

I 7

â\200\230Let us take each otherâ\200\231s hands

bate has messa

1

- - If the price of partici- S therland, then we say no, in the way of achievement

- pation in the National - the price is too highâ\200\235 of rights by other groups,

~ Council by some lead- & - Without exception, that day he would forfeit  
ers was that the Gov- v - members of the Houses of his own rights, Mr Heunis

\_ ernment should become Representatives and Dele- said.

i part of the violence op- - gates had testified that Ofthe greatest mo-  
\_tion for SA, the Govern- they had achieved more ments in the history of the

2 sy ufd PelÃ©ck. this ; for their communities by Afrikaner was when he,

. pri too hi JecMini articipation than by con- - politically speaking, put

.. price as too high, M â\200\231i S i-â\201â\200\230f.i-â\201,"taï-â\201on, SA first and subj  
ugated

i/ ter of Constitutiona 8 What use was it that his own interests to thosÃ©

" Development and Plan- ' people should languish in of the nation. |

-5 ning Chris Heunis, sald\_ jail as a result of their Real challenge

asl yels%telidgy. 0 bt & commitment to :iolen:l:e \_\_\_E\_

~i0 heplying to the debate . - or their violent deeds

on the Fromotion of Con- | My Chiyy. Heunis 1 <. rÃ©" When theâ\200\231eomunity al;rÃ©â

\200\230futï-â\201leilfrfg:genrgzaf%f

thillï-â\201iuiâ\200\230:llona! Development â\200\224 plies to debate. needed theIntellec  
ts and . jess of colour, opirion .or

3 wh(; di(:isx?;(ti tg;).tsi(zile:&e;s concern the substance of leadership?. .. - language,  
was to co-exist

eyl s id know. HEBHIE: & ' There was nothing in without sacrificing lan-

2 th:tctgg" câ\200\230;veje Â°n':)t oW Instead they demanded the Bill that supported the ' g  
uage, culture or religion

it BRI )tâ\200\231he Ereati o'fag;ng that certain prisoners charge that it would lead and w  
ithout an attitude of

" ggw fidbire should be freed, that or- to black domination. superiority to that which

A Gk ganisations should be un- = The Government was was different.

\_, He said the debate had hanned and the state of often accused of selling Referring to th  
e CP

@ message for SA â\200\224 â\200\234let emergency lifted. out the rights of whites ideal of  
a partitioned SA,

Ã© ,us take each otherâ\200\231s â\200\234If the price of leadersâ\200\231 and destroying  
the rights Mr Heunis said that never

\*' handsâ\200\235. : participation is that we of Afrikaners. . in the countryâ\200\231s his  
tory

- The objections of some must become part of the The day the Afrikaner had there been only  
white

â\200\231\* of these leaders did not violence option for our fa- became a stumbling block SA  
citizens. â\200\224 Sapa.

s - -

Desecration  
<re S

aimed at R  
discredit the  
the Church

Extracts from a sermon preached  
by the Rev Peter Storey, superin-  
tendent minister of the Central Meth-  
odist Church in Johannesburg, after  
political slogans were found daubed  
on the church walls last week:

What makes it worse is that this  
was no act of sudden passion. If the  
walls of Central Church had been  
daubed with swastikas and racist  
symbols that would be no less a des-  
ecration but it would have been  
more easily understood.

But what happened on Thursday  
morning June 16 was a carefully  
premeditated act, planned quite  
coldly, not only to insult the Church  
but to discredit it and to smear us  
and some of the organisations we  
have sheltered and accommodated  
in their work for peaceful change  
and greater justice in South Africa.

#### ACT OF DECEPTION

It was done to make it look as if  
some of these organisations would  
stoop to defiling a house of God, and  
because most people who pass by do  
'not think very deeply, many have  
probably been deceived into believ-  
ing just that.

I have no doubt whatsoever that .  
the perpetrators of this desecration-  
were not just ordinary fanatics tak-  
ing out their hate on our walls.  
Jesus warned that some people  
would act against the Church out of  
a twisted sense of duty and I believe  
that when we discover them, we  
will find that this is closer to the  
truth. . st

This act is part of a wider cam-  
paign launched at the highest levels  
in our land to bring churches such  
as our own into disrepute and to un-  
dermine and confuse the respect  
which people have for the moral au-  
thority of Christian witness in South  
Africa today.

