

Ingwavuma

BEARING in mind the Government's record over Ingwavuma and its attempts to illegally excise the territory from KwaZulu and hand it to Swaziland, the public can well be suspicious about recent developments.

The Rumpff Commission, which is examining the whole question of incorporation of Ingwavuma and the Swazi-speaking homeland of Ka-

ane with Swaziland, has

. suddenly suspended its work before even hearing evidence on Ingwavuma. The chairman says this is because the - South African and Swazi Governments have not yet responded to certain questions,

but he expects a statement by -

the Prime Minister very

soon. : :

" This could mean anything

SunNne /3. /IÂ«

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~ and the KwaZulu authorities quite clearly believe it

~ means the Government has

already made a deal with Swaziland, which will be presented as a fait accompli. Whether this is true or not, it only needs enough people to believe it for Natal and KwaZulu to be once again convulsed with anger and for Zulu-Swazi tensions to escalate dangerously.

As demanded in Parliament, the Government owes an explanation. It created the

uncertainty over Ingwavuma

and it has the responsibility to put matters right. It would be tragic if the Nkomati Accord should be marred by internal turmoil, as threatened by tensions surrounding Ing-

wavuma. ;

City Press has revealed during the past two weeks that the wide powers of the present Act have made it possible for passport officers to detain people indefinitely to make them confess they are Zimbabweans.

This occurs even when they have valid South African reference books.

- The same methods  
' could

. born in Soweto to  
them confess

More than 8,  
million blacks have been ready  
been stripped of their  
South African citizenship  
and declared foreigners.  
They have been declared  
citizens of Bophutha-  
| tswana, Transkei, Venda  
and Ciskei.

s and Immigration

As expected to come into effect this  
stically than expected.

South Africansâ\200\235  
now find themselves  
located to one of the  
ve â\200\234independentâ\200\235home-  
ds.

And there is nothing  
to stop passport control  
officers, who in most  
cases are policemen and  
officials of the Depart-  
ment of Co-operation  
and Development, from  
detaining even those  
people who have â\200\234dom-  
passesâ\200\235 to prove they  
were born in Soweto, if  
they suspect they may be  
from Transkei, Ciskei or  
Bophuthatswana,

They could be held in-

definitely until

â\200\234confessedâ\200\235.

Mrs Sheena Duncan

esident of the Black

, expressed this fear  
this week.

She told me. â\200\234The  
iy Press reports have  
ed what we consi-  
abuse of power by  
control officers

they

look into  
be unlawï¬\20211

passport control  
have not acted  
fully as the presen} Bill  
gives them such wide  
powers. There is every  
reason to believe that  
the amended Bill could  
be even worse.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

THE DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1984

Millel\_'

spells |out what NatalH.

NATAL stood to lose control of its education department, hospital services and parks board in the new constitutional set up, Mr Peter Miller (NRP, South Coast) said in the Natal Provincial Council yesterday.

Mr Miller was moving a motion calling for the retention of an elected form of provincial government. The motion was passed unanimously.

Mr Miller said despite the Government's stated intention of devolving political power, there were strong indications that it intended to do just the opposite.

It seemed clear that education in South Africa could be controlled by a Minister of the central government. The inherent danger in this was that it would result in colourless conformity and a strong Calvinist ethic being foisted on the people of Natal.

It was also likely that control of medical services would be vested in the central government.

Medical services in Natal would become dehumanised, computerised fac-

] tories, if control of them rested in Pretoria.

The formation of the Council for Conservation was the thin edge of the wedge as far as the Natal Parks Board was concerned. The Government's fetish of co-ordination would be used to obtain conformity.

If the NPB merely became an agent of the National Parks Board, it would lose its distinctive Natal character.

Control of local authorities was also likely to be taken away from the province. This was wrong because the only

stands to forfeit

By Mike Robertson, Political Reporter

institutions which could successfully co-ordinate the devolution of power to local authorities under the new constitution were the provincial councils,

Mr Miller said there were moves afoot by the Government to take control of the provincial roads department and traffic police.

Mr Dering Stainbank, MEC, said he was perturbed the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, had been reported as saying that in future provincial councils would handle only general affairs.

This would mean provinces would lose control of hospitals, local government and education.

It was difficult to imagine these functions being successfully controlled by the central government.

Mr Stainbank suggested that provincial government was one of the best features of South Africa's old constitution and should be retained.

He believed Coloureds and Indians should have their own elected Excos to control own affairs. A multiracial Exco comprising members of the

white, Coloured and Indian executive 3 committee could handle general af-

fairs.

If there was disagreement the matter could be passed on to the central Government for a decision.

This would ensure there would be consensus because Exco members would be reluctant to have a decision taken out of their hands.

Mr Rodney Haxton (PFP, Pinetown) and Mr Robbie Viljoen (NP, Port

Natal) also spoke in favour of the motion. - ; :

aZ'ii-\201ilu and Lebowa chiefs .

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er in SA\â\200\230Ji-\201

and we reject the new constitu-

political

the way in  
which would remove

if it is accepted by the ma-  
jority of South Africans.

