

SOUTH AFRICAN

WEEK ENDED MARCH 1, 1985

scrum-

Springbok
half Divan Serfontein is chaired from
the baseball field by

(from left) Scott
Levander, Sean
Venezia and Sammy
Miller of the American All Stars side
after a recent match
against the Rest of
Western Province at

the Lyon Stadium,
Greenpoint, Cape
Town. Serfontein hit
a fairytale home run
in his first turn at bat
in the second innings. But the American All Stars lost 7-6.

o

Keeping fit and 'saving' petrol

Divan, an anatomy
tutor at Tygerberg
Medical School, has
retired from rugby
to further his medical studies in California. He hopes to
return to Cape Town
where he intends to
specialise in sports
injuries medicine

The Argus

Warrant Officer C J P Collyer and Sergeant S A Verwey have found a
way to stay fit and beat the petrol-price rise. They cycle to work in
tandem. They live in Bellville, Cape, and pedal 46 km to Woodstock

police station and back

The Argus

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER

Louisa says it with flowers

Mrs Elize Botha,
wife of the State

President, personally visited Cape Town's famous flower market to thank Mrs Louisa Dorman (66) for the bouquet she had

Trip into past

A headless prehistoric monster dangling in the sky? Anything can happen at the SA Museum in Sir Lowry Road, Cape Town. The model of a plesiosaur, an extinct marine reptile, was hoisted to the roof of a warehouse where the workshop is operating during the building of new premises. It was cast in a mould made from a fossil discovered near Port Elizabeth in 1909. Mr Barney Newman, right, spent four months creating the plesiosaur. He is assisted by Mr Derek

Ohland The Argus

held up as a gesture of goodwill as the presidential couple passed by on their way to the opening of Parliament. Mrs Dorman, who has been selling flowers since she was 11,

also received a letter of thanks from Mrs Botha which read "I received and understood the lovely floral message. Dle Burger

Farmers conserve

from an article by Melanie Gosling in
Environment RSA

ARMERS are the biggest land-

owners in South Africa with more than 70 per cent of the country under their control. Because of this the way they manage their land has a considerable impact on the environment of South Africa as a whole.

Fortunately there are a number of farmers who are concerned about the environment and who realise that nature conservation should extend beyond the boundaries of game reserves. Like the farmers who have formed conservancies.

In a nutshell, a conservancy can be defined as a group of privately-owned neighbouring farms where the landowners have got together and agreed to include in the management of their land, the conservation of indigenous flora and fauna.

The conservancy concept - one unique to South Africa which started

in Natal about six years ago - has '

gathered tremendous momentum in farming circles and is proving to be beneficial both to farmers and to wildlife generally. _

Factors which led to the formation of conservancies go back to the mid-sixties when the Natal Parks Board established a farm game section to cope with the ever-increasing requests from farmers for advice on how to manage and improve game on their lands. It soon became apparent that more staff was needed to cope with requests for help, so in 1971 they divided the rural areas of Natal into nine different zones, and supplied a trained Natal Parks Board conservation officer to each zone. Their job was to patrol their areas and advise farmers in the zones on various matters relating to the management of wildlife.

But even this was not enough. More than 60 per cent of Natal is privately-owned farmland and it was impossible for Natal Parks Board extension staff effectively to conserve wildlife, control illegal activities like poaching in the zones, and also answer all requests for help and advice from farmers. Â£

In 1975 the Natal Parks Board drew up a farm patrol plan which advised farmers how to go about combating poaching and generally conserving

wildlife in a co-operative manner with their neighbours. Perhaps because of the bad economic climate at the time the idea did not really find favour until 1978 when a group of farmers in Natal's Balgowan area got together and the first conservancy was formed. It had 22 members, one game guard and consisted of 1 616 ha of land.

Today, six years later, there are 78 conservancies in Natal, made up of 1 071 landowners who employ 254 game guards to patrol a total area of about 654 000 ha. Recently this concept has spread to the Cape and Transvaal and a few conservancies have been established in both these provinces. /

What are the advantages to the farmer himself of forming a conservancy?

