

Soweto electricity bill: three choices

THE CITIZEN 10/07/1990

ON Thursday, June 21, on the news, it was said, by the newsreader on Radio Highveld, that a member of the DP of Johannesburg had this to say: Soweto owes the Johannesburg City Council R100 million for electricity used.

It would be unfair for the Whites in Johannesburg City Council area to pay it alone. It is also the responsibility of the City Councils of the East Rand to help pay the Soweto electricity bill.

Reasons given by this DP: The people of Soweto can not be without electricity because, shame, how would the people in Soweto cook their food?

Furthermore, the people of Soweto would not be able to watch their TV programmes.

I want to say just this: If the Whites don't pay their electricity account within 48 hours, their electricity supply would be cut off without notice. Reconnection fees and the full account are required before services of electricity continues. Otherwise, no dice!

If the people in Soweto

can afford to have TVs and all-electrical appliances, surely they can afford to pay their own electrical bills?

Why must the Whites always be there to support and look after the Blacks, if the Blacks show no indication of wanting to support and look after themselves.

No city council or government has ever given the Whites anything for nothing. The Whites had to work and pay for it themselves.

We are living like poor Whites because of giving and paying. Surely there is a law against taking what is not yours especially without permis-

sion?? (theft)??

Every second Black has a motor car, but he can't pay his rent or electricity bills.

The only three solutions to the Soweto electricity Bill problem are: 1) The Johannesburg City Council should write it off as a bad debt or as a gift; 2) cut the electricity supply until they pay the bill (just like it is done in the White areas all over the country), or 3) ask the State President, F W de Klerk, to pay the bill, I am sure he can afford it. He then just gave away R5 million for a two day Swapo party in Namibia.

ELECTRICITY BILL
Johannesburg

16/1/11

CITIZEN 10/7/90

Apartheid's days are numbered: Mandela

ADDIS ABABA. — Mr Nelson Mandela, given a hero's reception at a summit of African leaders, declared yesterday that South Africa's apartheid racial segregation system would soon disappear into history.

"The days of apartheid crime are numbered," he told the opening session of the annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

As had been widely expected, the summit elected Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni as the OAU's new chairman, succeeding Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Mr Museveni (46), was proposed by Mr Mubarak at the start of the summit and his election confirmed by a round of applause.

Mr Mandela, thanking the OAU for its unstinting support during his long years in captivity, said nothing could now

stop "the process leading to the emancipation of our people."

"We have come to say thank you for everything you have done to defend the honour and dignity of our people," the African National Congress Deputy President told the assembled heads of state.

Setting out the summit agenda, the President Mengistu Haile Mariam, of Ethiopia, described recent reforms by South African President, Mr F W de Klerk as positive, but said they were not

enough.

"These have in no way affected the basic structure of the inhuman system of apartheid," he said.

Welcoming Mr Mande-

TO PAGE 2

16/1/11

ANC denies 'dragging feet' in negotiations

CITIZEN 10/7/90

Citizen Reporter

ACCUSATIONS by the government that the African National Congress was dragging its feet in the negotiation process were false, the ANC said yesterday.

The central issue was the release of political prisoners, and the ANC's well-known position was that all political prisoners should be released immediately and unconditionally, the ANC said in a statement.

It was the government, not the ANC, which had problems in this regard, the statement said.

The ANC also criticised the government for allegedly undermining the confidentiality of the discussions of the Working Group, set up after the Groote Schuur meeting in May to discuss obstacles in the way of formal negotiations.

It had been agreed at the Groote Schuur meeting that the Working Group's report would only be regarded as final after both sides had considered it and consulted with each other.

The ANC had indicated its position on June 14 and was awaiting the government's response.

The government's decision to publicise its position through parliament and the media was unfortunate, the statement said.

The ANC was reluctant to discuss these issues through the Press but had no alternative.

The organisation took the current process very seriously and appealed to both parties to the Groote Schuur minute to adhere to the understanding and use the established channels, "which continue to be in dynamic contact".

Both President F W de Klerk and the Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, have criticised the ANC for "dragging its feet" in responding to the findings of the Working Group.

According to British politicians, Mr Mandela has indicated his wish to endorse the Working Group's report soon after his return on July 18.

Inkatha's new image to be unveiled soon

PETER DELMAR

A NEW-LOOK Inkatha will be unveiled next week when the cultural organisation constitutes itself as a formal political party.

Inkatha is expected to strive to overcome its Zulu-only image, and might even change its name as it sets up branches throughout SA.

About 10 000 delegates, several hundred of them white, will attend the movement's three-day annual general conference from Friday in Ulundi, at which details of Inkatha's transformation into a political party will be announced.

According to a statement, other groups and organisations will be invited to join election partnerships and alliances.

Inkatha will seek to "expand the size and coverage" of its membership. In addition to a fund-raising campaign, Inkatha will launch a "wide programme of research and consultation with all parts of the nation".

This will include consultations and briefings with business leaders and the media this week.

It will also launch a campaign to focus attention on "the unique opportunity for real democracy which is so nearly in our grasp".

OAU gives Mandela hero's welcome

BUSINESS DAY 10 July 1990



● MUSEVENI

ADDIS ABABA — Nelson Mandela, given a hero's reception at a summit of African leaders, declared yesterday apartheid would soon disappear into history.

"The days of apartheid crime are numbered," the ANC deputy president told the opening session of the annual summit of the OAU in the Ethiopian capital.

As expected, the summit elected Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, 46, as the OAU's new chairman to succeed Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Museveni's election was confirmed by a round of applause.

Mandela, thanking the OAU for its unstinting support during his captivity, said nothing could stop "the process leading to the emancipation of our people."

"We have come to say thank you for everything you have done to defend the honour and dignity of our people".

The freedom of Mandela, 72 next week,

was an OAU rallying cry, and year after year the organisation adopted resolutions calling for his release.

Setting out the summit agenda, host President Mengistu Haile Mariam described reforms by President F W de Klerk as positive, but said they were not enough.

"These have in no way affected the basic structure of the inhuman system of apartheid," he said.

"It is the duty of all to struggle relentlessly to ensure that the existing measures are maintained and strengthened."

Hours before the summit opened yesterday, leaders of six East African nations signed an unprecedented peace pact to end conflicts in their region, reports AP-DJ.

The pact commits Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda to seeking peaceful means to end regional conflicts. — Sapa-Reuter.

Talks to resume after July 18, says Sisulu

BUSINESS DAY 10 JULY 1990

PETER DELMAR

THE ANC expected talks with government aimed at starting constitutional negotiations to resume in the near future but only after July 18, ANC internal leader Walter Sisulu said yesterday.

Sisulu said in Johannesburg the initiative to remove obstacles to negotiations now lay with government, after the movement had submitted its comments on a joint working document on the issue.

At a news conference yesterday the ANC, in a statement read by Sisulu, firmly rejected government accusations that it was dragging its heels over the question of removing obstacles to constitutional negotiations.

It accused government of breaking the confidentiality of discussions of the joint working group set up after the Groote Schuur talks in May.

At issue is the question of the release of up to 1 500 political prisoners.

