

KwaZulu might ditch JEA, says Buthelezi

By Mariah Vengtas

THE KwaZulu Chief Minister and President of Inkatha, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, yesterday hinted strongly that he would seriously reconsider KwaZulu's participation in the Joint Executive Authority for Natal and KwaZulu.

He was responding to reports quoting Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, as rejecting the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba proposals.

In a hard-hitting statement yesterday, Dr Buthelezi said: 'I am appalled by what Mr Heunis has said, as well as by the way in which he chose to say it.'

'I must now ask myself whether Mr Heunis and his Cabinet colleagues even know the meaning of the word "negotiation".'

'After long and careful deliberations the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba published a set of consensus proposals for the

constitutional development of the KwaZulu/Natal region.

'I was subsequently requested by Mr Heunis himself to provide him with the response of the KwaZulu Government to these proposals. I did so formally on October 29, 1987.

'Mr Heunis had undertaken to table my response and the response of the Natal Provincial Administration to the

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JEA in jeopardy

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proposals formally so that the South African Government could react to them.

'While we were waiting for this reaction Mr Heunis issued a statement, reported in the Press, in which he slams the Indaba proposals in detail and in principle.

'There is clearly nothing to negotiate about, but that aside, I find it a contravention of every diplomatic norm and basic good manners for Mr Heunis to respond to the document he himself asked me to produce, through the media.

'If Mr Heunis wanted to wipe the Indaba proposals off the negotiating board, he could at least have been man enough to inform me this was his intention.

Principle

'I cannot subscribe to the view attributed to Prof Dawid van Wyk, director of the Indaba, that Mr Heunis's statement was not a rejection of the Indaba but rather a re-statement of some of the objections expressed by the Government in the past.

'I want to make it quite clear, as I have done repeatedly, that the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba is not my Indaba.

'Their proposals are not my proposals. Inkatha did participate in the work of the Indaba and the KwaZulu Government did support the Indaba proposals in principle.

'I and all my political associates have always cherished a one-man-one-vote system of government in a unitary state as an ideal for South Africa.

'Our support in principle for the Indaba proposals was

an indication of our preparedness to meet other points of view half way if they in turn would travel their half of the way.

'I must also now ask myself what the value is of KwaZulu's participation in the Joint Executive Authority.

'I intend today only to express my own total dismay and my deep disgust that the politics of negotiation is being so trampled upon while it is passing through one of its most delicate phases in the history of South Africa,' he said.

Not final

● The Government's 'outright rejection' of the KwaZulu/Natal Indaba proposals was 'ill-advised and irresponsible', Mr Ralph Hardingham, Natal leader of the New Republic Party and MP for Mooi River, said yesterday.

He said the rejection showed neither Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, nor Mr Stoffel Botha, Minister of Home Affairs, 'really understands the true meaning of negotiation in South Africa'.

He said Dr Oscar Dhlomo, one of the two conveners of the Indaba, had stated clearly that as far as the KwaZulu Government was concerned the proposals were not necessarily final and could be the subject of further discussion and negotiation.

'To arbitrarily reject the proposals means the Government has decided to turn its back on certain important principles that were established during the course of the Indaba exercise.'

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The Natal Mercury, Monday, November 30, 1987

Indaba rejection backed

**African Affairs
Correspondent**

THE head committee of the National Party in Natal this weekend endorsed and gave its unqualified support to Mr Chris Heunis's and Mr Stoffel Botha's rejection of the Kwa-Zulu/Natal Indaba proposals.

At its annual meeting, the committee rejected any insinuation of disunity within the party over the proposals and condemned the 'superficial and purposely misleading' campaign which was being carried out country-wide to create the impression that the Indaba was an effective

form of power-sharing without domination.

It also denied any allegations that the current proposals enjoyed the support of the party in Natal.

The head committee described these 'attempts to put pressure on the Government by means of a continuous and calculated propaganda campaign' as 'deplorable' and 'not in the interests of the negotiation process'.

It also called on the organisers and proponents of the Indaba to end this 'campaign'.

The committee said it de-

plored the fact that the clear difference which existed between the Joint Executive Authority (JEA) as an administrative body and the current Indaba proposals as a legislative authority were being ignored.

It condemned the fact that 'highly contentious political subjects', such as the current proposals and power-sharing, should be introduced at schools by the Indaba office as part of its propaganda campaign.

The committee appointed a special sub-committee to monitor the situation.

