

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, APRIL 2, 1989

LETTERS

Write to The Editor, PO Box 1491, Durban

What arrogance!

Restraint needed

RESTRAINT is useful in any situation. When the issue at hand is not as simple as it seems, restraint is needed.

YOUR editorial comment (Sunday Tribune, March 19) left me perplexed as to the extent to which white arrogance can go.

In your comment on Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi's remarks about the UDF and Cosatu in his policy speech, you seem to have problems that Dr Buthelezi ever mentioned the "holy" names of the UDF and Cosatu. Then you could hardly resist coming in as a clever white referee to tell Dr Buthelezi that he is not playing the game according to the "rules" set out by the white Editor of the Sunday Tribune.

You went on in your own white wisdom and tried to lecture Dr Buthelezi on diplomacy. What arrogance! Can you honestly tell me, Mr Editor, why should Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi be expected by the so-called liberal Press to take punches from his political adversaries without any resistance? You yourself, sir, admit that "politics are a favourable arena of slurs and insults".

Which politician in the history of South Africa has had slurs and insults heaped on him the way Dr Buthelezi has? You know that both the UDF and Cosatu are the tools of the external mission of the ANC, don't you? You know that the present violence in Natal, especially in the greater Pietermaritzburg area is orchestrated by the external mission of the ANC. You know that the external mission of the ANC's policy is to hit Dr Buthelezi on the head, and he is referred to as "the snake" by the external mission of the ANC. Therefore the conflict between Inkatha and the UDF/Cosatu alliance in Pietermaritzburg is not accidental and, therefore, Dr Buthelezi has a democratic right to tell the public, especially his constituencies, what kind of people the UDF and Cosatu are. Why deprive him of this right?

Dr Buthelezi is indeed the father of negotiation. He has proved this without any shadow of doubt. His negotiation efforts are well documented. With all due respect, what can you teach Dr Buthelezi on negotiations and diplomacy? South Africans need to know the UDF and Cosatu as they are.

Sincerity

To suggest that Dr Buthelezi has put his negotiators at a disadvantage, is your own prejudiced assumption. To suggest that Inkatha's negotiators' sincerity may be doubted, is again your own negative attitude towards negotiations — negotiations which are aimed at stopping the senseless slaughtering of people in the greater Pietermaritzburg area. In fact, you are openly encouraging the UDF/Cosatu alliance to doubt Inkatha's sincerity in the peace negotiations.

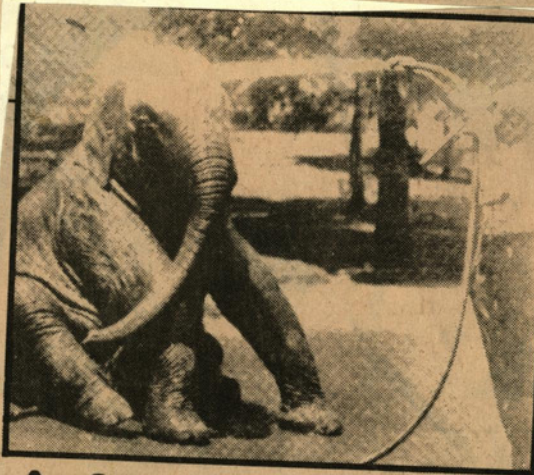
I doubt your sincerity as an editor of a liberal newspaper which over the years has promoted organisations and leaders at the expense of others.

You are talking of "peace at the price of everyone's pride..." — do you really know what you are talking about, sir? Have you conveniently forgotten that Archie Gumede, the president of the UDF, was invited to address the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in an effort to search for peace and unity between the UDF and Inkatha? This was long before the carnage broke out in Pietermaritzburg. Mr Gumede could not swallow his pride to come to what he termed "an apartheid structure". Just who must swallow his pride?

BJ Masango

Ulundi

Letter shortened — Editor



Animals in history

I AM compiling information on South African animals well known to the public (such as Huberta the Hippo and AB Nuisance, which have already been well documented).

I would be particularly interested in any facts about Nellie the Elephant, which gave rides to children at the Mitchell Park Zoo around 1938, and Charlie the Hippo which was the mascot of workmen on the Kariba Dam, as well as any other famous animals, such as military mascots on the border. I would greatly appreciate information on animals which have been part of SA history. Please write to: Eileen Molver, 7 Wandsworth Road, Malvern, 4093. It would be greatly appreciated.

Malvern

Eileen Molver

Calling all 'old Girls'

THE matric class of 1964 at Pietermaritzburg Girls' High School is holding a 25-year reunion in August. This reunion is also for anyone else who was in that class at any time between 1960 and 1964, whether she left GHS before matric or not. Anyone who might be interested in attending the reunion is asked to please contact me as soon as possible.

Reinet Hart (Van den Berg)

11a Taylor Road, Scottsville, Pietermaritzburg

Eager to accept debate challenge

I EAGERLY accept the Islamic Propagation Centre's invitation to participate in a debate to confirm my views on the justness of the claim for "absolute freedom of expression".

However, I anticipate that the result would be less than satisfactory to all parties.

Not only is it unlikely that any meeting of minds would occur, there is little likelihood that the same arguments would be addressed. My position is strictly rational and secular whereas the IPC's arguments would undoubtedly be informed by passion and faith.

Such disparate starting points inevitably generate different trains of thought.

Consequently, conclusions drawn would be almost certain to be unintelligible in the terms of the opposing parties.

Christopher Lingle, PhD
Durban

Letter shortened — Editor

**I
was
sure
we
would
die**



■ **Laura
and
Romano
Heyman**
... the
story of
their
ordeal in
the
desert
prompted
this letter

The marvel of nature . . .

YOUR account of the Heymans' experience in the Kalahari (Sunday Tribune, March 12) convinces me that there are no wild animals. There are creatures which dwell in the wild — the place assigned to them by nature.