## THE REAL ENEMIES

Far more dangerous and evil than the people who did this are the forces that drive them: hatred, prejudice, fear and a twisted patriotism â\200\224 these are the real enemies and these forces have taken up residence in the minds of too many South Africans .

If we identify and prosecute them (the desecrators), I shall ask the magistrate to sentence them to | worship here every Sunday for six months; to sing with us, pray with us, pass the peace with us and break bread with us. In this way perhaps they will find their brothers and sisters and also find God.

\* Apartheid, the Group

Areas Act and the Popu-

lation Registration Act

were all â\200\234historyâ\200\231 ac-  
cording to several La-  
bour Party MPs who

â\200\234have cheered National

Party speakers for the  
past three days during  
joint 'debate on the Pro-  
motion of Constitutional  
Development Bill.

~ But, in very different  
spirit, one LP MP con-  
cluded his speech yester-  
day with the word  
â\200\234Amandla!â\200\235. f

- Heckling loudly while  
the PFPâ\200\231s Mr Ray Swart  
was speaking yesterday,  
LP MPs shouted â\200\234thatâ\200\231s  
historyâ\200\235 when Mr Swart  
attempted to put what he

\_called the â\200\230â\200\230fine-sounding

wordsâ\200\235 of the new Bill in

the context of â\200\234the real

situationâ\200\235 in the land.

â\200\234T want in the name of  
realism to warn against  
raising expectations once  
again without being able

to. deliver the goods,â\200\235 said

y

Mr Swart. .  
â\200\234While the Bill intended  
to â\200\234afford to black South  
African citizens on an in-  
terim basis a voice in the  
processes of govern-  
ment,â\200\235 there was still  
apartheid, said Mr Swart.

- Supporting him, LP  
"MP Mr' Peter Hen-

drickse, warned col-

leagues: â\200\234We should not

be carried away by the  
euphoria of the moment.  
~ There are certain stark  
10 : -

realities that cannot be  
wished away.

While the Conserva-  
tive Party still believes  
in the outmoded and out-  
dated concepts of apart .

heid, the National Party  
believes in new mode, up-  
dated and sophisticated .  
apartheid. be g

Call it what you may,  
own affairs is apartheid "  
and apartheid is racism.â\200\235  
Mr Hendrickse said he  
was â\200\230â\200\230obviously not  
100 percent happyâ\200\235 with.  
" the Bill but he supported  
its intentions.

You will have your  
National Council but  
donâ\200\231t abuse this opportu-  
nity,â\200\235 he warned NP  
MPs. :

You cannot ignore the  
realities of the Buthele-  
zis, Mabuzas and other  
realist leaders who can-  
not, by any stretch of the  
imagination, be described  
as anarchists or people  
not interested in finding  
solutions.â\200\235

He warred the Govern-  
ment too that it would be  
â\200\234closely watchedâ\200\235 to see  
what it did with the  
Group Areas Act and in  
official response to' the  
Natal Indaba.

He called on his comrades out there in the struggle for freedom, justice and peace to come and accept the challenge offered by the new Bill.  
. he said in conclusion. ;

LP slated

for siding

with Nats

The Labour Party, majority party in Parliament's House of Representatives, had become the National Party's partner in oppression, Mr

" Jan van Eck (Independent, Claremont), said

yesterday. -

Speaking in the first joint parliamentary debate, during which the LP had given support to the NP and its Promotion of Constitutional Development Bill, Mr van Eck said there was little more despicable than to witness the oppressed becoming administrators of their own oppression.

He also defended his former party, the Progressive Federal Party, which had been attacked earlier in the debate by LP Deputy Minister, Mr Luwellyn Landers.

Mr van Eck said: At a time when this Government is enforcing a reign of terror in the townships and when the state is brutally repressing the authentic voice of the people, we have had to witness the spectacle of the Labour Party of all things attacking the PFP, a party which for many decades kept alive the flame of a universal franchise while the Government was trying to destroy it. i

Mr van Eck was ordered to withdraw the

words â\200\234reign of terrorâ\200\235.  
â\200\224 Political Staff.