The working group submitted its report on the definition of political prisoners to the Cabinet and the ANC

executive in May, after which government indicated it accepted the substance of the report.

In its statement the ANC said it remained committed to the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees.

The ANC said it had been agreed at Groote Schuur that the working group's report would be forwarded to its "respective principals" and that the report would only be regarded as final when both sides had indicated their positions on it.

Dynamic

The ANC had indicated its position on the working agreement to government "through the established channels".

"In keeping with the spirit of Groote Schuur, we would like to appeal that both parties adhere to the understanding and use the established channels which continue to be in dynamic contact.

"The ANC takes the current process very seriously and would not like

to undermine it by raising issues through the Press," the statement said.

Working group member Matthew Phosa said the ANC's grievances would be raised at the next routine meeting of the working committee today.

Sisulu said it was unlikely that talks would be held on July 18, as Mandela was reported to have said.

Mandela was scheduled to return on that date and would want to first consult the ANC's executive.

The ANC, Sisulu said, had not proposed any new preconditions to talks. However, the rise of right-wing violence was poisoning the climate for negotiations.

Its preconditions remained the release of political prisoners, the return of exiles, the ending of the state of emergency throughout the country, the repeal of security laws and the withdrawal of SADF troops from the townships.

Sisulu said the suspension of the armed struggle would be the next item on the agenda after the ANC's five preconditions to negotiation had been met.



ANC constitutional representative Raymond Suttner and NP MP Sheila Camerer were among seven speakers at Aiesec's 13th Winterschool conference, held at Wits University yesterday. General Bantu Holomisa also spoke at the conference on the homelands' role in a future SA. A group of about 50 people also heard Gary van Staden from the Institute of International Affairs, UCT political analyst Prof Peter Vale, Mark Phillips from the Centre for Policy Studies and former editor Harold Pakendorf speaking on the politics of negotiation. *Business Day 10 July 1990* Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

ANC changed its mind on troops in Natal Suttner

TIM COHEN

THE ANC had changed its mind about the way to deal with Natal unrest, ANC political education department head Raymond Suttner said at the Aiesec (an international association of students interested in economics and money) Winter School yesterday.

Suttner said previously the ANC had asked government to pour troops into the area. But now it was calling for the dismantling of security forces because it had been recognised that they were responsible for committing acts of violence against the inhabitants.

Suttner said the ANC's constitutional guidelines had been presented for public discussion, and in that spirit he differed with some of the points made.

The guideline document called for "affirmative action" with regard to black land ownership. Suttner said he would like to see

"land reconstruction" in terms of which unoccupied land would be cultivated by farmers without land.

NP MP Sheila Camerer said there was a certain amount of sophistry about the ANC attitude to violence, and added that government was also an anti-apartheid organisation.

Two experts in international affairs who spoke at the Winter School agreed that foreign funds would not come pouring into SA once apartheid had been dismantled.

Wits Institute of International Affairs senior research officer Gary van Staden said SA lacked the capital and productivity to compete internationally.

SA had to become more than a storehouse of raw materials, and should look to Africa as the international community gradually

lost interest in Africa in favour of a united Europe.

Prof Peter Vale of UCT's Centre for Southern African Studies agreed it was vital that SA placed itself in a position to compete internationally, but added that right-wing violence was a form of sanctions that South Africans were applying to themselves.

Transkei military leader Gen Bantu Holomisa told the Winter School that since coming to power his government had discovered malpractices involving more than R254m.

Political office bearers had allocated themselves and their friends lucrative businesses, and as a result there were "only a tiny few rich men in these poverty-stricken areas".

He criticised SA's government for wanting to be "both the referee and the player" in negotiations over the future of SA.

COMMENT

Reign of mistrust

THE weekend marches under the auspices of the ANC have shown that many thousands of South Africans believe Inkatha to be primarily responsible for the violence in Natal; as many thousands surely believe the UDF to be the villain. The truth, most fair-minded people assume, lies somewhere in the middle.

But it may not. It may indeed be that one side or the other is conducting politics by bloodshed as a deliberate strategy. Or that both are. There is plenty of precedent for it, in this country and elsewhere.

The instruments available to society to determine the truth are necessarily imperfect, and in South Africa those instruments have been further damaged by years of abuse. The Press, the courts and the legal profession, the commissions of inquiry, the universities, and private organisations have become so caught up in conflict, often conducting partisan campaigns on behalf of one party or another, that none of them speaks with much authority.

The Press, censored from the right and terrorised from the left, has almost lost its utility; the very idea of objectivity is derided. Lawyers have come under attack from within their own ranks for partisanship, and eminent judges have been threatened with "Nuremberg trials". As for government itself, almost every accusation of brutality and deception brought against it by its most extreme critics — including assassination and torture — has proved true. The ANC has confessed to matching atrocities. Even the churches, elected as channels

for foreign political funding, are objects of suspicion.

Worse, perhaps, is that both sides have conducted deliberate campaigns of deceit and disinformation, so that now a corrosive cynicism demands that even affidavits collected by lawyers and put before the courts must be minutely examined for bias. When the ANC demands the removal of police or the army from the townships, is it to create space for the programme to assassinate local councillors, which is what "armed struggle" has come down to? And when the government creates a new "liaison structure", is it a cover for a new CCB?

Such mistrust is more than a sickness of society; it indicates that society has disintegrated, that no functioning society exists. To recreate order from such wreckage will not be easy, and it will be quite impossible unless the rule of law can be reinstated. That means the SADF must be withdrawn from political activity, that a start must be made on reconstituting a police force which commands respect, and that the authority of the courts — and the integrity of the legal profession — must be visibly asserted.

Natal is forcing itself to the top of any agenda for talks between the ANC and the government, offering a starting point for a new approach that might employ special courts, civilian monitors (possibly drawn from the churches), and an augmented force of hand-picked police to restore the authority of law in the region. For without law, there is nothing.

Strained friendship

TAIWAN and South Africa have been linked by misfortune in some of the darker P W Botha days, and the island often seemed about the only friend we had. From common adversity — nobody else loved either country — was born not only a mutual respect but a flourishing bilateral trade, with profitable rub-offs in fields like technology and tourism. Such ties from times of trouble are not, and should not be, lightly discarded.

But now the relationship is being put to the test by the dubious activities of Chinese fishermen off the South African coast. Some skippers have not only exploited the fishing grounds by using illegal methods, but have seriously ill-treated crew-

men taken on at the Cape. Worse, Taiwan's government has seemed indifferent to these issues, and there is a strong suspicion, at least among Cape seamen, that the South African authorities have been reluctant to press matters for fear of offending Taiwan.

No doubt spurred by public opinion, the government has now expressed its concern to Taiwan's ambassador, and there is in the weekend arrest of a South Korean trawler suspected of using gill nets an indication of a new determination to police the fishing grounds.

There is no need for relations to sour, provided Taiwan cooperates in protecting South Africa's resources and its people.

