

31 1987

Right-wing SA man a 'mystery conspirator'

Court is told of plot against ANC

THE STAR 31 July 87

By Sue Leeman
The Star Bureau

LONDON — The Lambeth Magistrate's Court heard yesterday of five men's alleged involvement in an extremely detailed plan to kidnap leading members of the ANC in Britain, possibly with the idea of smuggling them abroad.

With four of the alleged conspirators in the dock, the court also heard more about the mystery "fifth man", a right-wing South African who, the prosecution claims, first started putting out feelers about the kidnap idea in South Africa.

Mr Evan Dennis Evans (49) of Anglesey, Mr Frank Lynge Larsen (53) and Mr John Terence Larsen (27) of Aldershot and Mr Jonathan Wheatley (28) of Guildford in Surrey had no charges put to them and were not asked to plead.

The Larsens and Mr Wheatley were remanded until August 6, when they will probably again be remanded until August 13. Mr Evans, who had a second bail application turned down, will probably only appear again on August 27, when the trial starts.

Mr Evans's bail was refused by Mr Roger Connor on the

grounds that there were "obviously substantial resources behind this plot... and these could be made available to Evans so that he does not have to answer to the charge".

Mr Connor said he believed the case against Mr Evans was not a strong one — but the charges were so serious he might abscond.

Prosecutor Mr Michael Bippy said the kidnap plot had been worked out in fine detail, "including surveillance, how to detain those kidnapped and how the kidnapping was to be carried out. We believe the ultimate plan may have been to smuggle them abroad".

The identity and nationality of the Larsens, he said, was still in doubt.

ACTIVE PART

Mr Evans, Mr Bippy said, had played an active part — "he was telling the Larsens and Mr Wheatley what to do".

The unnamed South African, "who held extreme right-wing views", first made contact with Mr Evans while he was still in South Africa. A native Welshman, Mr Evans was in the SADF between 1980 and 1985.

The prosecution said Mr

Evans had been approached again later by the South African in Britain "with a view to acquiring explosives for blowing up members of the ANC".

Mr Evans had said he was not prepared to go along with this, but had introduced the man to the Larsens, whom he initially understood to be members of the British security forces.

Mr Evans attended a number of meetings where kidnap was suggested but said he would not take part.

Mr Evans's counsel, Mr Peter Moore, said his client had become "disenchanted with the South African regime" in 1985 when asked to take part in an SADF exercise to blow up American oil pipelines in Angola.

There was, he said, no direct proof that his client had agreed to take part in the kidnap plot, or that he had met the Larsens in London when they were allegedly forming the conspiracy.

He said the name of the ANC's chief London representative, Mr Solly Smith — found on a piece of paper at Mr Evans's home — had been written down at the South African's request.

Jo'burg council *THE STAR 31/7/87* imposes boycott of Dakar delegates

By Tim Cohen

The Johannesburg City Council has decided to boycott all conferences at which any Dakar delegate is a speaker.

The vice-chairman of the management committee (Manco), Mr Danie van Zyl, said the decision would be binding on all councillors and council employees.

Mr van Zyl, leader of the National Party in the council, said the decision meant council representatives would not attend either the Assocom congress in Durban nor the Soepa town-planning congress.

The decision was taken by Manco in terms of its delegated powers but has not been debated by the whole council. It nevertheless affects PFP council members.

"The talks are the greatest act of treachery committed against South Africa by so-called Afrikaners," said Mr van Zyl.

PFP 'INDIFFERENT'

Mr Sam Moss, leader of the PFP in the council, said the decision was of little consequence to PFP members as they were seldom elected by the council to attend conferences.

He said the result of the decision was that the council was "cutting off its nose to spite its face" because it would now no longer get any benefit from the congresses.

"This childish decision will do no good for the image of Johannesburg," he said.

Mr Christo Nel, a business consultant who attended the Dakar talks, said last night the council was burying its head in the sand.

"You know what they say: when you have your head in the sand you leave another part of your anatomy highly exposed.

"It is a sad reflection on the council and shows poor understanding of the democratic right and responsibility of people to seek reconciliation rather than confrontation."

