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By GuGy KUNENE

A WIDE â\200\230range â\200\230of political views will be heard in Durban this month at a seminar

organised by the Institute for a Democratic â\200\234Alterna-

tive for South Africa. Among the speakers will

be fornter political prisoner

Harry Gwala, Idasa excecutive director Dr Alex Boraine and political scientist and director of the KwaZulu Natal Indaba, Prof Dawid van Wyk, â\200\231

- Gwala, who wil | present a

| critical analys; f the

; wnt*hi-â\202dxfferent ideas would

be a good opportunity for people to decide what was good for them.-

. The oppressed masses had no explanation to make o whites, while whites did have to give such an explanation, he said. hie

â\200\234ldasa is trying to reach â\200\230whites and make them hear

blacksâ\200\231 point of Whites are living in a world of ignorance. They do not

know what we think and feel. They only believe the ABC and the white media. they have a false im-

f blacks. ""How much

view.

impact

- munity js

Is st | But organisations like these should be complimented for their bold stand â\200\224 saying

Parliament is not the only

option but that extra-parliamentary moves are also effective," Gwala said.

Idasa regional director Paul Graham said the purpose of the seminar was to provide an overview of the country's situation while giving people a chance to identify critical questions

. [hz;;'t[? req_l;ired: debate.

| Was

o speak because he had a

~ long history of commitment to anti-apartheid and char-

terist organisations,

rovide |
platform

"Since people are now looking for new dimensions, this will be a good opportunity for them to participate in such seminars," Graham

said. :

"This can help to reduce fears about the future and Idasa feels this is the right time to do this."

Idasa organised the tour by South Africans to Dakar to meet the ANC. Direct, q.rA_ of policy and planning Dr Van Zyl Slabbert has said the movement organised the tour because it knew the ANC was a major and misunderstood actor on the SA scene. : "

Idasa has on the white com-

Botha will not budge

1 S5 | =7 : 8
as State President refuses to quit office

NP unhappy

| Special Correspondent

'STATE President PW Botha, still recuperating from the stroke he suffered in January, has directly entered the fray about his political future. _

In an interview with Alf. Ries, political correspondent of Die Burger, he adamantly stated his intention to serve at least the remaining portion of his term of office, which expires next year. He also said it was too early to decide if he would be available for another term.

But it is evident that National Party . MPs are not happy about this.

The * overriding contention among

' members of the NP parliamentary caucus is that his intention of returning to office after Parliament's Easter recess does not clarify the uncertainties caused by his illness and the election of a new NP leader. They therefore seriously question this intention to return to office. Leading Nationalists believe that, should Botha step down now, he can do so without being humiliated or his reputation being negatively affected.

They believe, however, that his reputation and the NP as a whole could be severely damaged should a row erupt about his future.

In the interview with Ries, Botha said calls that he should retire as State President were attempts to cause divisions. He

said he still had a task to perform and he would continue with his duties as soon as he had regained his strength. He added that he was standing in the way of some people, but he had a job to do.

He said the State President's term in office could only be terminated in two ways - he could resign or he could call a general election by dissolving Parliament. Parliament would have to elect a new State President after the election.

When asked why he decided to resign as national leader of the party, he said the position of State President necessarily related to the broadening of democracy and this meant seeking the co-operation

of the leaders of the various population groups. The State President could not therefore, be limited to the NP. -

He would have discussed his intention to separate the positions of party leader

and State President at the first meeting of -

the NP caucus this year, but he had fallen

_ill and was unable to do so.

Botha denied that he deliberately de-

layed a meeting with new NP leader FW

de Klerk after the latter's election. "It

" happened at a time when I was still recuperating from my illness," he said,

adding that he opened his doors for visits by his colleagues and friends when his health improved. He would have had discussions with De Klerk even if he had not been elected new leader.

When asked about De Klerk's position

as interpreter of NP policy as laid down

by the party's congresses, Botha replied that he would recognise the role of the congresses. His view was that he still had a power base among all good South Africans. As far as the NP caucus was concerned, he said there were no reasons why members of the Various study groups within the caucus could not have discussions with the State President.

Botha also refused to comment on former Cabinet minister Hendrik Schoeman's appeal to him to resign and to make place for FW de Klerk. He said Schoe-

man was a good friend who had resigned

because of his wife's illness.

In his weekly column which was published yesterday, Dawie's political columnist of Die Burger and Beeld said the

NP must not allow itself to become the target for hostile attacks. The correct

decisions must now be taken and the party must give clear directions in respect of the problems which have arisen around the leadership issue.

Dawie said the climate for new reforms had improved notably lately and this must be put to practice in the same idiom and style with which the new climate was

created. In this respect, new party leader FW de Klerk obviously has a problem. His new position caused him to have new responsibilities, but he does not have the authority. This is untenable. ;

It would serve no purpose should he negotiate without having the power to d

what he says should be done. Dawie

asked how De Klerk could go from stage to stage and propagate policy without being in a position to execute that policy. The NP has elected De Klerk as new leader and the party has to equip him with the necessary powers, or his new position will become a disservice.

It is believed in NP circles that Botha is very concerned about the fact that the government has not yet made progress in negotiating a new constitutional dispensation which will include blacks. He wishes to step forward as chief negotiator with blacks and believes that, should he detach himself from the NP and white politics, he could fulfil this role more readily. People believe this could be the reason for his insistence on staying in office.

State 'i-\201ipsidÃ©nti-\201PW Botha . . . his collr Â¥ :
lieve his return to office could hurt

e do recruit

" detainees: SAF

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NP leader FW de Klerk
responsibility but not th

... has been given the ~
e authority. : :

Police was asked to inform, court told -

CP Correspondent
AN SA Police security officer re-
vealed in a terrorism trial in the
Umtata Supreme, Court ~\200\234this week
~\200\230that during 1987 the SAP started a
drive in Transkei to recruit detainees

~ suspected of being members of
~banned organisations.

Capt Charles Johannes van Wyk,

Stationed at Pietersburg, was testify-
ing at a trial-within-a-trial before
Judge Mitchell.