Maphumulo 'fears for his life'

Chief held after car chase

NATAL WITNESS

July 10
1990

X

Witness Reporter

CONTROVERSIAL Table Mountain chief, Mhlabunzima Maphumulo, believes his life is in "serious danger" after he and two friends were allegedly detained at gunpoint and held overnight by police who he claims included former members of the African National Congress.

Maphumulo is the president of the ANC-aligned Congress of Traditional Leaders of South Africa (Contralesa), an organisation repeatedly criticised by Zulu king Goodwill Zwelithini and Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

Maphumulo said last night that since an ambush and attempt on his life last month, he had increased his personal security and employed a member of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe, as an additional bodyguard.

On Sunday he and a friend went to Durban to pick up his bodyguard, and they stopped off at the beachfront to buy some food. The bodyguard went into a shop and was followed by a black man in civilian clothes who held him up. Thinking he was being mugged, Maphumulo and his friend found some police and his friend returned with them to the scene. Maphumulo said that as he followed them in his car another man pointed a firearm at him. He turned rapidly, just missing a shot fired at his car, and drove away at high speed.

On the southern freeway he was chased by a number of police vehicles, and forced to stop. Maphumulo said among the 30 men who stopped him was the same man who held up his bodyguard. This man allegedly said, "You are going to ... We will sort you out, Maphumulo."

He was forced into a police vehicle and taken to C.R. Swart police headquarters. Maphumulo said he was transferred to his own car, handcuffed and made to lie down on the back seat with a jersey tied over his head, while someone sat on him.

After being driven some distance the vehicle was stopped and Maphumulo said he was asked repeatedly questions like why he was "not obedient to Chief Buthelezi", and why he was "disrespectful to the king".

They asked why he wanted to be "led by Xhosas" and why he was not trying to end the violence in Natal. Later he and his two friends were locked up in police cells overnight.

Yesterday he was taken to C.R. Swart again where he was asked to make a statement. Maphumulo said he was asked about his MK bodyguard. He said he had thought that, as the ANC was unbanned and MK leaders such as Chris Hani were freely in the country, even giving interviews on SABC, there would be no problem about "engaging an MK man".



Table Mountain chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo alleges he and two friends were abducted at gunpoint on Sunday and held overnight at C.R. Swart headquarters in Durban.

Maphumulo and his friend both said among the police were former members of the ANC who greeted the bodyguard by his "MK name". They said they had decided not to kill him, despite their alleged orders to do so, because "they had been in the same MK training unit" as the bodyguard.

Maphumulo said his bodyguard was still being held by the police and that he now believed his own life was in serious danger. "They want my blood," he said.

Asked for comment police at Pretoria headquarters last night said they knew nothing of the incident and referred the matter to police in Durban.

The Durban officer on duty was not available until this morning, according to someone at his home.

No hope, says Mark Cornell

by WYNDHAM HARTLEY
Political Editor

NATAL WITNESS 10 JULY 1990

FORMER mayor Mark Cornell left because he saw no hope for a South Africa where security forces aided black violence to maintain white rule. He has also criticised Australia for taking sides in the conflict.

This emerged in an article in the Perth newspaper the West Australian, which interviewed Cornell on the behaviour of Australian foreign minister Gareth Evans when he was in South Africa last month.

Yesterday Cornell told The Natal Witness from his Perth home that donations to the ANC alone were a mistake.

He confirmed that he had told the

West Australian it was a huge mistake to leave Inkatha and its president, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, out of the picture.

He was quoted as saying: "In 1986 I was also rapped over the knuckles by Chief Buthelezi when an American paper quoted me as saying he was responsible for most of the fighting."

"But Senator Evans copped it because, like me, he should have known better — you don't leave out seven million Zulus."

"He's much better organised than the ANC and I don't know why Australia has to go over there and pick one side in a civil war."

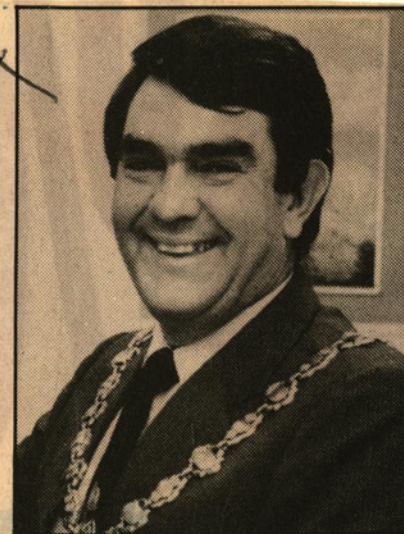
Yesterday Cornell stressed that he was not taking sides, only noting that one side could not be left out, and that a

belligerent Senator Evans was the wrong sort of person to have sent to South Africa.

The story continued: "Mr Cornell believes that the chance to avoid civil war in South Africa was lost 10 years ago," and he now has a bleak view of a country where the police and army aid and abet black against black violence to prolong white minority rule."

While some people said it would improve, Cornell said he believed it was too late and the closer he came to the violence in his job as mayor, the more worried he became about the hatred and division created.

Cornell is already involved in Australian politics, having been elected chairman of the local branch of the Liberal Party.



MARK CORNELL . . . 'not taking sides'

UDF wants Boesak in politics

By Kaizer Nyatumba

X The United Democratic Front (UDF) still hold disgraced church leader Allan Boesak in high esteem as an outspoken opponent of apartheid and would welcome him in their ranks.

The UDF made this clear yesterday as the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches faced growing criticism over his involvement with SABC-TV presenter Elna Botha.

Dr Boesak, former moderator of the NG Sendingkerk, on

16/1/90
Sunday announced his resignation from all his church positions as his relationship with Miss Botha continued to receive publicity.

Dr Boesak is also a patron of the UDF.

UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe yesterday said Dr Boesak still had a contribution to make to the struggle against apartheid.

However, Mr Morobe said it was up to Dr Boesak to decide what role he wanted to play.

16/1/11

***ANC says it has amended Groote Schuur report**

By JO-ANNE COLLINGE

THE African National Congress says it has already proposed amendments to the report of the joint Working Group, appointed at Groote Schuur to deal with the removal of obstacles to negotiations.

At a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday, national executive members of the ANC rejected government claims that the liberation organisation was "dragging its feet" in reacting to the report drawn up by a joint ANC-government team in May.

They asserted that they had responded by June 14 — noting their "amendments, suggestions and amplifications" — and were awaiting an answer from

the government through channels established at Groote Schuur.

NEC members Walter Sisulu and Pallo Jordan accused the government of undermining the confidentiality of the Groote Schuur process by attacking the ANC in the media and in parliament about its "delayed" response.

The confusion caused by the government's allegations, they said, demanded a public response.

Central issues dealt with by the Working Group were the definition of political prisoners, mechanisms for their release, and immunity for people who may have committed political offences.

Government claims that the run-up to

negotiations has hit a serious snag have caused speculation, but the ANC yesterday said it viewed the process as essentially still on course.

The Working Group report was a set of recommendations, the ANC said, and would only be regarded as final "when both sides had looked at it and indicated to each other their respective positions". As Working Group team member Matthew Phosa put it, there would be an attempt to "marry" the comments of the two parties into a final report.