The Natal Witness

Monday, November 30, 1987

Indaba

IT is one year since the Indaba proposals were signed. To mark the anniversary, Mr Chris Heunis has released yet another pussy-footing statement — though, to be fair to him, this is more clearly a step backwards than anything he has had to say previously about the Indaba.

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning has now clarified his own mind sufficiently to produce the following criticisms:

- The Indaba lacks a power base.
- The region is not financially independent.
- The proposals give insufficient protection to minorities.

We have our own reservations about various aspects of the Indaba; but Mr Heunis's objections must be rebutted forthwith.

If he believes that the Indaba lacks a proper powerbase, let that be tested without further ado. It is not a matter of what Mr Heunis thinks — or even what we think — but, what the people of the region as a whole think.

Mr Heunis's second point is simply fatuous. The per capita income in Natal/KwaZulu is indeed lower than elsewhere in the Republic; and the region will need subsidisation for the foreseeable future. But the wealth of the Vaal Triangle does not exist independently of Durban's harbour, for one. In any case, regional autonomy does not require economic self-sufficiency. How many states in the U.S. would qualify for their relative independence, on that basis? One of the major functions of federal governments involves the distribution and redistribution of resources.

In any case, Mr Heunis himself knows that these objections are diversionary exercises. The key to his unease lies in his accusation that the Indaba proposals offer "minority protection in a majority model" rather than "equal power-sharing" among groups. In other words, the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning still insists on giving whites (defined by statute as a "group") equality with any other "group", irrespective of numbers — and an absolute veto.

Mr Heunis and his Department remain intent on finding a formula for sharing power without giving up any of it. They are still seeking to square the circle.

Mr Ngbane:

I conveyed to the acting editor of the Witness (Mr Steyn is away) that there was disappointment and surprise over his paper's failure to reflect the Chief Minister's important response to Mr Heunis. He said he had inquired about it and that the subs had told him that they did not receive it on the "wire" until 11pm yesterday which made it too late to use. I pointed out that I had in fact sent the entire statement to SAPA early yesterday morning and had, in addition, given a full copy to their Durban reporter (Carmel Rickard) early in the day. Anyway, he (a Mr Martin Williams) said they intended using the Chief Minister's response tomorrow.

Regards,

R.R.

The Natal Witness, Monday, November 30, 1987

Hardingham slams Heunis

Witness Reporter

THE Government's outright rejection of the Indaba proposals was ill advised and irresponsible, Mr Ralph Hardingham, Natal leader of the New Republic Party, said yesterday.

On Friday, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said the Indaba gave insufficient minority protection, was financially dependent on central government and lacked a power base.

Mr Hardingham said yesterday that the rejection of the proposals went to show that neither Mr Heunis nor Mr Stoffel Botha understood the meaning of negotiation.

"One must not lose sight of the fact that Dr Oscar Dhlomo, one of the co-convenors of the Indaba, has clearly stated that as far as the KwaZulu Government is concerned the proposals are not necessarily final and can be the subject of further discussion and negotiation.

"To arbitrarily reject the proposals means that the Government has decided to turn its back on certain principles that were established during the course of the Indaba exercise," he said.

Mr Hardingham said that the most important of the principles was the acceptance of minority group rights, which the Government purported to support but which has been virtually thrown "out of the window" by the latest Government decision.

Business DAY Nov' 1987
FCI CONGRESS

Lesotho project 'to have massive effect'

BLOEMFONTEIN — The Lesotho Highlands Water Project would have enormous social and economic effects on the mountain kingdom.

The 25-year, R4bn project would swell Lesotho's economy and open up previously inaccessible areas of the country, SA Deputy Water Affairs director-general Theo van Robbroeck said yesterday.

He said the project, on which construction begins next year, would earn Lesotho R124m a year at 1985 values. This income would be indexed to maintain its real value.

Lesotho GDP in 1985 was only R571m at market prices. As estimated, 70% of government income came from Lesotho's share in the Southern African Customs Union pool.

DAVID FURLONGER

Van Robbroeck was addressing the open session of the executive committee meeting of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI).

Construction of the project would provide more than 2 000 direct jobs, with indirect employment expected to be double that figure. Lesotho would also become less dependent on SA electricity, Van Robbroeck said.

All-weather access roads through the mountains would "reliably" open up the interior for the first time and offer valuable tourism opportunities.