Appearing - are Ndibulele Ndza-

- mela and Pumzile Mayapi, who are
alleged to have planted explosives at
~\200\230a toilet at the Mzamba Wild Coast
Holiday Inn in August 1986 which
~ caused the death of two people and
~injured several others.
Advocate Denis Kunny, SC, en- ;

ered a plea of not guilty on behalf of
h the accused.
an Wyk told the court that in

- June 1987 he met Mayapi at the
. Wellington Prison while in the com.
. pany of Col Booie of the Transkei
. Security Police.

He said they spoke about numer-
ous things, including Mapayi~\200\231s per-
sonal history. '

~\200\234I also spoke to him about joining
the police. I told him not to give me
his immediate answer or reaction
-and that I would come back to him a
week later for an answer.

~\200\234When | visited him again, this
time in the company of Capt
Mfazwe of the Transkei Security

Police, Mayapi told me he had con-.

sidered all the pros and cons of my request and had finally decided against it.

â\200\234Such an approach was made

after I had three or four meetings earlier with Mayapi where, among other things, I had interviews with him and showed him an album of photographs. I wanted to convince him to work for the police but he refused,â\200\235 Van Wyk told the court.
~ Cros-examined by advocate MK Moerane, Van Wyk confirmed that the SAP had since adopted a system of recruiting to the force people they

believed belonged to banned &"gani-._â\200\231: sations. i

The entire â\200\234exercise was to get these people to help the police in their investigations, among other things to point out people and identify them from photographs.

He told the court that at no stage did Mfazwe have anything to say to Mayapi, nor did Mfazwe become aggressive when Mayapi turned down the offer of joining the police force.

Van Wyk denied that Mfazwe mentioned to Mayapi an attack on his house while he was still a member of the SAP.

Replying to Moeraneâ\200\231s question, Van Wyk said it was the first time in Transkei that a programme had been started to recruit people to work for the police. :

â\200\234When'l came to Umtata in June 1987, I had to come to start the ball rolling concerning this drive,â\200\235 he said. â\200\224 Sapa .

ReSIS S-3-

By CONNIE MOLUSI and

AN DHLAMINI

TWO bomb blasts this week rocked the trouble-
torn Carletonville town centre,

perfect target for bomb blasts. .

~ The blasts, on Friday, damaged the Carletonville Civic
â\200\230Centre and an electricity pylon on the outskirts of the

town. ;

morning Newspaper yesterday reported Koos Nel,

â\200\234A

chairman of Carletonvilleâ\200\231s CP-controlled management

L ~â\200\224 committee, as saying the

attacks were â\200\234final proofâ\204ç

that the ANC â\200\230was behind

the consumer boycott.

â\200\234We are not going to be

intimidated and play into |

the hands of the commu-

nists by giving in,â\200\235 the

Newspaper reported Nej as !

saying.

Nobody was injured in

the limpet . mine bia :

o Damages

.~

R Bloomi)erg said the two

' limpet mines were of Rys- |

sian origin. He could not

say who might have plant-

ed them and said police

were investigating.

Some black people inter-

viewed yesterday told City

Press they suspected the

. limpet mines were planted

by â\200\234those who Wwant to

breakâ\200\235 the boycott.

Said . Alfred Nquele:

Nelâ\200\231s unsubstantiated in-

situations that the ANC

! was involved in the blasts

| were merely aimed at at-

tracting police attention SO

that they could act against

â\200\234â\200\234

~ the boycott organisers.â\200\235

at R20000 and RS0 00p |
\esp%ctively.
- Police spokesman 'Capt

that they

~ Carletonville Chamber

of Commerce president
Annetjie Claasen said Â»
delegation of traders hand-
eda memorandum of Âom.-
plaints to the CP council
on Friday afternoon,

She said she expected a -
speedy response and hoped
would meet the
council very soon â\200\234before
more damage was doneâ\200\235,

Claasen could not say
how many shops ' have
closed down,

However, three Ãhops re-
portedly closed down on
Friday and more, including

â\200\230a butchery and a fish shop,

fear collapse if the boycott

1S not lifted soon.

)

Teachers S

waZul

CP Reporter

A SHOWDOWN is looming between the KwaZulu education authorities and hundreds of teachers who this week voiced their dissatisfaction over the delay in parity payment by the government.

At a meeting at Durban's United Congregational Church, more than 300 teachers demanded immediate payment of their back pay.

4. The angry teachers, who left schools unattended to discuss their grievances, said they wanted parity with their white counterparts.

The meeting was dominated by

CITN

from up to

U government

lasted for two hours when security police demanded to be present during the meeting. Addressing the meeting, police said their presence was to ensure that teachers were not propagating stayaways and not discussing violence.

Teachers voiced dissatisfaction that they had not been informed of the delay about back pay owed to them by the KwaZulu government.

They also launched a scathing attack on the conservative National Teachers' Union (Natu) which

they said was an unrepresentative and toothless body.

Teachers indicated that they wanted to stop sub-

scribing to Natu and form
their own association, or
join the National Educa-
tion Hecalth "and Allied
Workers Union (Nchawu)
to take up their cause.

They also aired concern
at the government's failure
to provide adequate class-
rooms.

Meanwhile, earlier this
week, KwaZulu Minister
of Education and Culture
Dr Oscar Dhlomo threat-
ened drastic steps against
boycotting teachers.

He urged teachers to go
back to school as his gov-
ernment would not pay
people who were not work-
ing. "Concord ..

| Inkatha

jailed

.an i

for UDF de'f**"

nkatha member convicted 0 ng
/b\zm lUDF member, Jabulani Dumakude, wi
sentenced in the Mamzburger â\200\230Supreme
this week: to eight yearsâ\200\235 imprisonment -
" In finding Themba Dladla guilty of murder
Judge Hugo, sitting with two assessors, said .
made a very poor impression as a witness a
. ghpâ\200\230court rejected his evidence in its e
la was, charged with the murder
Dumakude together with two others, but
charges were withdrawn against the, two <

accused at the start of the trial.
Itâ\200\230isn'tâ\201uÃo said the court had acc

Judge

"puted the

evidence of a statement Dladla * made to

magistrate and police officer in whi

ngâ\200\231hel

convicted in the murder.
In passing sentence Judge Hu
urt found extenuation in that
{% icated at the time of â\200\230the inc
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judge said.
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ked the brutality of the o

i' ed a degree of barbanty, h

Â® rRoM PAGE 1

. By MARTIN NTSOELENGOE

A COMPARATIVELY lightly-publi-

cised yet significant trial in the history of
SA is currently unfolding in Delmas.