Contact between the ANC team and its government counterparts was ongoing, he said. They had last met a fortnight ago and were due to meet again today.

16/1/11

ANC denies 'dragging feet' in negotiations

Citizen

Citizen Reporter

10/7/90

ACCUSATIONS by the government that the African National Congress was dragging its feet in the negotiation process were false, the ANC said yesterday.

The central issue was the release of political prisoners, and the ANC's well-known position was that all political prisoners should be released immediately and unconditionally, the ANC said in a statement.

It was the government, not the ANC, which had problems in this regard, the statement said.

The ANC also criticised the government for allegedly undermining the confidentiality of the discussions of the Working Group, set up after the Groote Schuur meeting in May to discuss obstacles in the way of formal negotiations.

It had been agreed at the Groote Schuur meeting that the Working Group's report would only be regarded as final after both sides had considered it and consulted with each other.

The ANC had indicated its position on June 14 and was awaiting the government's response.

The government's decision to publicise its position through parliament and the media was unfortunate, the statement said.

The ANC was reluctant to discuss these issues through the Press but had no alternative.

The organisation took the current process very seriously and appealed to both parties to the Groote Schuur minute to adhere to the understanding and use the established channels, "which continue to be in dynamic contact".

Both President F W de Klerk and the Minister of Constitutional Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, have criticised the ANC for "dragging its feet" in responding to the findings of the Working Group.

According to British politicians, Mr Mandela has indicated his wish to endorse the Working Group's report soon after his return on July 18.



ALLAN BOESAK

Boesak *source bar* still ours *10/7/90* - UDF

WORLD Alliance of Reformed Churches president, Dr Allan Boesak's religious world has fallen apart because of his involvement with SABC-TV presenter Elna Botha.

However, he will be pleased to know his colleagues in the United Democratic Front still hold him in high esteem as an outspoken opponent of apartheid and would welcome him in their ranks.

Boesak has announced his resignation from all his church positions as his affair with Botha continued to receive publicity. He is patron of the UDF.

UDF acting publicity secretary Murphy Morobe said yesterday Boesak still had a contribution to make to the struggle against apartheid.

"He has not sold us out, has he?" Morobe asked.

"So he is not on the Nationalists' side. I think that he, like many other people, will continue to make contributions to the struggle."

Morobe said the decision remained with Boesak to decide what role he wanted to play in politics in future.

● See pages 6 and 7

16/1/14

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

Boesak

10 JULY 1990

Dr Allan Boesak, the ex-moderator of the NG Sendingkerk and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, has been found in compromising circumstances with a TV personality.

It is the second time in five years that this kind of romantic association has involved Dr Boesak in a public scandal.

Only the last time his affair with a youth worker of the South African Council of Churches was disclosed by the Special Branch of the police, which sent to newspapers copies of a tape recording of the carryings on in a hotel room.

At the time, people were as much scandalised by the police dirty tricks as they were by the affair.

Because the tape was recorded by the police, Dr Boesak's church council refused to listen to it.

The result was that no action was taken against him.

It is a pity, since if the allegations were true — and Dr Boesak admitted to having a "unique relationship" with the woman — then as a man of the cloth he had committed a carnal sin.

He deserved to be censured or forced to quit, since he had to be an example to congregants of a man who did not break the commandments, notably the commandment: Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Certainly if the matter had been inquired into at the time, Dr Boesak's wife and family, as well as the church itself, would have been spared the grave embarrassment of this second scandal.

The World Alliance was also remiss in not dealing with the earlier affair.

Dr Boesak, by being president of the organisation, was projected on to the world stage.

The World Alliance had an obligation to take note of the allegations, since the man who led it obviously had to be a person of irreproachable moral standing.

Dr Boesak's involvement as the originator and patron of the United Democratic Front was not one that is affected by his personal life.

He would not be the first or the last political figure to be compromised by being with a young woman.

On the other hand, Dr Boesak did fire off moral judgments about the government and its policies that won him worldwide attention, so it would have been better if he had adopted the same high moral standards he expected of his adversaries.

We do not know what role Dr Boesak will now play, since his life has been shattered by the revelations of the weekend.

Obviously he has many talents besides those of a man of religion.

He could continue to play a leading role in the United Democratic Front, but he has served his purpose as far as the African National Congress is concerned.

The leaders of the ANC are the ones who are now in the driving seat; the advice of Dr Boesak is neither sought nor heeded.

However, Dr Boesak is still a popular man among his own people, and they will more readily forgive him his lapse from grace. He will no doubt continue to have influence among them.

Although Dr Boesak, because of his extreme views and his support of sanctions, has never been a man we have liked, we acknowledge his undoubted leadership qualities and to that extent we regret that his career in his church has been destroyed by an affair that he should never have entered into.

This time he cannot blame the Special Branch for what has happened.

He did it to himself.

And no penalty could have been worse, for himself and his family, for the affair to have been publicly exposed and for a man in his position to have to resign tearfully from his position in the church.

It is a lesson that others would do well to heed. For if they preach the word of God, they must live by it — and Dr Boesak didn't.

Apartheid's days are numbered: Mandela

ADDIS ABABA. — Mr Nelson Mandela, given a hero's reception at a summit of African leaders, declared yesterday that South Africa's apartheid racial segregation system would soon disappear into history.

"The days of apartheid crime are numbered," he told the opening session of the annual summit of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa.

As had been widely expected, the summit elected Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni as the OAU's new chairman, succeeding Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Mr Museveni (46), was proposed by Mr Mubarak at the start of the summit and his election confirmed by a round of applause.

Mr Mandela, thanking the OAU for its unstinting support during his long years in captivity, said nothing could now

stop "the process leading to the emancipation of our people."

"We have come to say thank you for everything you have done to defend the honour and dignity of our people," the African National Congress Deputy President told the assembled heads of state.

Setting out the summit agenda, the President Mengistu Haile Mariam, of Ethiopia, described recent reforms by South African President, Mr F W de Klerk as positive, but said they were not

enough.

"These have in no way affected the basic structure of the inhuman system of apartheid," he said.

Welcoming Mr Mandela

TO PAGE 2

CITIZEN
10 July '90

Sorted out

FROM PAGE 1

spect each other".

"At least I now have first-hand knowledge as to what has been happening. We haven't been emotional or uptight about the situation."

He was taking the news "much better" now that he knew what the situation was and was not "in the dark anymore".

He had had a discussion with his wife last night and they had sensibly worked things out.

He did not know her and Dr Boesak's plans for the future.

They were going ahead with the divorce.

Mr Fluxman, who is a Good Morning South Africa newsreader, was overcome with emotion yesterday morning after reading a news item about Dr Boesak's res-

ignation.

Co-reader, Paul Eilers apologised on Mr Fluxman's behalf.

Mr Eilers said Mr Fluxman was unable to continue as he "had a frog in his throat".

Mr Fluxman did not appear on the 8 am news.

An SABC spokesman confirmed that Mr Fluxman had become extremely emotional after the news item and had been unable to continue.

The programme producer, Mr Isak Minaar, agreed the story was "naïve to spring on Colin" but said the item had been discussed beforehand and Mr Fluxman had agreed to go ahead.