Man, wrote Nehru, is the wild animal. If only the lions, snakes and giraffes which the Heymans encountered, could speak

and give us their version of their experience with the lost humans!

So-called wild animals do not make wars. However, man tortures fellow man and kills in the name of politics or religion.

Man has destroyed, and continues wantonly to destroy, so many creatures of the wild. Some are already extinct, others are on the endangered list.

The Heymans came upon many snakes but were unharmed. Let a harmless Natal green snake get lost in someone's backyard. What is man's reaction?

The Heymans may relate their story to their children and grandchildren, and thank God for the marvel of nature.

Ahmed Ismail Bhoola
Durban

MINIBUS MENACE!

I AGREE with Yoland Wallace who wrote that the authorities should clamp down harder on those drivers of minibus taxis who seem to think they have a licence to kill and maim.

Whatever the reason for the terrible way in which a lot of these people — not all — drive, they are a menace on the roads of this country.

I have lost count of the number of times I have seen a minibus taxi change lanes at speed and without any prior indication.

Minibus drivers have every right to earn a living and to provide a much-needed service but they must do it safely.

Verwoerdburg

"Safety first"

New president ... new hope?

OUR society looks forward to the stepping down of State President PW Botha. We hold him primarily responsible for blocking a state lottery to help the poor because of his narrow-mindedness and archaic principles.

Pensioners have suffered tremendously as a result of his obstinacy.

That nine-tenths of our whole population condones a lottery for the benefit of indigent pensioners is of no consequence to Mr Botha.

Our society, therefore, hopes that a new president will be more generous in his outlook for poverty-stricken pensioners.

L Kirkpatrick
Director, Poverty Stricken Pensioners' Society, Port Elizabeth

Clash mars Maggie's historic visit on Day 1 of independence

Pik's threat to expel Untag

SUNDAY STAR - 2 April 1989



**FOREIGN
MINISTER
Pik
Botha . . .
'irrefutable
evidence'
that Swapo
was
responsible
for the
clashes.**

Africa News Service

SOUTH AFRICAN Foreign Minister Pik Botha has threatened to expel Untag forces from Namibia after clashes between armed Swapo groups and SWA police in northern Namibia early yesterday left about 40 dead.

Speaking in Windhoek shortly before meeting British Prime Minister Mar-

garet Thatcher, Mr Botha said he had "irrefutable evidence" that Swapo had been responsible for the clashes.

At the request of the State President, Mr P W Botha, he was trying to reach the UN Secretary-General directly over "this most serious development".

Earlier, Mrs Thatcher stepped on to Namibian soil on the first day of the implementation of UN resolution 435 yesterday and told newsmen UNTAG was standing "in the gateway to peace" for the African sub-continent.

The British Prime Minister made history shortly after 12.30pm by

becoming the first Head of State to visit this nation-in-embryo.

She took the final decision on the visit only at 2 am yesterday, according to British sources.

As the Iron Lady of British politics walked down the steps of the Royal Air Force VC10 after a three-hour flight from Malawi, she was greeted by Sir Robin Renwick, Britain's ambassador to South Africa, and General Dewan Prem Chand, commander of the United Nations peacekeeping troops in Namibia.

Mrs Thatcher arrived only 12 hours after the of-

ficial start of the UN Security Council Resolution 435 settlement-plan, which will take the territory to independence early next after 75 years of South African rule.

She walked a few steps across the tarmac before boarding an executive jet and flying off to Windhoek's Eros airport, 40km away.

Speaking briefly to newsmen, she said the vital work Untag peacekeeping forces were doing in Namibia would help to determine a peaceful future for Southern Africa.

Her brief visit to Namibia on the first day of

3 Untag men die in crashes

WINDHOEK — Three members of the UN peacekeeping force have died in traffic accidents.

Two Britons, whose names were not released, were killed on Friday in a car crash.

The head of Bangladesh's Untag contingent, Lieutenant-Colonel Fazil Karim, died on Friday from head injuries in a collision on Wednesday. — Sapa-AP.

its UN-supervised independence programme was intended to show her and her government's total support for the settlement plan.

Mrs Thatcher emphasised the need for the Untag forces to carry out their task in Namibia with "total integrity."

The British premier lunched at the Luipaardsvallei military base and was scheduled to hold talks with UN special representative here, Mr Martti Ahtisasari, and South African Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

The base is being shared by Untag and South African forces, and Mrs Thatcher was introduced to senior officers of the British component of Untag.

She inspected some sleeping quarters and exchanged a few words with soliders before lunching on "bangers and mash".

Mrs Thatcher also expressed her condolences

● To Page 2

In the centre of Windhoek a good-humoured crowd of Swapo supporters entertained white residents and a large corps of international journalists with freedom songs and tribal chants.

Police stood by but the meeting broke up quietly.

Only minutes later a parade of local beauty queens marched down the main street, providing bemused shoppers with a further sample of Namibia's party mood.

"This is not a day for political rivalry. This is a day for Namibians being together," said Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), one of the main contenders for power in independence elections in November.

"The people have been waiting for this day for decades. It's not surprising they are enjoying it," Mr Mudge told reporters as he watched a 5 000-strong parade in Katutura of horsemen, women in tribal costumes and youths wearing T-shirts claiming victory for the DTA.

While the people celebrated in style, Untag held a low-key ceremony to signal the start of its official guardianship.

Untag military chief General Prem Chand presided over a simple flag-raising ceremony at a UN Military base in Windhoek.

"We embark this day on our historic voyage, determined to carry out the tasks entrusted to us by the international community through the United Nations," he told a detachment of blue-bereted peacekeeping troops.

"Your mission will be nothing less than to assist in the creation of a new nation," he added.