First, he will not have to interrupt his normal farming activities, nor will he have to spend much time in the running of the conservancy. In return, some of the spin-offs will be reduced incidence of poaching, stock theft, arson, trespassing, vandalism, and theft of crops, timber and fencing, largely because of the presence of armed game guards.

It means too, that wildlife, both plants and animals, will be protected under this system - and that's what's in it for the conservation authorities.

A problem that cropped up with conservancies in some areas was the suspicious attitude of the farm labourers towards the game guards. Many farmers have realised that this was probably because no one had actually explained the whole idea of conservancies to their labourers. To overcome this, some conservancies hold annual gatherings for all the indunas (chiefs) from the farms in a certain conservancy where they explain the conservancy concept to them.

One conservancy in Natal provides the indunas with a bushbuck which is cooked and eaten at the gathering. In that way while the workers are learning about conservancies, they can also see that they themselves benefit from it - the bushbuck might not have been around to be eaten had it not been protected by the conservancy. |

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of R J Matthews and Associates, a company formed by former Holiday Inn managing director Mr Nigel Matthews and his brother Mr Robin Matthews latterly of Standard Merchant Bank. Schroder's main involvement in recent years has been in arranging project finance for the parastatals such as Escom and Iscor.
The Argus, February 19

Citibank extends network

Citibank has extended its global telecommunications network to Port Elizabeth, scotching rumours that it is scaling down its South African representation. g

Citibank is represented in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. Port Elizabeth is now linked by satellite to Citibank's world network.

Launching the telecommunications link, Citibank's senior vice-president responsible for Northern Europe and South Africa, Gordon Phelps, said reports of Citibank's withdrawing from South Africa were erroneously reported in New York as reflecting a major policy decision to cease lending to the South African Government.

Since the South American experience most United States banks have decided not to lend to governments. This decision is not aimed specifically at the South African Government, but at all governments.

What has happened is that all loans by Citibank to the South African Government run out on March 30 this year and no further loans will be made. Lending to governments is not a profitable area for us as the margins are extremely small.

Sunday Times, February 24

Record figure

Austria's foreign trade with South Africa in 1984 reached record heights. South Africa's export to Austria increased by 20,8 per cent to AS 1 301,7-m, whereas Austria delivered goods to South Africa for AS 1 546-m, (+ 27,1 per cent).

South Africa sells mainly fruits and vegetables, minerals, non iron metals and gold.

Austria's export to South Africa consists principally of machinery, transport equipment, synthetic fibres, metal goods and textiles.

Nuclear plant closed

The Koeberg nuclear power station in Cape Town has been shut down and will remain inactive for an unspecified time.

The Atomic Energy Corporation,

licensing authority for all nuclear facilities in South Africa, stressed that Koeberg would not come on stream again until they were satisfied that the problem has been solved.

Escom's senior general manager, Mr D Van der Walt, said in Johannesburg that piping in the No 1 reactor was being inspected after iron particles had been found in the uncommissioned No 2 reactor.

There was no danger at this stage of corrosion, he said, "as the walls of the pipes are 20 mm thick".

Unit 1 has now been shut down for a month "three weeks longer than originally expected.

The faults were found during maintenance work on Unit 1 during "pre-criticality" preparations for going on stream. It was decided to investigate Unit 1, where the potential faults were found to be inclusions in the metal and not surface weaknesses.

Nuclear fuel may have to be removed from Unit 1 and all water circuits

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drained. Special equipment from overseas had been brought in to look for inclusions more accurately.

® The French builders of the power station, Framatome, said in a statement that they had advised Escom against closing the station. Framatome said laboratory tests had shown that the defects did not jeopardise the safety of the plant.

South African Press Association, February 23 and February 25

99-year leases granted

"Qualifying" Blacks would in future be able to obtain 99-year leases in Nyanga, Guguletu and Langa, said the Minister of Co-operation and Develop-

ment, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, in a statement in Cape Town.

He said he expected this decision would contribute to a sense of security and purpose among the residents.