We have decided to explore

federalism, among other options,

looking for an alternate

solution with  
respect from the country's social,

as a possible compromise solu-

They pledged to lead  
by all race groups.

tion,

tion which disenfranchises 22-million  
economic and political life and, at  
the same time, seek compromise  
solutions which could be endorsed

by black South Africans.

Daily News Reporter  
on bringing about fundamental  
change through non-violent  
means and to pursue democratic  
procedures.

They stated their abhorrence of  
isolation and refusal to be drawn  
into co-operation with the South  
African Government in its  
divide-and-rule policies.

We solemnly state that we  
will never accept the kind of so-  
lution offered by  
the South African Government

apartheid:

so-called indepe-

ndence

their  
joint declaration was

. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi,

pledged to work together for a

stable and open society in South  
Africa and then sat at the same

table as the two opponents, one

Chief Buthelezi and Dr Phatudi

pledge to work togeth

ULUNDL: A

made in the KwaZulu Legislative  
Assembly by the KwaZulu Chief  
Dr Cedric Phatudi, in which they  
read the declaration aloud simul-

and the Chief Minister of Lebowa, -

Minister,

tanously

table to sign

to be retained by each

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CAPE TOWN: The  
Opposition has called  
on the Government to  
say what was hap-  
pening about the  
' Rumpff Commis-  
sion's investigation  
into the Ingwavuma  
- land' deal.

Mr Ray Swart (PFP  
Berea) told the Assem-  
bly that the operation  
of the commission was  
becoming 'more and  
more mysterious'.

Speaking in yester-  
day's debate on the  
Laws on Co-operation  
and Development  
Amendment Bill, he said  
that throughout the de-  
bate Government speak-  
ers had been at pains to  
claim credit for not re-  
sorting to laws to cir-  
cumvent the Ingwavu-  
ma judgment.

They had 'proudly  
proclaimed' that the  
'Government had ap-

'pointed a commission to  
try to resolve the 'so-

o called dispute'.

Mr 'Swart said the

Rumpff Commission had

"been appointed 'in some  
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Political - '« \*  
Correspondent

haste' at the end of 1982,  
It had had few meetings-  
since then. e

/According to recent  
disclosures,, emanating  
from:Mr Justice Rumpff -  
himself] there was some  
doubt about the future

operation of the commission regarding Government plans.

The judge had made it known to members of the commission that there would not be any further meetings in the near future until there was clarity from the Government about certain issues that the commission had to deal with. r3

statement the judge said the commission was.- being delayed by the | failure of Swaziland and South Africa to answer certain questions.

â\200\234What is going on in regard to the Rumpff Commission?

â\200\234What is the mystery?â\200\235 Mr Swart asked.

He asked whether

In a recent Pressâ\200\231 .

THE DAILY NEWS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1984

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e i Â¢

there had been a sepa- -

rate deal with Swaziland as a result of recent dip-

- lomatic initiatives.

Later Dr Ferdi Hart

zenberg (CP Lichten-â\200\230burg) said. the Government had made a mess â\200\234of a golden opportunity to gain recognition for

its racial policies.

In proposing the Ingwavuma land deal the Government had handled the land issue incorrectly. It had made a big mistake by bringing land into an issue which could in other ways have been resolved â\200\234in a peaceful manner:

The Government had  
used 200 231 white-owned land  
to settle a dispute be-  
tween black le, . | :5

Aftert fâ 200 230i- 201mS" thisâ 200 235

â 200 230mattÃ©r, â 200 230thÃ©â 200 231 Government

had asked â 200 230the Rumpff

Commission to seek a-

solution. pia

This investigation had  
been dragging on for  
years. The Government  
should now say why the  
Rumpff Commission  
was not going ahead  
with its work.

The Deputy Minister

Mr Ray Swart:

â 200 224 what's there to hide?

of \_Co-operation, Dr  
- George Morrison, Â¢  
Â»clined to discuss:the Ing-  
Swavuma issye. He; said  
it was not the tinje and:  
the place tqdealâ 200 235 with  
the meritsâ 200 230of thesmatter:\*

-Dr Morrison -rejected--

a PFP amendment in  
terms of which any  
proclamation dealt with  
in the Bill would not be  
validated if the Legisla-  
tive Assembly of a  
homeland passed a reso-  
lution asking for its re-

de-,

peal.  
He said this was un-  
.-acceptable because it  
would render -the 'South  
Â¥ African Parliament sub-  
Â«'ordinate to the legisla-  
â 200 234tive assembly of a na-  
tional state.

Earlier the chairman  
of committees, Mr  
Adriaan Vlok, ruled that  
the proposed amend-  
ment was out of order

because it conflicted  
with principles of the  
Bill.

WASHINGTON:

While the nomination battle between Mr Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart has dominated the headlines, another political battle has been raging in the US that could have important consequences for South Africa.

This is a determined effort by the Democrats to regain control of the US Senate which they lost to the Republicans in President Ronald Reagan's landslide win in 1980.

The Republicans have a 10-seat majority (55 to 45), and 33 of the seats will be contested in the November elections.

Since the Democrats control the House of Representatives, the Republican margin in the Senate is important for the South African Government.

It means that sanctions and other anti-apartheid measures that are passed in the

~ICOMMENT

Danger looms for SA

in US Senate battle

House are likely to run into trouble in the Senate where the majority senators usually support the Reagan Administration's policy of constructive engagement, which does not favour sanctions.