Untag's role is to oversee an agreement, signed last December by South Africa, Cuba and Angola, which provides for the withdrawal of 50 000 Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola in exchange for Namibia's

independence.

Untag started work at 50 centres all over the country, ranging from the clearing of landmines in guerilla territory near the Angolan border to the supervision of returning refugees.

Threat mars Maggie's visit

● From Page 1

with the families of two British corporals killed in a car accident near Otjiwarongo last night.

News of their death had made her quite determined to visit Namibia.

Mrs Thatcher was then taken back to Eros airport and flown to the Rio Tinto Zinc-owned Rossing Uranium mine near Swakopmund.

Earlier, Swapo called a demonstration march to welcome yesterday's official start of work by the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) to supervise the end of more than seven decades of South African rule in the former German colony.

About 15 000 supporters gathered, but a thin line of police straddled the main road towards the city centre. Marshals stopped the crowds from a direct confrontation.

"Where was Untag? If Untag does not help us, things are going back to the way things were," complained Swapo march-marshal Mr George Benjamin.

Said police chief Jumbo Smit: "We asked Swapo to have an orderly march... but as you see, that has not happened. We negotiated with the organisers, there was no violence and I am happy."

Tension later eased and Katutura swung to the music of celebration marches and rallies organised by rival political parties.

Inkatha rejects Cosatu/UDF peace initiative to end killing

THE STAR 2-4-89

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Inkatha's central committee has rejected a peace initiative put forward by Cosatu and the United Democratic Front, but has decided to push ahead with its own plan to end the political killings in Natal and KwaZulu.

Members of the committee meeting in Ulundi said the Cosatu/UDF initiative was undemocratically conceived.

"We as the central committee would fail to convince Inkatha's general conference and Inkatha's democratic structures nationally that this peace initiative was beyond reproach."

Cosatu and the UDF have secured the support of the African National Congress for their peace initiative, and are prepared to mould it with Inkatha's proposed peace plan. A team of conveners, including the Most Rev Denis Hurley, Catholic Archbishop of Durban, is prepared to try help bring the contending organisations to peace talks.

Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, KwaZulu Chief Minister and leader of Inkatha, told the Inkatha central committee: "We must distinguish between real peace initiatives and tactics and strategies to establish party

political supremacy. We would be the last in the world to destroy any prospect of moving away from political violence to the kind of peace in which democratic decisions can be made," Dr Buthelezi had said.

He attacked Cosatu officials in his address and felt the Cosatu/UDF initiative would be no more than a talking shop approach.

Inkatha's central committee commended the ANC/UDF/Cosatu alliance on "their realisation that the policies of Inkatha and its president, which eschew political violence, need to be supported by the followers of the ANC, UDF and Cosatu".

The central committee called on the presidents and national leaders of the UDF, Cosatu and the ANC mission-in-exile to meet with the leaders of Inkatha at a mutually acceptable venue to talk peace.

Inkatha is to also continue with Dr Buthelezi's own peace initiative. They would try make this complementary to what other people could do and pledged to "join forces with whomever satisfies us that they are putting peace before political gain".

They called on all other political parties and political groupings "to put the good of the struggle before the good of the party".

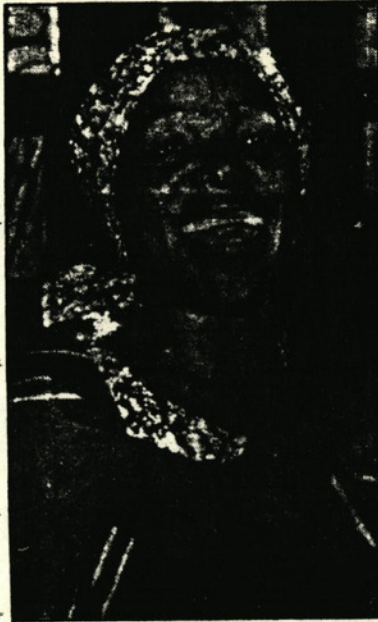
St. Albans Church women to host Mrs. Leah Tutu

St. Albans Congregational Church and St. Albans Family Life Center are jointly opening their hearts and doors to meet the request of South Africa's first lady in the struggle for the freedom and human rights of native South Africans.

The Most Honorable Mrs. Archbishop Desmond Tutu has indicated that she wants to meet and talk to African-American women while in New York City. She will have an opportunity to do so on Tuesday, Feb. 14 at 5:30 p.m. at the St. Albans Family Life Center located at 172-17 Linden Blvd., St. Albans, New York.

"We invite our women to turn out in large numbers to meet this gracious lady, this tower of strength," Mary Grant, executive director of St. Albans Family Life Center stated. "This will be a rare opportunity to hear from a female in the forefront of the struggle," she continued.

Mrs. Leah Nolizo Tutu, teacher, nurse, social activist, wife of Nobel Laureate, Archbishop Desmond Tutu who is widely recognized as South



MRS. LEAH NOLIZO TUTU
Africa's most formidable opponent of Apartheid, has raised four children under the oppressive system. She has stood proudly and firmly at her husband's side as he actively worked against and publicly denounced and condemned the racist system. While juggling duties as wife,

mother grandmother, social activist and lecturer, she maintains an active role in providing for the higher education of many South African students.

She is in New York on a special mission. Her mission is to raise funds for the Bishop Desmond Tutu Southern African Refugee Scholarship Fund, a program founded by her husband to assist in the education of promising South African students victimized by Apartheid. Operated by the Phelps-

Stokes Fund in New York City, the Bishop Desmond Tutu Southern African Refugee Scholarship Fund was established by Archbishop Tutu shortly after he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. The Fund began its full time work in September of 1985 and has been successful in bringing South African and Namibian scholars, the future leaders of South African society, to numerous universities in the United States and fully supporting

their education.