The four young accused have admitted

to being ANC operatives â\200\224 but because
they regard themselves as soldiers fight-
ing to overthrow the SA government,
they are refusing to take part in the court
| proceedings.

" To them the SA Judxcrary is part of the |

system they are trying to overthrow â\200\224 and

taking part in the court proceedings

'would be tacitly acknowledging the legiti-
macy of that system,

For the past four weeks, the drama has
been unfolding in the Delmas Circuit
Court where Jabu Obed Masina, 30, of
Soweto, Ting Ting Frans Masango, 30, of
Mamelodi, Neo Potsane, 28, of Soweto

â\200\230and Joseph Makhura, 27, of Mamelodi
arc appearing before Judge MC de Klerk
| and two assessors.

The four ANC men read a-statement in
Â¢court apologising to theJudge saying that
by refusing to participate in the proceed-
ings they werc not trylng to undermine

| him.

Their contention since the beginning of
the trial has been that they shouldnâ\200\231t be
triced in a clvlhan court as they see them-
sclves as â\200\234prisoners of warâ\200\231

Despite persistent warnmgs from the
beneh that the men should regard the
case as serious and that they should de-
fend themselves against a possible death
penalty, thcy have yielded no co-oper-
ation.

According to court records the four
come from the â\200\234Class of '76â\200\231â\200\231 â\200\224 hundreds
of students wha skipped the country after

- the Soweto 1976 student rebellion.

Â¢ In statements made to the security
| police, their captors, three of the accused
. told how they left the country and joined

Court extends deadline
for appeal by 11

THE Appeal Court in

Appeal Court will give fur-

the duty of the appellants to

Bloemfontein has extended
the date by which a petition

may be lodged by 11 men

convicted in the Delmas
treason trial for leave to
appeal on grounds not
granted by the trial judge.

When it gives its decision
on the substantive applica-
tion in regards to grounds
on which the trial judge
granted leave to appeal, the

ther directions as to the
period within which the pe-
tition by the 11 applicants
shall be filed.

The extension of the date
will fall away if no substan-
tive application is filed with

the Appeal Court within the

time limit stipulated in its
order.

The court has suspended

order and prepare copies of
the full trial record for the
court of appeal pending the
outcome of the of the sub-

stantive application and of
the petition.

The men were convicted
in November last year in
the Transvaal Supreme
Court by Judge K van Dij-
horst after a trial that last-
ed 37 months. Sapa

the ANC
Masina said he was recruited by, aman
in Soweto to join the ANC in 1977, after

his schooling had been interrupted by the

1976 uprisings and a lack of funds.

He left for Swaziland in 1977 after
being told that he could further his edu-
cation abroad. However, when he met
Solomon Limelane, whom he knew from
Soweto, in a camp in Maputo, he changed

his mind and decided to go for military training.

When Simelane asked him if he knew policemen who could be targets in SA, Masina thought of Orphan Hlubi Chapi, a tough Soweto cop who was feared by both criminal elements and student activists. Masina said he wanted to kill Chapi because he had killed many schoolchil-

- dren in 1976.

Masina said he was given a three-month military crash course in Luanda.

Describing how he had killed Chapi, Masina said he hid at a nearby school and waylaid the policeman at his Rockville, Soweto, home. Chapi, commonly known as Hlubi, came home in the early hours of the morning.

As he got out of his car, his assassin

approached him, pretending to be drunk.

An alert policeman, Chapi took out his firearm and asked Masina if he was all right.

Masina delayed the cop's fears and said he was OK. Satisfied, Chapi put back his

firearm. It was a perfect trap Chapi was fooled. Then followed a blaze of gunfire.

Chapi tried to shoot back but there was no chance for him, Masina said. After shooting him I hid behind his car

and later ran away to my hide-out a schoolyard nearby.

Masina said the Chapi killing received widespread newspaper coverage in 1977, The Press had been full of praise that the dreaded cop had at last been killed. Masina said because of this he was promoted to commander of an ANC unit.

He later came back into the country with Masango and five others and stayed in Mamelodi and Winterveldt. Masango had had the shortest training in Luanda and Maputo, between 1985 and 1986, before he was sent back into the country.

While in SA, Masango, Masina and Potsane plotted the killings of David Lukehele, a former member of the Kangwane Legislative Assembly and later the leader of the homeland's opposition party. They also planned the assassination of police constable Sinki Vuma.

In his statement, Masango said he did not regret killing Vuma because Vuma had killed many people and arrested others.

Masango said he waited for Vuma in his yard, while Masina waited out in the street. At about 8pm, Vuma came into the house and I shot him through a back window, Masango said.

Potsane said he left the country with five others on December 22, 1977 for Lesotho and - later Botswana. In Botswana, they were arrested by police and Potsane went back to Lesotho.

In May 1978 he went to Swaziland and then Maputo, where he underwent training for 1 months. From there he went to

Luanda and was trained in logistics. He

was later sent to East Germany where he remained until 1981. He then went back to Angola where he worked in a camp until February 1985.

In Zambia he worked in the political section

of the ANC. In May 1986 he

came back into SA with six others. He stayed in Mamelodi and Winterveldt before

planning to kill Lukhele.

{

Clskel cops

JUDGMENT: in the Mntonga murder trial, in which six senior Ciskei security policemen are charged, will be delivered by Judge Benjamin Packard on Thursday.

The second-in-com-

Elite Squad, â\200\230Witness Ngwanya, 42, and five others have pleaded not guilty to the charge of having murdered Eric Mntonga, 35, a co-director of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa at the Mdantsane Police Station on July 24, 1987.

This week the prosecution asked the court to convict some of the accused for culpable homicide and assault.

