

Reform is touching the apartheid cornerstone

THE STAR

14 FEBR. 1989

CAPE TOWN — The Acting State President Mr Chris Heunis's speech to Parliament, in which he approved the hitherto taboo notion of voluntary formation of groups, means that the reform process has now touched the cornerstone of apartheid — the Population Registration Act.

Over the two decades since Mr John Vorster began his tentative moves away from total Verwoerdian apartheid, several ancillary apartheid measures have been scrapped or diluted.

Segregated international sport, segregated domestic sport, segregated hotels, a whites-only Parliament, the Mixed Marriages Act, the Immorality Act, job reservation, influx control and the pass laws were among the main measures to fall.

Inner sanctum

With Mr Heunis's acknowledgment that the Population Registration Act must be reviewed — along with the Group Areas Act and the Reservation of Separate Amenities Act — the inner sanctum of apartheid has been reached.

This is the Act which underpins all other apartheid laws because it is through it that people are rigidly classified by race.

Mr Heunis's announcement has been hailed by Progressive Federal Party constitutional expert Professor Nic Olivier as the most important shift in National Party ideological thinking since 1978.

He said this week that the Heunis speech was the first sign that race ideology was loosening its hold on NP thinking.

What are the implications? Does this mean an end to race classification?

What the Government intends is still very unclear, probably also to the Government, and Mr Heunis's speech suggests the main motive was to unblock the negotiation deadlock. He suggested that a parliamentary committee should decide how the acts should be

BY PETER FABRICIUS, Political Correspondent

The Government's surprising admission last week that the Population Registration Act needs revision has shaken the central pillar of apartheid. And the Government's announcement that it plans to accommodate a multiracial group in its constitution, politically and socially, has scrambled the pattern of the National Party's race-based philosophy and raised a score of questions. Senior government sources have confessed that trying to find a political place for such a group will require a total re-think of the present system — possibly including the scrapping of the tricameral Parliament.

changed.

Judging by hints from government sources, the intention may be to drop compulsory race classification — with all its ugly dehumanising ramifications — but to replace it with some form of voluntary classification, partially based on race.

It seems unlikely the Act will be scrapped entirely, for, without some form of race classification, separate voters' rolls would be impossible and a unitary non-racial — and therefore black majority — state would be inevitable.

This is obviously not what the Government intends, certainly not in the near future.

Mr Heunis made it clear that there would still be a place for those who wanted to live their lives, socially and politically, in "defined" groups.

And once those who did not wish to remain in these defined groups, had formed their own groups voluntarily, the State had a duty to "protect" these groups, he said.

These remarks suggest that henceforth, though no one will be forced to accept someone else's definition of his or her race, no race group will be obliged to admit someone of another race.

In political terms this means blacks will not be free simply to reclassify themselves as whites — in order to benefit from superior white facilities or power instruments.

Senior government sources confirm that the idea is membership of groups will be based on "acceptability".

It will be similar to membership of a religious denomination or club in that the group — and not the individual "applicant" — will decide who can join.

All-important

In Government terminology the all-important "freedom to dissociate" will be maintained along with the new "freedom to associate".

Socially this will probably mean that white communities — and other groups if they want to — will be able to decide themselves whom they want to admit to "their" residential areas, schools and other facilities.

In the social sphere this principle has already been applied in opening hotels and to a degree in the Free Settlement Areas Bill, but it is the application of the principle in the political sphere that raises most

questions.

When it comes to participation of groups in central government, for instance, how will a group decide who is "acceptable" in the group and who not — if compulsory race classification is scrapped?

But the real dilemma for the Government will be how to structure the institutions of central government to find a place for an open group.

Government sources suggest that all groups — and this presumably includes the open group — will have to have a legislative body at the highest level.

One thing seems clear, and that is that any new structure that emerges will not simply be an extension of the present tricameral Parliament.

Ndlovu: state concedes point

NATAL WITNESS

14 FEBR. 1989

Witness Reporter

THE state yesterday conceded that it had not proved that Cosatu regional chairman, Mr Alfred Ndlovu, had attempted to murder Uwusa member Mr Phillip Thabete and Inkatha youth leader Mr Joseph Mabaso in 1987.

However, from the evidence before the court, it could be inferred that Mr Ndlovu had knowingly assisted a trained ANC terrorist, Mr Mjitha, and associated himself with his actions, state advocate Mr Peter Blomkamp argued in the regional court.

Mr Blomkamp was summing up the state's case as to why Mr Ndlovu should be convicted of advancing the cause of terrorism.

He said considerable evidence indicated that the man Mr Ndlovu had assisted was a trained ANC terrorist.