Dakar talks showed that alternatives exist

File STAR

31/1/87

By business consultant Christo Nel, who presented to delegates a paper on a post-apartheid economic system.

The experience of the Dakar conference, the meeting with the ANC and the reception by the heads of state of Senegal, Burkino Faso and Ghana was aptly summarised by one of the delegates when he was asked whether his expectations had been fulfilled. He replied: "The experience has been so overwhelming I can't even remember what my expectations were".

The experience was above all else a human one, in which myths had to give way to reality. No one ever entertained any illusions about the capacity for this meeting to cause major change, or even initiate real negotiation. The objective was to meet — and it became a meeting of the minds and emotions of people who share a common land and are bound by a common future, but who are forcibly separated by an inhuman and unjust system.

The crisis that our country is facing became the common concern, as previously-held misconceptions and prejudices engineered through misinformation, biased reporting and often blatant lies, were slowly stripped away. Ultimately it served to demythologise the ANC, in the minds of the internal delegation.

Serious concern

This in no manner suggests that there was not serious concern, and even disagreement, regarding strategy and tactics. The internal South African delegation was at no stage an acquiescing and apologetic group. Nor was the external South African delegation willing to be anything other than forthright and to the point. If anything, it was the internal delegation that initially had to spend time becoming acquainted with a group of people that were so fundamentally different to any image of them portrayed in South Africa.

One can almost hear the cynical and perhaps fearful accusation that the internal delegation has clearly been cleverly manipulated by the diabolical and sinister forces mustered by the ANC. Two facts make this claim ridiculous.

The internal delegation contained individuals with exceptional talent and experience with the ability to assess the situation dispassionately and objectively.

Second, no group of people is capable of sustaining a subterfuge of

such consistent sincerity, willingness for intense debate, consistency of policy and compassion as that displayed by the ANC delegation over a period of 10 days.

The fact is that the ANC is still committed to the need for true negotiation.

It has an astounding commitment to non-racialism and democracy. It rejects any suggestion of retribution or punishment of whites who are willing to support this core principle. This is even more significant when viewed against the many decades of peaceful approach by the ANC that were rejected by the white government.

The ANC's commitment to negotiated solutions and the acknowledgement of the right of existence for other parties supporting the principles of non-racial democracy are absolute and engrained in its philosophy and policies.

The tragedy is that all of this has been overshadowed by the armed struggle which was eventually initiated in response to the violence of apartheid.

The Dakar conference showed that there are very real alternatives.

In every instance there were differences of opinion that need to be analysed further — but of much greater importance were the commonalities of purpose that emerged.

There was concern regarding the potential for uncontrolled or random violence and its contribution to creating a radicalised image of the ANC, in particular and generally of supporters of the non-racial democratic movements.

There was general acceptance of the need for multi-faceted strategies aimed at minimising the potential for conflict, while achieving a non-racial democratic society as rapidly as possible.

Above all else there was acknowledgement of the need for all South Africans to determine their future

together, as peers, and that the discussions need to continue.

If we, as reasonable men and women, are incapable of building upon such fundamental common interest, then we deserve the gutting of our land which will be the result of our own intrasigence. If we are unwilling to start acknowledging the reality, but choose to rather support and believe in the biased opinions and propaganda creating and supporting the myths surrounding the ANC, then we will have succumbed to the forces of polarisation and alienation afflicting our country.

The time for identifying common ground is rapidly disappearing. This does not suggest that the violent overthrow of the government is imminent or even possible. The danger is that we will remain caught in an irreversible trap of conflict and violence that would lay our economy in ruins. It will force the need for an ultimate victor, but that victor will be a ruler over desolation.

The STAR
31/1/87

ANC has not accepted responsibility for explosion

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — The African National Congress has still not accepted responsibility for yesterday's bomb blast in central Johannesburg that left 68 people wounded.

Only hours after the blast the ANC office in Lusaka knew of the incident, but a spokesman said at the time that the organisation had not yet received notification that any of its operatives had triggered the explosion.