He stressed that the new deal would apply to qualifying Black persons and did not cover illegal Blacks in Cape Town, many of whom are resident at Crossroads and other squatter camps. Rand Daily Mail, February 22

R9,4-m on orderly squatting

The Government intended to spend R9,4-million on developing a site for orderly squatting at Khayelitsha, the Minister of Co-operation, Development and Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in Parliament in reply to questions.

He said the R9,4-million was in addition to the R89,5-million which he announced earlier this month would be necessary for the rest of Khayelitsha.

The development of the site for orderly squatting would provide 8 000 stands. The money was needed to level the site, for earthworks, ground stabilisation, roads and water reticulation, a safety fence along the adjacent national road, high mast lighting and school, administration and clinic facilities.

South African Press Association, February 26

(Comment appears on page 187)
Houses fail to agree

A report rejecting the South African Police Special Account Bill has been approved by the House of Delegates.

This is the first time that Parliament's three Houses have not agreed on a measure, and also the first time the majority NPP in the House of Delegates and Official Opposition, Solidarity, voted as one in rejecting the measure.

Mr Ranji Nowbath, a member nominated by the NPP and chairman of the House's Standing Committee on Finance, which deliberated on the Bill, said that one of the main objections was that it created a secret police fund which was not accountable to Parliament.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said the police secret fund was here to stay in South Africa and if it was to remain secret no watchdog

committee could deal with it.

Imagine discussing in public how
spy is caught, he said.
South African Press Association, Febru-
ary 22
10-m Blacks in White areas

More than half of the 20 139 262
Blacks in South Africa lived in White
urban or rural areas, Mr Chris
Heunis, Minister of Constitutional
Development and Planning, said in
Parliament.

Outlining Government plans to
develop constitutional bodies with
legislative and executive functions for
Black national states, Mr Heunis said
there were 4 701 000 Blacks in the TBVC
countries, and 5 316 842 in the national

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_states, making a total of 10 017 842.

However, there were 5 324 500 in White urban areas and a further 4796 920 in White platteland areas making a total of 10 121 420.

Only 3 300 000 of the Blacks in the White areas were citizens of the TBVC countries.

Mr Heunis said that 60 per cent of the Blacks in White urban areas lived in only six metropolitan areas â\200\224 the PWV area, Durban-Pinetown, Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage, the South Western Cape, the Free State gold fields and the East London area.

Rand Daily Mail, February 23

Negotiation urged

The Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said in the House of Assembly that he was unable to give an assurance that there would be no more forced removals from Crossroads.

Dr Viljoen said, however, that he was prepared to allow the â\200\234orderly upgradingâ\200\235 of the areas on which' the Crossroads and KTC squatter camps are now situated.

Speaking during a special debate called for by Mr Ray Swart to discuss the recent violence at Crossroads, Dr Viljoen said he was willing to negotiate with the Crossroads Committee and other organisations representative of people living in the area to find a way to improve their quality of life.

â\200\2341 appeal to, and invite, the representatives of Crossroads to participate in these negotiationsâ\200\235.

He said there were issues which were still in dispute but by negotiation, solutions to these problems could be found.

South African Press Association, February 27

Creative art plan proposed

A statutory council, independent of Government control, should be established to promote the arts in South Africa.

This is the key recommendation of the commission of inquiry into the promotion of the creative arts, headed by Dr Jan Schutte, the former director-general of the SABC, whose report has

been tabled in Parliament.

Other important recommendations

are:

@ That donations, or long-term loans of art works, to this council or to other non-profit arts promotion organisations be made tax deductible;

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Â® That the council consider various forms of financial assistance to writers, publishers, artists and musicians;

Â® That the council investigate the introduction of a national â\200\234art bankâ\200\235;

Â® That private art schools and art centres should be supported financially by the Government or provincial or local authorities;

Â® That writing schools be established at a few strategic centres in the country â\200\234so that they can serve all population groupsâ\200\235 and

Â® That art, music and literary museums should be declared educational institutions, so that donors will be eligible for tax concessions.

South African Press Association, February 27

SA Digest airs the news and expresses the views of the South African scene. ~ They are drawn from a variety of sources and the editor cannot be held responsible for the opinions of newspaper editors, correspondents and a host of other contributors whose work makes up the pages of SA Digest.