Yet not all the project's effects would be positive. It would wipe out about 270 homes, 4 000ha of arable land and nearly 19 000ha of grazing. Altogether, 4 000 families would lose arable

land — almost 20 000 people would be affected.

Lesotho Foreign Minister Charles Molapo said the water project should open the way for better political relations with SA.

He told the congress the two countries had too often allowed political factors to override economic and geographical realities.

"Thankfully, a sense of pragmatism has eventually triumphed over petty political differences," he said.

"After decades of unnecessary and short-sighted political tension between Lesotho and SA, the Highlands Water Project has opened up a totally new era of improved relations between the two countries. The political implications of this turn of events can scarcely be exaggerated."

Freed Mbeki talks to Jhb newsmen

By JACKY LESAGE

AFRICAN National Congress leader, Govan Mbeki's release would be used as a "barometer" by the "Afrikaners" to monitor any changes in the country's political climate, Mrs Winnie Mandela said on Saturday.

Speaking at a Press

No Mbeki visit to Soweto

Citizen Reporter

MAIN entrances to Soweto were yesterday patrolled and roadblocks were put up after it was rumoured that freed ANC leader Govan Mbeki, was visiting the township.

A police roadblock was also erected on the Main Reef Road and vehicles travelling towards Soweto were stopped and checked. This was a surprise to Sowetans as roadblocks had virtually disappeared from the township.

Mbeki's visit to Soweto turned out to be nothing more than rumours as the ANC-man did not go there.

conference at Khotso House in Johannesburg, Mrs Mandela said that only after the political climate had been monitored and the results proved to be positive, would Nelson Mandela's release become a possibility.

The conference, to which Mbeki and his wife, as well as Mrs Albertina Sisulu were guests, was covered by over 100 South African and international journalists.

Mbeki, who is still listed and may not be quoted by the Press, gave journalists a message from Nelson Mandela before speaking about possible political rallies, Inkatha, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Mandela's release, government discussion with Rivonia trialists, influx control, a fourth chamber of parliament and socio-political changes in South Africa since his imprisonment.

The quietly-spoken 77-year-old ANC leader answered all questions.

It was disclosed during the conference that Mbeki planned to hold talks with ANC leaders in Lusaka.

Mrs Mandela welcomed Mbeki with the words: "Our father is once again amongst us."

Mrs Mandela said that although she believed the South African situation wouldn't change before all ANC leaders were released, or brought back from exile, people should

be cautious in their excitement.

Turning to Mbeki she said: "Your release is the first sign of peace, and it is a barometer for things to come."

During the Press conference the national executive committee of the United Democratic Front released a statement which was read by Mrs Albertina Sisulu.

The UDF welcomed Mbeki's release saying that it was "a most important and heartwarming occasion."

"Following his release we hope and expect that Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees will be released as soon as possible," the statement read.

"The UDF calls on all South Africans to treat the release of Mbeki with the dignity that this occasion demands," the statement said.

Shortly after the Press conference, journalists and photographers were asked to leave as Mbeki wanted to talk in "private" to Mrs Mandela, Mrs Sisulu and a few other Black leaders.

Anti-riot policemen were on duty outside Khotso House. Some journalists were questioned and asked to move away.

Thousands of Blacks were standing outside of Khotso House in De Villiers Street, but there were no incidents.

War author Al now lives in treason house

By HAMISH McINDOE

IT'S still there. The house used by the Rivonia treason trialists 24 years ago to hatch their terror plots.

And if convicted ANC lifer Govan Mbeki, one of seven political prisoners freed under Presidential amnesty this week, went back to Lilliesleaf Farm (as it was then called) he'd probably be staggered to find that it is being rented by one of South Africa's most famous war correspondents, Al J Venter, who has covered the carnage of Biafra, El Salvador, Afghanistan, Eritrea and Beirut.

Dubbed the ANC's "High Command" at the Rivonia treason trial, Lilliesleaf was the nerve-centre for a nationwide terror campaign in the early 1960s.

The house was once tucked into Rivonia's sprawling countryside, but it's now just 51 Winston Road, set in a crowded middle-class suburb north of Johannesburg.

But 24 years ago it was at the centre of a sensational police raid which bagged the masterminds behind the ANC's attempt to overthrow the Government.

Information

They found training manuals on guerrilla warfare, radio transmitters, coded letters and forged Ethiopian passports.

But the prize was a document later used as the cornerstone of the State's case against the accused: the draft war plan, codenamed Operation Mayibuye — Operation Comeback — to overthrow the Government.