This is year of the Germans

WEST BERLIN. —

Ask the fans who poured into the streets after Sunday's World Cup victory, and they're likely to tell you: this is the year of the Germans.

Unification is just around the corner, and is likely to be completed before the end of the year.

West Germany pumped billions into East Germany for this month's currency union, and the mighty Western currency remained just as strong as ever.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl is playing an increasingly important role in guiding European affairs, and world events as well.

German sports officials recently announced they will soon have a single Olympic team after years of separation.

The revitalized city of Berlin is a top contender for the summer games in the year 2000.

Cup victory

Now, Franz Beckenbauer's team has brought home the World Cup, soccer's most prestigious award, sparking massive

By Kevin Costelloe

celebrations in East and West.

"Deutschland, Super Deutschland," fans shouted on West Berlin's elegant shopping street after the victory in Rome.

Thousands of flags waved in the cool night air as Germans mounted a massive celebration rivaling the wild scenes after the Berlin Wall fell last November.

For a country still haunted by the Nazi past, this year's events will likely help restore national pride.

Still, many will point to the skinheads giving Nazi salutes in East Berlin and the thousands chanting "Deutschland, Deutschland" as the latest signs of growing nationalism.

On the same day Germany won the World Cup, police announced the brief detention of Michael Kuehnen, a self-proclaimed successor to Adolf Hitler. Kuehnen has been jailed several times over the past decade for charges ringing from incitement to publicly preaching Nazi propaganda.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl and others have been especially on guard against the rise of the far right, as they seek to keep nationalism in check.

During the recent NATO summit meeting in London, Mr Kohl repeated the "unequivocal rejection of a nationalist or separate approach" in the unification process.

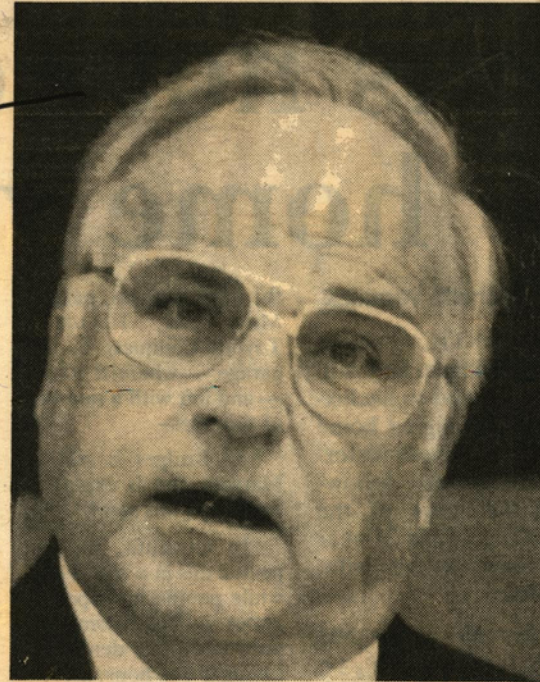
Duty

"West Germans are proceeding towards unity clearly aware of our duty," Mr Kohl told the 15 other leaders. "We have learned the lessons of history."

Mr Kohl told reporters that "Germany has a certain importance in the new European order, but that was an understatement."

With nearly 80 million people and a powerhouse economy, the nation to be formed later this year will be the dominant force in Europe.

In fact, the East Germans, despite predictions of massive problems during a transition period, have already embarked on what is likely to be-



Chancellor HELMUT KOHL ... on guard against the rise of the far Right.

come the second Economic Miracle, which could be almost as dramatic as the one that first brought prosperity to post-war West Germany.

"After eight years of uninterrupted expansion, the West German economy does not give any sign of running out of steam," noted the French newspaper Le Monde.

The West German government has recently started taking a leading role in advocating massive economic support for

Eastern Europe to ensure stability after the collapse of Communism there.

Le Monde predicted the good times would continue after unification, and benefit Germany's industrial partner nations as well.

All this comes at a time when Germans are working less and enjoying life more. One powerful labour union in May won a landmark contract that provides for phasing in a 35-hour work week. — Sapa-AP.

Boesak out as moderator

By Tony Stirling

DR ALLAN Boesak, is automatically out of office as moderator of the NG Sendingkerk — the scribe of the NG Sendingkerk, Dr A J Botha, disclosed last night.

Dr Botha said that with

Dr Boesak's resignation as minister of the Bellville South community in Cape Town, following reports of an affair with SABC television specialist, Elna Botha, wife of well-known broadcasting and television personality, Mr Colin Fluxman, the position of moderator, which was held by Dr Boesak, would automatically become vacant.

Unlike the system of bishop's councils followed by some churches — the business of the NG Sendingkerk and related churches was determined by set meetings.

The next meeting to elect a moderator would be held in September.

This did not mean Dr Boesak, having resigned as a minister, would continue in office until the

As he had resigned, as minister, the position of moderator automatically became vacant and would only be filled at the next appropriate meeting, which was the one in September.

In the interim, the NG Sendingkerk's assessor, Ds "Sakkie" I J Mentor, would assume chairmanship at the various meetings of the church over which Dr Boesak would normally

have presided as chairman.

The positions of moderator and assessor were equivalent to chairman and deputy chairman respectively.

The resignation of Dr Boesak as minister made him ineligible to be moderator, and therefore, no further meeting was necessary to remove him

TO PAGE 2

THE CITIZEN
10 JULY 1990

Out as moderator

FROM PAGE 1

from office. The step was automatic.

Dr Boesak had verbally informed the NG Sendingkerk actuary, Rev N A Apollis, of his resignation as a minister and confirmation of this step in writing was being awaited,

from Dr Boesak.

The resignation of Dr Boesak was conveyed to his congregation on Sunday morning during which a "confession" of his relationship with Miss Botha was made.

In reports Dr Boesak's wife, Dorothy, has indicated that she intends to

divorce him because of the affair.

Five years ago Dr Boesak had an affair with South African Council of Churches Youth worker, Miss Di Scott. At the time he described this relationship as "unique". No steps were taken against Dr Boesak in regard to this affair.

Miss Scott was subsequently posted overseas.

The South African Broadcasting Corporation has taken no action against Miss Botha.

Asked how the SABC would deal with Miss Botha, the SABC's chief director of news, Mr Carel van der Merwe said: "Any matter involving a staff member in anything affecting the corporation, or bringing that staff member into controversy, will be dealt with in the staff member's interests as well as those of the corporation."

He would not elaborate.

Mamelodi clash — Call for Vlok to resign

THE Mamelodi Civic Association (MCA) yesterday demanded the resignation of Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok after hundreds of Blacks were injured when police teargassed an MCA report-back meeting in the township on Sunday.

The MCA's Mr Moss Chikane told a news conference in Mamelodi yesterday that Mamelodi residents would stay away from work today and suspend rent payments until "disciplinary action had been taken against those responsible."

The police action had been justified and police would continue to act within the ambits of the law, the head of the Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria, General Herman Stadler, said yesterday. The meeting was illegal, he said.