â\200\234Proud to be White .. .â\200\235

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, told the House of Assembly he was â\200\234proudâ\200\235 to be a White man and â\200\234proud to stand for the continued freedom and existence of the White man.â\200\235

He was referring to a remark by Coloured MP Mr Jac Rabie that CP members had Negroid and Eastern

- forebears.

Proposing a private member's motion that partition was the only meaningful political solution for South Africa, Dr Treurnicht said that self-determination had always been National Party policy.

He criticised President P W Botha's opening speech to Parliament, where Mr Botha said urban Blacks had to be accepted as a permanent part of South Africa.

There can be no argument about what that means. It means that Blacks will be part of the decision-making process because they are accepted as part of the population.

Black people would get a say either in a fourth Chamber of Parliament, or in the same Parliament as Whites, he added.

The Leader of the official Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, opposing the motion, said the only just or logical partition in South Africa would be to

draw a line from Upington to Port Elizabeth and decree that all Blacks live on the northern side of the line and Whites, Coloureds and Indians on the southern side.

That was the only partition that could at all be morally or economically defensible, but then Dr Treurnicht must go to the farmers in the Northern Transvaal and sell this idea, Dr Slabbert said.

The Minister of Constitutional Development, Mr Chris Heunis, said the mistake the CP made was to assume there was one simple answer to the total constitutional problem of South Africa.

The CP propagated partition in spite of the fact that it could not pin-point where the Coloured and Indian homelands should be and in spite of the astronomical costs it would involve in securing such territory, Mr Heunis said. Pretoria News, February 22

Plan to extend Black rights

The Government is planning to allow greater mobility to Blacks who have acquired urban rights. This would allow them the right to work in other areas.

It has indicated that the permanent rights are to be made transferable in terms of a measure to come before Parliament this session.

Such a step would increase greatly the employment opportunities for urban Blacks who are at present restricted to the urban area in which they originally acquired their permanent rights.

But Nationalist MPs point out that the right to move to another area would still depend on whether work and housing were available there.

Permanent rights are obtained in terms of section 10 of the Blacks (Urban Areas) Consolidation Act.

Blacks who have worked for one employer for 10 years or different employers for 15 years, and their children, can stay permanently in urban areas.

But, in terms of present legislation, they cannot move from one urban area to another and retain those rights.

A member of the standing Committee on Co-operation and Development, which deals with Black affairs, confirmed that such a change was being contemplated.

The move would form part of the new approach to urban Blacks which the Government has shown recently.
The Star, February 25

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Sir Young people today are asking questions with regard to the quest for the release of one Nelson Mandela, such as: If a person is punished why is he not to serve his sentence? Why all this publicity and demands for the release of Mandela? Why, if the State President exercises his power, will Mandela be released if he renounces violence to gain political advantage? For what violence was he convicted? What violence must he renounce?

For those who put these questions, the call for the release of

~ (so-called) political prisoners, should know that such calls are not peculiar to South Africa alone. But as an historian one may set out the facts of the Mandela case briefly as follows:

- In 1963 a group of saboteurs (today called terrorists) were caught, and on a farm Lelieshof, Rivonia, Transvaal, 106 plans showing targets to be sabotaged (such as police stations, power stations, all means of communication and houses of Black policemen) were found, together with
- an arsenal of 210000 hand grenades, 48 000 land mines and about 50 tons of explosives sufficient to kill a quarter of a million people (irrespective of race) and enough to wipe out Johannesburg

saboteur were being trained in Algeria, Ethiopia and Egypt, the Rivonia leaders having

- got funds; running into thousands, from Algeria, Ethiopia, Liberia

\7\ Why Mandela is in jail

High Treason and life imprisonment

Further facts emerged that

and Tunisia. And, provision was made for a revolutionary Council of State, waiting to come from a neighbouring Black state to take over government the moment the revolution had succeeded.