â\200\224 â\200\224

- Why wa  
- B e 3774  
in educatio

Getting rid of apartheid in education |  
is necessary for three reasons. First- -  
ly, most people want to get rid of it.  
Secondly, we canâ\200\231t afford to keep it.  
Thirdly, it makes no sense anyway.  
Apartheid in education makes no  
sense because it is preparing children  
of all races for a future-that does not  
exist â\200\224 an own affairs economy.  
By the end of the century the South  
African business environment will be  
totally integrated from a racial point  
of view. Yet most children are still  
growing up in racial and educational  
. ghettos where they are learning prej-  
udices and stereotypes that they will |  
have to unlearn when they enter  
commerce and industry.

Desperate need

Despite the common view to the  
contrary, South Africa is not a rich  
country. White affluence is built not

. on real national wealth but on black |  
poverty. We desperately need for  
both economic and political reasons  
to eliminate the backlogs in educa-  
tional facilities for blacks. This is en-  
ormously expensive, but apartheid  
makes it even more ex iver; =  
At the end of 1986, according to of-  
ficial figures, there was a shortage of -  
5400 classrooms for coloured pupils.  
This backlog was expected to in-  
crease to nearly double that in 10  
yearsâ\200\231 time, which would require  
R455 million to eliminate.

The previous year the shortage of  
classrooms at African schools outside  
the homelands was 5117, which  
would cost roughly the same amount  
to eliminate. Yet this year in the



Transvaal alone there are 145 355 vacant places in white schools.

Comparisons like these show up the sheer waste that the own affairs system entails. Whites have more re-

sources than they need while blacks

have fewer resources than they need.

This policy also applies to teacher [ training colleges. In the Western |

Cape, for example, the white House of Assembly has refused to allow coloured teachers to make use of the Paarl College of Education, which is no longer needed for white teacher training.

These selfish and extravagant absurdities are nevertheless on the way out. They will not disappear as quickly as you or I might wish, but disappear they will.

The government has committed itself to bringing about equality of opportunity in education in eight yearsâ\200\231 time. Given the huge backlogs and the shortage of money, this objective will be extremely to achieve anyway. It will probably be impossible to

achieve if at the same time the gov-

steful

S7a -

ernment continues to pursue the luxury of apartheid in education at .

â\200\230school and teacher training college

level.

You have to believe fairy stories if you think you can have apartheid and equality at the same time. Part of the commitment to equality means a pupil-teacher ratio of 30 to 1 for all

apartheid

i has to

h  
From an address to a teachersâ\200\231 conference in Johannesburg this week by John Kane-Berman, director of the South

African Institute of Race Relations.

: â\200\234absuraitles are

Kane-Berman . . "  
on the way outâ\200\231â\200\231.

racess. The white ratio is 16 to 1, the  
African 41 to 1 (and in most home-

â\200\234lands, worse).

Unless there is a major deploy-  
ment of excess white teachers into  
African schools, the government will  
find the 30 to 1 ratio very difficult to  
achieve. A personâ\200\231s teaching abilities  
are not determined by race, which  
should be eliminated as a criterion  
for the appointment of teachers.

Although for the moment the gov-  
ernment seems hell-bent on main-  
taining apartheid in state schools and

teacher colleges, apartheid in other

. educational institutions has fallen on

hard times.

Firstly, attempts to prohibit and  
then to limit the number of black stu-  
dents in white universities have to all  
intents and purposes finally been  
abandoned.

Secondly, the government has had  
to turn a somersault on private  
schools. Until fairly recently it was  
illegal for white private schools to  
admit blacks, but more and more of  
them ignored this and the govern-  
ment now even subsidises multiracial  
private education.

Thirdly, the quotas that were de-  
signed to limit the number of black  
students at white technikons have

been lifted with effect from this year. -

In short, apartheid education is  
crumbling. i  
Research shows that there is a def-

â\200\230It is not hard to think of even further pressures  
: that could be applied.â\200\231





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Cub  
uangw

now 5,139/

LONDON â\200\224 The Cuban gov-  
ernment has always prefac  
any remarks about South Afri-  
ca by referring to the â\200\234racistâ\200\235  
white minority regime. Yet  
since the latest series of nego-  
tiations began on Cuban troop  
withdrawals and the future of  
Namibia, official language has  
been less aggressive.