The MCA publicity secretary, Mr N Malefa, said police had "barricaded" the Pitje stadium in the township while 16000 people were inside, and activated more than 100 teargas canisters because they had "calculated" to let people die.

The MCA showed reporters a document issued by the Mamelodi town council granting them permission to hold an "indoor" meeting at the stadium.

The medical superintendent of the Kalafong Hospital, Dr J Kunzman, confirmed that 230 people had been treated at the Mamelodi Day Hospital for injuries they sustained when they fled the scene.

The news conference was told the government had lost control of the SAP which contained AWB and CP members, and that Mr Vlok should

"resign forthwith".

Mr Kgalema Motlhanle of the ANC said the ANC was outraged by the act of "police brutality".

A spokesman for Cosas said the body would "make the country ungovernable" so the ANC could have "a seat in government".

Mr Lucky Mathebula, of the Mamelodi Teachers' Union said teachers were prepared to take up arms and to "turn classes into MK defence units".

According to the unrest report, an attempt was made to set fire to vehicles at the entrance to the stadium.

Police used rubber bullets to disperse the group, who retaliated by throwing petrol bombs at them. A truck, a bus and a minibus were gutted by fire.

Later, a group of youths attempted to set fire to the toilets but fled when the police arrived. Eight petrol bombs were seized.

Mr Chikane said the meeting was called by the Mamelodi Civic Association to report back to the community on a meeting between the MCA and the Transvaal Provincial Administration.

He said the meeting was legal, and the MCA had received permission to use the stadium from the Mamelodi Town Council.

A statement by the Pretoria Koinonia group said: while the report-back meeting was in progress, members of the SAP barricaded the gates

and shot canisters of teargas into the crowd.

"All eyewitness reports are clear that no order was given to disperse," the statement says.

"As the walls are about 2 m high and strung with barbed wire, many of the people were torn by the barbed wire or broke their legs or ankles jumping over the wall."

Gen Stadler said the crowd had been warned to disperse.

When ANC elements moved between the police and the crowd the police used tearsmoke to disperse them. Some of this smoke had drifted into the stadium.

Gen Stadler said policemen were exposed to danger when one of their Casspir vehicles became stuck and the crowd rolled burning tyres and threw petrol towards them.

Gen Stadler said the meeting had been held outdoors, without magisterial permission as required by law.

The division denied in a statement yesterday that police had sealed off the stadium, barring access to it by emergency vehicles.

In fact, the police contingent withdrew to a distance of 700m from the stadium to afford the crowd a chance to leave without fear of police action.

The division also rejected claims that police had set a Lewis furniture store delivery vehicle ali-

ght, saying police teargassed about 300 Blacks who had been standing around the burning vehicle some distance from the stadium.

The division added that, while the organisers said the meeting had been called to discuss rent issues, the minutes of the meeting, impounded by police, indicated that the meeting had been about the closure of schools.

Such a meeting had been banned in terms of a Government Gazette notice on March 30.

The police action was strongly condemned by the Consul-General of Japan yesterday.

Although the meeting was permitted by the Council of Mamelodi, and the meeting proceeded peacefully, the SA Police used "massive teargas" to disperse the crowd, which caused a "chaotic stampede and injuries to many people" the consulate said.

A member of the consulate who attended the meeting upon the invitation of the MCA was "astonished to witness police cars in the process of throwing teargas into the premises of individual houses around the area" and he was himself subjected to the effect of the teargas.

The consulate believes that these police actions were "excessive", were "not conducive to the creation of peaceful atmosphere toward negotiation" and "not in conformity" with President De Klerk's reform initiatives. — Sapa

The ANC's little book

Mandela forgot to mention

NATAL MERCURY 10 JULY 1990

IT IS A pity that ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela and his road crew did not bring with them on their United States tour a case or two of *The Road to Peace*, the intriguing booklet published last month by the ANC's Department of Political Education setting out the party line on negotiation.

In spite of Mandela's having raised some \$7 million during his stay here, perhaps the ANC still lacks the funds to ensure its official thinking is properly circulated abroad.

The Consultative Business Movement might like to hold a whipround. Failing that, surely there could be no objection to South Africa's embassies mailing the stuff out, especially now that the Government and the ANC are so closely co-operating in affairs of state.

There is too much valuable thinking in *The Road to Peace* for it to be restricted to cadres in South Africa. Without it, how are the poor 'imperialist posers', as the pamphlet's authors so felicitously call them, fully to understand Mandela's message?

Lacking the proper textbooks, can they really be expected to appreciate the ANC's moral grandeur or boldly novel analysis of history?

Gameplan

Out here, if we are to continue doing the ANC's bidding, we need to know its vision of what negotiation is and how it fits into the overall gameplan.

Otherwise, like President George Bush and a growing number of 'improperly briefed' Congressmen and Senators, we might misinterpret its totalitarian instincts and its reluctance to renounce the armed struggle.

Since Mandela is an honourable man, a loyal member of the ANC, and does not, by his own account, believe in tailoring his remarks to suit the taste of specific audiences, one can only conclude that his silence on many of the booklet's most arresting ideas during his stay here was an oversight.

Given a little more time, I feel certain he might have explained to his hosts that in its approach to negotiation, the ANC was much taken with the example of Hanoi.

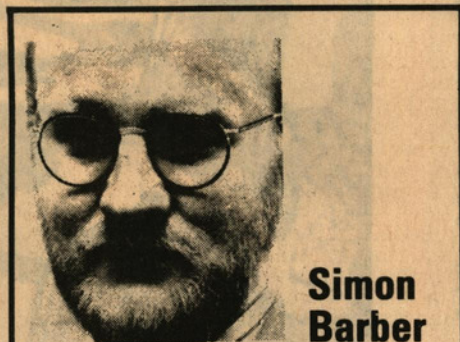
As is explained on Page 20 of *The Road to Peace*: 'The Vietnamese struggle saw five years of negotiations with the US imperialists before they finally withdrew. During those five years, the war continued.'

'The Vietnamese revolutionaries were always prepared to talk and resolve matters peacefully. At the same time, however, they were equally prepared to leave the negotiating table and defend their positions with arms in hand.'

The conclusion drawn in the next paragraph is so much clearer than all those clichés about the ANC being committed to peace but being forced to take up arms to defend itself.

'Negotiations,' we learn, 'are not an alternative to struggle. They are part of an ongoing struggle, whose outcome will be decided less by what happens at the negotiating table as (sic) by what happens away from it.'

Sadly, this is not the only history 'lesson' taught by the pamphlet Mandela



Simon Barber

WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

did not have occasion to elucidate in his speeches or conversations here.

US politicians of almost all persuasions would have surely been entranced by the ANC's teachings on the subject of the Middle East peace process (Page 21).

'Since 1977,' the tutorial begins, 'Washington has been conniving with Israel and reactionary Arab states to create a Middle East "settlement" which excluded the independent representatives of the Palestinian people.'

Israel's invasion of Lebanon severely weakened the PLO's ability to wage armed struggle. Differences over the way forward split the organisation.