This is what happened to Title Three of the Export Adminis-

tration Act, amendments which impose a wide range of sanctions on Pretoria.

The House approved the amendments last year, but the Senate has not yet done so and is expected to reject most of them as long as South Africa

By NEIL LURSSSEN, Daily News Foreign Service

does not engage in a new round of evictions and removals.

If the Republicans lose the Senate in November, South Africa will lose its barrier.

However, the pundits here say that the Republicans have a 60-40 chance of retaining control. Much will depend on President Reagan's popularity in November.

If he continues to ride as high in the polls as he is doing

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now, they say, the Republican senators will do well. But if he falters, some of them will stumble too.

Perhaps the most threatened of the Republicans is Senator Roger Jepsen of Iowa who, in 1978, defeated Senator Dick Clark, the Democrat who was one of South Africa's

severest critics in the Congress.

Senator Jepsen's problems stem in part from a disclosure here that he had signed an

application in 1977 to

join a health club that offered â\200\234nude encounters.â\200\235

He has protested that he withdrew his application when he found out what the club was up to â\200\224 but the story has not helped him against his popular Democratic

rival, Mr Thomas Har-

kin, a member of the House of Representatives.

The Tennessee seat held by the Senate majority leader, Senator

Howard Baker, is also shaky. Senator Baker is retiring this year and the Democrats feel they have an excellent chance of winning the seat.

Other seats which face strong Democratic challenges include those of Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, a staunch friend of South Africaâ\200\231s, and Senator Charles Percy of Illinois.

Senator Percy has enraged many right-wingers and, in an unusual development, there are signs that they may support his

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liberal Democratic op-

ponent just to getâ\200\231 Percy out of the Con-

gress and away from

his position as chairman of the Foreignâ\204 Relations Committee.

On the other hand, there is a good chance., that the Republicans may make an inroad in the traditionally

emocratic state of  
Massachusetts.

The incumbent, Sen-  
ator Paul Tsongas  
(also an ardent foe of  
the South African Gov-  
ernment) is retiring  
because of illness.  
Tipped to succeed himâ\200\231  
is Mr Elliot Richard-  
son, a prominent Re-  
publican who has held  
many US Government  
posts. t

Analysts here pre-  
dict that if the econ-  
omy continues to grow  
and if President Rea-  
gan can avoid foreign:  
policy disasters, the  
Republicans will prob-  
ably hold on to their  
Senate majority.



LONDON. â\200\224 There are cynics who say of Mr P W Bothaâ\200\231s expedition to Europe that it was undertaken to confirm voters at home, just as Mr Reaganâ\200\231s is said to be. All they needed was some Dutch version of Ballyporeen for them to cla\_lm that the South Africamprime minister had also Â@dmeye in search of his root d the sight of the bog~from which the Ur-Botlhs had drawn the familyâ\200\231s poteen-water. However, there was no invitation from Holland to encourage any such sentimental goal. There are even those who suggest Mr Botha went along to shake off the appearance of parochialism his lack of overseas travel gives him and to acquire the Jet-set glitter that has ~been gained by most | statesmen of the West or even members of the South African opposition, black or white. Indeed, it js even more seriously said that he went off to get an appearance of political respectability by showing South Africa was no long\_er regarded as a â\200\230pPariah among the nations of the so-called â\200\234free worldâ\200\235.

Convinced

The Cape Times, Monday, June 11, 1984

Why did P W Botha go on his expedition to Europe?

| As an African statess He felt confident man at a time when enough in this matter in Africa had got into g initially facing as tough Â¢

grtainly have felt he and must have been wotld be able to con. pleased to see that on tributÃ© something to the observer marked his continen eval. And luncheon negotiations

whatever other African with her as Thatcher 0,  
Statesmen may fee] Botha 1.

about having the hesaq He thoroughly under-  
of the apartheid stateâ\204çÂstood why she said the  
speaking up for the con- tMags she did, with the  
tinent, he would have no anti-#partheid crowds  
feelings of shyness yelling ir heads off  
about such a role. in Trafalgarâ\200\234Square.

The fact that Mr Botha - There is stil \gone-  
had recently concluded theless, complete baffie-  
a deal with one of the ment in Africa and  
most left-wing of Afri- those quarters in Eu-  
caâ\200\231s independent rope and, to a lesser ex-  
leaders, no matter what tent the rest of the

been on the man, Africa, about Mr P\_gW  
ls{howid tthat he had the Bothaâ\200\231s trip. P 4  
nack of getting talks . e  
going and reacimg a Precigusâ\200\235few  
satisfactory conclusion.  
That he had parleys  
with as mistrustful] ag

Bo#fd seems just as cap-  
=@ble of clearing up the

Nevertheless, [ doubt  
very much whether Mr  
Botha felt greatly im-  
pelled by any of these  
reasons to go abroad.  
He is a serious man, and  
must have been moved  
Serious reasons of  
state. So why did he go  
at this particular time  
and what did he say?