For the Cubans, their pres-  
ence in Angola is a complex  
and emotional issue, and their  
offer to carry out a phased  
four-year withdrawal has not  
been taken lightly.

President Fidel â\200\230Castro, the  
Cuban leader, has invested con-  
siderable personal prestige in  
the Angolan venture.

With the Cuban military  
presence. approaching 41000  
and a further 5000 to 6000 ci-  
vilian advisers, this accounts  
for more than half Cubaâ\200\231s total  
overseas â\200\234internationalistâ\200\235  
commitment.

This presence has been  
maintained at considerable  
.sacrifice in terms of loss of  
'life and for Dr Castro to agree

to withdraw he would need to |

be able to provide some tangi-  
ble gain.

As a minimum, therefore,  
the Cuban leadership would  
need to be able to show that  
Angolan sovereignty had been  
fully respected (that is, a with-  
drawal of all South African  
and South African-backed  
forces from Angola). It would  
also require Namibia to be  
given a prospect of indepen-

dence with international guarantees against South African intervention.

. with Cuba over Angola

Neither of these can be easily negotiated. However, the Cubans have been encouraged by what they see as a more responsible attitude on the part of the United States.

While having few illusions about Washington's ultimate ability to twist Pretoria's arm, the Cubans find the State Department less instinctively anti-Cuban.

Professor Wayne Smith, a leading expert on Cuba and a former State Department official, noted the change.

For the past seven years, the Reagan administration has been putting Angolan policy on the wrong foot, seeing the obstacle as the presence of the Cuban troops. Now it is prepared to see that the main obstacle is the South Africans' willingness to give up Nami-

ia. As a result, the ability to talk has become part of a more general but discreet dialogue. Financial Times News Service.

SOWETAN, Friday, June 24, 1988

Bonn - condemns SA after meeting with 3  
Cosatu officials

BONN - West German

Foreign Minister Mr  
Hans-Dietrich Genscher  
met South African union  
opposition leaders on  
Wednesday and con-  
demned human rights  
abuses by Pretoria's white  
minority Government,

But he reiterated that  
reforms in South Africa  
must be achieved  
through peaceful white-  
black dialogue, making

no mention of Western

economic sanctions

sought by opposition fig-  
ures. -

The Foreign Ministry  
said Mr Genscher met  
senior officials of the one  
- million - member  
Congress of South Afri-  
can Trade Unions (Co-  
satu), including general  
secretary Mr Jay Naidoo.

Mr Naidoo was  
heading a Cosatu delega-  
tion on a four-day visit to  
West Germany at the  
invitation of organised  
labour.

A Foreign Ministry  
statement said Mr Gen-  
scher, a pivotal figure in  
rising EC criticism of  
South Africa's racial  
policy, was briefed on the  
situation of South Afri-  
can labour,

Apartheid

Mr Genscher descri-  
bed apartheid (white-  
supremacy rule) as a last-  
ing and especially repel-  
lant form of human  
rights abuse that cannot

be reformed, only abolished,â\200\235 the Ministry said. ;

Cosatu leaders charged on Tuesday that West German big business was profiting from apartheid and that Bonn, currently holding the: 'EC presidency, was not doing enough to end it, such as applying economic sanctions. i

The West German Government has long resisted pressure for sanc-

tions on the ground these would hurt blacks more than whites.

But government sources on Monday hinted sanctions would become an option if Pretoria ignored Western appeals and executed six blacks known as the â\200\234Sharpeville Sixâ\200\235 for their presence in a crowd

that lynched a black councillor. â\200\224 Sapa-Reuter.

â\200\224 -



Tshabalala branch, took part in anti-crime campaigns and were present at a building used as a people's court on July 7 1986. -

Court Reporter  
YOUNG Alexandra  
men, who are on trial for treason, regarded the leaders of the ANC as ! their own leaders, the

Rand Supreme Court

heard yesterday.

Mr E du Toit, SC, who is arguing the case for the State, submitted Mr Albert Sebola's evidence

These three men, and five others, were all arrested

on July 11 1986 and

have been held in custody since then. The other accused are: Mr Ashwell Zwane (21), Mr Vusi Ngwenya (21), Mr Andrew Mafutha (23), Mr David

\* Mafutha (20) and Mr Arthur Vilakazi (25).