"That Mjitha was on an ANC mission is an irresistible inference... Our inference that the accused knew all about Mjitha and what he was doing, is also irresistible," Mr Blomkamp said.

He said Mr Ndlovu had introduced potential ANC recruits to Mr Mjitha and later assisted him in evading justice by organising accommodation and transport for the man.

Mr Ndlovu, he said, had also tried to persuade one witness, who gave evidence in camera, to undergo ANC military training and had provided a shotgun to another in circumstances in which he must have known that it would be used to attack state agents, as it inevitably was.

In connection with a shooting of schoolchildren at Vulisaka and the conspiracy to murder Mr Ma-

baso, Mr Blomkamp argued that Mr Ndlovu was an accessory.

This was demonstrated, he said, by the evidence of a witness who said that Mr Ndlovu had told him that if they were attacked by Inkatha members from Mpumuza they must call Mjitha so that he could shoot them like he shot the Inkatha schoolchildren.

Mr Blomkamp conceded that the following allegations against Mr Ndlovu had not been proved:

- that Mr Ndlovu had assigned and instructed people to kill Mr Thabete, a bus driver and Uwusa member in late 1987;

- that he instructed Mr Dumisane Buthelezi to infiltrate Inkatha;

- that he arranged for Mr Buthelezi and Mr Nkosinathi Mkhize to be given training in the use of an AK 47 rifle.

In Africa, Aid Is Becoming a Japanese Word

2/14/89

By Mary Battiata
Special to The Washington Post

MIKUINI, Kenya—Mamora Tanaka, aged 29 and newly arrived from Japan, sized up his pupils—40 African village children squirming behind rough-hewn desks, frowning at their mathematics notebooks and whispering to each other in Swahili.

"Hai!" Tanaka called out in Japanese. And then in English: "I will show you new method! Concentrate on yourself! It is tiring, it is boring, but you must do!"

Tanaka, a Japanese volunteer who will live in this remote mountain hamlet for two years as a member of Japan's version of the Peace Corps, could as well have been setting forth his own country's agenda here.

Japan, possessor of the world's most successful economy, is giving out record amounts of foreign aid to sub-Saharan Africa, a region with more than 40 of the world's least successful economies. In the past five years, Japanese assistance to Africa has more than doubled, from \$286 million to \$593 million. Japan is now the fifth largest donor in the region and the largest donor in Kenya, Nigeria, Zambia and Ghana.

An island nation with no cultural or historical ties to Africa, Japan has bought its way into the major leagues of development aid. It is also the largest contributor to the World Bank's special loan facility for Africa.

Worldwide, the Japanese will spread an estimated \$9.6 billion in foreign aid in 1989, making them the world's largest donors.

Seventy percent of Japan's aid still goes to its neighbors in Asia. But with some of those recipients, such as Thailand, striding ahead economically, Japan is under pressure from western governments to disperse its money where it is needed most. Japan has pledged \$50 billion in foreign aid to developing countries in the next five years.

Japan's role as an African benefactor, however, has caught it short-handed. Japan has little experience in assistance to poor countries outside of Asia. For most Japanese, Africa is still an unknown territory.

Japan faces a critical shortage of citizens trained to administer burgeoning foreign development programs. Last April in Tokyo, at an annual meeting of ambassadors, the diplomats clamored for more development analysts and technicians.

At the Japanese Embassy in Kenya, a professional staff of 12 is responsible for administering Japanese aid to 23 countries. The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has at least three times as many employees working on Kenyan projects alone.

As a result, Japan relies on the World Bank and other experienced international institutions to help cofinance many of its projects. The great majority of its money is given in loans and grants rather than technical assistance and volunteer services, which require more administrative labor.

The Japanese, mindful of their status as new donor on the block, keep a low profile. They



ASSOCIATED PRESS



THE WASHINGTON POST

Japanese teacher Mamora Tanaka with his pupils in Mikuini, Kenya.

also are isolated, western colleges, by the less than workmanlike English spoken by some Japanese aid officials.

Japan has taken some criticism for failing to learn from past donor mistakes, and for promoting projects other donors have discarded as counterproductive.

Often cited as an example are the large grain silos the Japanese have built for the Kenyan government. Critics say the silos encourage the Kenyan government to retain its stranglehold on the grain market at a time when most experts and advisers believe the market should be opened up to private entrepreneurs.

One area in which the Japanese have followed the less-than-selfless lead of other western donors is in giving their aid with strings attached. Most of Japan's aid projects are "tied," which means the beneficiaries must make use of Japanese goods and services.

Unlike some western donors, the Japanese make no attempt to condition their foreign aid on a recipient government's human rights record.

Japan is a prudent lender. While it supports programs to relieve the debt burden of financially strapped nations, its loans are provided to countries with good repayment records. It does not loan money to countries at war.