Honorary chairpersons, Ernestine Johnson, Elaine Flake, Paige Burgie, Theresa Merritt Hines and Honorable Dora Young, along with a special committee of women headed by Charlotte Jefferson, extend a cordial invitation to African women from the greater Queens community to join in welcoming Mrs. Tutu and showing support for her mission. For invitation information, please call (718) 523-6843.

W. A. A. News 2/14/89

S. Africa Takes Cautious Stance on Housing Laws

Acting President Heunis Attempts to Steer Between Extremes on Apartheid Restrictions

2/11/89
By William Claiborne
Washington Post Foreign Service

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 3—In the face of growing pressure from both the left and the right to either enforce housing segregation laws uncompromisingly or abandon them, the South African government said today it would do neither.

Opening a new session of Parliament, Acting President Chris Heunis said the government had decided to drop a proposed amendment to the 1950 Group Areas Act that would have severely tightened enforcement of racial segregation and forced the eviction of thousands of blacks living illegally in residential areas designated for whites only.

But, Heunis said, the government would find other ways of guaranteeing what it calls "own community life," an apartheid code term for racially segregated residential areas.

Heunis, who is leading the government while President Pieter W. Botha recovers from a stroke he suffered on Jan. 18, said Pretoria "wants to leave room for those who want to exercise their individual rights in a community context."

He said the key to limited recognition of individual rights in housing while maintaining protection for the group rights of the white minority lies in alleviating South Africa's acute housing shortage, particularly for its 23 million blacks.

A recently adopted Free Settlements law, which will create some mixed-race neighborhoods for those who want to live in an integrated

neighborhood, will address the question of individual rights, Heunis said.

Retention of the existing segregation laws contained in the Group Areas Act will protect group rights, he added.

Heunis' speech suggested that the government's legislative agenda for racial reform in 1989 would continue to be cautious and incremental, with no breakthroughs that would antagonize the growing far right of South Africa's 4.5 million whites.

Information Minister Stoffel van der Merwe, Botha's point man in seeking power-sharing negotiations with the black majority, told reporters: "Of course, you cannot expect spectacular innovations in a speech like this."

He said that Botha, who is expected to convalesce for at least another month, was not even shown a copy of the speech before it was delivered. Van der Merwe said the nature of Botha's illness requires that he be "protected from all forms of stress," including that of reviewing a text of a speech.

On Thursday, Botha resigned his post as leader of the ruling National Party in a move that was seen as intended to minimize the struggle to succeed him. Education Minister Frederik W. de Klerk stepped into the party post. Van der Merwe's remarks suggested that there will be very little policy input by Botha on the government's reform program in the months ahead.

Heunis' speech, which cabinet officials said reflected Botha's thinking even if he did not read it, did not ap-

pear to satisfy the demands of either liberal or conservative critics of the government's handling of the housing segregation issue.

Attention was focused on the issue last week when an unruly mob of white vigilantes prevented a family of Indian descent from moving into Johannesburg's mixed-race Mayfair neighborhood. The family

left the neighborhood after receiving death threats as a mob of whites surrounded their house, painted racist slogans on the windows and walls and hung a rope noose.

Warning that de facto integration of white areas by nonwhites ignoring housing segregation laws could lead to open race warfare, some conservative white politicians have

challenged the government either to repeal the Group Areas Act or enforce it rigidly. Included among those pressuring the government are leaders of the white supremacist Conservative Party who have issued similar enforce-or-repeal challenges regarding all the segregation laws.

In the town of Boksburg near Johannesburg, where Conservatives won the municipal election last October and immediately began reviving 1950s-style petty apartheid in public parks and libraries, there have been demands that the central government either repeal the 1953 Sep-

arate Amenities Act or allow local councils to apply it fully, even in areas that have become integrated.

For their own reasons, white liberal politicians are also challenging the government to either enforce or scrap segregation laws it adopted. The liberals say the laws are unenforceable and the government can be compelled to repeal them.

But van der Merwe said, "The simple repeal of a law like the Separate Amenities Act would create legal uncertainty and would lead to upheaval." He said that it would take years for attitudes of whites to change.

Unita loses an ace in prisoners of war swap after PW intervenes personally

Reports by Joao Santa Rita, Tribune Africa News Service

RUACANA: The Angolan rebel group, Unita, was the big loser in Friday's prisoners of war exchange.

On Friday a South African soldier, Rifleman Johan Papenfus, was exchanged for 12 Angolan and three Cuban soldiers at a ceremony held at

Ruacana on the border between Namibia and Angola.

Rifleman Papenfus had been in Cuban hands since he was wounded and captured 40 kilometres inside Angola in May last year.

The exchange of prisoners was agreed to in Ha-

vana at the last meeting of the joint commission between Angola, South Africa and Cuba which monitors the peace accords signed late last year by the three countries.

However, now it seems that before the agreement was reached South Africa failed to consult Unita which was holding the Cubans and which was

hoping to use them to force the Cubans to negotiate with them.

Last month the Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, said at his headquarters in Jamba that Unita representatives would soon meet Cuban officials in the Ivory Coast to discuss the release of the Cuban pris-

oners held by his movement.

"Of course, there are a number of other things to discuss with them," said Dr Savimbi who at the time said he would have nothing to do with the exchange of prisoners involving Rifleman Papenfus.

It is understood that al-

though Dr Savimbi was ready to release one Cuban soldier to facilitate the release of Rifleman Papenfus, he wanted to keep the other two Cubans as a bargaining chip in his negotiations with Cuba which has refused to talk to the rebels.

The South African Min-

ister of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha, said at Ruacana that the exchange agreement had nearly collapsed on Wednesday because of Unita's refusal to release the two Cuban soldiers.

President PW Botha had to write a personal letter to Dr Savimbi requesting him to release the two Cubans.

No details of the letter were given but it is understood that members of the South African Defence Force were urgently sent to Unita's headquarters to deliver the personal message.