{Last Friday defence counsel RD. McDougall submitted that he had difficulty in arguing on charges that the accused defeated the ends of justice. However, he submitted that the head of the Mdantsane security - police, Col Louis Nonhonho, was an unsatisfactory witness.

He ' submitted W/O Z Bojana, a State witness, was an unmitigating liar and the court

Maj-Gen

â\200\230 dence

mand of the Ciskei Police

that .

could not rely on his evi- -

'thls week

During argument the judge interposed that Maj Wellington Potwana, one

of the accused, was a very unsatisfactory witness.

Another accused, W/O
K Ncandana, had not testified. As a result- the
court had been placed in a
difficult position, the

judge said.

The defence further
submitted that there
might have been a plot
against Ngwanya and witnesses pointed a finger at
him in the frame-up.

It was also submitted
that there was no evidence
against Ngwanya except
that he had been phoned
and informed of the incident.

He should be acquitted.

McDougall submitted
that evidence against M
Mbejeni was that of Non-
honho, who stated that he
told him he had received a
report that Mntonga had
died.

McDougal said in his
written argument that as
far as accused Potwana
was concerned, it was submitted that he discharged
any duty obligation that
rested on him when he
reported the matter to his
branch commander.

Judgment will be given
on March 9. and bail was ;
extended. Sapa |

CITY PRESS March 5, 1989

â\200\230 City Press

OMMENT i-\202

nghtwmg must face
the consequences

E are in full agreement
with Education and Train-
ing Deputy Minister Sam de

Beer and many others who have
come out in the open and accused

.rightwing elements of abusing

black people in an attempt to create
an incident at a National Party
meeting in Nigel this week.

A sick-minded farmer broughl
along with him seven of his black
employees to a meeting addressed
by the new NP leader, FW de Klerk.
The man knew blacks would not be
allowed to attend the meeting.

He knew their presence in a
â\200\234whites-onlyâ\200\231â\200\231 town hall â\200\224 the CP-
controlled Nigel Town Council re-
cently invoked the Separate Amen-
ities Act â\200\224 would spark off racial
hatred. .

Those poor workers, who were
unaware where their boss was tak-
ing them, were left embarrassed
and confused when they were
barred by the pollce from entering
the hall.

We can only conclude that this
was the work of a sick man who
has no respect whatsoever for peo-
pleâ\200\231s feelings and d|gn|ty By his
actions, the man gives us the im-

pression that his workers are moâ\200\234l'oly 5

used as tools or robots.
De Beer said the man who

broughi the black people to the
meeting had accompanied a num-
ber of AWB members who tried to
break up a constituency meeting of
his the previous night.

The police should have arrested
him instead of chasing the blacks

away; and charged him with racial

" incitement.

We also find it increasingly difficult to condemn violence perpetrated by the leftwing when groups

like the CP and the AWB actually

promote it by their bigoted racial slurs.

They are quick to cry foul and blame intimidators and agitators when black people withdraw their labour and buying power in the towns they control.

They're blaming the ANC â\200\224 with-

out any evidence â\200\224 for the two limpet mines that exploded at Car-

â\200\230letonville on Friday, claiming they

now have proof that the outlawed

liberation movement is behind the

consumer boycott in that town.

The rightwing elemen(s forget

that their own attitudes towards |

their fellow countrymen are, in fact, the direct causes of what is happening in towns like Carletonville, Brakpan, Nigel and Boksburg.

If they persist with their narrow-

" mindedness, they should be prepared to suffer the consequences.

-~

- 3--K9

â\200\230COIIVI(:tS&
refuse (

to plead

By MARTIN
NTSOELENGOE

THREE of the foyr ANC
operatives standing trial in
the Delmas Circuit Court
have been found guilty of
murder - yey they are still
relusing to plead in mitiga-
tion.

Jabu Obed Masina, 30,

of Soweto, Ting Ting Frans
Masango, 30, or Mame-
lodi, Nco Potsane, 28, of
Soweto, and Joseph Mak-
hura, 27, or Mamelodi are
appearing before Judge
MC de Klerk and (wo as-
Sessors,
* Despite the possibility of
death penaltics, attempsts
by lawyers lo persuade the
four have also drawn g
blank.

Lawyers Peger Harris

and Thabo Molewa, both
of whom have been attend-
ing the trial since it began
on February 1, (old City |
Press the three sl refused
to plead in a civil court.
â\200\234 When they refused (o
participate at the star(of
the trial, the Jjudge warned
that they were facing seri-
ous charges which could
lead to the gallows. .

But they scemed not
worried by the warnings.
Al some stages they held
discussions among them-
sclves, ignoring (he court
proceedings.

Maniwra, whe Jjoined
the unit late, was only con-
victed on charges of at-
tempted murder and (er-
rorism.

Masina was solely con-
victed for (he killing of
Soweto policeman Orphan
â\200\234HlubiÂ» Chapi in 1977,

Masina and Masango

were convicted for shooting dead Sinkj Vuma, a Mamclodi policeman,

The judge found that

asina was the commander of the assassination squad.

The four ANC men were also convicted on 13 counts of attempted murder and terrorism.

They also planted 3 limpet mines on a road mostly used by security forces in Shoshanguve. The mine destroyed a front-end loader and injured its driver.

The case continues on Friday, March 1. In the evening

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Ã©umhai¬\202 'Tuir\:"_s' Â£-3-83

no return

ol it 2 w,'y i3 â\200\230

Ponte of

WITHIN hours of the Free Settlement Areas Act coming into effect this week, about 50 black families in a suburb adjacent to â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230greyâ\200\235 Hillbrow were served with notices of eviction from homes they have occupied for up to three years.

And, not far away, families living in squalid conditions in stables have also been given their marching orders.

The plight of the â\200\234illegalsâ\200\235 has again highlighted the harshness of the residential segregation laws.

The families under threat in Berea, adjacent to Hillbrow, live in Ponte City, a high-rise building and familiar landmark in Johannesburg. They fear a crackdown under the Group Areas Act which will put hundreds of black people on the streets.

The Ponte families have been given until the end of the month to vacate the towering block.

