufficient to
return the mines back to
normal.

The NUM proposals
are:

@ That Anglo agree to
â\200\234demobiliseâ\200\235 mine secur-
ity forces;

@ Mine security forces
must be removed from
the hostels;

^ Mine security must
not patrol the mines;

^ Mine security
should not be visible;

^ That Anglo should
not call the SAP onto
mine property under any
circumstances;

â\200\234The SAP presence
caused a lot of provoca-
tion to our members . . .

@ Charges against
workers arrested during
the strike should be with-
drawn by Anglo;

^ If agreement s
reached, a monitoring
system with an indepen-
dent arbitrator should be
set up to assess any claims
of breach of the agree-
ment; and,

@ The NUM also sug-
gested that all workers in-
jured in violence on the
mines, whether inflicted
by mine security or the

SAP, should be compen-
sated and a fund be set up
for this purpose.

The general secretary
believed if workers knew
they were to be compen-
sated for their injuries,
their attitudes towards
management would mel-
low.

There had been a de-

crease in the number of people taking part in the eight-day-old coal and gold mine strike called by the NUM, a spokesman for the Chamber of Mines said yesterday in a Sapa report.

â\200\234A significant number of workers on four mines affected by the strike returned to work today,â\200\235 the spokesman said. He added that no new mines had joined the strike.

The spokesman dismissed suggestions by the Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) that the strike had cost the gold mining industry in the region of R93 million.

â\200\234The LMGâ\200\231s estimates of the number of people out on strike are grossly

inflated and so are its utterances on the cost of the strike to the industry. What is more, the LMG has said in a statement that Rand Minesâ\200\231 foregone profit cannot be calculated because cost figures have not been released by the Harmony Mine, the only gold mine in the group â\200\224 according to the LMG â\200\224 to be affected by the strike.

â\200\234This is simply true. Harmony has

not
not

been affected by the strike at all,â\200\235 the Chamber said.

The Chamber said that 104 striking NUM members had been locked out at the Nuclear Fuel Corporation (Nufcor) yesterday afternoon at its Suurbekom plant near Johannesburg after deadlock was reached in wage negotiations at a Conciliation Board meeting earlier in the day.

The lockout was imposed because of management's concern about possible damage to its

plant in the light of recent incidents of sabotage elsewhere in the industry.

In a telex to the NUM yesterday, the Chamber said it was not prepared to negotiate further wage increases, though it was prepared to negotiate certain working conditions.

The Chamber accused NUM of not negotiating in good faith when the opportunity was there and that the NUM had made a mockery of the negotiating process. The Chamber also accused the union of not being interested in arriving at a mutually acceptable settlement, but of going through the motions to reach a formal deadlock and to eventually stage a legal strike.

The NUM declared a dispute with the Chamber on June 30 after wage negotiations broke down and a strike ballot was held the following week in which most NUM members opted for a

stoppage. \

e

More
defect

the party.â\200\235 said one com-
mentator.

Many parliamentarians
feel the PFPâ\200\231s Left will in-
creasingly look to Dr
Slabbert for its style and
attitudes, and that the
centre may coheses with
the Malan-Worrall inde-

endents.

With the government
-due to step up pressure on
extra-parliamentary
groups, the PFP would be
forced into a position of
either supporting radical
groups Of supporting aâ¢
tion against them,
members said yesterday-

Â® PFP leader Mr Colin
Eglin said in a statement
yesterday he was â\200\234disap-
pointedâ\200\235 at Mr Van Eckâ\200\231s
resignation. At no time
had Mr Van Eck dis-
cussed his problems with
Mr Eglin.

Â«The commitment to
rid South Africa of the
present government is not
peculiar lÂ® Mr Van Eck.
This commitment was an
remains a commitment of
the PFP.

~Mr Van Eckâ\200\231s allega-
tions that the party has
become tyirtually unwil-

3

ling to take a bold lead,
especially on the issues OF
policy aspects that are
sensitive,â\200\231 18 nonsense. Ll EA

â\200\234There is nO softenifig ~
whatsoever in the partyâ\200\231s
willingness 10 give a bol
lead. There is certainly no
weakening on policy is-
sues,â\200\235 Mr Eglin said.

Mr Van Eck told The
Citizen that he would not

resign his Claremont seat,

@ Mr Peter Gastrow,
PFP chairman and MP for
Durban Central, com-
mented: â\200\234There is unfor-
tunately very little space
for lone rangers in poli-
ticsâ\200\235.