Pik Botha said that in the early hours of Thursday morning he had received information that Dr Savimbi had finally agreed

to release the Cubans.

"I and Defence Minister Magnus Malan had already been discussing a statement we would issue in case the prisoners exchange was called off."

A Unita spokesman confirmed from Lisbon that his movement had released the three Cubans as its "contribution to the peace process".

Cash rolls in for United Nations troops

United Nations Correspondent

NEW YORK: The United Nations has raised more than 20 percent of the \$416-million budget for the Transition Assistance Group in Namibia.

East Germany paid its first instalment of \$2.6 million on Friday, bringing total contributions to date to \$86.04 million. West Germany paid its total assessment of \$32.85 million on March 10.

France has also paid \$31.26 million and Canada has contributed \$10 million. Officials expect the fund to top the \$100-million mark this week, but the largest single assessment, \$128 million from the United States, needs Congressional approval before it can be honoured.

Under a plan that is supposed to guarantee impartiality for all parties in the elections scheduled for November 1 in Namibia, Swapo's special UN privileges should have lapsed with the start of Untag operation. However, a UN spokeswoman said the UN

Council for Namibia had not yet taken a decision on this.

If Swapo's representation through a UN observer mission is not terminated immediately, South Africa is expected to lodge a strong protest.

Meanwhile, Swapo's president, Sam Nujoma, has predicted violence in the territory. In an article in the New York Times on Friday, he was quoted as saying he expected "the overwhelming majority of Namibians" to support his group.

"Although confident, we understand that every possible manoeuvre is being attempted to deny Swapo victory at the polls."

He said he did not expect a large-scale flight by whites, since all Namibians regardless of colour or ideology had a vested interest in building "our rich, young nation".

By JON QWELANE

Tribune Africa News Service

WINDHOEK: Only fools walk where angels fear to tread — and the South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation was taking no chances yesterday with its April Fools' Day "joke" — that from the beginning of May the official language in Namibia would be Danish.

Namibia was yesterday, however, in too serious a mood to relish jokes: A clash between the South West Africa Police and Swapo put the implementation of UN Resolution 435 in jeopardy, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher landed in the country, two of her soldiers had died in a car smash, the UN flag had been formally hoisted in the morning, and there was an early-morning, traffic-stopping demonstration in the heart of the city.

The first day of the implementation of the UN peace plan for the country was a largely colourful affair with hundreds of Swapo demonstrators sporting openly, perhaps defiantly and even fearlessly, the blue, red and green colours of their organisation. City police kept a close watch on the gathering.

However, many more Swapo supporters could not make it into the city to join the ranks of their colleagues — the police kept them at bay in the buffer strip between Katutura township and Windhoek.

White Namibians were part of the colourful, frenzied pageants which later took place in Katutura as the preparations for campaigning for the November general elections began in earnest. White men and women in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance colours — red, white and blue — and showing the V-sign of the organisation, mingled easily with their black counterparts inside and outside the three marquees pitched near the entrance to the township.

White Swapo supporters were also at its rally on the other side of the township. They joined in clenched-fist salutes and the frequent chanting of "Viva Nujoma", "One Namibia, one nation", and "Viva Swapo".

The presence of whites in a black township attending political rallies addressed mainly by blacks delivering speeches in black languages was something new and signalled changes in the political battle.

Someone had a busy Friday night, sticking hundreds of posters on many empty oil barrels in the city's biggest parking lot in Kaiser Street. They all called for "support for the free market system". However, the accompanying clip boards did not seem to collect many signatures and pedestrians appeared bored with ceaseless commentary on private enterprise from loudspeakers mounted on buildings overlooking the car park.

SUNDAY
TRIBUNE
2/04/89

~~SA TROOPS~~

SUNDAY TRIBUNE

ARE BACK ON

2

ALERT ~~X~~

APR 12 1989

SOUTH African troops are to be released from their restrictive bases in northern Namibia to assist police as needed to counter the infiltration of heavily-armed insurgents from Angola, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha, announced in Windhoek last night.

Speaking at a press conference after his hour-long talk with British Premier Margaret Thatcher, Mr Botha said the request to release the units from their restriction to base in terms of UN Resolution 435 was made jointly by the United Nations Special Representative, Martti Ahtisaari, the UN peacekeeping force commander, General Prem Chand, and South Africa's Administrator General, Louis Pienaar.

The three men or their representatives were leaving for the scene of the clashes last night to assess the situation.

Their decision follows yesterday's clashes in northern Namibia between armed Swapo insurgents and members of the SWA Police which left 40 dead.

Mr Botha said that in terms of the agreement reached after urgent discussions here yesterday it would be stipulated that any movements by SADF troops outside their bases would be kept "under continuous review and monitoring by Untag observers".

Asked if this agreement was sufficient to make him withdraw his threat earlier yesterday to the UN Secretary General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, that South Africa would demand the withdrawal of Untag from Namibia if urgent action was not taken to stop the incursion, Mr Botha said the agreement was "a practical and realistic assessment of the situation as it is now". The question of whether Resolution 435 would remain on the rails "will be determined within the next 24 hours".

Mr Botha said he had telephoned Dr Perez de Cuellar earlier this evening and had told him of the incursion.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Windhoek said 38 Swapo insurgents and two SWA policemen had been killed in a series of clashes.

A ceasefire between Swapo and South Africa came into force officially at 6am yesterday.

In terms of the ceasefire all South African troops and Swapo fighters were restricted to bases.

Fourteen policemen were wounded in the fighting, the spokesman said.

Police sources in Windhoek said a number of Swapo groups appeared to have crossed the border simultaneously in Namibia from Angola.

Mr Pienaar was in contact with Mr Ahtisaari, who agreed that the wounded men be transported to hospital by SADF helicopters, despite the restrictions placed on SADF movement in the territory.