At the start of their trial, in April last year, all

between 14th Avenue and 16th Avenue in Alexandra.

It is the State's case that the Alexandra Youth Committee formed a

rs

special branch for the area where the accused lived and referred to it as the Vincent Tshabalala section. Tshabalala was regarded by Mr Sebola as their hero and a freedom fighter who died a heroic death. He knew Tshabalala

lala was a former member of Ayco and the ANC, Mr Du Toit submitted. Mr Du Toit said that at the first meeting of the Vincent Tshabalala branch of Ayco the functions were set out. They were: \_

@ To create yard committees and elect representatives to report to

\_consumer boycott;

Â® To set up.:iÃ©fenee committees to whistle

@Â® And it was suggested that streets in the area be renamed.



Time for US to step in, says expert

Soviet

e STAR\_/\_

policy shift

IS

2/ 51 Â¢

worrying

the ANC ./

By Neil Lurssen,  
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON â\200\224 The Soviet Unionâ\200\231s shift in policy toward southern. Africa appears to be causing anxiety among African National Congress leaders, according to an American expert.

And the ANCâ\200\231s dependence on the three countries where it has sanctuary â\200\224 Angola, Zambia and Tanzania â\200\224 is making its leadership distinctly nervous, Dr Stephen Davis, a research analyst at Washingtonâ\200\231s Investor Responsibility Research Centre, told a US senate panel here yesterday. .

With the ANC leadership under fire from extremists within the organisation, worried about their Soviet and Frontline state patronage, and showing new eagerness to improve relations with Washington, the time could be ripe for the US to expand its contacts with the anti-apartheid resistance, he argued.

Dr Davis, author of a book on ?he ANC, was testifying at a hearing into proposed new anti-SA sanctions.

Once an ally

He said the Soviet Union â\200\224 once an unquestioning ANC ally â\200\224 was signalling a review of its policy toward South Africa.

â\200\234The end result is in doubt, but SO far Moscow seems intent on finding ways to avoid an extended war that

could compel the USSR to devote resources it cannot afford to a region in which it has little interest,

while risking a superpower con-

frontation it does not want.

As a consequence, Soviet representatives have suggested softening the terms the ANC has said Pretoria must meet for negotiations to occur. In addition, Soviet policy

makers have hinted that the ANC should consider a settlement for - mula granting minority guarantees ' to whites something the ANC has not been prepared to concede, Dr Davis said.

Al

He noted reports that Moscow had told the SA Communist Party, its close ally, that a mixed economy, rather than socialism, was likely to prevail in South Africa.

Dr Davis argued that the ANC could survive a break with Moscow since most of the items it got from the Soviets could be obtained elsewhere. But it was heavily beholden to Angola, Tanzania and Zambia.

A break with them would be viewed by the organisation as catastrophic. ANC facilities in these countries give Umkhonto (the ANC military wing) insurgents access to the SA frontier, he said.

ANC executives worry that the sanctuary nations, under economic and military pressure from Pretoria, are capable of making policy demands on the ANC, ejecting the ANC altogether, or insisting on SA settlement terms far short of what the ANC itself would demand.

Dr Davis described a tug of war within the organisation between the forces of militancy and statesmanship. Its outcome was uncertain, he said.

On the one hand, the compulsion to attract increasingly impatient and angry comrades into the movement has resulted in some Umkhonto commanders pressing for

permission to target white civilians  
such as judges and politicians.â\200\235

On the other hand such moves  
have been rebuked and â\200\234the groupâ\200\231s  
ban on terrorism reiterated. The  
ANC leadership seems eager to  
preserve and enhance the organisa-  
tionâ\200\231s image as a responsible arty,  
both to allay fears of whites inside  
South Africa and to attract more  
international sponsors.â\200\235

The tug of war between the op-  
posing points of view was likely to  
grow more acute as black frustra-  
tion mounted and the ANC contin-  
ued to lag in its ability to extend  
effective control over its members  
inside South Africa, he said. :

â\200\234Evidence suggests that as the  
state of emergency crackdown  
drags on and moderates remain inâ\200\231  
detention, radical factions within  
the ANC camp are gaining in influ-  
ence.â\200\235



- SIR â\200\224  
express my dissatisfac-

tion as a licence payer.