He said the ANC was still "investigating" the incident and would issue a statement as soon as it received any definite information.

In the past it has sometimes taken several days before the ANC has been able either to confirm or deny its responsibility for bomb blasts.

● Sapa reports that in Parliament yesterday the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said the ANC had claimed responsibility for the blast. He said this when replying to the debate on his budget vote.

Financial Mail

FRINGE BENEFITS SPECIAL REPORT AND COMPUTER MAIL

LOAN THREAT BY BANKS

MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI

FACE TO FACE

Questions of choice



Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of Inkatha, is the leader of the country's single largest ethnic group, the Zulus. The *FM* interviewed him in his office at the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly in Ulundi.

FM: You speak historically of camaraderie between yourself and the ANC. Does this still exist, or is there now a tussle for status in a post-apartheid SA?

Buthelezi: Black people in general like to start bickering about who gets what trophy before they've even accomplished what they're trying to achieve.

But who rules the country after liberation should be decided by South African people of all races, democratically. I've said publicly I'm prepared to serve even under Mr Botha if he is elected by all the people, or Dr Mandela if he is elected by all the people, or anyone else. But in turn, if I am the choice of the South African people, they, too, should be prepared to serve under me. And that is the long and short of it.

For anti-apartheid organisations the horizon of political success seems to have been pushed back by two factors — the State of Emergency and the May 6 election. Would you agree?

I have always said that Mr Botha, and before him Mr Vorster, should not be tackled where they are strongest. And that is in the area of violence.

When there was escalation of violence in the last few years people jumped to the conclusion that the only thing left to do was to kill and to bring about change through violence. It was really not on I said.

I would really pray God that there should now be a rapprochement between the forces for change. For instance, I mentioned at the Inkatha conference that for quite a while now there have been moves to try to bring about that kind of rapprochement between the UDF and Inkatha.

I think these talks are making progress. I don't want to exaggerate them. I realise Mr Gumede is in a difficult position and I think it is very tragic that certain members of the UDF, who in the main come from minority groups like the Natal Indian Congress, are

the ones who don't want us as black brothers to get together.

We just have to have the common sense to realise it is in our common interests to have a coalition of some sort.

I believe this is the time for it and, in a way, the election of May 6 should have a salutary effect.

How do you explain remarks by Archie Gumede that the UDF might consider participating in the tricameral system?

I wouldn't think this possible because the UDF came about because it was opposed to the system. Unless there was a radical change of policy I couldn't see how it could participate now.

Of course there is an element of confusion. I wouldn't want to appear to denigrate them because I want to be constructive. But I would say that one must understand and sympathise with the UDF because it is a coalition by nature. It is a situation in which the right hand wouldn't know what the left was doing.

What is your view on the Dakar talks?

Well I'm always for talks. I have spoken many times with ANC. I believe in the politics of negotiation. But at the same time of course the value of any talks is something which, as an historian, I feel will be judged by history really. I don't think I'm competent to judge this.

The Indaba would appear to have foundered as a result largely of the May 6 election and opposition from Afrikaner organisations and the National Party?

That is a very complex question. You are aware of the conclusions reached by the Markinor survey (the sample survey showed majority support among all race groups in Natal for the Indaba).

So I would not say that the election reflected a judgment of the Indaba. I say this too because of the correspondence which flows onto my desk now from many Afrikaners that I don't even know — who support the Indaba.

I would also say that even some of the noises, if I may call them that, that both Mr Heunis and Mr Van der Merwe are making, don't indicate that they have dismissed the Indaba proposals.

They seem to expect further negotiation on minority protection and I'm quite open to negotiations of that kind. But these things

are so finely tuned that I just don't know what more can be done to satisfy them.

Personally I would say that when you have guaranteed civil liberties of individuals then you have guaranteed the security of groups as such.

What are the prospects of resolving violence in SA?

If people like Dr Nelson Mandela and others were released, the prospects of the politics of negotiation would be enhanced. Because Dr Mandela, you will remember in conversation with Mrs Suzman did not rule out negotiation. I mean he didn't, as it were, say that he would only negotiate about handing over of power as our brothers in the external mission of ANC in Lusaka say.