Police units had come into contact with them in the Owambo and Kaokoland areas and there had been a number of clashes.

It is understood there are still a number of the insurgents at large and that police trackers are following them.

It is not known whether any members of the crack SWA police counter-insurgency unit (formerly known as Koevoet) — which has been officially disbanded — are involved.

It is believed the police may have had prior knowledge of the planned incursion.

The number of Swapo people killed indicated the clashes were some of the fiercest seen in Namibia. — *Tribune Africa News Service, Sapa*



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is shown Leopard's Valley army base, home of Britain's 30 Signal Unit in Namibia, by Lt Pippa Oven yesterday.

Maggie calls for urgent report to UN on clashes

BRITISH Premier Margaret Thatcher last night called for an urgent report to be made by the United Nations Special Representative, Martti Ahtisaari, to the Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, on the incursion into northern Namibia.

Before leaving from Windhoek's Eros Airport, Mrs Thatcher said Dr De Cuellar should call a special session of the UN Security Council to consider the report as soon as possible. Mrs Thatcher said the incursion was "a challenge to the au-

thority of the international community".

Meanwhile, Swapo President Sam Nujoma, who arrived in Harare yesterday, described Mrs Thatcher's visit to Namibia as unfortunate and asked her to leave that country immediately, the national news agency, Ziana, reports.

He said in an interview that Mrs Thatcher should visit the country only after it had attained its independence so that she could be received by elected leaders of the country. — *Sapa*

Namibia Day 1: No time for jokes

RUACANA: South Africa's involvement in the war in Angola finally came to an end on Friday when a South African soldier, dressed in a grey safari suit, crossed the border from Angola into Namibia while a Cuban officer watching from the distance whispered: "Vay con Dios muchacho" (Go with God, young boy).

After almost one year in captivity in Cuba, Rifleman Johan Papenfus was coming home to an emotional welcome at an isolated border post between Namibia and Angola where the symbols of the war now ended were so evident that they prompted a Luanda-based journalist from red China to comment: "Very strange, some of these wars in Africa."

The contradictions of the conflict were best exemplified by a tough-looking black Angolan soldier of South Africa's 32 (Buffalo) Battalion, who kept screaming in Portuguese at a crowd of Cuban and Angolan journalists wanting to cross the border before the exchange of prisoners started.

"You stay on your side. This here is our side."

He was visibly upset when an Angolan journalist tried to plead with him and addressed him as "Camarada".

"Don't come to MY side," he replied.

A few steps away the Angolan Papia soldiers, in a different uniform, carrying different guns but speaking the same

language, looked on with amused indifference.

The prisoner-exchange ceremony had started with a South African Defence Force member

reading from the Bible in Afrikaans while officers of the Cuban and Angolan armies endured the long Psalm without knowing what was going on.

Later a South African

soldier called out the names of all the Angolan and Cuban prisoners of war who, dressed in two-piece suits and wearing ties, then waited in the boiling sun for the

Cubans to produce Rifleman Papenfus.

"The Angolans are sticking to Portuguese African time," a cynic commented.

PoW exchange brings the war to an end

still shaking his head when he crossed the border back to Angola.

The red Chinese journalist shook his head and in broken Portuguese repeated that he found the war in southern Angola "very strange". He was

When Rifleman Papenfus finally arrived, he walked across the border to embrace his six-year-old niece who had come running to greet him.

Again the differences between the two sides became evident.

The South Africans were not going to allow any contact between the Press and Rifleman Pa-

did not pay the slightest attention as I crossed the border and joined my Cuban and Angolan Press colleagues.

While one of the Cuban soldiers complained about bad treatment received at the hands of Unita rebels, another was telling an officer he had no reason to complain.

The officer insisted on

knowing what type of food they had given him, to which he replied with little sign of hierarchical respect: "Comida es comida, hombre" (food is food, man).

penfus, while across the border the Marxist-Leninist authorities were much more liberal in their approach.

The released Cuban soldiers were mobbed by dozens of Angolan and Cuban journalists who asked them questions freely.

The Angolan soldiers guarding the border post

At a distance, the Angolan prisoners of war sat, ignored by all the journalists, looking dejected in their ill-fitting clothes while their Cuban colleagues answered the questions.

Across the border, a fellow-Angolan in the uniform of the 32 Battalion said he had no intention of going back to Angola which he had left when he was eight. He wanted to go to South Africa even though his English was not so good, he said with a broad, friendly smile.

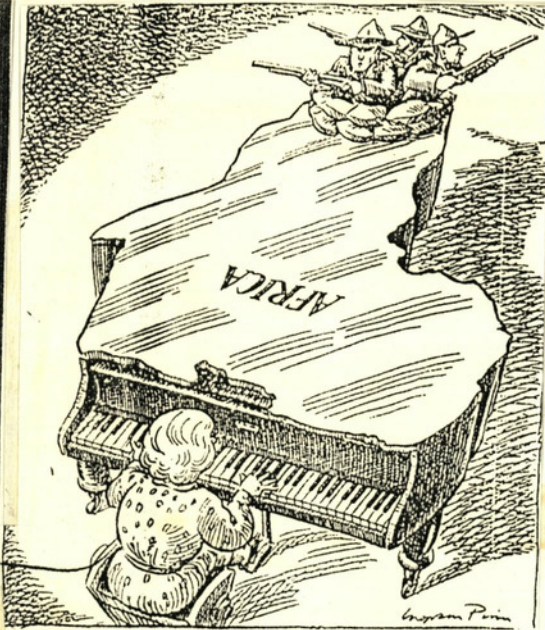
A private word . . .

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha with Rifleman Johan Papenfus at Ruacana where the PoW was exchanged for Cuban and Angolan soldiers



Ethnic formula is the joker in the pack

Maggie set to play her Red trump card



LONDON: Mrs Margaret Thatcher may be deluding herself. Britain has never won an argument with the Boere.