The trial of these saboteurs was referred to as the Rivonia case. Nelson Mandela, a leader of the banned African National Congress (the ANC) was one of the ten accused. He pleaded guilty to three of the four charges under the Suppression of Communism Act. He admitted to planning violent revolution. A document in his handwriting was produced in which he stated that the capitalist system in South Africa would be destroyed and replaced by a socialist state and declared that people must be revolutionaries, not reformers. He wrote: "We of the Communist Party are the most advanced revolutionaries in modern history and we are the fighters of the drive behind the plan to revolutionise the world. In South Africa the Communist Party is carrying on the struggle for the oppressed and it is inspired by our policy." The Judge President of the Transvaal at the end of the trial likened their crimes to that of

ments were imposed.

The evidence must have been completely forgotten for Mandela to be described today as "democratically orientated".

ADVOCATE E KELLAWAY

Cape Town

(Letter to the editor of The Argus, Cape Town)

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr R F (Pik)

Plea for peace in Africa

President P W Botha has again extended the hand of peace and co-operation to the rest of Africa.

Speaking at a ceremony in which he was awarded the freedom of Simonstown, Mr Botha appealed to Africa to put aside strife and distrust so that a future of peace and prosperity could be created for all.

South Africa in its endeavours of co-operation and co-existence extended a hand of friendship across all bounda-

ries, to every remote corner of Africa, he

said.

â\200\234It is often said that Africa is dying. It need not be so. Africa possesses all the

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the resources and all the human material to become a world . giant.

â\200\234A new wind of change will have to blow across the continent to achieve it

potential,

â\200\224 a wind of positiveness and development by which the quality of life on the whole continent can be improved,â\200\235 he added. :

The President warned the super-powers to keep their ideological struggles away from Africa.

â\200\234Africa must once again grow and develop, solve its own problems and postulate the interests and well-being of its own people,â\200\235 he said.

Earlier in his speech Mr Botha said it was a tragic irony that Western powers

chose to brush away, for the sake of short-term expediency, South Africaâ\200\231s hand of friendship and co-operation. This was also true in regard to maritime defence.

Simonstown was one of the best equipped naval bases on the continent of Africa and in the southern hemisphere. The Soviet Union was meanwhile increasing its maritime power around Africa and in the southern oceans.

The Star, February 23

Botha left, with the Botswana Minister of External Affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe and her colleague, Mr Ponatshego Kedikilwe, Minister of Presidential Affairs, whose portfolio includes defence, at a press conference after their talks at the State guest house in Pretoria Stuart Semple

No backing for subversion

Botswana had promised that it would not allow â\200\234subversive elementsâ\200\235 to enter South Africa. the South African Foreign Minister, Mr R F (Pik) Botha, said after a weekend meeting in Pretoria with a top-ranking delegation from the Botswana Government.

Mr Botha said the discussions had

been most fruitful and the fields covered included economics, transport and the effects of the drought.

South African Press Association, February 23

New SWA plan urged

Three members of the British Conservative Party who visited South West Africa last month have called for an all-party conference to work out a new independence plan for the territory.

In a report published in London they say that UN Resolution 435 is the world body's blueprint for independence elections is outdated.

The report expresses surprise at church attitudes in South West Africa.

Mr Nicholas Winterton, Mr Michael Brown and Mr Robert Banks, members of the Namibia group in the House of Commons, suggest The United King-

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Remarks delivered by American Ambassador Herman Nickel before the Johannesburgse Afrikaanse Sakekamer on February 21, 1985

The rise of Afrikaner business and economic strength is one of the most striking aspects of recent South African history. When I lived in this city in 1961-62, the process had only just begun. Today, in business, banking and commerce, organizations such as yours and the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut are playing a major role in change and reform in South Africa. The time when the newly-urbanized Afrikaner sought protection through such devices as job reservation has given way to a spirit of self-confidence and enlightened self-interest which recognizes that the economic well-being of Afrikaners depends on the welfare of all South Africans, no matter what

language they speak, or what may be the color of their skins.

South Africa and the United States have many parallels in history. The movement of the Voortrekkers north and east from the Cape settlement would have provided many valuable lessons to our pioneers and their movement later in our great westward migration - would it have been possible for those covered wagons to have met at some particularly difficult crossing and divide.