(Actually, I'm con-  
vinced that the present  
and its particular politi-  
cal and financial seri-  
ousness provided much  
of the atmosphere for  
is decision.

e e e A Oe EA m,

old enemy as Presid Ã©nt mysteries of South Afri-  
Kaunda ang fed up can policies. Yet per-  
Some sorg#Bt arrange- haps South Africa be-  
men with another lieves that nobody in  
bu of left-wingers in Europe would be able to  
Angola made his quali- accept any wider expla-

nation of what its gov-  
field even greater. ernment is up to unless  
He had a number of conveyed to them face

requests to make to to face by the countryâ\200\231s  
European statesmen, highest political author-  
particularly in the di- ity?

rection of greater un- Nobody in Africa and  
derstanding of the white precious few in Europe  
position in Africa, but or America believes  
he came as the head of a that whatever Mr P W  
country which was trad- Botha may say he will  
ing with a large part of offer any central reduc-  
Africa and had some ex- tion of apartheid.  
pertise on improving re-

lations with African  
countries.

fications in the African

terrible state he must a critic as Mrs Thatcher  
bressures there had world, interested in.

One of the stops on the  
Afterall, Mr pik Delville Wood. Here Mr P W B  
Â£ cornerstone of a memorial which

1 000 South African

Even if he has under-  
taken his journey to  
clarify his present con-  
stitutional novelty of a  
three-tier parliament,  
all he can do with what-  
ever verbal magic he  
has is to emphasize that  
he has produced a new  
form of apartheid with

blacks left to continue -

in the old form of apart-  
heid.

Surely if there was  
some hope of altering  
apartheid in favour of  
the 77 percent black ma-  
jority he would have  
sent a black committee  
made up of Bishop Tutu  
and Chief Buthulezi

soldiers who died

â\200\230round the world to an-  
nounce the change.

The fact remains that,  
in African eyes and  
black supporterâ\200\231s eyes,

Mr P W Botha has sim-

ply gone to get major make it possible for the

e Minister's tour of Europe was  
trowel in hand, helps lay the  
ommemorate more than  
W two world wars.

ack Africans that pay  
gi)y attention to what he  
says to be confirmed in  
all their distrust of  
South African state-

ts.

Mr:lt he must have real-  
ized that his journey  
would have guaranteed  
that the world would  
have repeated all its old  
considered a way arguments against  
that help the Na- gpartheid with all the  
tionalists defeat the yehemence built up by  
new movement for atpe futility suffered by  
thousand-year Reich criticism between 1948

apartheid and yet 54 1984.  
make | . In fact, the common

white backing in a bit of West to continue trading acceptance seems to be

global diplomatic trick-  
ery to preserve white

domination at the bot-  
tom end of the black

continent.

justifica- i itici f till for it.  
has any justifica- to abate its criticism of 2, are s  
tig]}:&' his new constitu- apartheid or discover

- of apartheid.

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Mr Bothaâ\200\231s announce- gchieved prelfils\_elggr;?ltll;  
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will make sense to white fending their old-fa- itâ\200\231s a question of waitin

ways of thinking only.

shioned practices must , â\200\234c.o what comes of a  
inevitably cause the the latest travell\_mg-

Re Natal Mercury, Wednesday, June 13, 1984

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Yesterday in Parliament e

Ingwavuma probe

â\200\230getting

CAPE TOWNâ\200\224The operation of the Rumpff Commission investigating the Ingwavuma land deal was becoming more and more mysterious, Mr Ray Swart (PFP Berea) said yesterday.

" He called on the Government to explain statements last week by the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Rumpf, that the investigation was being delayed by the failure of Swaziland and South Africa to answer certain questions. 5

â\200\230What is the mystery relating to the operation of the commission? Has there been a separate deal with Swaziland as a result of recent diplomatic initiatives, or what is happening?â\200\231 Mr Swart asked.

He was speaking in committee on the Laws

date Government proclamations issued before those giving effect to the Ingwavuma and Ka-Ngwane land deals.

Mr Swart -said the commission had been appointed in haste at the end of 1982 and had held very few meetings since.

Clarity

Mr Justice Rumpf had let it be known there would be no further meetings until clarity had been obtained

from the Government on certain of the issues with which the commission was charged to deal. 3

The Judge had indicated in a letter to members of the commission that he expected â\200\230some important statement

mysterious

from the Government . in regard to its attitude as to the Ingwavuma commission and the KaNgwane commissionâ\200\231, Mr Swart said.

The Government had said land consolidation in Natal could not go ahead until the Rumpff Commission had submitted its report.

â\200\230But the operation of the Rumpff Commission is becoming more and more mysterious as days go by,â\200\231 Mr Swart said.

He proposed an amendment in terms of which any proclamation dealt with in the Bill would not be validated if the legislative assembly of a homeland passed a resolution within three months of the Billâ\200\231s enactment

asking for the repeal of such proclamation.

In terms of the amendment, such proclamations would have to be repealed within a month of homeland resolutions to this effect.

The Chairman of Committees, Mr Adriaan Vlok, ruled that he could not accept the amendment because it was in conflict with the principles of the Bill as accepted at its Second Reading. :

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg (CP Lichtenburg) said that by proposing the

Ingwavuma deal, the Government had made a fine mess of a golden opportunity to gain recognition for its racial policies.