So I believe that his release would in fact enhance the chances of success.

As to the prospects of his release, your guess is as good as mine. But it is something I believe the government is bound to consider very seriously because I for one do not see how I can negotiate behind his back.

Black democracy must be unshackled. By which I mean there shouldn't be any black leaders who will not negotiate because they are not in a position to exercise their options. **So that then is your final position on the National Council?**

Correct. I don't fear anybody. I don't fear my brothers in ANC in exile, I don't fear Dr Mandela. I mean they are my brothers.

They should be present too and decide whether they want to participate. I do not want accusations levelled at me that I was doing things behind their backs. There are other black leaders who disagree with me. But that is my view.

What economic system would you like to see in a post-apartheid society?

I have been dismissed by some people as the stooge of capitalists, though I have never said that capitalism or the free enterprise system as it operates in this country is perfect.

I have always said they have exploited my people in the past. But I said that it was unfortunate that just when my people attained economic bargaining power that we should now try to dismantle or destroy the system which has given them the power. I don't see there is any other economic system that has been devised by man which has the potential for development which the free enterprise system has got.

Zimbabwe

THE STAR

sanctions

31/7/87

against SA

'unlikely'

By Robin Drew,
The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The Zimbabwe government has backed away from imposing trade restrictions on South Africa which could lead to confrontation with Pretoria.

Reliable sources say the Cabinet has finally decided after nearly a fortnight of confused and conflicting reports to leave the re-direction of trade away from South Africa to the private sector.

Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe is said to be furious over the way the matter has been handled and has placed his deputy Prime Minister, Mr Simon Muzenda, in charge of a committee to oversee the whole issue of trade sanctions.

After yesterday's Cabinet meeting, conflicting accounts of how the government intended to handle trade with South Africa were still doing the rounds.

But a well-placed source indicated a single policy would be applied which would essentially come down to appeals and encouragement to the private sector to do their utmost to look for sources of supply and markets other than South Africa.

'FALSE REPORTS'

No official statement has been issued on the government policy and none is likely.

A government spokesman is quoted in the local Press today as saying the public should not be swayed by "false reports appearing in the South African Press and other media organisations abroad" regarding the issue of economic sanctions against South Africa.

The spokesman said the government was continuing its programme of reducing dependence on South Africa which began when Zimbabwe joined the SADCC.

"The issue of sanctions is constantly under review following talks in Zambia and Ethiopia and no decision has yet been taken," said the report in today's *Herald*.

Move to force total broadcasting blackout

BBC may ban all sales to SA

The Star 31/7/82

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The BBC may ban the sale of features, news and current affairs programmes to South Africa following a national joint council meeting of Britain's broadcasting unions in September.

This move to force the BBC into broadening the South African boycott into a total broadcasting blackout follows the recent reversal of the decision to allow programmes, involving members of the actors union, Equity, to be sold to the country.

Until now, the boycott has been mounted by Equity only, leaving news and documentary material unaffected. But now the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) is "furious" at the BBC's reported claim that the union had "not made an official communication to us that we should not sell programmes which include its members".

The NUJ says it has made several approaches to BBC Enterprises, the marketing arm of the corporation, to clarify the situation, but has been unable to get any satisfactory response.

And yesterday, a letter from BBC director-general Mr Michael Checkland — then head of BBC Enterprises — to a programme dealer wanting to sell to South Africa and leaked to the industry's newspaper, *The Stage and Television Today*, appears to prom-

ise that "where the BBC has the necessary rights, programmes will be sold to South Africa".

The letter also denies that the BBC had "colluded" with Equity in the boycott, but that the Equity ban had deprived the BBC of marketing rights.

The newspaper goes on to report that South African buyers had been in Britain following Equity's reinstatement of the boycott, and that talks had been held with BBC Enterprises.

It also claims that an unnamed "outsider" was gathering finance to support an unnamed Equity member — also unnamed — considering suing the union "for considerable damages" based on calculations of how much the British TV industry had lost in projected sales to South Africa through the Equity ban.