Japanese aid officials working in Kenya deny that increased aid to Africa is designed to offset widespread criticism of the country's booming business with white-ruled South Africa, as some have suggested. Last year, Japan—despite an official opposition to Pretoria's racially separatist policies of apartheid—acquired the distinction of becoming South Africa's largest trading partner, with business between the two countries totaling more than \$4.3 billion.

Nor does promoting commerce appear to be the motivating factor in Japan's aid to Africa, as it is in parts of Asia. Japan's trade with sub-Saharan Africa is already booming. Japan has trade surpluses with 35 out of 48 countries in the region.

For many Japanese, particularly the volunteers, one of the prime motivating factors is simply the zest they feel for working and living outside the comfortable boundaries of their homeland.

"In Japan, it's safe and there are no big problems," said Michiko Kudo, 21, a science teacher who arrived in Kenya last month to work as a volunteer in a rural village. "I decided in university that I wanted to do something for the poor."

Volunteers such as Kudo must pass rigorous examinations in order to qualify for service overseas. They talk idealistically about their service, and the responsibilities that come with Japan's emergence as a world power. In tiny Mikuini village, which has no automobiles or electricity, Tanaka is the only resident with a motorbike.

One recent day in the classroom, his wrist was tightly bandaged. The village crier had awakened him at 3 a.m. the night before. Someone in the village was very sick. Would he ride for help?

He did, for over an hour in the darkness, down a steep, deeply rutted mountain road. He fell once, but got back on the bike and finished his task.

"As a teacher, it is important for me to have experience with poor countries and poor people," Tanaka said. "Because in Japan, all children are very, very rich. I must explain to them, so I can make their view wide. Japanese people must know the world more now."

Mrs Mandela's lawyer walks out amid furore

From Ray Kennedy
Johannesburg

lawyer acting for Mrs Winnie Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned African National Congress leader, has said that he is no longer prepared to represent her.

Mr Krish Naidoo said here: "It is not within the scope of my work to deal with the Mandela crisis. We (Mr Naidoo and his partners) were equipped to deal with that sort of file."

The move has come amid growing controversy in black and activist circles over Mrs Mandela's role in the black community. Years she has been revered as the cause of her husband's imprisonment and her own activism throughout years of oppression by the South African authorities.

She became known as *ama wetu*, "Mother of the nation" in Zulu. She brought two daughters, Zinzi and Makgona, and is now, aged 56, a

grandmother of four. Ironically, her reputation has diminished as the South African authorities have begun to move cautiously towards freeing her husband.

Early last year, he was diagnosed as having contracted tuberculosis in Pollsmoor Prison, near Cape Town, to which he had been moved from Robben Island. Late last year he was moved to a spacious house, normally allocated to the deputy chief

warder, in the grounds of a prison at Paarl, 35 miles away.

It is believed to be part of a strategy by the South African authorities to test the temperature of the water at every step: there is as much fear of a violent white right-wing reaction to Mandela's eventual release as there is of black counter-reaction among radicals.

At the same time, reports of a marital rift between the couple have surfaced and

persist, although Mrs Mandela denies this. Nobody has access to Mandela, so his view is not known.

It is clear, however, that there are strong lobbies within the ANC, consisting mainly of younger men, who believe that Mandela, now 70, is of far greater political value in custody than entirely free. There is fear that he could emerge from prison as an appeaser. At the same time, it would suit some South African circles if

the country's most famous black couple were to split.

For years there have been unsubstantiated stories going the rounds about Mrs Mandela's associations with other men. She is still a very attractive woman.

Her latest problem is over her connection with a group called the "Mandela United Football Club", which is not so much a football team as a band of youthful bodyguards.

They have been accused by residents of Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg where Mrs Mandela lives, of out-and-out thuggery.

She has refused to dissociate herself completely from the boys, although they are being linked to the disappearance of "Stompie" Mokhele, a black activist aged 14.

There were reports last week that his body had been found in Soweto by "comrades" — young militants — although the police have not yet been able to confirm this.

What the authorities have done is announce an in-

vestigation by one of South Africa's most senior detectives, a police major-general, into both Mrs Mandela and the football club.

Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Minister of Law and Order, has admitted, however, that it is difficult to find witnesses willing to stand up in court and testify against Mrs Mandela.

The action by the authorities could yet rebound and see a resurgence in her prestige and, perhaps, a strengthening of her marriage — if any strengthening is needed.

● **Accused's demand:** A former South African policeman accused of the mass murder of blacks in a shooting spree in Pretoria demanded that blacks be removed from court when he appeared on remand yesterday.

Barend Hendrik Strydom, aged 23, facing eight murder charges, said in Afrikaans: "I would appreciate it if the police would remove the kaffirs from the court." Raising his right arm, he added: "Long live apartheid."