Instead of using

white legend to solve a dispute between black people, the Government should simply have acted as a mediator, Dp Hartzenbex said.

The Government had ruined its chance to unite the Swazi people and show that members of the same race belonged together, he said.

He also questioned delays in the activities of the Rumpff Commission.

The Deputy Minister, D:George Morrison, said

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this was not an appropriate time to talk about the Ingwavuma case and whether or not it had been badly handled. The clause was ap-

proved after a division in

which the PFP voted against the CP, NRP and NP (Sapa)

on Co-operation and Development Amendment Bill, which seeks to vali-

Govt going ahead with Swazi deals, says Chief

Mercury Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG The



legislation to hand over the border territories of Ingwavuma and KaNgwane to Swaziland and to place its action beyond the jurisdiction of the courts,â\200\235 Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has told the governments of Britain, West Germany and Italy.

Government is drafting .

Chief Butheleziâ\200\231s statement is contained in a memorandum sent to London, Bonn and Rome in time for the Prime Ministerâ\200\231s visit to these capitals.

It was embargoed until yesterday for publication. Chief Buthelezi spearheaded resistance in 1982

to Mr Bothaâ\200\231s plans to transfer Ingwavuma, which is part of KwaZulu, to Swaziland.

He temporarily blocked the proposed transfer when the Appeal Court upheld KwaZuluâ\200\231s contention that a proclamation excising Ingwavuma from KwaZulu was invalid.

Excision of Ingwavuma was the first step to ceding it to Swaziland, KwaZulu said.

If a law, instead of a

proclamation, is passed providing for the excision and transfer of Ingwavuma to Swaziland, there can be no appeal against it to the Courts â\200\224 because Parliament is supreme in terms of South African law.

The same situation would apply to a law providing for the redissolution of the KaNgwane Legislative Assembly and

the transfer of KaNgwane, designated a home-

land of South African-born Swazis.

The KaNgwane Legislative Assembly was dissolved by decree in June 1982 but later re-established as part of a compromise deal after the Appeal Court upheld KwaZulu's application. °

The Ingwavuma-KaNgwane issue is still on the South African Government's agenda, a Chief Buthelezi told the three Western governments.

SUNDAY EXPRESS June 10, 1984

ey kirr kaTzv\_ |

A SENIOR university academic made a drama  
250km dash to escape from the Transkei this week

Determined -  
when he was told security police were hunting for e

He was determined, said a source  
his. 2 informed sources, to express: Home, leaving behind St  
i of their possessions, and left |

The warning adegme Academic his views to the senate on the 54245 early on Friday wit  
h  
o e Tt e e b Sl v o  
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of the Transkei's several students. 5 months family was reunit-  
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This is the latest de- asked for a description of his  
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that has enveloped the 1 ' university since last c Ose ln o o 0 gorde year when accusations of maladministration and <f:orruption came to the sur- 4 ) outside ace. c LA1 110 1 | &

Professor Nico Cloete, 36- =, .| later, unknown tgQ ol | year-old head of the univer- Cloete, the senatg adOpted 2~ sityâ\200\231s Psychology Depart- # â\200\230 XP its con- ' ment, who fled this week, Voo cern at the ment of academic had also proposed a motion . demicAteedom â\202~0 Â¢freedom of no-con idencelinprth: uni- ppefiing the deportations | oy forced-a.debate, ini- versity principal, Professor y | disallowed by-th prin- B de V van der Merwe, and ""g{,l: profva:dder h; the Registrar, but this was on the deportation of ac2 .

rule? out of order. cs. After charging the At least two members of care of friends, e senate, Professor Johan

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rtation orders, Prof Cffete . doland for the Natal border

Was warned in a note slipped avoided detection by | {he PeYCioRY SeROTLITIY  
to him by a colleague at the st Â» to gravel roads. L& uhpmvw thz' unive.:l-  
meeting to be careful of his tyâ\200\231s Registrar, asking for the

movements.

It said he would be ques-  
tioned by security police, in  
the light of what ie had told  
the Senate. Other friends lat-  
er advised Prof Cloete not to  
visit his wife and children at  
home in Umtata during the  
lunch recess.

Prof Cloete had left  
Transkei two weeks earlier  
for fear of being arrested,  
but slipped back across the '  
border the previous day to  
attend the senate meeting.

issue to be included on the  
agenda for debate.

Plation of aca- -,M-â\200\234râ\200\230- grave concern at the â\200\230  
: | students were associated

, professor of

- Dramatic dash from Transkei

Challenge

But this, a tly, was  
not done an f van der  
Merwe, according to  
sources, ruled that the ups  
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The decis was chal-  
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rts that members of the  
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police to detain lecturers  
and students and Prof  
Cloete, speaking in support  
of the claim, alleged the uni-

- o â\200\234 versity allowed jts vehicles

#Sior of inquiry has reported. %eusedbypohcetotrans-  
Matters came to a head |

students to prison.

He said that while in de-  
tention he saw a sworn state-  
ment, signed by a staff mem-  
ber, alleging certain

with banned organisations.

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Umlazi magistrates

Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

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The Natal Mercury, Wednesday, June 13, 1984

Defence

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Mercury Reporter

NATAL urgently needs a massive cash injection to upgrade its rapidly deteriorating arterial road system, but little will be done because the Treasury has â\200\230other prioritiesâ\200\231.