During this century it has tried war, certain sanctions, the despatch of eminent persons and even a visit by Sir Geoffrey Howe, all to no avail.

The Afrikaners run the show, in their own inimitable way.

The Prime Minister, supremely confident, now believes that she can do better. "I think we shall get rid of apartheid without sanctions and without destroying the economy of South Africa and I hope that day may not

be long distant," she said at a dinner in Harare.

She remains starry-eyed. She has apparently received a warm personal welcome in Zimbabwe. She has come down firmly on the side of the Mozambique Government against the Renamo "terrorists" (her word) who are perceived to be backed by South Africa and set her sights on bringing that particular bush war to an end.

Sceptics will wait for the armistice day parade before cheering.

To top it all, Mrs Thatcher will proclaim loudly this weekend that the forthcoming withdrawal of South Africa

from Namibia is conclusive evidence that patient negotiation can bring results.

The theory is now that a Soviet-British initiative will lead the way towards the ending of apartheid in South Africa, while Washington looks on.

This is possible, but not very likely.

It is possible because the Soviet Union is so preoccupied with both its own internal re-organisation and the urgent need for a resumption of dialogue with the United States that it is prepared to abandon half a century of investment in black



MOUNT DARWIN: A young boy holds up a sign welcoming British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher when she visited a school in a British-sponsored settlement area this week. Mrs Thatcher pledged to build another classroom.

British Prime Minister. Skies over Namibia may be brighter but Swapo will eventually govern there. That will stiffen the resistance of many whites in South Africa to radical reform."

Meanwhile, it is assumed, the National Party wins a fresh South African election. Mr F W de Klerk succeeds Mr P W Botha. Mr De Klerk releases Nelson Mandela and other black nationalists.

The signatures of Mandela and Tambo are vital if any eventual deal is to be credible.

It would not be too amazing to discover that much of this has already been talked through by officials of both sides, or even that Mrs Thatcher has herself given the message to Mr Pik Botha, the South African Foreign Minister.

We are now somewhere in early 1990. Mr De Klerk calls a national indaba on constitutional reform. Here we must shake our heads. What are we talking about? This hypothetical constitutional conference is a South African affair, to be held in South Africa on the initiative of Mr De Klerk's office.

South Africa is a sovereign state. What does Britain have to do with it? It has an interest in a stable South Africa. The

pens, the ANC might split, but that would not necessarily spoil the plot.)

President Mugabe has said he does not believe Mrs Thatcher can simply wave a political wand and make apartheid disappear. However, some judicious arm-twisting can be expected when next Botha or De Klerk goes to Downing Street.

The *Daily Telegraph* cautioned that there were many bridges South Africa had to cross yet before it was capable of the changes "that will

satisfy the world". One of these was the necessity of holding a general election.

"Mr De Klerk, if he wants to hold power, will be more beholden to his own right wing than to a

By Joe Rogaly

cadres in southern Africa.

It seeks a direct relationship with the South African Government. It has told the African National Congress that it would do better to pursue the path of negotiation than to place its hopes in armed insurrection.

One piece thus falls into place. Imagine. Mrs

Thatcher continues her talks with the Russians, already begun in private, when Mr Gorbachev comes to London next week. The Russians put further pressure on the ANC and, when the time is right, its leader, Oliver Tambo, announces a "suspension of the armed struggle". (If this hap-

reasons are to be found in history.

Above all, I believe, Mrs Thatcher would like to crown her career by making South Africa safe for capitalism, a republic in which the rule of law and the mechanism of the market act together to overcome all problems.

If South Africa reaches a constitutional settlement, Mrs Thatcher could escort it back into the community of Western nations, and make it respectable again.

She might even convince the US Congress that South Africa had changed its ways. To believe in the Prime Minister's African dream, you have to accept that the Afrikaners will accept such blandishments.

Here there is a major philosophical trap. Ever since the National Party came to power in 1948 all talk of black empowerment has been ethnically-based. The party would be totally out of character not to try for a settlement that divided power according to ethnic origin, even if it allowed for universal suffrage.

Mrs Thatcher could not sell a settlement on these lines. She is said by her advisers to know this, but she

SUNDAY TRIBUNE
02/04/89

(I)

(Cont.)



has not spelt it out. She has called in public for one person one vote, but specifically stated that this need not necessarily be in a unitary state. That is fine: If the South Africans agree on a federation or a cantonal system there is no good cause for outsiders to quarrel with it.

What would not be accepted by most of the outside world would be the use of such code-words as a means of entrenching a divide-the-tribes and rule constitution.

That would be apartheid by another name.

Mrs Thatcher, guided by her ambassador in Pretoria, Sir Robin Renwick, thinks it prudent to say nothing beyond repeating that the precise form of settlement is up to the South Africans themselves. Of course it is.

But if South Africans want peace and a passport to non-pariah status they should be publicly and politely told that an ethnically-based constitution is not on.

If not, Mrs Thatcher will be deluding the South Africans as well as herself. — Financial Times

SUNDAY TRIBUNE
02/04/89

By Sue Leeman

LONDON: When Mrs Thatcher meets Mikhail Gorbachev in London this week she will be hoping to crown her successful Africa tour with a Soviet commitment to back what she believes could be a final, decisive thrust against apartheid.

Fresh from her foray into southern Africa, Mrs Thatcher believes it is time to take the initiative on South Africa and that she can persuade the Soviet leader to back her.

The tough-talking British premier has been encouraged recently by the Soviets' more pragmatic approach to regional questions. She believes that in southern Africa, where they now talk of negotiated settlement rather than armed struggle, they could play a crucial part in persuading the African National Congress to suspend violence. This in turn would help the South African Government start talks with black leaders.