Boesak joins detainee hunger strike

Johannesburg — One of South Africa's leading activist churchmen said yesterday that he would join a hunger strike by 300 political prisoners which is becoming a headache for the Government (Ray Kennedy writes).

The Rev Allan Boesak, the Coloured (mixed race) head of the World Alliance of Dutch Reformed Churches, said in Cape Town that he would join the fast for as long as it lasts.

He said that he could not stand by "idly watching those struggling for peace in South Africa starving themselves to death".

At least 13 of the detainees, held without trial under emergency regulations, have been

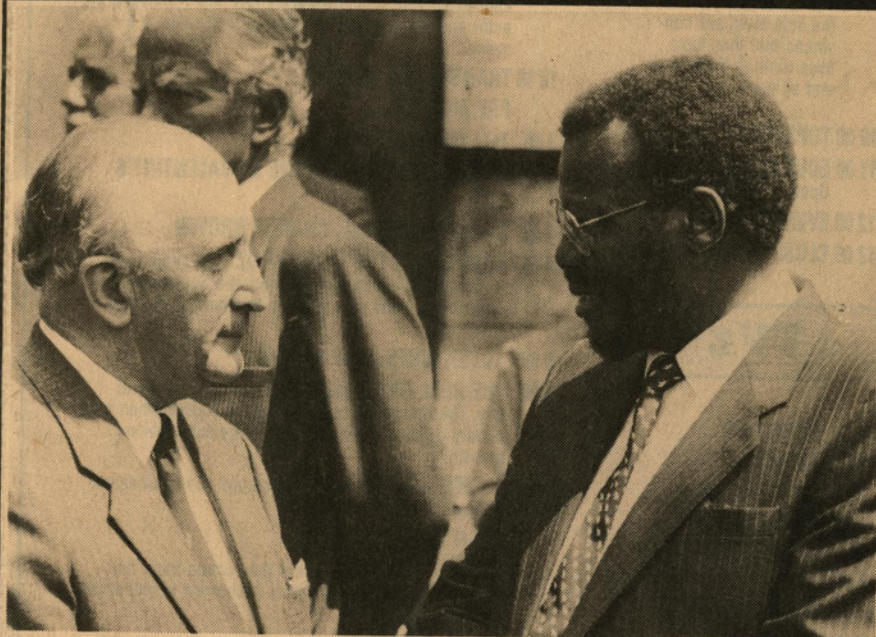
taken to hospitals in Johannesburg where efforts are being made to feed them. The hunger strikers, who began refusing prison meals 22 days ago, are demanding that they be released unconditionally or charged.

Yesterday the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, gave in to demands by detainees' lawyers for a meeting. Previously, he had turned down their request.

In a message yesterday to Mr Vlok, Dr Boesak said: "None of us wish to die, but if that is the road we must take to make you and your Government aware of the evil of your ways, we will take it."

The Times. 14 Feb 1989
London.

Buthelezi at service



Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi chats to Mr Charles Dent, uncle of Mr Hugh Dent, after the funeral yesterday of the well-known conservationist and artist who died suddenly in Durban last week.

Multiracial crowd attends Dent's funeral

African Affairs
Correspondent

THE whole Dent family had associated themselves with the upliftment of black people, the Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, said yesterday.

He was speaking at the multiracial funeral service in the Musgrave Road Methodist Church of Mr Hugh Dent, noted conservationist, artist and art lecturer. The church was filled to capacity with more than 300 people attending.

Dr Buthelezi said he had known Hugh Dent

for 30 years and, right from the beginning of his friendship, he had stood out as a special kind of person.

He had joined millions of others in paving the way to a new South Africa in the simple things of daily life, he said.

Tributes were also paid by Mr Louis van Loon and Mrs Thabisile Jiyane.

Well-known figures in the field of conservation who attended the funeral included Dr Ian Player, Mr Nick Steele, director of the KwaZulu Bureau of Natural Resources, and Mr Dering Stainbank, chairman of the Natal Parks Board.

Winnie denies link with youth

London Bureau

MRS Winnie Mandela told British television news channels yesterday that there was no truth in reports linking her name to the disappearance of Soweto youth leader Stompie Moeketsi.

She said if any of her supporters had been involved, she would have taken action against them herself.

Renewing threats to sue newspapers that linked her or her disbanded 'soccer team' to the scandal, she said she would be visiting her

jailed husband Nelson Mandela to seek guidance before making a full public statement.

British newspapers and television have given prominence to the scandal, repeating claims that Mrs Mandela's recent conduct had been a major setback to the anti-apartheid movement.