Two weeks before the raid, security police received information about a terrorist hideout in the area — but



□ The Rivonia house as it is today

they didn't know its location.

The information came after a Freedom Radio speech by ANC general secretary Walter Sisulu was given to a security branch officer, Lieutenant Willem van Wyk, by an unidentified black. He said that Sisulu was living in Rivonia with a man known to him only as "The Caretaker".

Plainclothes police under the command of Lt van Wyk, who later earned the soubriquet "Rivonia", embarked on a series of bizarre night searches to find the ANC hideout.

It wasn't until "The Caretaker" was identified as Arthur Goldreich that Lilliesleaf was pinpointed.

Eighteen arrests were made on July 11 1963 after a police squad arrived at Lilliesleaf in a dry-cleaner's van.

Storming into the house, they caught the plotters at work — a meeting on a

planned national strike over the pass laws was under way.

Goldreich had, however, the last laugh on the police. He escaped with co-ANC activist Harold Wolpe from Marshall Square, Johannesburg, on August 11 1963.

It was later disclosed that security police had a file on Goldreich rating him as small fry and of no real threat to the State.

But Goldreich, a former army commander in the 1948 Israeli war, was, in fact, the architect of the ANC violence plan Operation Mayibuye.

Acquitted

The Rivonia treason trial opened on December 8 1963. The 10 charged were: Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Dennis Goldberg, Ahmed Mohammed Kathrada, Lionel Bernstein, Raymond Mhlaba, James Kantor, Ellis Motsoaledi, Andrew Mlangeni and Bob Hepple.



□ The present tenant, Al J Venter

Kantor was granted bail of R10 000 and was later acquitted by the Judge President, Mr Justice Quartus de Wet. Hepple, who was arrested in the Lilliesleaf raid, fled the country after turning State witness and was branded a traitor by Sisulu.

The accused faced two charges of sabotage involving 182 counts of contravening the Suppression of Communism Act and the General Law Amendment Act.

The State alleged that the 10 mounted a campaign to overthrow the Government by revolution with the help of foreign "armed troops".

During the eight-month trial the court was told of detonators smuggled in dolls from Hong Kong, guerrilla training camps in South Africa and Ethiopia, the sabotage attempt on the Old Synagogue in Pretoria and the bomb that exploded in the office of the Minister of Agri-

culture, Economics and Marketing.

On the day the defence opened its case, Nelson Mandela told the court: "I do not deny that I planned sabotage. I did not do this in a spirit of recklessness. I planned it as a result of a calm and sober assessment of the situation after many years of oppression and tyranny of my people by whites.

"We of the ANC shrank from any action which might drive the races further apart. But the facts were that 50 years of non-violence had brought the African people more repressive legislation and even fewer rights."

Millions of words were recorded during the trial, with the State calling 173 witnesses and the defence only 11.

Exactly 11 months after the police raided Lilliesleaf, diplomats, observers and the Press packed the galleries of the Pretoria Supreme Court to hear Mr Justice de Wet pass judgment.

Historic

Eight were found guilty and jailed for life. Bernstein was acquitted and discharged, but was immediately rearrested on a charge of breaking a banning order on the day of his arrest.

It was was South Africa's most historic trial since the Jameson Raid.

And a high-ranking Pretoria police officer issued a dark warning for the future: "The police have not taken the view that these communists — for that is what they all are — can be looked on as finished.

"Should remnants try to regroup, we will try to adopt suitable counter-measures."

City Press Nov. 87

Bawu committed to BC

By S'BU MNGADI

THE Black and Allied Workers' Union reiterated its commitment to black consciousness at its national shop stewards' conference at Umgababa this week.

According to general-secretary Bheki Khumalo, after deliberating on policy, it was agreed that black consciousness was "as relevant as ever, given the government's discriminatory practices and laws against blacks".

The conference unanimously resolved to keep Bawu independent, while working

with all progressive forces to further the interests of black workers.

"In recognition that the liberation struggle in SA is being waged by different forces with divergent persuasions, we resolved, for the sake of workers' solidarity, to remain an independent union, while at the same working with progressive parties in the interests of the oppressed black workers," said Khumalo.

It also called for the immediate implementation of the draft Labour Relations Act of 1986,

Govt is choking campus - Boesak

CP Correspondent

THE president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr Allan Boesak, has accused the South African government of trying to choke and blackmail the University of the Western Cape into submission.