While the agents, Vincemus Investments, say that fewer than 50 flats are involved, tenants claim that more than 100 families, including mixed couples, are affected.

Most of those facing eviction are upper-income professionals. They include a partner in a_city

consultancy,â\200\235 an engineer living in a flat leased to the Swazi Trade Mission, a pharmacist, a Malawian who represents his national airline and other foreign nationals.

Final

Vincemus Investments manager Mr S J Steenkamp says the action was taken to avoid possible prosecution after a visit to their head office by the SAPâ\200\231s group areas squad.

â\200\234There will be no exception to this decision,â\200\235 he said in notices given to tenants this week.

However, Mr Donald Botha, general manager of Bankorp Property Services, the holding company, said

the decision to evict blacks

THE Ponte
City tower in
Joãoburg'â\200\231s |
Berea â\200\224 the
blacks who
live there are
in the main
professionals,
including an '
engineer and
a pharmacist

Despite â\200\230greyâ\200\231 areas

law, black families

get eviction orders

at landmark tower

By MANDLA TYALA

was taken before the police
visit.

He said the company
anticipated trouble with the
police because of the growing
number of black tenants who
were moving into the build-
ing behind white fronts.

â\200\234We have nothing against.

these tenants. Their money is
as good as ours and we would
love to have them, but we
have to respect the laws of
the country. These people are
in the building illegally,â\200\235 said
Mr Botha.

But the residents have dug
their heels in and are bracing
for a fight to the end. Actstop,
which monitors harassment
of black tenants in white
areas, has been roped in.

Mr Moses Leoka of
Dempers, Leoka & Kevany
Consultants is one of the ten-
ants who are being evicte

He said he was astounde
by the move taken by the
owners of the 50-storey block
at a time when laws like the
Free Settlement Act showed

that the Government
acknowledged the perma-
nence of blacks in the cities.

â\200\234The action is made even
more ridiculous by the fact
that we are literally across
the street from Hillbrow

which is a de facto open area
and Berea looks like it will
eventually go the same way.â\200\235

Mr Leoka said that in his
professional duties he met on
a daily basis with senior ex-
ecutives from the holding
company and some were his

clients.
Hazard

â\200\234We are certainly going to
- take this up with the owners
at the highest level,â\200\235 he said.

And several kilometres
from Ponte, in the suburb of
Kenilworth, more than 100
people who have been paying
a total of R3 000 a month for
the right to live in disused
'stables have also been told
they have three months to get

out.
Although the tenants agree
the amount they were paying

for animal quarters was
exorbitant, the residents are
despondent over the prospect

of losing the only homes they
had.

â\200\234Where will we go? Years
of struggling to find decent
accommodation is what
drove us to the stables in the
first place,â\200\235 said one desper-
ate man.

Nine small rooms on the
property were being let for

R95 a month, while the 27
stables were rented out at
R85 each.

There are only two toilets

for all the tenants and no
bathrooms.

Rubble

The CP has charged that
the situation at the stables
poses a grave health hazard,
with uncollected refuse piled
on top of rubble in the court-
yard.

A spokesman for the
agents, Campbell and Sew-
ard, said the property was let
to the present tenants be-
cause hobos had moved in
after the council ordered that
horses could not be kept
there.

It was better to let them
to blacks with incomes of u

to R500 a month than let the NO ROOM ... Nomsa Mabize and her sister outside
hobos take over, he said.

the stable they call home

Picture: JOE SEFALE

orkers won't be bulldozed |

THE 140 members of a woodcutting community have
dug in their heels and refused to allow their historical
stone cottage homes to be bulldozed to make way for a
new white housing suburb.

If forced to move from the area the mixed commun-
ity faces being split along racial lines.

Community leader Oom
John Mbangi, 65, said: I
came to live here 1941. The
whole community born
here. I am not going to allow

them to split us up and send
us away.

By KURT SWART

the full knowledge of the
potential consequences.

Grabouw is renowned in
the Western world for its

apple exports. By the same
token it could face sanctions
if this incident meets with
international disapproval.â\200\235

New owner and developer,

Mr Justin Lewis, said he had
tried to find the squatters
alternative accommodation.

However, a spokesman for
the community accused the
developers of acting in â\200\234bad
faithâ\200\235 for continuing with
their court action.

â\200\234They are doing this while |
professing the desire to re- ;
solve the crisis in a humane
and amicable manner,â\200\235 he
added.

asbs i Â¥ J

kop, Grabouw, in the Boland,
for 10 years in solidly built

stone cottage homes,
Black members of the
community have been told
they will have to move to
Khayelitsha on the Cape
Flats because there is no
black group area near Gra-

W and the coloured mem-

bers of the community face
having to add their names to
: list of more than 400 fam-
ilies waiting for houses in the
area,

Said Mr Mbangi: "200\234Qyr
families will be split- down
the middle if this happens,
We are one Community and
don't want to be separated.

"200\234The work is here. There

are no trees in Khayelitsha."200\235 |

The woodcutters have been
served with eviction notices
by the previous owner of the
farm on which they live and
by developers who intend
building the Upmarket sub-
urb "200\224 to be named the

"200\234Canadian Rockies"200\235,
"200\230Exports
The farmer who sold the
land on which the develop-

ment is to be constructed,
Brian du Toit, said: "200\2341 sold

the property and in the con-

tract I guarantee that the
land which the Woodcutters
occupy would be vacant,.

They were 'asked to leave

Six months ago."200\235
- Lawyer for the Woodcut-
ters, Mr Roger Chennels, said
/| that although Grabouw was
| one of the wealthiest farming
- Communities in South Africa
and used black labour exten-
sively, there was no residen-
tial area set aside for blacks,

"200\234The matter epitomises
the injustice of the system by
allowing whites to trample

the lives of fellow South Africans,

~ â\200\234The Woodcutting com.
Munity has lived apq Worked
Grabouw for 40 yq
Y are pa

â\200\234If the Wealthy white com.-
munity persists jn feflslng to.

allow black People a place to |
llve,r,tlery should do S0 with

â\200\234Work is hereâ\200\235

0om John Mbangi)({ i

kids see

S ~-3-8%

- decaying
corpses

By SHAUN HARRIS

A HORRIFIC picture of daily life has plagued Maritzburg's black townships has been painted at the Black Sash's 33rd annual conference, More than 1 000 people have died in the internecine violence since 1987, " X

Delegates to the Sash conference at Marianhill, near Durban heard how black children in the troubled townships where chances of formal education have become a joke, satisfied their natural curiosity by watching the decaying process in corpses.