TV reports included scenes of the bloody surgery of Soweto doctor Abu-Baker Asvat, who was killed shortly after Stompie disappeared.

Our Johannesburg Corre-

spondent reports that attorney Krish Naidoo, who has resigned as lawyer for Mrs Mandela, said the reason for his pull-out was the soccer club, Mandela United.

This was said by Mr Naidoo in an interview yesterday.

Although Mr Naidoo refused to comment further, sources said his resignation was largely due to allegations of misconduct by the football club.

Mrs Mandela could not be reached for comment yesterday.

MERCURY 14/2/80

Winnie to seek her husband's 'guidance'

STAR - 14 FEB. 1989

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Mrs Winnie Mandela, the embattled wife of African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela, is widely expected to announce her future relations with the ANC at tomorrow's planned press conference.

Mrs Mandela was due to visit her husband today "to seek guidance" following the controversy surrounding the Mandela United Football Club and the disappearance of youth activist Stompie Seiphei and the death of community doctor, Dr Asvat Abu-Baker.

The Star can reveal today that Mrs Mandela had threatened to call a press conference to announce her position regarding the ANC when the Crisis Committee set up to investigate the disappearance of Stompie approached her to inform her of resolutions taken by a meeting of various community organisations in Soweto.

That meeting resolved to demand that Mrs Mandela produce Stompie, that none of the progressive organisations should grant her a platform, that the football club disband, that she should no longer claim to speak on behalf of the com-

munity organisations in Soweto.

That meeting resolved to demand that Mrs Mandela produce Stompie, that none of the progressive organisations should grant her a platform, that the football club disband, that she should no longer claim to speak on behalf of the community, and that neither Mr Krish Naidoo, nor any other progressive lawyer should act for her.

The resolutions were ratified by the Cosatu Shop Stewards' Council.

When the Crisis Committee told Mrs Mandela about the resolutions, she is reported to have demanded a full list of those who attended, and accused the CC of conniving with the community, and communicating with Mr Oliver Tambo and her husband "behind my back".

She also reportedly accused the SACC "and the Christian Institute" of being "sheep in wolves' skins".

She had then told the CC and another church group that she would call a press conference where she would announce her "resignation" from the ANC.

At the time, she was told to hold back until about mid-February, when all the members of the committee who had been away overseas would have returned and the matter discussed.

Both Mr Mandela and Mr Oliver Tambo have been advised.

● The officer leading police investigations into allegations involving Mrs Winnie Mandela and her football team issued an urgent plea to "comrades" yesterday to come forward with the body of Stompie.

THE STAR - 14 FEBR. 1989
REFORM IS TOUCHING THE APARTHEID
CORNERSTONE.

Ruled out

A fourth chamber of Parliament has already been ruled out to accommodate blacks in central government and a fifth chamber for "opens" seems unthinkable.

Whatever bodies are formed, in the end the crucial problem will be the present one — how to resolve differences between these different bodies.

One possibility being mentioned is a constitutional court which will rule whether legislation complies with a Bill of Rights and thus resolve disputes between houses.

The South African Commission has been busy for more than two years fulfilling a government brief to investigate the possibility of a Bill which protects both individual and group rights. The report is believed to have been completed and may be published soon. It is understood to have dealt with the question of a constitutional court.

Mr Heunis may have been alluding to this inquiry when he told Parliament last week that the voluntary approach to groups could lead to a group definition which made differentiation possible but ruled out discrimination.

Re. 2 OR 2

AS THE Bush administration swings into action on SA — and make no mistake, action is the operative word here — the ride is going to get bumpy. There is going to be quite a bit of rhetoric emanating from Washington and many, especially in Pretoria, are going to have their feelings bruised or at least will find it politically necessary to feign anguish. A basic pre-flight briefing is in order.

The first thing to remember — and this is so obvious it ought scarcely to need repeating — is that, while apartheid exists, no American government can afford to leave SA alone. The imperative is not merely a moral one. It is rooted in America's own racial angst and paranoia.

Second, US policy towards SA must henceforth principally be about SA itself. Whatever trouble lies ahead for last December's regional settlement, the Namibian heat shield has been irrevocably removed.

NO US policy-maker can continue to soft-pedal on SA's internal cruelties by arguing that to do otherwise would delay implementation of UN Resolution 435 — or, for that matter, peace in Mozambique.

Third, George Bush is genuinely interested and already knows rather more about the subject than either Ronald Reagan or Jimmy Carter ever learnt. His stints at the CIA and the UN can only have helped, and Africa was one of his beats in his early years as vice-president. His people say SA ranks with Central America on his foreign policy agenda, which is a quantum leap higher than it ever ranked with his predecessors.