'Imperialism took advantage of this disunity, and tried to negotiate the future of the West Bank and Gaza with Israel and Jordan, excluding the Palestinians.'

'Recognising this danger, the PLO stressed unity above all else. The most important thing was for Palestinians to speak with one voice.'

'The most effective response to the imperialists has been mass struggle in the occupied territories — the Intifada.'

'Through a popular uprising lasting nearly two years, the Palestinian people rendered unworkable all schemes to bypass them and their organisation. The Intifada forced Jordan to back out of the imperialist plan and the US has been forced to pressurise Israel into talks with the PLO.'

Insights

I cannot imagine how Mandela was unable to share at least a few of these extraordinary insights with the President, Congress or even, privately, with Jewish leaders.

Jimmy Carter, Ronald Reagan, Bush — connivers all? Egypt's president and current OAU chairman Hosni Mubarak a 'reactionary'?

ANC equals the PLO equals their respective peoples? The struggle against apartheid equals the Intifada?

These are some pretty interesting concepts. How remiss of Mandela not to impart them to the imperialists on Ted Koppel's *Nightline* when he was asked to discuss his views on Yasser Arafat!

The Road to Peace next examines the moral of the Namibian settlement, a sub-

ject Mandela has also mentioned from time to time, though with a slightly different emphasis.

He told the Council on Foreign Relations he liked the deal 'because they have been able to establish a non-racial society without much difficulty'. The ANC's political educators are evidently less impressed.

They opine that even though Pretoria had been defeated by Angola and Cuba at Cuito Cuanavale, UN Resolution 435 left it 'in control' through the transition to independence because the Namibian people 'had had no input in shaping' the UN plan.

As a result, the South Africans were given 'wide scope to interfere with free and fair elections'. This, and by implication the unsatisfactorily multiparty result, 'highlighted the need to the democratic forces to take the initiative in defining the internationally accepted process of a transition to a new South Africa'.

Heaven forfend that, constitutionally, South Africa should turn out like Namibia.

Had US policymakers been *au fait* with *The Road to Peace*, they would undoubtedly have been fascinated to learn how came this divergence between the ANC and its Deputy President.

Canny

They would also have lapped up, in their inquiring and sophisticated way, the organisation's view (Page 22) that Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe might have had his one-party state a lot sooner had he been a little more canny in the matter of negotiation.

Though they had taken the fight to 90% of the country with a mere 6 000 guerrillas, Zanu and Zapu were 'not prepared' for the Lancaster House 'situation'.

'They had relied too exclusively on one form of struggle, and had failed to anticipate the shift in conditions' and were thus 'forced to concede to a number of privileges for the white minority'.

The fools! Had they but seized 'more initiative on the negotiation front' — as the ANC's brilliant commissars were now doing — 'they might have held a stronger position' from which to dictate terms.

Since Mandela was unable to impart all this in person — at least not on this trip — would it perhaps not save him the trouble of a threatened second tour if the ANC or its rich friends were simply to make the booklet available?

Besides, it would be so helpful for the Congress and the Administration to know just exactly what it is they are dealing with when they sit down to discuss the easing of sanctions.

Among other things, they need to know that one of the reasons the ANC has decided to negotiate is that the failure to do so might 'isolate the core of the Mass Democratic Movement from our more moderate allies'.

The Road to Peace is a useful primer on this 'core'.

'Struggle must be intensified'

NATM MERCURY

10 JULY 1990

Liberation is not negotiable says PAC

JOHANNESBURG—The Conference of the Oppressed, convened by the Pan Africanist Congress in Johannesburg at the weekend, resolved that the liberation of the oppressed was not negotiable and that the struggle would have to be intensified by a united mass movement.

The two-day conference on 'Which comes first unity or negotiations?' was attended by 1 500 delegates of which two-thirds came from organisations affiliated to the PAC.

Other organisations included the New Unity Movement, the Workers

Organisation for Socialist Action (Wosa) and the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu).

Secretary-general of the PAC Mr Benny Alexander said all organisations which represented the oppressed had been invited including the African National Congress and the Azanian People's Organisation but neither had attended.

'The ANC officially declined because they said they needed time to present the invitation to the national executive; however they wished the

conference success. At least one ANC member attended in his unofficial capacity,' Mr Alexander said.

However the publicity secretary for Azapo, Mr Strini Moodley, said in a telephone interview Azapo had never received an official invitation to join the conference.

Mr Alexander said the conference was basically an opportunity for all the oppressed to consult with each other on the question of negotiations and the critical importance of a constituent assembly.

'Not until the Government unilaterally renounces its illegitimate power and agrees to a constituent assembly in a unitary state with one person one vote can the mechanism for a political settlement be negotiated,' Mr Alexander said.

PAC Western Cape regional leader Mr Barney Desai in his paper on the need for a constituent assembly which he delivered at the conference said if the ANC backed down on the demand for a constituent assembly it would be betrayal of the people.

'It affords the opportunity for the "general will" of the masses to be determined and to prevail in society. This is what real democracy is all about,' he said.

On the question of negotiations Mr Desai said the current context of the negotiations 'compromised the genuine aspirations of the dispossessed African majority'. — (Sapa)

Youth held after capital 'rampage'

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

AN 18-year-old youth was arrested by police on Saturday after a group of about 50 protesters who took part in a 'peace march' through the capital caused damage in the city centre.

A senior police spokesman said the group broke away from the marchers and went on the rampage in the

lower Church Street area. Shop windows were damaged, street vendors were robbed of fruit and a vehicle was slightly damaged. Damage to shop windows amounted to about R900.

The spokesman said an 18-year-old youth was slightly injured when police retaliated and he was arrested.

Four die in Natal unrest say police

NATAL MERCURY 10 JULY 1990
Mercury Reporter

FOUR people died violently in incidents of unrest in Natal, according to the latest official police unrest report.

An 18-year-old youth was stabbed to death at Ilfracombe, near Umkomaas.

In the same area, a private vehicle was stoned and extensively damaged.

At nearby Magabeni the body of a black man was found. He had apparently also been stabbed to death.

The body of another man, who had also been stabbed to death, was found at Zuba (also in the Umkomaas area).

A girl was burned to death, and a woman injured, after a petrol-bomb set a house ablaze

at Gauma, near Margate.

Shots were fired at two houses with AK-47 assault rifles and shotguns at Nseleni, outside Empangeni. One of the houses was also petrol-bombed and extensively damaged.

Five people, including two municipal policemen, were wounded when a handgrenade was hurled at a councillor's house at Guguletu, near Cape Town.

THE FORUM

Letters
to the
Editor

Power-sharing is a failure

SIR — Whilst the alacrity with which you pointed out the failure of socialism in Eastern Europe in your editorial of May 14 was commendable, it was truly remarkable that you completely ignored the pertinence of that other monumental failure of our time, namely, power-sharing among disparate and different peoples.

The structural inequalities of South Africa certainly cannot be solved by the socialist and collectivist doctrines which, as you pointed out 'have failed miserably everywhere they have been tried.' And precisely the same case applies as regards the policy of so-called power-sharing.