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Mr Askew said the law had been through every stage in Parliament.

â\200\230In the past we have always had to prove that the distributor knew he had illicit material.

â\200\230Under the amended law, ignorance is no excuse,â\200\231 explained Mr Askew.

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This was said by Mr Malcolm Mitchell, director of planning at the Department of Transport.

Mr Mitchell said his department had made numerous representations to the Treasury over the years for additional funds for South Africaâ\200\231s provincial routes, but little was available.

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He was referring to a Natal Provincial Council

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He also came with several obvious objectives. One was to plead for European investment, development, technological

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Another objective was more complex. On the face of it, it was to find a European nation willing to take over the administration of South West Africa, at R658 million a year.

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Africans think again  
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i Mercury Correspondent  
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T 5 O T W

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Natal Provincial Council

Go: rfrnment â\200\230intent

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Pietermaritzburg  
Bureau

THE Government appears to be intent on centralising many of the functions of the provincial councils, instead of devolving them to local authorities as it has claimed it intended to do, according to the Chief Whip of the New Republic Party in the Natal Provincial Council, Mr Peter Miller.

â\200\234Introducing a motion calling for the retention

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Mr Miller said the concept of devolution

seemed to be more abused than used by the present Government. Apart from some functions of the councils

which were to be handed 'down to lower levels of

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The Natal Parks Board

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African Affairs

Correspondent

ULUNDIâ\200\224There should  
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This is the view of the  
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ef calls for talks

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He was proposing a  
vote of fthanks in the  
KwaZulu Legislative â\200\230As-  
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Dr Cedric Phatudi. -

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He said a visit of Dr  
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On the subject of  
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Chief Buthelezi said he

' was prepared to meet the  
. Prime Minister privately

to clear up certain mat-  
ters if each one of the  
party was â\200\230carrrying a  
clean slateâ\200\231.

He said it was difficult  
to negotiate with Mr  
Botha when the Prime  
Minister tried to â\200\230smudgeâ\200\231  
his record of opposition  
to apartheid.

Mr Botha tried to make  
out-that, politically  
speaking, Chief Buthelezi  
â\200\230owedâ\200\231 something to the  
National Party.

RAND DAILY MAIL, Friday, June 8, 1984

THERE can be little doubt about the one, question Mr Wothaâ\200\231s hosts will be asking him again and again on his grand tour: â\200\234How does he as the Afrikaner leader see the future of South Africa and how do he and his people intend to

help shape it?â\200\235

By co-incidence a book by Willem de Klerk, â\200\234Die Tweede (R)evolusieâ\200\235 (Jonathan Ball) has just appeared. The author has seen South Africaâ\200\231s future â\200\224 and declares that it works.

Willem de Klerk is editor of Rapport and Afrikaner Nationalismâ\200\231s chief ideologue and most influential opinion-former. De Klerkâ\200\231s style is different from other outstanding Afrikaner editors. It is not characterised by the wry wisdom of Schalk Pienaar, the formidable dialectical skills of Piet Cilliers, the jauntiness of Harald Pakendorf or the level-headedness of Ton Vosloo.

De Klerk is, in that untranslatable Afrikaans word, â\200\234innigâ\200\235 â\200\224 a mixture of compassion, sincerity and fervour. He has a pastoral care for his secular flock, which he above all wants to keep together. y

Invariably he tries to do two things at the same time â\200\224 verbalise their conflicting responses and carry them to a new, and more verlig consensus.

De Klerk has played a key role in the ideological debates of Afrikaner Nationalism. In the mid-1960s he created the terms â\200\234verligâ\200\235 and â\200\234verkrampâ\200\235. In the 1970s he

played a vital part in formulating the ideological construct of own and general

| affairs which made the new  
1 constitution acceptable to

De Klerk puts seal of  
approval on SA future

â\200\230A WEEKLY F

OPINION

EATURE PRE%ENTING

A WIDE VARIETY OF VIEW!

HERMANN GILIOMEER

Hermann Giliomeer is an historian who teaches  
Politics at the University of Cape Town.

rank-and-file Nationalists.

De Klerkâ\200\231s views about

the future, although sprinkled with a deal of wishful thinking, are perhaps the best indicator of just how strong a faction just over government will be. Thinking and wanting to in five to seven years time, De Klerk casts Afrikaner politics in dramatic terms. Between 1948 and 1960 the Afrikaners executed their first revolution by restructuring South African society in rigid, statutory compartments according to race and ethnic group.

In De Klerkâ\200\231s view the Afrikaners are now engaged in their second revolution. Starting in the late 1970s, the Afrikaners, he believes, are withdrawing from apartheid

at a



and are going to be accepting the same  
meengk#â@plikheidâ the  
cgj nity of values and in-

lerests as the guiding  
principle in politics, the  
church and communal life,

The Afrikaners' erstwhile  
arrogance is being replaced  
by a recognition of their de-  
pendence; the old perem-  
tory style is giving way  
dialogue, negotiation, co-de-  
cision making and compro-  
mise.