Certainly, there are signs of homework having been done. A senior adviser to James Baker, the new Secretary of State, was discussing SA with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week and quoted back at them speeches they had made on the topic over the past several years. "These guys really know what they are doing," an awed staff member commented afterwards.

The first thing they are doing is

Bush and his new team will give SA a bumpy ride

SIMON BARBER in Washington

attempting to build a working relationship with Congress on SA which was so badly lacking under the Reagan administration that Congress stepped in and seized control of the policy with the 1986 Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA) and the 1987 Rangel Amendment.

Bush wants his prerogatives back, and intends to demonstrate to Congress that he has earned them. To that end, the following opening moves have either been made or are planned:

□ Bush has discussed SA at length with Oklahoma Senator David Boren, chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee. Boren, a Democrat, is one of several Senators from both sides of the aisle who have told Bush they wanted to help close the yawning disconnect between Congress and the administration on a wide array of foreign policy questions.

Bush responded by asking him to become his "point man" on SA among Senate Democrats, and he agreed. This may dent some egos on the Foreign Relations Committee, but the choice has been warmly received by the few who have been privy to it.

Boren visited SA last year because he and a number of his Democratic colleagues had grown genuinely concerned about the sterility of what has turned into the annual rolling sanc-

tions party on Capitol Hill. Despite P W Botha's best efforts to change his mind, he came away more convinced than ever that more sanctions were not the way to go.

He is in a position to carry others with him. His committee is considerably weightier than Foreign Relations, not simply because he is chairman of it but because it necessarily acts in private and its members are used to saying what they think rather than what they want the public to hear. Furthermore, they know — and their colleagues know they know — where the bodies are really buried; □ An unnecessary and destructive fight has been avoided over Dr Crocker's successor.

Franks Wisner, a former Crocker deputy widely associated with Crocker's own aloofness from Congress, headed the short list. As soon as the message got through to the White House that the Foreign Relations Committee would not confirm his appointment routinely, his name was dropped, proving to moderate Republicans critical of Reagan's approach that the new team was really interested in co-operating.

The fact that Wisner is regarded by the right as less than a friend of Unita was part of his problem, but it went deeper. Many on the committee felt, unfairly perhaps, that he and

Crocker had treated them with a disdain that bordered on dishonesty.

The man who is now most likely to get the job — Herman Cohen — might also be expected to have problems with the right on Angola. As National Security Council Africa director, he led the administration's charge to block sanctions against Luanda last year. But Cohen has made a point of briefing all sides in Congress on a regular and forthright basis. Not even Senator Jesse Helms now opposes his nomination;

□ While making a good start in convincing Congress that he sees it as the co-pilot, Bush must also persuade it to trust him with the joystick. To that end, Secretary Baker invited Archbishop Desmond Tutu and the Rev Frank Chikane to his office within days of being sworn in. He listened to them with interest and told them US policy was under review. Tutu came away declaring himself "very impressed";

□ At the end of each year, the State Department compiles its annual country-by-country human rights report for release the following February. The latest chapter on SA, written after Bush's election, is noticeably more severe and detailed than previous offerings.

Even if this is a fluke attributable solely to Pretoria's own deteriorating behaviour, it is nonetheless a major component of the message Bush intends to send: he at least

agrees with the sanctioners on diagnosis;
□ The administration will shortly put its "abhorrence of apartheid" even more explicitly on the record. A major speech by Bush himself is possible. As urged by the CAAA, a symbolic condemnatory vote at the UN may either be joined or, quite conceivably, engineered;
□ The CAAA also called upon the administration "to seek international co-operative agreements with the other industrialised democracies to bring about the complete dismantling of apartheid".

There not having been a vast appetite for such agreements among the Western allies, especially if further sanctions were to be involved, this exhortation went pretty much unheeded. Bush intends to pay attention. Plans are already being made to develop a joint policy position, possibly in time for the next seven-nation summit in June.

The principal goal of all this is the rolling back of the CAAA — not its full repeal, mind — in ways that will give the President and his Secretary of State more latitude to conduct a policy towards SA proper somewhat more sophisticated than the current primal scream.

Bush, like most of Washington, truth be told, knows that change in SA is an incremental business. He wants it in his power to reward the increments (rather than having to wait for the millenium as prescribed by the CAAA) and to penalise the backsliding swiftly and surgically in ways that do not undercut what has come loosely to be known as black empowerment.

In short, he wants Pretoria to feel that it has to calculate America's response to every step it takes rather than believe, as it did following passage of the CAAA, that SA would get hell from the US whatever it did and so damn the torpedoes.

Much meat remains to be put on the bones, but such is what can be expected in the months ahead. Ultimately, Bush would like to win sufficient trust and respect from all sides to offer himself as a mediator.