The analysis of the Maritzburg's civil war was given by Wendy Leeb, a researcher from the University of Natal (Maritzburg) who has been monitoring the violent conflict for 18 months,

Future
There are very few children left in the Maritzburg

townships they turn into

adults when they are five or six years old.. ;
Not adults like you and I
| we were allowed a childhood, no matter how psychologically imperfect, but a new breed of adults, with no history of a real childhood, sometimes no homes, no security and no future,

The real truth is while some of us agonise over pre-primary educational suitability for our children these children have games which encompass visiting neglected bodies to see the degree of decomposition, Mrs Leeb told the conference,

She went beyond the statistics 680 people killed last year, 3 000 homes destroyed, 30 000 people displaced to examine those who were irrevocably psychologically damaged, Y

The damage has been done and continues to be

are looking at a large number of psychologically damaged people," she said. -

:â\200\235

death and violence that

o

done, and no matter what |
happens in South Africa we |

Detainees

Â@On Friday night the
Black Sash condemned Law
and Order Minister Adriaan
â\200\230:lrtil:â\200\231s handling of the hunger
strike,

Their statement read:

â\200\234Two weeks ago, on a categorical assurance from Minister Vlok that he would
gly his mind to the release

etainees, many detainees

Suspended their hunger
strike.

â\200\234Today, in spite of his pro-

, the majority of the

about 1000 detainees remain

â\200\230 incarcerated. Those who

have been released face re-

strictions 50 severe they

amount to an alternative.
form of imprisonment.

â\200\234The Black Sash National
Conference believes that
Minister Vlok has not honoured his word and calls for
the immediate and unconditional

release of all
detainees.â\200\235 , /\

â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

A SENIOR ANC member ï¬\201oiniÃ©d out rec':entâ\200\230i.yâ\200\231i"!" ' /
at a legal conference that South Africa was &

not going to have a magic da
Zimbabwe or Namibia when a

old to the new order. !

He agreed that we from South Africa will have
and with v_vhat

to start building tomorrow today
we have. Applied to the legal
arena it means that we are al-
ready challenged to construct a
transitional jurisprudence today
that can be functional for a post-
apartheid legal order. B

But the same logic and chal-

lenge can be applied to the eco-;

nomy, education, health, com-
munity development and politics.
As often happens at such con-'
ferences .one gets a moment of
lucidity when-a
vation from somebody else sud-
denly helps you get a range of
problems into some coherent pat-
tern that has hovered just outside
the border of your understanding.
This was for me a moment of
lucidity â\200\224 the realisation that
South Africa, unlike Zimbabwe
| and Namibia, has no formula for
transition. {
Zimbabwe had Lancaster
House and Lord Soames, Namibia
has Untag and Resolution 435. It
further struck me that when soci-
eties like Zimbabwe, Namibia and

. South Africa experience the pres-
| sures for transformation a whole "Â¢

range of political pfblems

; least, formal-*
ly, one could say the country moved

remark or obser- : -

or event like

from the Â¢

,

L]

ing been negotiated or reconciled
~.or without any progress towards

... nation-building. :
â\200\234* LAt the conference in Harare

emerge that are related but havei(| ypora were impatient young Zim-
to be kegtâ\200\230 distinct: | 3

For example the politics; of
reconciliation, transition, negotia-
tion and nation-building,all seem,
to be about the same thing
not. â\200\230 |k
Reconciliation means that pre-!
viously hostile parties are. pre-
ared to forgive past injuries even
if they do not forget them., ../
Negotiation means to acc,eâ\200\230)t
compromises without necessarily
removing fundamental differ-
ences. Nation-building means
working together to develop com-

3 'e,-'iâ\200\230:i.:%'

mon symbols of unity and a sense .

of collective purpose despite
diversity and fragmentation. '
And transition, as I suggested,
is a formula or set of procedures
to move from an old set of consti-
tutional or legal-political condi-
tions to a new one. Itâ\200\231s possible to
become involved in transition

without anything substantial hav-

K

bit re

1'% babwean academics who, by im-

3 _.',.â\200\230fâ\200\230lication; were saying that the .

+++ Lancaster House package of tran- .
. sition had never been properly ne-
the parties who had to

' F0tiated by th !
dlitcome and that this

i live with |

' was causing serious problems of
i }'e@bncillbtioâ\200\230
5 Ange b SR

and nation-build-

... And now in Namibia; on the
., threshold of implementing Reso-
. lution 435, we have a formula for
%" transition which at least makes it
ik '{;ossible, llf_, nq single party
â\200\2341+ two-thirds majority, for all par-
"1 ties to sit in a constituent assem-
â\200\230i, bly and negotiate a constitutional

_compromise: for their new

Â£ countryl.g o 4
â\200\230. How effective this is going to be
i\ â\200\234will; in/large part, also be influ-
(- ended by the progress, or lack of

it, in the politics of reconciliation

and nation-building.

i Whatever ' the outcome, South

Africa â\200\224 also gripped by its own

pressures of transformation â\200\224

- pen, so prepare yourselves for t

fets a ..

will be directly affected. Namibia,
like Rhodesia, will become a
transformation Laboratory for
some of the problems we. will
have to face. B g

Is it a bad thing not to have a
formula for transition? " '

I am not sure. In both Rhodesia
and South West Africa such a for-
mula became impossible because the
sovereignty of the countries and
the manner in which they were
governed were ambiguous and
questioned by international con-
vention and law. ;

Thus outside agencies, Britain -
in Rhodesia and the United Na-
tions in South West Africa, could
intervene and tell the domestic
parties and movements: â\200\234This is
how the transition is going to happen:

e

outcome.â\200\235 : |

. In the case of Namibia it was fascinating to observe how Russians, Cubans, Angolans, Americans, Britons, Germans and South Africans were negotiating the transition of South West Africa to Namibia among themselves.