The two PFP members
of the House of Assembly
who went to Dakar, Mr
Gastrow and Mr Pierre
CronjÃ© (Greytown),
made it clear they had no
thought of quitting the
party.

Mr Van Eckâ\200\231s resigna-
tion was also preceded by
that of Mr Paul Vorwerk,
who quit last week as PFP
regional director in the
Western Cape.

Â© Mrs Helen Suzman,
MP for Houghton, yester-
day joine other
Jeaders in calling on Mr
van Eck to resign his

4 __â\200\224' .-â\200\224â\200\224_//

likely to
from

rp

Claremont seat.

Since the caucus atti-
tude on the Dakar talks
seemed to-be the culmi-
nating reason for Mr Van
Eckâ\200\231s resignation, she
asked why he had not
taken a stand in the cau-
cus at a time @ statement
was issued 10 days ago-

Â«Could it be that the
announcement of the
postponement of the next
White election t0 1992,
and the knowledge he
would not have to stand
for re-election in 1989,
was the decisive factor?â\200\235
asked Mrs Suzman.

@ Mr Con Botha, MP
for Umlazi and chief Nat-
jonal Party director of in-
formation, said it was in-
teresting that M
had accused

caucus of being several
degrees to the right of
rank-and-file opinion
within the PFP.

@ Mr Clive Derby-Le-
wis, information spokes-
man of the Conservative
Party, said it was â\200\234just a
matter of timeâ\200\235 before
the PFP divided, with
some of its members of

parliament seeking new
political homes.

Luyt called off tour

FROM PAGE 1

officials had simply turned their backs on them, he said.

The players became frustrated when the SARB decided not to go

ahead with plans to stage an unofficial tour, despite the availability of about 30 top Australian players who were ready for the trip.

Dr Luyt openly backed the tour plans, and called for a special executive meeting of the SARB. When he realised he would not have enough support, he withdrew the application for the meeting.

The players then started planning to organise a tour. Players from four unions - Natal, Northern Transvaal, Transvaal and Western Province - signed a petition in which they demanded a tour by the rebel Wallabies.

The petition was handed to the SARB offices at the weekend, but will now be tabled only as information at the next meeting of the executive, because the whole matter has now been finalised.

All that is now left for the SA players is to wait and see if a proposed tour by a South Pacific team materialises. The team will consist of players from Fiji, Tonga and West Samoa.

Some Australians and New Zealanders may be included in the team to play in two Tests against

the Springboks â\200\224 on October 10 in Durban and on October 17 at Ellis Park.

@ The president of the Northern Transvaal Rugby Union and vice-presi-

- dent of the SA Rugby

Board, Prof Fritz Eloff, said yesterday it would not be in the interests of South Africa to break away from the International Board, reports Sapa.

Speaking at a monthly meeting of the NTRU in Pretoria, Prof Eloff said if South Africa broke its ties with the IRB, it would be the end of official tours.

â\200\234I believe 1988 and 1989 will be vital in South African rugby history. Although the IRB cannot make any promises regarding tours, we must remain within the fold to at least secure our future.

â\200\234If we cut ties, it will destroy that platform we have, and leave us with

nothing,â\200\235 he said. le\

He was aware of a petition by players supporting a tour, â\200\234and I want the players to know that they are our top priority.

â\200\234I will be meeting with (Northern's captain) Naas Botha tomorrow, and I will be informing him what I said at tonightâ\200\231s meeting.

â\200\234Had the Wallabies toured, it would not have been their strongest side, and had we beaten them, it would have been a hollow victory.

â\200\234There might have been two tours at the

most. After that we

would have been in the
wilderness and got noth-
ing ever again.â\200\235

Alternative newspapers to be probed

FRQM PAGE 1

tion . . . is an encouraging document. There is a surprisingly broad area of agreement between the Slabbert group and the ANC. . . . If Pretoria is wise, it will scrap the prohibitions which prevent South African public opinion from forming an independent judgment of ANC attitudes and policies.

Mr Botha said that after being elected Prime Minister, he committed the government to strive even harder for the best possible relations with all sections of the South African newspaper industry.

His view was that the printed word was still the safest and most reliable means of communi-

cation between the authority and the people.

That which the public has the evident right to know, no authority should keep from it. Secrecy for the sake of secrecy, or to conceal incompetence and corruption, will not be tolerated by the government at any level of public administration.

The problem was that some Press organisations and Press members disregarded their obligations and responsibility to a large degree.