Meanwhile, the NUJ is insisting that it will strenuously oppose any marketing agreements to sell to South Africa programmes involving its members. All the broadcasting unions, including the NUJ, will meet in September to discuss the issue.

Prayer meeting *the STAR* in kwaNdebele *July 31 1987* condemns violence

By Mckeed Kotlolo
Pretoria Bureau

Speakers at yesterday's prayer meeting for peace in kwaNdebele condemned violence in the trouble-torn homeland and "negative newspaper reporting" about the territory.

The three-hour gathering to pray for peace and stability in the tiny homeland was organised by the local government and was held in the national stadium at kwaMhlanga. Most government buildings were closed and all civil servants ordered to attend the prayer service. Most businesses were also closed.

Among the speakers were Cabinet Ministers and priests from different denominations, including the Rev Mzilikazi Masia of the Christ for Peace Church.

The Chief Minister, Mr George Mahlangu, said it was necessary for the Ndebele people to pray for peace in the territory because of last year's unrest which caused many deaths.

He also prayed that all trouble-makers — who damaged other people's properties — would "help build the Ndebele nation and not to destroy it".

Mr Mahlangu said God should help newspapers and the people

who reported negatively about kwaNdebele "to give positive and correct information about this peace-loving nation which is not being given a chance to demonstrate its abilities".

He further appealed to those who were "fighting for power" to do so without involving the Ndebele people.

"We have realised that people can fight for their rights without causing the death of others," he said.

"Last year we saw people celebrating the deaths of our leaders. Today, the same people are gathered here to God for forgiveness. This shows that the Ndebele people are Christians and that God is great.

"We also appeal to all our oppressors to leave us in peace."

He asked all priests to convey the message of peace at all times in their various churches.

Mr Masia condemned violence and the local and international news media for "negative reporting".

"kwaNdebele people are tired of bloodshed and necklacing in the homeland," he said.

The Zion Christian Church brass band and several church and school choirs entertained the audience.

Unions cannot have it both ways

THE STAR July 31 1987
The report "Unions say no to profit sharing" (The Star, July 25) was most revealing indeed. Various large companies are offering profit sharing and share options to their workers.

One would have thought that something like this that benefits workers would receive wholehearted support from their unions who supposedly represent them, but the unions say no, they would rather have higher wages.

What is behind this kind of thinking? The difference between shares and wages is that shares involve risk, while wages do not. They are more or less constant. Shares also involve being responsible for the company's survival while wages do not.

By plumping for wages the unions are thus saying that they prefer stability while not being responsible for the company.

Fair enough, but the next time they

complain they have no control over shopfloor management, I hope they remember they declined this opportunity to become shareholders. One cannot expect to have power over a company without taking the consequences.

Yvonne Atteridge

Melville

Say it right

I would have thought that two of the simplest words in the whole complicated English language, are the words "not" and "got".

Why are they pronounced "naart" and "gaart" — as in Naas! — in the appalling radio advertisements to which we are subjected, ad nauseum?

MP

Oaklands

Police say blast was biggest in Johannesburg this year

Minister sees bomb scene

By Martin Challenor

Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and the Chief of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, paid a fleeting visit to the bombed Witwatersrand Command headquarters yesterday afternoon to convey their concern to the staff.

They condemned the bomb attack that left 68 people injured.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frans Malherbe, a liaison officer for the police, said at an impromptu Press conference outside the army building that the bomb, in a light delivery vehicle, was the heaviest that had exploded in Johannesburg this year. He said 32 blacks, 29 whites and seven coloured people were injured.

"Only four men have been admitted to hospital. Their condition is satisfactory. The rest of the injured people were treated for minor cuts and shock."

One merchant in the Diamond Exchange Building across the street was sorting his stones out at the time of the explosion. Precious gems rolled on to the floor of his office and mixed with pieces of broken glass.

But merchants said the building escaped lightly. Although heavy doors were ripped from their hinges, special protective glass installed three years ago stood up well.



A member of the South African Defence Force sifts through the wreckage at the scene of the explosion outside the Witwatersrand Command in central Johannesburg yesterday.