Don't complain. Given that an American President has no political choice but to involve his government in SA's future, better this than any other.

No evidence that youth's body found

Stompie mystery: police appeal to the 'comrades'

BUSINESS DAY
14-2-89

THE SAP yesterday urgently appealed to the "comrades" who reportedly discovered the body of allegedly kidnapped youth Stompie Seipei, 14, to come forward with evidence — or a statement denying the report.

Police said they were still unable to substantiate a newspaper report last week that the "comrades" had discovered Seipei's body in Soweto after he was allegedly abducted and assaulted by members of the Mandela United soccer team.

In a statement issued in Pretoria by the SAP's public relations division, Maj-Gen Jaap Joubert, detective branch deputy commissioner, appealed to the "comrades" to come forward.

Joubert, who is leading the investigation into the murder of Dr Abu-baker Asvat and the disappearance of Seipei, pointed out that if the body had been found and not handed over to police, or any information in this regard not con-



● SEIPEI

BARRY STREEK
and SIPHO NCOBO

veyed to them, "such an action constitutes a serious offence and could amount to defeating the ends of justice or even being an accessory to the fact after murder".

He also appealed to anyone with any information — "however trivial or insignificant it may be" — to come forward.

Weekly Mail co-editor Anton Harber said yesterday the newspaper's sources on the discovery of Seipei's body were "very good and we are doing all we can this week to check their veracity".

He said the paper had no desire to defeat the ends of justice.

"We are as keen as Gen Joubert and Mrs Mandela to ascertain the truth of what happened to Stompie because we believe the matter must be fully and publicly aired," Harber said.

Meanwhile, Krish Naidoo, who resigned as Winnie Mandela's attorney at the weekend, said yesterday he had withdrawn as a result of the controversy surrounding the football club. He declined further comment, citing client confidentiality, and referred Business Day to Mandela. She could not be reached.

The Daily News



FOUNDED IN 1878

14 - 02 - 89 Tricameral failure

IF the Government is planning to overhaul the tricameral constitution it should not take half-measures.

The system has not worked. It has spawned a multiplicity of bureaucracies. An electoral boycott has produced in one of the chambers MPs of a generally low calibre. The system has shown itself to be a mechanism for hammering through National Party decisions, regardless of the wishes of the racial groups represented elsewhere. It has concentrated unhealthy power in the hands of a State President who rules through an unaccountable security establishment. It has alienated moderate black leaders and it was the catalyst for a mobilisation of radical forces which has been contained at enormous cost to the economy and the country's reputation abroad.

Paradoxically, the system has worked best where it has broken down. The ability of the House of Representatives to block constitutional amendments has given the coloured community a hold it never had before. But that is a desperation hold. A constitution should seek checks and balances, not stalemate.

The fatal shortcoming of the tricameral system is that it altogether ignores black South Africa.

Whatever the Government might have in mind, it would be well advised this time to consult those whom it wishes to involve, and to involve the widest possible spread of interests. Successful systems of government often depend not only on constitutional ingenuity but on a general desire that they should work.

Mandela trip postponed

ANC leader's wife stays home as police probe reports of youth 'hacked to death'

JOHANNESBURG: Mrs Winnie Mandela has postponed her visit to her husband, Nelson Mandela, from today to tomorrow because "one of the youngsters in Johannesburg was hacked to death", according to Athlone attorney Mr Essa Moosa.

He did not know if the person killed was a member of the Mandela Football Club or if a member of the team had been responsible for the killing.

"All I know is that someone has been hacked to death."

Police have opened a murder docket.

Mr Moosa said she would fly to Cape Town tomorrow to visit Mandela at

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Victor Vester Prison in Paarl. Attempts to shed more light on the new turn of events were unsuccessful because Mrs Mandela was not taking any calls at her home.

"You must call her at her office later today," a spokesman said from Soweto.

The saga around the rumours of tension in the Mandela marriage took a new twist today when it was learnt that the ANC leader had seen his lawyer, Mr Ismail Ayob, twice in the past 32 days.

Mr Ayob confirmed he had visited Mandela at Victor Verster on January 14 and last Friday. "I cannot disclose what we discussed," he said.

But it is believed that each visit took place at Mandela's request.

He did not know when Mandela would again ask him to visit him for a consultation, he said.

He was unaware that Mrs Mandela had postponed her visit, adding that "nobody had asked me to go to Cape Town with her".

Mr Moosa said he had not replaced Mr Krish Naidoo who withdrew as Mrs

Mandela's lawyer at the weekend.

"I wouldn't say that I am her new lawyer. I act for them whenever they are in Cape Town."

Major-General Jaap Joubert is investigating allegations surrounding the soccer team and the disappearance of teenage activist Stompie Moeketsi.