But political leaders from the territory like Nujoma, Mudge, Kalangula, Garoeb and Pretorius had precious little part in preparing their own transition: Of | course, they were also part of the problem because they refused to talk to each other in the mistaken belief that the shift from South

. West Africa to Namibia would

take place on each oneâ\200\231s own

terms and not their opponentsâ\200\231.

A possible advantage for South Africa in not havin% an internationally imposed formula of transition is that the major parties to the conflict can begin the politics of reconciliation, negotiation and nation-building by actually talking to each other.

lyn short, is the State serious about the politics of negotiation? If so, let it prove it by making it possible for all parties and leaders in our conflict to begin talking, negotiating, reconciling and .nation-building as soon as possible.

In this way we may be able to minimise the trauma of our own transformation. One thing is quite evident.-Once Namibia has gone through its transformation, the full spotlight will be on South

Africa. T

â\200\231NEITHERâ\200\231 scandal nor gossip pervades the wood-panelled membersâ\200\231 dining room of Cape Townâ\200\231s Parliament. As you might expect, the place is steeped in soberside conservatism.

Yet today, its tables reverber-
| ate with most uncharacteristic chatter. There is talk of a â\200\234Prague Springâ\200\235, of â\200\234glasnostâ\200\235 and a new beginning and even of the emergence of a man some speak of as the Mikhail Gorbachev of the southern hemisphere. :

This new hero, it is predicted, will achieve the dream that has for so many years haunted and frustrated the South African people. He will end their polecat isolation and restore them to a dignified place among the nations of the world.

The man in question is as bald as Mikhail himself, sports a crum-
ockey accident and describes himself as â\200\234a fun person in rather: a conservative wayâ\200\235.

Mr F W de Klerk is by no oneâ\200\231s lights a liberal. He is a committed Calvinist from the Transvaal, the most conservative corner of the National Partyâ\200\231s fiefdom.

But as a result of President P W Bothaâ\200\231s recent stroke, he has emerged as the new leader of the

doubts that it is now only a matter of time before he will himself succeed to the all-powerful presidential desk.

Equality

At 52, De Klerk is a sports fanatic who likes opera too. a father of three who Flays golf left-handed, enjoys driving - fast and is first man out to light the barbecue at his seaside home at Hermanus on the Indian Ocean coast.

The Gorbachev comparison is not as far-fetched as it may seem. De Klerkâ\200\231s task is to persuade his 5-million whites that they can embrace social and political equality with 20-million blacks without losing both their wealth and identity in the process.

Given the passions and the

violence on every side, this will
prove quite as intricate a task as
the achievement of perestroika
further north â\200\224 and there is no
underestimating the odds against

Nor is time on his side. The
changes already effected here

Eled nose squashed in a university '

National Party and few have any,

eisn

Heroie |
FW is-
5~3 ~%

now the

talk of

the town

by John
Ellison

of the Daily Express, Lon-
don, who interviewed F W
de Klerk in Cape Town this
week. This is the report he
gave British readers. . . .

havÃ© produced a powerful back-
. lash from the ultra conservative
right whose politicians are calling
publicly for the creation of an
~Afrikaner homeland rather than
see whites absorbed by the sheer
| numbers game into â\200\234another bit of
Third World black Africaâ\200\235.

De Klerk will not be side-
tracked by such issues.

~ "I have never once in my 16
years in Parliament usedâ\200\231 the

2 word apartheid in any construe-
tive sense,â\200\235 he says.

; â\200\234We want to see it move and we
are going to see it move. Of that
there is no question in our minds.

â\200\234But it must be done in an
evolutionary way. Once you lose
control you end up with disaster.

. â\200\234And of course, too, we have got to be reaccepted into the world. It matters, obviously. No country in this modern world can afford to be cut off internationally.â\200\235

Such forthright dynamism comes as a startling change in a nation lulled by years of platitudes from the old leaders of Afrikanerdom.

In private, he talks of planned

initiatives which will remove the last vestiges of separate development (the Group Areas and Population Registration Acts) which will be undertaken jointly with black leaders.

In their place will emerge a society in which minority rights will be protected and a new political order not based on race will emerge.

Such heady talk has already won De Klerk the title of the â\200\234post-apartheid manâ\200\235 â\200\224 a leader who was only 12 when the National Party first took power and produced the racial charter that was to divide the nation.

De Klerk insists he was brought up in a committed National Party family, his father serving in the Cabinets of three prime ministers.

â\200\234The remarkable achievement

of the National Party is its ability to adapt â\200\224 to admit that certain

* policies cannot be realised as they

were formulated and to accept the need for change.

â\200\234The clearer the picture we can offer of where we are going, the more we can convince people we have a workable plan offering security where security is needed and opportunity where it is sought.â\200\235

At home FW has a beautiful and, some say, wilful wife, Marika, who has given him â\200\234a long and happy marriage. We are very good friendsâ\200\235.

. Thrill

It is said that Marika manages

his image, but he insists: "She does not interfere in politics. She will not be a Nancy Reagan."

.. Only once in our hour-long talk "

did he make a somewhat bashful admission.

He suddenly told me he was a hunter " something which won't be popular with your people. But I don't hunt for the sake of killing, Only for the pot. And the real thrill is being in the bushveld late at night and really communicating with good friends".

De Klerk, like the great majority of his countrymen, is an African seeking an African solution to a problem whose complexities we in Europe barely glimpse.

With a little bit of luck all round he is a man with whom we might at last be able to do business.

/

il â\200\230 Sf'.i¬\2021/s?

sï¬\201Ã@aJ of ihÃ© NÃ©iÃ©bï¬\201Ã©l Party, so we just keep going round Ii¬\201 clrcle&%

A\

3\ SUNDAY TIMES, March 5 1989

INDEPENDENCE IN NAMIBIA IS SET TO TURN A
LITTLE FARMING DORP INTO A BOOM TOWN ____.

Next stop,
Ariamsvlei!