"We felt we were so close to the army headquarters we had to take precautions, because we knew this would happen one day," said one merchant.

Police let the dealers through their cordon in the afternoon to go to their offices to sort things out.

Mr Johann Kleu (24), a salesman from Balfour, had a lucky escape. He was driving round the area looking for one of the army's medical units when he stopped at the intersection of Quartz and De Villiers streets, intending to drive past the spot where the bomb was placed.

As he began to move off, the bomb went off in front of him about 30 m away.

"It was a hell of a flash. A

piece of metal came on to my bonnet and through the wind-screen. It hit my steering wheel and went past my head to hit the headrest behind me," he said.

There were not many people in the area at that time, he added.

Police let newspaper and television crews into their cordon to photograph the scene in the mid-afternoon, although the SABC-TV crew was allowed in hours earlier.

Cinema damage

The SABC interviewed General Malan. When other media people were finally allowed near the building they asked at the Wits Command main entrance to see the Minister. Soldiers said he had left 30 mi-

nutes earlier and told the media people to leave the building.

The wall at the back of Ster City was damaged. It had at least one big hole.

Damage to the roof and windows of the military building was visible from the street. Bricks were strewn across the street behind Wits Command, along with pieces of twisted metal and burnt branches from the trees.

There was a pair of shoes left in the street and the remains of two vehicles.

All round the army building is a no-stopping tow-away zone, but there is a row of parking meters at the back of the building in Quartz Street. It was here that the bomb car was parked.

The explosion left a crater in the road nearly one metre deep. The hole was about 3 m long and 2 m wide. Nearly all the buildings visible from the scene of the blast had broken windows.

Military guards are always stationed at the corners of the army building, and the bomb went off about 10 m from the nearest guard.

Glass bonanza

Among the busiest people at the scene yesterday afternoon were representatives of glass firms, some going from shop to shop to secure business. "You hear there is a bomb," one glass man said, "and the boss says: 'Get there. Get business.' We will be working throughout the night."

Shopkeepers were anxious to replace the glass before night.

As the media teams left the area behind the army building, soliders with spades came out into the street to clear away the debris.

Within seconds of the blast, army personnel put into operation their own bomb drill, and their dogs searched the vicinity for more explosives. Soldiers also went to check out nearby flats. From one street they saw two young girls not yet old enough to go to school peering through a broken window.

Soldiers went up to check that they were all right, but could not get into the flat because it had been padlocked by the parents when they went to work. The soldiers broke down the door.

The Star

Spilt blood was one colour

THAT the biggest bomb detonated in downtown Johannesburg killed no one is a miracle, and only madmen will not be thankful for it. It was an act of terrorism that injured the young, the elderly, and the innocent, black and white. It left panic-stricken infants with nerves as shattered as the shards of glass that still lay piled in the gutters today.

To suggest that the huge bomb was aimed at a "military target" is a foolish fiction. Yes, it happened to be placed near the old Drill Hall; but it also happened to be much closer to a cinema and restaurant complex, and near a Red Cross offices. Anyone capable of planting such a bomb must have calculated that it could massacre a hundred or more innocents.

The entire world must condemn this reckless, blood-thirsty act; and those countries — like Australia — that give shelter to "non-terrorist" organisations that have claimed "credit" for similar bombs in the past should think again. The ANC needs to repudiate this act of violence — and be persuaded to reject terrorism just as much as South Africans must be persuaded to drop racism.

Everyone should think again.

Condemning the massacre of innocents is one thing. Using the occasion to whip up even more fear and hate is another.

This is not a moment for South Africans to "take sides", as some are frenetically urging. This is a moment for South Africans to dissociate themselves from extremes; from nationalism (black as well as white); from demagogues. To foil terrorism, South Africans should be urging one another to build bridges — not to dig trenches.

The emotional propaganda being waged in white society within hours of the bomb blast plays precisely into the hands of the attempted murderers who placed the bomb. The explosion was intended to rip apart the threadbare fabric of our multiracial society. It was meant to create more hate; more fear. It was meant to entrench the bitter division in our community.