Boesak was speaking at a meeting protesting government curbs on universities at the university.

Universities face losing all or part of their State subsidies if the regulations, aimed at curbing student protest, are not followed.

Boesak told staff, students and alumni that the government realised it could break down one of the most important structures in the struggle for democracy if it closed the UWC.

He had been in countries such as Chile where governments had dismissed rectors of universities and even a university senate.

He said people would fight for freedom as long as there was a desire for truth and a search for freedom.

"We must fight for it. For only if we do this the battle will be won."

The South African situation was fraught with contradictions.

The more the government claimed it was in control the more it was losing control.

"They can never win," he said.

He said the University of the Western Cape did not stand alone - the country would be behind it every step it took.

The measures were more

than a setback for academic freedom.

They aimed to make universities police their campuses and deny students the right to make alliances with community organisations which represented the deepest aspirations of oppressed people.

A university which did not understand the aspirations of students had no place in society, he said.

Meanwhile, University of Cape Town academics, students and workers have resolved to refuse to implement the new measures.

Acting vice-chancellor Prof John Reid read out a motion on behalf of the UCT community.

He said the measures were aimed at "stifling opposition to the government even further" and that they would contribute to the isolation of South Afri-



Allan Boesak ... they can't win.

can universities internationally.

It was resolved to:

- Reject the conditions.
- Reaffirm UTC's determination to ensure that freedom of speech, assembly and critical opposition were given the "fullest expression".

- Conduct UTC's affairs as in the past and not to be a party to "any measures which are not proper to the pursuit of our mission".

- Actively resist any attempt to implement any of the conditions until they were withdrawn.

- Continue to promote social justice and seek ways of "serving all South Africans by endeavouring to open the doors of learning and culture to all".

- Work for a non-racial, united and democratic South Africa.

Buthelezi praises PW as statesman



Similar JEAs needed in Transvaal, OFS, — Botha

PW says multiracial authority can succeed

BUSINESS DAY 1987 NOVEMBER

DURBAN — SA blacks wanted reparation and not retribution, said KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi, addressing the inaugural meeting of the KwaZulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority (JEA) yesterday.

He told President P W Botha: "This region of SA has presented you with an initiative which you have endorsed to your great credit."

He described Botha as "a God-fearing man".

"You have turned your face towards statesmanship and it is under your guiding hand that there are now some prospects of a peaceful solution to SA's problems."

By that I do not imply that we are anywhere near resolving them.

"What I am saying is that with just a little more boldness, we can in fact get closer to resolving our complex problems."

He hoped the formation of the JEA would prove to be the first of a number of steps which would lead to more effective administration, in which reconciliation between race groups would become a reality.

"It is our duty to build bridges across chasms."

"The establishment of the KwaZulu/Natal JEA is a significant first in SA." — Sapa.

DURBAN — President Botha yesterday described the multiracial Kwazulu/Natal Joint Executive Authority as "an experiment that can succeed."

President Botha officially opened the Joint Executive Authority in Durban, saying it illustrated the importance which the South African Government attached to the process of regional government.

"An increasing need for similar ventures also exists in the Transvaal and the Free State," the President said.

He complimented the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, and his cabinet, and the Administrator of Natal, R M Cadman, and his executive committee on "illustrating the kind of co-operation which should exist between executive authorities in the country".

His government was committed to continued social, economic and constitutional reform, and would protect the rights of individuals and communities.

"The SA Government's hand is strengthened by leaders who openly reject violence as a means of achieving political goals," Botha said to loud applause.

SA remained a country of hope, too, with the hundreds-of-thousands of people who flocked to it from neighbouring states "because they also find hope and security here while hunger, insecurity and despair reign where they come from," he said.

"Let our efforts and our determination steer South Africa on the road to still greater hope, prosperity and peace."

Earlier President Botha described the floods that devastated Natal and Kwazulu as "this disaster, that, in a destructive way, confirmed the interdependence of all residents in this region, irrespective of political, racial, religious and other differences".

It was, he said, a disaster that had taught the people of South Africa three important lessons, namely that "we have many common interests," that "the various communities can work together," and that "all mankind is dependent on God Almighty."

It had become increasingly clear the world over that government should be brought closer to the people for personal and practical reasons.

His government believed local government to be an effective basis for democratic government, and the proposed Joint Executive Authority "enjoys the full support of the South African Government." — Sapa