• Mrs Mandela admitted on ITV in London that Stompie and other youths were "klapped", but denied there was serious assaults. "Yes, there were klappings when they originally questioned this boy about their indulgence in what the youths on the premises regarded as utter filth," she said.

When PW goes, Maggie faces new challenges



Margaret Thatcher
... growing sense of
frustration.

ONE of the reasons why Margaret Thatcher chose not to include South Africa on her forthcoming African tour is that she felt President P.W. Botha was no longer capable of taking important decisions which faced him, such as the release of Nelson Mandela.

There was a growing sense of frustration in Whitehall at Mr Botha's failure to take advice from a friend. Britain took a lot of stick for opposing sanctions and Mr Botha did not appear to appreciate it. There seemed little prospect of change while he remained President.

Now that the possibility has arisen that Mr Botha may soon step aside, the Prime Minister will be keen to meet his heir apparent — but the problem is when and how. She has let it be known that she is unwilling to visit South Africa until there is "significant change". The departure of Mr Botha would not in itself be a good enough reason. It would be politically

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impossible for Zimbabwe to host a meeting between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Botha's probable successor when she visits Harare at the end of next month. But Malawi, her next stop, could provide a venue.

Malawi retains full diplomatic relations with South Africa and the sight of Mrs Thatcher meeting Mr F.W. de Klerk there would upset no one. If she chose to alter her schedule, she could see him in Windhoek. A meeting in the SWA/Namibian capital, days before the UN special representative and his troops move in to oversee the country's independence, would demonstrate that South Africa's new leadership is committed to withdrawing from the territory and that Britain fully supports the process.

South Africa would, of course, welcome such a meeting but Pretoria is suggesting that it should take place in South Africa. The South Africans are also understood to be asking what they can expect in return for the release of Mr Mandela.

The change in the South Africa's leadership will also be under discussion in Harare next week when eight Commonwealth Foreign Ministers meet to discuss developments in the region. The group was formed to keep up pressure on Britain to impose more sanctions on South Africa. That issue is on next week's agenda but not top of it.

Barring a sudden bloody outburst in the region, the pressure for sanctions will be off Mrs Thatcher when she goes to Africa. Freed from the need to defend Britain's stance on sanctions, she may feel she has space enough to take a new initiative in Southern Africa.



P.W. Botha ... didn't
appear to appreciate
help from a friend.

Chaos as rivers burst banks in Ladysmith and Pietermaritzburg

NATAL FLOODS: HUNDREDS FLEE

14-02-89

THE DAILY NEWS

**Laura Nelson
and Bob Frean**

FLOODWATERS caused chaos in Ladysmith and Pietermaritzburg last night as the Klip and Umsindusi rivers burst their banks.

There has also been lesser flooding at Estcourt after the level of the Little Bushman River rose suddenly.

More rain is expected over Natal today and tomorrow.

Ladysmith was flooded — exactly a year after the last floods — and more than a thousand people had to flee their homes.

The flooding comes just a week after the Government's announcement that a R65-million dam would be built near Ladysmith to prevent flooding.

"We've been working through the night. People are exhausted," Mr Pieter Hurter, the Town Clerk and chief of the town's civil defence, said today.

"The situation is serious, but luckily residents acted quickly and tragedy has been averted. There have been no deaths.

"We started warning people at 11pm that the Klip River was about to burst its banks. They moved their possessions before the floodwaters reached us at 2am."

He said the flood peaked at 6am.

"The river is about seven metres high and a large part of the Indian residential area, Leonard's township, has been flooded."

He said some homes in the white area of Settler's Drive had also been affected. About 350 homes had been flooded.

"Part of the central business district has also been flooded and in some places the water is still two or three metres high."

Mr Hurter said although shopowners had moved stock last night, there was still damage to fittings.

The water started subsiding at about 8.30am today, but officials said it was still too early to assess damage.

Several rescues were made by the protection services and Defence Force.

"Nine people were rescued in a rubber duck from a bridge, which was surrounded by water, and another five adults and a child were rescued

in King Street," Mr Pieter Hattingh, a spokesman for the civil defence unit, said today.

Two adults were picked up from Windsor School today and two others were rescued on the Klip River.

"The army and the protection services are patrolling it all the time to look for people in distress."

In Pietermaritzburg, floodwaters swept through houses and submerged sportsfields and other low-lying areas as the Umsindusi River burst its banks.

The flood was nearly as bad as the one in September 1987, and worse than that of a year ago.

No rescue operations were needed but rescue services stood by and some streets were closed. Water was knee- and ankle-deep in about eight Sobantu houses and people had to move their furniture.

The Umsindusi, below the junction with the Dorpspruit, submerged some of Mr Arthur Timm's pastures and