The blood that was spilt near the city park yesterday was all red, and everyone should remember it. The shock of the blast brought victims of all races to one another's aid. That was the natural response. Let not demagogues in the street committees of Soweto or the chambers of parliament be allowed to play on prejudice and fear to create greater divisions.

Clearly, more violence is planned. Let us try to frustrate it, or at least reduce it on every side, by encouraging ordinary South Africans of different colours to shake hands rather than shake fists.

A cowardly deed of terrorism, says Malan

the star
31/7/87
"What happened here is a cowardly deed of naked terrorism and violence. It is unbelievable that no one was killed and that more people were not injured," said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, in a statement last night.

"This is school holiday time and an area in which cinema shows would start at 10 am. There are restaurants, a Red Cross hospital and many children of working parents in flats.

"This deed of terror was committed on the day of the founding of the SA Communist Party in 1921.

"It is aimed at innocent people who wish to lead normal lives. Furthermore, it is aimed at people of all population groups.

"Up to now the Government has not commented on people who talk to the ANC and terrorists without them renouncing violence.

"By committing this deed, the ANC and its lackeys demonstrated what their answer is to talks and our efforts to broaden democracy. Those who talk to terrorists and who condone it owe South Africa an answer.

"In this connection Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and his Idasa, Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the PFP who supports talks, and others who talk to terrorists owe South Africa an answer."

General Malan said it was time for the West to get its perspectives right, especially those who gave terrorists financial support.

To the Frontline states his message was: "To President Kaunda of Zambia, where the ANC has a head office, and to President Chissano of Mozambique, who allows the presence of a military and political HQ of the ANC: I hold them and their governments responsible for terrorist activities from their territories.

"The South African government reserves the right to protect its area and the life and possessions of all its inhabitants. Those who fail to appreciate this right run the risk of being hurt in the process."

General Malan ended by expressing sympathy to the injured of all population groups.

Driving SA Communists underground wrong policy

THE STAR
July 31 1987

Remember 1948. That was the year the National socialists came to power in South Africa. And I remember we had a Communist MP. Many friends are surprised that, as a life-long adherent to the doctrines of laissez faire and free enterprise, I was proud South Africa could boast a Communist MP. We had so much freedom then we could even vote Communist, if we were fool enough to do so.

Conversely, the Afrikaner Nationalists, who were planning their own brand of social engineering, which was to cause (relatively speaking) as much misery as communism has, hated him.

Being quite a nice fellow and as bright

as a button, he gave the lie to the National socialist strategy for gaining and maintaining power by concentrating public attention upon the dangerous and dastardly "enemy", viz communism, which would bring disaster upon us and destroy all that is good in South Africa. One rather likeable, if misguided, Communist MP made the "rooi gevaar" strategy look a little silly.

The Suppression of Communism Act was passed, nevertheless. In the meantime our Red MP had been expelled from the party by Moscow for refusing to accept orders to abandon non-racial principles and to foster African nationalism

as the best strategy for bringing Bolsheviks to power in southern Africa.

Red Sam was no longer a member of the Communist Party, but the Nats were determined to get him. The Act was amended to define a communist as anyone the minister said was a Communist — and Sam's days as a Member of Parliament were over. Indeed, he had to flee the country.

Sadly the "enemy" remains banned, though still very active underground and, of course, more sinister as well as more powerful when unseen than when out in the open.

With the old freedom and enough fools sufficiently frustrated by apartheid and other restrictive legislation to vote Communist, we could have them exposed and vulnerable in Parliament, instead of lurking dangerously in the shadows.

Afrikaners are not more foolish than other nations, though like any nation, they can make mistakes. The appeal of apartheid is understandable, especially when promoted with insidious skill by an applied psychologist; Dr Verwoerd was a doctor of applied psychology.

The wrong has been recognised and, even though the masses hanker for the precarious protection of forceful dominance rather than free competition on even terms, the intelligentsia have moved away from hard line social engineering. How to lead the masses back to more sensible doctrines, is the problem.

And the "enemy"? Surely it is long past time to be enlightened enough to know banning does not help. It hinders the defeat of the enemy. Our best weapons are knowledge, enlightenment, revelation — not restriction and violence.