I feel it is time for me  
to raise my voice in  
protest with the hope  
that someone at  
Auckland Park will  
heed my call. :  
â\200\230My dissatisfaction  
" stems from the fact that

funds is not equal. Both  
â\200\234whiteâ\200\235 channels are still  
experiencing teething  
problems but I beg to  
differ on that score for it  
did not take very long for  
TV1 and 4 to establrs  
themselves.

I happen to know that

manuscripts are gather-  
ing dust on the shelves  
â\200\230while one reason or  
another will be given for  
their absence from the  
schedule.

The produceers mstcad  
of improving the quahty  
of scripts, revel in their

glorious titles. This must -

be stoppcd for the  
~ advisors

ves are

not infallible and do not  
qualify as professors in  
languages. .

Their - presence is.  
needed somewhere else  
â\200\230where they can save the  
corporatxon a ot of  
money.

S Eâ\200\224â\200\224

1 wish to

~and news  
~ cornerstones of televi-  
TV has four channels,  
but the distribution of

The black channels  
further come under a lot  
of criticism because of a



lack of dramas on certain  
weeks. How are these  
channels expected to  
â\200\230compete seriously with  
others while lacking in  
this department"  
-Drama, sports, music  
zareâ\200\234the

sion. I also cannot bring

: myself to accept the use

of white script writers on

~ the black market because  
they do not understand  
how we live, think and  
view life among other  
~ things.

To prove my point I  
will make this example. -

'A young man courting  
a girl dm not nge her a

box of chocolates, long-  
stemmed roses OT  
serenade beneath her  
window. ;  
What surprises further  
is the fact that the  
corporation is spending  
exorbitantly to lmport  
overseas producuons  
while their own scri  
writers convert their own  
works to black - langu-

~ ages; an exercise which  
\_involves someone who

must translate at a fee.  
Home-grown talent is  
flying out of the window.  
With John Cundills  
leaving these shores, it  
adds to the gloomy  
\_picture I am painting.

WORRIED

WASHINGTON

White South Africans  
who work against  
apartheid. will be  
victims of an interna-

tional sanctions cam-

aign, the United  
Senate has been

told.

The Deputy Secretary  
of State, Mr John  
Whitehead, told a Senate  
committee that - blacks

would -be the primary .

victims but not the  
only ones.

Arguing against  
proposed amendments to  
toughen existing Ameri-  
can economic sanctions,  
Mr Whitehead said:  
Other victims will be  
those South African  
whites who most closely

identify with American  
democratic  
- who support black

aspirations for a more  
just society.

Leaders such as  
Frederick van zyl  
Slabbert, Wynand  
Malan, Helen Suzman  
and Denis Worrall  
staunchly oppose an  
economic and diplomatic  
quarantine against South

ideals and

HELEN Suzman

Africa. :

- As they struggle to  
build bridges across

South Africaâ\200\231s racial divide, they need the support that a strong US presence â\200\224 both official and unofficial provides.

â\200\234They have seen sanctions contribute to a siege mentality among whites which the ruling National Party has successfully fostered and

~ exploited by converting

to its ranks thousands of relatively moderate

\_ English-speaking voters

over the past two years. They have also seen -over the past year a steady erosion of fundamental civil liberties â\200\224 even in the previous protected area

~ of white politics.

VAN ZYL Slabbert

â\200\234â\200\234The same noose

which has been used to ew v exlstiï¬\201y power

strangle black disldems is now coiled expectantly around the white,

reformist opposition,â\200\235â\200\235

Mr Whitehead said.

\*â\200\234By dissociating

ourselves from South Africa, we simply makeit easier and less costly for authorities to pull that

noose tighter.â\200\235

Mr Whitehead - said that neither National Party hardliners, nor the growing conservative opposition, nor more militant organisations

even further to the right =

would mourn the absence of Americans from South Africa.

He \_tqld the Senate

Â\$ country had entered its  
' final crisis and that only a

~ or without sanctlons  
said.