All this had been hinted at  
before by verligte National-  
ists. Where De Klerk ad-  
vances verligte thinking is in  
arguing that all statutory  
discrimination must go and  
that ethnicity as a compul-  
sory social structure must  
be removed except where  
group interests are deci-  
sive.

live together and  
Jen can go to school togeth-

Keamling to be lov

Translated this means the

abolition of the Immorality-,  
and the Mixed Marriages Act  
Act but not of the Group

Areas Act. Instead of the re-  
moval of the latter he pro-  
poses the introduction of  
ey areas where white,  
rown and black people can  
eir child-

Deglerk argues: The  
right to cipate

grey area mim a  
ed-" l y  
Does this ampuft {0  
tical ang  
)

KNo%

nq  
Clal revoutiva?

d expresses

biguous title of this book â\200\224  
â\200\234The Second (R)evolutionâ\200\235.  
There â\200\230are others who think  
differently. According to  
them the Afrikaners in the  
1950s and 19608 were above  
all characterised by arro-

gance avarice and self-righ-

â\200\234Then in the mid-seventies  
- after the Soweto uprising,  
the collapse of the white re-

mes to the north, Black

onsciousness leader Steve  
Bikoâ\200\231s death and the school  
boycotts â\200\224 they develo?ed a  
pervasive sense of guilt and  
e vcvlilthout

owever wan to change  
the structures ?on which  
their power and privilege  
rest.

inâ\200\231 the \_  
â\200\230| over blacks, thedvrrhave some-  
of

| One of the those who see  
the Afrikaners in these  
terms is the writer Dan Ja-  
cobsen. He wrote: â\200\234The Afri-  
' kaners realise that 30 years  
| of applying their apartheid  
| policies have succeeded in  
| making them, their lan-

their stalties deeply hasted  
the people among

they have to be  
even

sians

QWEL, leaving them the only  
whites who are still ruling

thing of the people  
waking up after a prolonged  
debauchery

somehow, purged of a

grossest prejudices, and  
envied and hated at all.

These are elements in De  
Klerk's book which confirm  
his point of view  
about the Afrikaners

right to retain the

kapsrolâ\200\235 â\200\224

Althou,

he admits that  
the blac|

groups are re-  
lled by political apart-

id, with the state deter-  
mining to which ethnic

up each person belongs,

â\202¬ insists that this should re-

main the foundation of the  
political system.

Any sign of remorse? De  
Klerk admits to Afrikaner  
arrogance and avagice but  
in his view â\200\234the Afrikaner is

gnatge and all the institutions  
of  
by

not guilty of any deliberate  
'meanness towards people of  
other colourâ\200\235,

. I would nevertheless dis-  
te the charge that De  
lerk's book is simply the

mirror image of Jacobsenâ\200\231s

â\200\230 charge. There is something

to admire in De Klerkâ\200\231s un-

m efforts to get the

ers to change their  
definition of the political sit-  
uation in ways which violate  
what a mere 10 years ago  
was considered to be the es-  
sence of their political sal.

vation. y

It is to licise the

National but spurred

by oral concerns of

People like De Klerk and

confronted by hard economic

economic and demographic facts,  
the party has moved further  
towards deracialising South Africa  
than anyone would have pre-  
dicted 10 years ago.  
Between 1979 and 1983 it  
has phased out statutory dis-  
crimination in the labour  
field. The new constitution

means, in Dr van Zyl Slabbert's words, that for the

first time the NP has recog-

nised that a common govern-  
mental system, based on  
common citizenship of  
white, coloured and an-  
black must be worked out.

One can have serious  
doubts about the adequacy  
of the formula and the  
role of blacks but the  
Constitution of 1983 certain-  
ly represents a symbolic ad-  
vance in the de-racialisation  
of South Africa.

De Klerk's book shows  
that the party's ideological  
vanguard is now fully en-  
gaged in the difficult task of

identifying aspects of stat-  
utory social apartheid by  
propagating grey areas.

What we are witnessing is  
something between De  
Klerk's 'revolution' and Ja-  
cobson's 'sham reform or no-  
reform'. South Africa is slow-  
ly moving from a racial  
oligarchy to a multiracial  
oligarchy with the Afri-

kaners still predominant po-

litically.

\_Class, as distinct from racial inequalities are becoming ever more salient. Already the income gap between an urban and a rural black is larger than that between an urban white and an urban black.

The statutory race lines in

maintain its abhorrence of South Africa if it begins to look more and more like Brazil — where whites are disproportionately rich and powerful but where there is no statutory racial discrimination and where white rule is presented as class rule.

Perhaps Mr Botha will not reject such a future to his European hosts. But if he

does he will have them in an awful tangle.

the social field are slowly |

The Natal Mercury, Wednesday. June 13. 1984

Euro-safari ends of  
note in |t

li.())MEâ\200\224The Prime Minister returns home tomorrow a happy man after! -  
his 17-day European safari. Mr Botha and his Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Africa.

Botha, have good reason to be pleased, for their tour has brought them  
into contact with 20 European leaders, among them heads of state,  
time ministers and foreign ministers â\200\224 an achievement perhaps im-

possible only a few short months ago.