Mr Botha said that when he became Prime Minister it was evident that a devil of political devastation had taken hold of sections of the country's journalism. In

recent times, there had been a repetition of this phenomenon.

Towards the end of last year he had met representatives of the newspaper industry and

the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) in an attempt to reach agreement on voluntary restrictions on the publication of certain reports.

The government did not wish to take steps and clash with the NPU, but the outcome of the discussions was that the Press groups refused to co-operate voluntarily with the government to avert a threat against the entire community.

â\200\234Rather than. assist the government in the spirit of my commitment to increased co-operation . . . some sections of the newspaper industry in South Africa have continued as if they were out to urge the spirit of revolution along,â\200\235 Mr Botha added.

â\200\234Through their actions, a large part of the Press brought South Africa into disreputeâ\200\235.

These actions did not necessarily involve outright lies. It was often rather a case of blatant distortion, misrepresentation and the creation of negative perceptions.

\positive

Referring specifically to the so-called â\200\234alternative Pressâ\200\235, Mr Botha said - they practised subtle propaganda to further a revolutionary climate under the pretext of journalism.

There was also a sudden increase in so-called â\200\234alternativeâ\200\235 agencies attempting to provide a news service to existing

and alternative news-
papers, but the news
amounted to nothing
but propaganda.

â\200\234The entire matter
concerning alternative
media and -alternative
news agencies will have
to be investigated and
dealt withâ\200\235, Mr Botha
added.

He told the House of
Assembly that some
newspapers omitted
events - and
brought into disrepute
Black leaders and orga-
nisations which did not
follow and expound
ANCviews.

Use was made of out-
dated material, whi
was a popular techniq
of certain foreign tele-
vision services.

There was also a care-

ful selection of news\;

events and photo ma-
terial to benefit Leftist
and radical organisa-
tions and put them in a
positive light.

The selective applica-
tion of facts which were
not incorrect in them-
selves also created an

incomplete and dis-
torted image.

Mr Botha then

quoted editorial articles
from the Cape Times,
but without naming the
newspaper.

He also quoted the
education committee of
the Black Sash, which
â\200\234has the nerve to allege
in writingâ\200\235 that when he
was Minister of Defence
in 1976, he supposedly
said: â\200\234Our education
system must train
people for warâ\200\235.

â\200\234I never said anything
of the kind,â\200\235 Mr Botha
added.

Mr Bothaâ\200\231s Budget

vote was approved by
the House of Assembly.
Tomorrow . the State
Presidentâ\200\231s vote will be
debated in the House of
Representatives, fol-
lowed by the House of
Delegates on Thursday.

ANC officials
+43 years in j

TWO Russians trained

_terrorists who held high

ranks in the banned
recruits and returned to
South Africa on an unsuc-
cessful mission, were yes-
terday sentenced to totals

| of 21 and 22 yearsâ\200\231 im-
prisonment respectively.

However, with certain
sentences still ir
concurrently, Solomon
Moloi Makape (34), one
time chief of defence in
Angola ANC camps, will
serve an effective 11 years
imprisonment, whereas
Theodore Vusimusi
Zwane (36), one time
chief of ordinance at An-
gola ANC camps, will
serve an - effective 12
years.

The difference arises
from the sentence differ-

| entiafion on one count

under the new Internal
Security Act, where Ma-
possessed more
weapons than Zwane.
On the first charge,
under the old Terrorism

each sentenced to seven
yearsâ\200\231 imprisonment by
Johann Regional
Court magistrate, Mr I J J
Luther, for i

members of the ANC,
holding rank in the
banned organisation and
training recruits at the

two accused themselves
had undergone military
training in Russia.

On the second count,
also under the old Terror-
ism Act, the accused were
sentenced to five years

each' for receiving military

On the third count,
Makape was sentenced to
nine years and Zwane to
10 years. =

In passing sentence, the
magistrate noted that the
accused had left South
Africa and were suscepti-
ble to overtures from the
ANC because both accus-
ed felt they had griev-
ances against the system
in the Republic.

The court said that the
sentence should also be a

s 1n jai

Act, the accused were

deterrent to show persons

get
il T~

that the risk was not
worthwhile.

Regarding the return to
South Africa, 18 months
prior to their arrest, the
magistrate said the aim of
the accused's mission was
not clear to the court, but
it was obviously not a
goodwill visit to South
Africa.

Fortunately for the ac-
cused, said the magis-
trate, there had been no
confrontation with the Se-
curity Forces on their re-
turn. Both accused had
indicated to the court that
they would have used
their weapons if chal-
lenged.