Nowhere in the world has that policy succeeded where it has been applied in multiracial societies. As Professor M T W Arnheim, formerly of Wits, wrote in his book *South Africa After Vorster* 'the tensions generated by group friction in multiracial or complex societies of any kind are such as to make conflict or one sort or another inevitable' (p 172). Elsewhere Arnheim remarked that to pursue such a dispensation was in fact to pursue 'a non-existent alternative'.

Yet, sir, you and the NP/DP alliance persist in serving this political illusion to the public. The question is: why? And before you trot out the old stand-by of a 'bill of rights' kindly acknowledge that in Africa such pieces of paper have a very sorry record.

And before you produce that other hardy annual of an 'independent judiciary' kindly note that the 'independence' of such a body is only as secure as the government which does the guaranteeing. So now why do you persist with the 'power-sharing' non-starter?

Finally, sir, despite your misgivings about the ANC/SA Communist Party alliance, the whole tone of the Mercury's editorial direction nowadays has become one that refers to the ANC/SACP as if it is a *fait accompli* that it will be the next government of South Africa. This supine, defeatist stance is not only deplorable, it borders on treasonable. For, wittingly or unwittingly you are presenting a picture of white abdication and surrender.

But as the findings of a survey commissioned by the National Party and published in the *Washington Times* on April 9 reveal, support for the Conservative Party has now passed the 50% mark and that if an election were held now De Klerk and his NP would be ousted from power. Thus, sir, your negative views on the position of whites need revision.

Brighton Beach

D L DU BOIS

FOOTNOTE: We have repeatedly said the ANC is only one of many groups to be represented at the negotiating table — Editor.

NATAL MERCURY

10 July 1990

Let him get to grips with basic problems

SIR — I refer to your report 'White children privileged too long' published on June 28, concerning a recent speech made by Mr Perfect Malimela, who is a director of SA Perm.

Apart from stating that whites have been privileged too long, Mr Malimela said that whites must donate toward the education of the less fortunate, that whites must be prepared to accept lower standards, and that whites can help the underprivileged by 'adopting' schools and paying for the education of individuals.

I have news for Mr Malimela, who for a director of SA Perm is surprisingly ignorant of the facts of life in South Africa. The facts are that the vast majority of whites here are struggling to keep their heads above water and that a high proportion of the heavy income tax they pay is being used to finance the education of the so-called underprivileged.

Furthermore that many whites are making great sacrifices to ensure that their own children have a high standard of education and that some of them have been privately financing the education of 'underprivileged' individuals for many years. These whites are not about to accept that standards should be lowered to suit Mr Malimela.

Mr Malimela needs to be reminded that whites are not encouraged to make sacrifices for the education of the 'underprivileged' when the latter persist in damaging their schools and refusing to attend them, and their teachers use their schools as political platforms for inflammatory speeches against the hand that feeds them.

Furthermore, the question arises as to the wisdom of spending a high proportion of income tax — about 90% of which is paid by whites to finance the education of the 'underprivileged', a high proportion of whom will inevitably be unable to find employment regardless of the nature of the Government and the level of their education.

I suggest that Mr Malimela should refrain from using his position as a political platform and get to grips with the basic problems here which are lack of birth control and interference with development by means of strikes, intimidation and disruptive protests by the 'underprivileged'. Alternatively that he should address his appeal for largesse specifically to the shareholders of SA Perm.

Durban North

R LAYZELL

NATAL MERCURY 10 JULY 1990

THE FINAL IRONY

IT IS NOTHING short of the final irony that President Gorbachev is joining the queue of beggars lining up for a hand-out from the capitalists of the West.

Marx, Engels and Lenin must be spinning in their graves!

Whether he gets the money from the Group of Seven — the world's most industrialised democracies now meeting in Houston — hardly seems to matter.

Here we have the boss of one of the world's two super-powers — until recently arguably the world's major power broker — going cap in hand to the nations communism was going to grind into the dust for aid to rebuild the USSR's shattered economy.

That that economy is racing out of control is beyond argument; not long ago *Pravda* in an amazingly frank admission of its total collapse said first quarter statistics for this year showed nosediving production, increasing foreign debt — up 33 % from \$26,5 billion to \$36,4 billion — a soaring trade deficit and runaway inflation.

Since then Gorbachev has had to treble bread prices, double the milk and sugar price and push meat

prices up by 130%!

Doubtless, the Group of Seven will bail him out, but the question is when. Some want to throw him a \$15 billion lifeline now; others believe that it will be wasted if they do it before Moscow cleans up its economic act.

Meantime, the OAU is getting twitchier by the minute at the prospect of Gorbachev's — and Eastern Europe's — begging bowls being filled while theirs stay empty ... so much so that — and how ironical this is too in view of what so many of them modelled their one-party states on! — its 51-member ministerial council has committed itself to 'full democratisation'.

Whether this hand-on-heart commitment will be implemented is, of course, another matter, but the West — and the World Bank — will be watching for results, not rhetoric, otherwise the purse strings are unlikely to be loosened.

It is something Mr Nelson Mandela, who is in Addis Ababa for the OAU summit, and, closer to home, the SACP might might well ponder as they still 'speak with forked tongue' over what they want as an economic model for the new South Africa.

Murcie Star
100 July 1990

Mandela Says He'll Return

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP) — In the last major appearance of his tour, Nelson Mandela told a roaring crowd Saturday that he would return to the United States in October to take up the cause of the American Indian.

Mandela said he had received letters describing the conditions of the American Indians, "and I can assure you they have left me very disturbed."

Mandela said he would have liked to inspect those conditions for himself, "but unfortunately my schedule is very tight. But I can assure the leaders of the American Indian community that I will return in October."

Mandela, his head shielded from a glaring sun by a brightly colored umbrella, spoke before an estimated 70,000 people at the Oakland-Alameda County Coliseum. He was to depart for Ireland later, ending his eight-city tour of the country.

It was one of the first occasions Mandela had spoken about the plight of ethnic groups in the United States, although he has been asked to comment about the social and economic status of blacks here.

Turning to the struggle against racism in his native South Africa, Mandela promised not to give up the battle against apartheid "until victory is achieved."

The crowd waved black, green and gold African National Congress flags, beat on drums and stood to roar their support as Mandela, deputy president of the ANC, took the stage.

"Our people demand democracy. Our country, which continues to bleed and suffer pain, needs democracy. Our country stands on the threshold of fundamental change, but we still have a long road to travel before reaching our destination," he said.

After a welcome at Oakland International Airport, the 71-year-old black South African hero of the anti-apartheid movement went straight to the coliseum.

"I feel like an old battery that has been recharged," Mandela said upon arrival. "Our visit to the United States has succeeded beyond our wildest dreams."

Mandela, with his wife, Winnie, at his side, was greeted by area politicians, including San Francisco Mayor Art Agnos and Oakland Mayor Lionel Wilson. Some in the cheering crowd of about 300 waved small green, yellow and black flags of the African National Congress.

Tour director Roger Wilkins said during Mandela's flight from Los Angeles that the Mandelas would leave the area Saturday afternoon so they could reach Ireland in time to meet with Prime Minister Charles Haughey today.