The timing is crucial, she believes, and the moment is now.

Certainly her credibility has improved. Even her critics are admitting grudgingly she has played a clever hand in the region.

Even those who disagree with her over sanctions admit her rock-like

GENERAL AFFAIRS by Rod Prynne

THIS IS MARVELLOUS, MUGABE. YOU'RE OBVIOUSLY A MAN OF VISION WITH CLEAR OBJECTIVES...



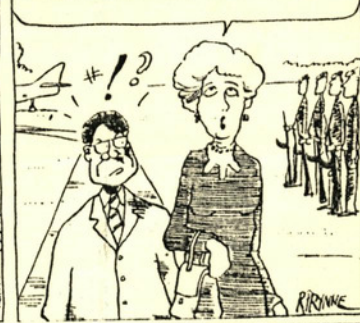
... WHILE THE RACIST REGIME TO THE SOUTH DRIFTS ... RUDDERLESS ... LEADERLESS...



I DON'T THINK WE NEED TO WORRY TOO MUCH ABOUT THAT...



... SINCE I DONNED THAT MANTLE.



opposition to such measures has put her in a unique position to influence Pretoria as well as the international community. For once there has been little griping about her on this score.

As the *Independent* put it in an editorial: "White South Africans are not readily susceptible to outside diplomatic influence. But if anyone can help nudge them towards constitutional talks with black leaders, it is Mrs Thatcher. She is now well-placed to help build bridges across the racial divide."

Although Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe made another strong call for sanctions during her visit in Harare, a number of observers have remarked

that Mrs Thatcher has succeeded in making the subject largely a closed book.

For Mrs Thatcher believes, says the *Guardian*, that South Africa "is looking riper than ever for a big diplomatic push to settle its own and the sub-continent's political conflicts".

Her continued opposition to sanctions does not appear to have done any lasting harm to her relationships with African leaders since they continue to seek her advice. One frequent visitor to Downing Street has been Mr Mugabe himself.

This "austere radical", says the *Independent*, has now "chosen a pragmatic road".

Chimed in the *Guardian*, long one of Mrs

Thatcher's severest critics: "There are new signs that the hostility of two years ago to Mrs Thatcher's opposition to sanctions has abated, although black leaders may continue to denounce her policies in public. They seem to regard Mrs Thatcher as an honest broker between themselves, although she would not cast herself in that role."

Mrs Thatcher's talks with African leaders this week are likely to have dealt with how to bring South Africa out of the international cold while at the same time speeding up the pace of reform.

Most of the media have given great play to her decision to meet South African Cabinet Minis-

ters and the warmth of the welcome awaiting those who respond to her invitation to visit.

Mrs Thatcher's timing for such a series of talks is widely regarded as good. But the moment is not all of her own making. The Angola/Namibia peace package, where the Soviets played a crucial role, has added to the new climate of hope.

There is also South Africa's looming change of leader. There is now a belief in many quarters here that a handover of power later this year would mean a revitalisation of the domestic reform programme. The new leader, many believe, would be open to suggestions and advice from the British Prime Minister.

More cynical observers also point out that Mrs Thatcher has much to gain from being part of a bold initiative to bring peace to southern Africa. She is only too aware of what her involvement could do to her standing with the British electorate.

She also knows that she must make some early forays against the Commonwealth sanctions lobby before the meeting of Commonwealth leaders in Malaysia in October.

Says the *Financial Times*: "Part of the purpose of her ... Africa tour is to secure in advance at least an understanding, if not support, for her views from key African Commonwealth leaders."

Page 1

(II)

2 MAY 1989
NATAL
MERCURY

Derby-Lewis hits back at Buthelezi

Political Reporter

THE nominated Conservative Party MP, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, hit back at KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday for saying on Friday that the decision of the Krugersdorp Town Council to bar his entourage from attending a function in the Krugersdorp Centenary Hall in July was 'appalling racism'.

Mr Derby-Lewis said Dr Buthelezi should not confuse the refusal to accept security guards and drivers as co-guests in the Krugersdorp hall as racism.

He said the Krugersdorp council had the right to place conditions on the use of the City Hall. This was what the council was elected for.

Mr Derby-Lewis said Dr Buthelezi had the right to put conditions regarding visits to his country. His guests were supposed to respect those conditions.

'No white can buy property in KwaZulu. Is this also racism?' he asked.

NATAL MERCURY

8-4-89

Buthelezi urges ANC to 'return' to SA politics

ULUNDI — The ANC Mission in Exile has been urged to return from abroad to join the political process working for a new South Africa.

Delivering his policy speech to the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned the ANC against attempting to undermine this process.

He also urged the ANC and the South African Communist Party to recognise that traditional leaders in the country would always continue to have a role to play in the administration and implementation of government policy "for as far as we can see ahead".

It was evident that the ANC had been attempting to "pit black brother against black brother in hoping to mobilise traditional leaders specifically to clobber me and establish a new tool of divisiveness among those who support Inkatha here in KwaZulu".

He said that in October 1986 a joint meeting of the national executive of the ANC and the Political Military Council declared there were "possibilities for mobilisation and action in the self-governing territories" and after high level discussions were held the Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa) was formed.

On February 24 this year Contralesa met in Hillbrow, and "the meeting was almost totally preoccupied with criticism of me, Inkatha and KwaZulu".

Remarking that King Goodwill Zwelithini had been invited to Lusaka by the ANC for discussions, Dr Buthelezi said King Goodwill had become "angry that anybody would think of dividing him from us".

Dr Buthelezi said he had received a letter from jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela in which he expressed his distress at the violence in Natal, saying the situation was a "serious indictment against all of us that we are still unable to combine forces to stop the slaughter of so many innocent lives".

He said the letter also expressed the hope that reconciliation would take place between Dr Buthelezi and the various factions of the ANC. — Sapa.