A TINY dorp on the fringes of the Kalahari is
set to become the focus of a bizarre passport
â\200\234carry onâ\200\235 after Namibian independence.

Ariamsvlei â\200\224 17km inside Namibia and 158km north-
west of Upington on the N7 freeway â\200\224 is the closest
town to the South Africa-Namibia border.

No official announcement has been made, but as itâ\200\231s on one
of only two main roads to Namibia, it could become the new
â\200\234boomâ\200\235 border town.

The sound of barked orders and heel clicking that have
remained silent since the Kaiserâ\200\231s imperial army manned a

garrison in the area more
than 70 years ago will once
again echo near Ariamsvleiâ\200\231s
barren cattle lands.

But local farmers are
seething at the prospect of
having their passports
stamped every time they go
to Upington and come back.

For most of them, thatâ\200\231s at
least once a week.

Said farmer Philip Strauss,
whose Umakas farms look
onto the old German garri-
son: â\200\234The border post could
be a disaster for us.

â\200\234The people here rely on
Upington for just about ev-
erything â\200\224 shopping, schools,
hospitals, garages and res-
taurants,â\200\235 said Mr Strauss.

â\200\234My eight children were

Philip Strauss at the grave of a German officer killedâ\200\230
during the Hottentot wars of the 1890s

Swapo the front-runner
in 40-party power race

FORTY political parties in Namibia are jockeying for power in the territory's first independence elections to be held on November 1 this year.

The South West Africa People's Organisation, the party most favoured to win the most votes in the election, recently announced the names of seven prominent party members inside Nami-

bia elected to Swapo's central committee.

Swapo made the announcements of its new 50-member central committee after a meeting in Luanda in February.

The new members are Niko Bessinger, Nathaniel Maxuilili, Daniel Tjongarero, Crispin Matongo, Gertrude Kandanga, Stephanus Goli-

By PETER KENNY and

DRIES van HEERDEN

ath and Bryin Simataa.

Like the African National Congress, Swapo has, in the past two years, engaged in talks with some of the more left-leaning people in Nami-

bia\200\231s 78 000-strong white community. But there are no whites among the new central committee members.

Swapo announced it was expanding its secretariat both inside Namibia and abroad as part of its election strategy.

Anton Lubowski, a 37-year-old advocate educated at Stellenbosch University and UCT and a former SADF officer, is in the secretariat.

He was the first white born in Namibia to publicly an-

nounce his membership of Swapo, in 1984.

In Lusaka, central committee member Mr Hage Geingod announced the movement would begin its election campaign in earnest once South African troops in Namibia had been scaled down to 1500 by July 1 in terms of the UN plan.

Those from a wide cross-section of political persuasions believe Swapo should have no difficulty in obtaining a simple majority in the November 1 election.

This is even admitted confidentially by some high-ranking police and army officers.

The question being debated

vigorously in Namibia in all quarters, including Swapo\200\231s, is: Can it gain the two-thirds majority necessary to push through its own constitution in the constituent assembly to be elected in the poll?

Nobody can yet claim to have done a reliable and accurate poll on how voting will go, and some high-ranking Swapo members admit privately they are not sure theirs will be the easy victory predicted.

Political campaigning has already begun with Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, under the chairmanship of white mod-

erate Mr Dirk Mudge, the fiercest campaigners.

Crowds

Swapo has pulled in large crowds to rallies it held dur-

STELLENBOSCH University is to launch an investigation into the opening of its residences to all races.

A multiracial commission of five will be named on Tuesday to investigate the issue, said Mr Pierre van der Spuy, president of the university's Students' Representative Council.

The commission will investigate the relevance of the Group Areas Act on campus, the desegregation of student residences and its effect on students.

At present only one residence out of 22 on the campus

By EUGENE ABRAHAMS

pus, Goldfields, accommodates black and coloured students although the off-campus residences for men and women - at Tygerberg Hospital are desegregated.

The men's residences are full, but there are 60 beds in the women's residences, said Mr Douglas Davis, the personal assistant to the rector.

Black and coloured students, who have come from various parts of the country to study at Stellenbosch, live

Maties residences may go multiracial

in the nearby suburbs of Idas Valley, Eerste Rivier and Kuils Rivier and on farms.

The rector, Professor Mike de Vries, has taken cognisance of the SRC's request and he will be interested to see what happens.

As the SRC's investigations continue, progress reports will be handed to the professor. He'll look at them carefully and the reports, in turn, will go before council, said Mr Davis.

Mr Van der Spuy said the SRC had had many motions calling for the opening of residences.

ing February.

On February 5, it attracted
more than 8 000 people to a

rally in Windhoek's black suburb of Katutura and on February 19 around 5 000 to a rally in Swakopmund near South Africa's enclave of Walvis Bay.

More than 2 000 supporters turned up in Windhoek this week to welcome General Prem Chand, the dapper commander of the United Nations' peacekeeping force.

The DTA swept to a convincing victory in Namibia's universal suffrage election held in 1978.

It has been campaigning strongly in the northern areas of Owambo, where the bulk of the 22-year bush war was fought by Swapo.

On December 12 it managed to draw 3 000 people to a meeting in Ondangwa, once considered a Swapo stronghold.

DTA opponents accuse the army and police, many of them former members of the counter-insurgency unit Koevoet, of openly campaigning politically for the DTA.

Meetings

The DTA's Mr Mudge has distanced his alliance from army moves to boost his party, charging that it is counter-productive.

The charge of police politicking has been strongly denied by the head of the South West Africa Police for the north Major-General, Hans Dreyer, the former commanding officer and founder of Koevoet.

The military has called a number of meetings in Owambo, saying these are to inform people that the army is leaving and the UN plan is about to be implemented.

A breakaway DTA leader Peter Kalangula, who heads the Owambo ethnic administration said at his Ondangwa offices: 'The army, Koevoet, the DTA, they're all the same. They're all cam-

painging together.â\200\235

The DTA which has tried to
shed its image of being an
ethnically based alliance in
recent years has been telling
people at meetings: â\200\234Vote for
us for nonracial democracy.
Get rid of this ethnic govern-
ment of yours ruled by
Kalangula.â\200\235