~ unrealistic to. \_expect  
South African Gove

ships in South Africa  
seriously believe that a  
rapld resolution of thE'  
crisis is possxble â\200\224

â\200\234Surely |i W

ment to respond to our .  
pressure by ending the  
state of em\_ergency.ï¬\201z  
releasing politica  
detainees or meeting any

- of the other conditions

for lifting sanctions .  
â\200\234Not surprisingly, the  
South African Govers  
ment refused categorical  
ly to meet th  
demands.â\200\235 he said.



## SOWETAN FOREIGN

o PSS s

WASHINGTON 200\224

- South Africa has the  
resources to resist an  
economic siege and has  
been preparing for such  
a contingency for many  
years, according to a  
top United States  
government official,  
200\234We believe that direct  
controls on shipments to

South Africa would  
probably not prevent

"South African importers Africa but would also be

from obtaining the  
foreign supplies that they  
need, 200\235 200\231 the Deputy  
Secretary of State, 200\230Mr  
John Whitehead, told US  
senators in Washington  
this week. = -

In testimony before  
the Senate Foreign  
Relations Committee  
which is considering a  
new package of tough  
economic embargoes, Mr  
Whitehead said that  
sanctions would not only  
be shrugged off by South

costly for the US itself.

US business would  
have to find new markets -

200\224 if they were available  
200\224 for over R2,4 billion in

annual exports, and even-

a temporary disruption  
of South African  
strategic minerals to the  
-US would have serious  
repercussions over a  
broad range of US  
industries, he noted.

## Dependence

+ Mr Whitehead said  
that although heavily  
dependent on interna-

200\230tional trade, South  
Africa had domestic

deposits of virtually  
every key material  
needed for an industrial

â\202-conomy â\200\224 except crude oil and bauxite. -

â\200\234The South African Government and private sector have spent billions of dollars stockpiling Strategic imports â\200\224 ranging from crude oil and bauxite to computer and aircraft parts.

- â\200\234â\200\234These stockpiles would provide a cushion against shortages. until alternative sources of supply could be found or import substitution projects completed,â\200\235 he

my .

â\200\230argued.

- Mr Whitehead said that 65 percent of South African export earnings came from low bulk/

high value items like

gold, diamonds and strategic minerals, but most economists believed an effective boycott of these commodities would be difficult or impossible to enforce.

While the remaining .

35 percent, mainly steel and manufactured products, would be more vulnerable, there could be no airtight boycott against them either.

â\200\234For example, in the

SA leader President P W Botha.

past two years, sanctions have closed 80 percent of South Africaâ\200\231s traditional export market for steel, yet South African steel exports were only down by about 2.9 percent through October last year,â\200\235 he said.

Impact

â\200\234Given South Africaâ\200\231s

-proven capacity for trade

provided with\_ accom-  
sion and its still-untested  
capacity for fullscale  
sanctions-busting, we  
â\200\230estimate that even  
reasonably well-enforced  
comprehensive United  
Nations sanctions would  
cut total export receipts  
by something less than 25  
percent,â\200\235 Mr Whitehead  
said.

The impact on South  
Africa was likely to be a  
moderate recession over  
the medium term,  
comparable to the 1982-  
86 period in the Republic.

Over the longer term,  
however, constraints on  
growth and competitive-  
ness could push South  
Africa deeper into  
recession.â\200\224 SOWETAN-  
Foreign Service. =

e e





theoretical echo of what  
was going on in the hearts  
of people. .

What it did was to set  
up mechanisms which  
would make it possible  
for people to share with

others what was in their

hearts and that would en-  
able South Africans to es-  
tablish a constitution that  
would meet the demands  
of the time and the socie-  
ty in which it would oper-  
ate.

There was nothing in  
the Bill that supported  
the charge that it would  
lead to Black domination  
and such an argument  
could find no home in the  
debate.

Change

Change and adaptation  
were the only constant  
factors in people's lives

and no-one could hold  
back these processes.

It had to be understood  
that the reform which was  
desired in South Africa  
did not mean rejection of

all that had gone before,

but rather adaptation of  
what existed.

The fact of change did  
not mean that all that had  
gone before was wrong.

What it means is that  
we have the courage to do  
that which the times de-  
mand of us.