ORMANDE POLLOK

[ a0 or N e

| I gave them the oppor-  
tunity to put their case  
forth to explain in detail  
developments such as the  
new constitution and  
events surrounding the  
Nkomati Accord. -~

But apart from this, the  
private meetings also  
gave them the opportuni-  
ty of correcting misinter-  
pretations of South  
African policy  
level.

It emerged here last  
night that Pope John Paul  
II is likely to visit South  
Africa in the first half of  
1985.

This is the belief of a

Vatican observer follow-  
ing the cordial meeting'  
on Monday with the Pope, .  
although it is understood '  
that during the private

audience the question of  
the Popeâ\200\231s possible visit  
was not discussed.

The South African Gov-  
ernment has already  
made it clear to the Con-  
ference of Bishops that  
should they invite the  
Pope to South Africa,  
among other southern Af-  
rican states, he would be  
welcome, !

â\200\231\_at top.

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Political Correspondent  
R T R

Mr Botha completed his shuttle on a high note yesterday, with what is regarded as a highly-successful round of talks with his Italian counterpart, Mr Bettino Craxi.

They spent far longer together than was sched-

uled, and Mr Botha is understood to have been delighted with his reception.

It appears that yesterday | 2027  
' been asked a series of

day's talks, and those between Mr Pik Botha and his Italian counterpart; Mr Giulio Andreotti, which also lasted longer than scheduled, were the most rewarding since the Prime Minister's visit to Portugal at the start of the tour.

Genuine A  
Pik Botha said in a

and the Prime Minister had been well-received and that Mr Craxi had been genuinely interested in the new constitutional developments in South Africa and the special Cabinet committee examining the future

I of urban blacks.

The Prime Minister had

questions which Mr

' Botha said had given him

the opportunity to put his case and to put matters into perspective.

The talks had centred largely on recent developments in southern Africa and on South West

appeal for Italy to use its influence in bringing together Angola's MPLA and Unita.



Cubans

The whole tour served  
' to highlight South Afri-

It is understood that  
Italy gave a positive re- :  
sponse to a South African

caâ\200\231s financial contribu- Â¥ 1

its desire to get out and  
its newly-acquired role of  
chief fund-raiser for pov-  
.erty-stricken Africa.

The fact that what many  
Â¢ountries see as â\200\230racist  
South Africaâ\200\231 has been  
touring Europe with a

. begging bowl for black

~+ Africa will not have gone

, entirely unnoticed, par-  
' ticularly on the African  
continent. â\200\230

Another important de-  
velopment has been the  
- greater understanding  
. for South Africaâ\200\231s de-  
| mand for Cuban with-

i drawal from Angola.

| It is thought that at  
| least two European Gov-  
ernments â\200\224 Portugal and

~ Italy â\200\224 fully understand  
South Africaâ\200\231s reasons

but cannot say so openly  
for reasons of their own.

r | tion to South West Africa, ?  
st%ement that both he [ g huae

Rbme;-The Prime Minister talks w  
Villa NllJa'g?ma guest

Mr Bettino Craxi, at the

4

Iks with his ltalian count  
offices in

b i

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part  
ome



Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

IN AN attempt to avoid an-

other Ingwavuma-type situ-  
. ation, the Government pro-  
posed changing laws which  
effectively meant asking  
Parliament to â\200\234legislate for  
alieâ\200\235, the Oppositionâ\200\231s chief

and Development,

Swart, said yesterge  
Speaking in the

debate on the La#

and Developpfâ\202˘

"

direct result  
vuma debacle.

e Th o chanen ronM i ve, the Govern: T  
ment the powdr to retrospectively regu- |

larise any irregular proclamation that  
had been issued in terms of the National -  
States Constitution Act. :

â\200\234It is a vague and cynical provision to '  
cover the Government in the event of â\200\230it -  
having issued proclamations without due  
compliance with the law,â\200\235 Mr Swart said.

In the Ingwavuma case the Governmentâ\200\231s  
attempt to excise the territory from Kwa-  
Zulu by proclamation in 1982 was thwarted  
following court cases in which it was found  
that the action was ultra vires because  
amongst others, there had been no prior  
consultation with the KwaZulu government  
as required by law.

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By CHRIS FREIMOND\â\200\234%K

S IND DALY M@%Juï˘\201gs 1984

Bill legislates

The Government â\200\234burnt its ;  
suffered a series of humiliating defeats ig

M. court, Mr Swart said.  
"% The proposed changes  
: to

pted

of proclamations they believed may have been issued without prior consultation, and although: h innocuous, there may be oth: one of the bly lnmm

he

proclamations were specified in the said,

â\200\234If there have been irregularities in regard to proclamations in the past, these must be identified and then, if necessary, Parliament must consider in what manner these irregularities can be rectified having regard to the rights of all concerned,â\200\235 Mr S hismsgÃ©ond ding speech, the Depu |

reading s e  
Minister of Cooperation, Dr George Mon!z son, said after careful consideration the Government had decided not to introduce legislation to circumvent the court decisions in the Ingwavuma case,

The proposed changes now before Parliament were aimed purely at ensuring legal | clarity with regard to proclamations in terms of the Black Administration Act and the National States Constitution Act issued before the 1982 proclamations concerning Ingwavuma.

he debate is due to continue today.