Dick Fowler

Parktown North

Malan's anti-PFP comments gutter politics — Eglin

Bomb revenge raid expected

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

Reprisals in neighbouring states and in South Africa are expected to follow yesterday's car-bomb explosion in Johannesburg, sources say.

Trouble is also brewing in Parliament and there could be dramatic developments in debates today.

Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan yesterday held the presidents and governments of Zambia and Mozambique responsible for terrorist activities from their territories and was the first Minister to link the Dakar talks with the blast.

In a statement last night he said: "Those who talk to terrorists and who condone it owe South Africa

an answer, specifically the men, women, children and relatives of those who were injured.

"In this connection Dr Van Zyl Slabbert and Idasa, Mr Colin Eglin, leader of the PFP who supports talks, and others who talk to terrorists owe South Africa an answer."

General Malan, visiting the blast site, said that while certain people were sitting talking at a certain place in Africa, the ANC was probably planning its action.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert returned home today, stepping into a hornets' nest of anger and recrimination over his Dakar trek.

Mr Eglin said the attempt by General Malan to link the PFP with the blast was disgraceful and contemptible — "gutter politics at its worst".

The State President, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday he would deal with the blast "and other matters" in his budget vote on August 13 but fireworks were expected in the Assembly today in the justice vote, despite instructions to Nationalists to hold off until Mr Botha sets the tone.

The Conservative Party, however, said: "This cowardly act of terrorism ... is also an indication to the Dakarites that there is no use holding discussions with murderers and terrorists."

The CP has been pushing the

Government all week in Parliament to take a stand on the Dakar talks.

The blast and the Government's reaction exacerbated tension in the PFP even though Mr Eglin said yesterday that the party condemned violence and was not in favour of talks to create a cosy relationship or common strategy.

However, he said, there might be occasions when tough talks, arms-length talks, to end violence and start negotiation could be of value.

Mr Botha warned earlier this year that action would be taken against foreign funds being used for local politics and Idasa is said to be a target.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha would not comment on speculation that South Africans talking to the ANC could lose their passports.

● See Page 13.

Workers co-opted into political groups

SIR — Why are trade unions adopting the Freedom Charter? What is the aim of adopting this charter?

Are they not aware that they are dividing workers? Are they not aware that they are hijacking the workers to become members of the UDF?

I am asking these questions because as a member and as a shop steward of Ccawusa I don't like the way our union is run. Some officials are not serving the interests of the workers.

They are only serving their interests and their political organisations. Last month Ccawusa

officials held a congress without notifying the workers. Many resolutions were approved without the workers' mandate. But what made me happy was that the Freedom Charter and the Azanian Manifesto were not adopted because there was already a split among the so-called delegates.

Again, I thought the union officials are elected by the workers to run the administration of the office and not to further themselves. They are there as the employees of the union members not as the employers of union members.

But Ccawusa officials

are doing everything before workers are notified. This month there was again the so-called merger of Ccawusa and some unions. Again there was a split among officials.

Some adopted the Charter while some adopted the resolution of the AGM. This also shows the selfishness of our officials. Who told them to merge the unions concerned without the workers' mandate? Who gave them permission to hijack Ccawusa members to the UDF? I am saying this because nowadays when you adopt the Freedom Charter it means

you are a member or supporter of the UDF.

So what about the Azapo and Inkatha members who are also members of Ccawusa? This split happened when the UDF wished to adopt the Charter. The Azanian Manifesto was drawn up to accommodate Azapo members and supporters. Also this brought a split among our stewards and our youths. Now people are busy splitting the unity of the workers because of their interests.

Please officials of Ccawusa, we have members of Inkatha, Azapo and others in our union. So we want Ccawusa to represent us all. We don't want to become members or supporters of UDF indirectly. Let Ccawusa be controlled by the workers not officials who want us to become members of their favourite political movements. Let Ccawusa represent us at our working places and let the political movements represent us at home, not at our working places.

RAUTSANE
MONTSWANE
Mabopane