In our more recent history, the transformation of our old South into the economically New South may contain some useful pointers regarding the role which business can play in spearheading peaceful change in South Africa.

If there is one thing economists and social scientists can agree on, it is that economic growth is a positive and powerful agent of reform. In our South, the policies of institutionalized racial discrimination known as Jim Crow offended not only the letter and spirit of our Constitution, but also the rules of economic rationality. A major reason for change and reform of this system in the United States was the recognition by the business community that the whole system as practised at that time was increasingly incompatible with the demands of a growing, modern economy, and that abandonment of segregation was not only a matter of social morality and good citizenship, but also of good business. The development and growth of a sound and strong South African economy and society demands no less.

Manpower needs

Those working in South African business and commerce - and I trust you would agree that it makes little difference whether they speak Afrikaans or English - understand only too well that the same irresistible dynamic that I have just noted is at work in your country. But more than anyone else, you understand that perhaps the single most inhibiting factor to sustained and strong economic growth is the shortage of trained manpower. You, better than anyone else, understand that these manpower needs cannot be met even remotely by relying on Whites only. You also understand, as do many business groups in South Africa, the social-political implications that are involved: the urgent need to do more for the education and training of Black South Africans so that a shortage of skilled manpower no longer co-exists with a rising level of unemployment. As you help train and qualify Blacks for more skilled and responsible positions, resulting in greater economic mobility of the labour force, you will no longer want to see this labour force treated as mere temporary sojourners, but as permanent residents, with the right to live with their families, in decent homes which they are allowed to

own, if they so wish.

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- aggrieved by the present system can hardly be expected f
- standards of education, health and housing would inevitabl

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In the past few weeks, we have seen Sovernment moving sts political policies closer into line with economic reality and rationality. | am referring to the important guidelines setbyyour State President with respect to acceptance of a policy orderly urbanization, freehold rights for Blacks, the possibili of a common citizenship and the establishment of a new forum to discuss with Black representatives how their voice can b heard on the common concerns of all South Africans and h their participation in these matters can be brought about â\200\234â\200\230a the highest levelâ\200\235. : .

To many White South Africans, these are bold, and inde: awesome ideas. , -

But is the speed of change and reform sufficient? Thos

answer â\200\234yes". But those who would cry â\200\234noâ\200\235 also include man of my fellow countrymen. And they believe that in ordi hasten the process South Africa must be threatened ai punished with economic sanctions, with a prohibition ol investments, with stricter control of trade, with a ban on Kru Rands, the denial of landing rights to South African Airways a host of other punitive actions. ' L

Wrong premises

_ The theory is that such measures will force the South Africa governmentto transfer power to the Black majority and thatt [great majority of Blacks would be prepared to endure additional suffering to achieve this end. Both premises are wrong. The far more likely scenario of an economic squeezei

that the South African government would respond to economic pressure by supporting the living standards of i constituents, with the result that efforts to close the gapsint

suffer. The resulting polarization would raise political tensions and accelerate the vicious cycle of rebellion and repression. This may well be why Professor Lawrence Schlemmer's authoritative survey of the attitudes of Black industrial workers towards disinvestment found that 75 per cent of the respondents were firmly opposed to disinvestment. The notion that more suffering will achieve the desired political objectives seems to be more popular with elitists than with those who would have to bear the most suffering. o

No to sanctions

Let me assure you here this evening: the Reagan Administration will do all in its power to defeat punitive measures designed to damage the South African economy. The President and the Secretary of State are standing firm on this issue, precisely because they understand that to deliberately slow the growth of your economy and thus the employment opportunities for your rapidly growing Black population will lessen rather than improve the odds for peaceful change in this country. As I said on a previous occasion not too long ago, is it really the moral position to voice solidarity with the tens of thousands who have flocked to Crossroads in a desperate search for jobs and then adopt measures that would coolly and deliberately reduce job opportunities? With all due respect, I cannot see how such measures would help anyone, except perhaps by making their proponents feel good. I would submit, however, that making yourself feel good and doing good are not necessarily one and the same. Indeed, self-indulgence is

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