The government was  
often accused of selling  
out the rights of Whites  
and destroying the rights  
of Afrikaners.

The day the Afrikaner  
became a stumbling block  
in the way of achievement  
of rights by other groups,

that day he would forfeit

~ his own rights.

He asked no apology for  
the fact that he was an  
Afrikaner, nor did he at- \*  
tempt to conceal or run

~away from that fact. No

people should feel guilty  
or be declared guilty if it

" purposefully strove to as-  
sure its own future.

The Afrikaner, howev-  
er, had decided to pursue  
this struggle under the  
banner of justice.  
make the Afrikaners the  
unpleasant, selfish, priv-  
ileged and small-minded  
race it was sometimes  
made out to be.

â\200\234My Afrikanerdom  
(Afrikanerskap) is not a  
frail, exclusive thing that I  
have to sit in a corner  
with and pet,â\200\235 he said.

â\200\230Black mlmsters woï\201t  
answer to votersâ\200\231 -

â\200\230Mercury- Cormpondent  
\_THE Conservative Party yes-  
terday criticised the Govern-  
.mentâ\200\231s move to appoint black  
Cabinet mnisteu and depuw ;  
mmisten.

The CP: leader, r Andries  
Treurmcht, said

ment that the cipation of -  
blacks in the lâ\200\231Gâ\200\230wr%ermnem in -

this manner either anticipat-  
Â\$ ed the much-discussed statu-  
tory council pr even made it  
\_| unnecessary.

tional mixing of the Govern-

~ment of South Africa and the  
~farther damage to the democ-

racy and right of self-determi-  
â\200\234pation of the whites which

~will be linked with this,â\200\231 Dr

- responmble inany wayto any â\200\230{  
| voters.

. â\200\234They will simply bq ap-.

\* Â¢ Treurnicht said.  
a state- -

!

However, the Government

is determined to press ahead .  
with 'the move, and a black :  
- wminister or depuw minister

will almost certainly be ap-

pointed before the end of the~  
o o year,

" â\200\230These black ministers and

' depuw ministers will not be -

]

Outstandlng

The Minister of lnforma-  
. tion, Dr Stoffel van der

Merwe, said at a Press-

gointed by the State Presi- " briefing that the Minister of

â\202¬| . Agriculture, â\200\230Mr Greyling

nt â\200\224 in contrast to white,  
.eoloured and Indian minis-  
ters and deputy ministers  
who have to be elected to

liament â\200\224 otherwise they -

cannot remain in that capac-.

'| ity for longer than 12 months.â\200\231:

The CP asked what had

happened to National Party .

promises to ask for the na- -

tionâ\200\231s approval before wide- "  
ranging constitutional  
.changes were introduced. - :  
. â\200\230The dictatorial manage-  
ment style of the present NF  
â\200\230Government is now obvious. -  
- â\200\230The .CP. rejects this addi-

Wentzel, was an outstanding  
minister and he was responsi-  
ble to Parliament even  
though he lost his Bethal seat  
in the last election.

The Bill which will enable  
a black person to be appoint-  
ed as a Cabinet minister or as

\_adeputy minister was tabled

in Parliament, reports Sapa.  
According to a spokesman

i - for the Department of Consti-

tutional Development and

Planning, the Constitution

Second Amendment Bill will

. allow the President to ap-

point as a minister or deputy  
a person who is not an MP  
and who does not meet the ra-  
cial qualifications for MPs.

Such a person will, howev-  
er, have to meet the general  
qualifications for an MP in  
terms of being a South Afri-

- can citizen, not being an in-

solvent, not being of unsound  
mind, not being a public ser-  
vant and not being disquali-

~fied by reason of certain

. criminal convictions -

White, coloured and Indian

ministers and deputies ap-

pointed from outside the  
ranks of MPs will still have to  
become MPs within 12 monthsâ\200\231

of their appointment. %

The joint Standing Commit-â\200\230  
tee on Constitutional Affairs  
meets this afternoon and is  
expected among other things,  
to discuss the B:'. empower-  
ing the State President to ap-  
point a black w0 the Cabinet.

The committee will also  
deal with various amend-  
ments proposed by the PFP to  
the Promotion of Constitu-  
tional Development Bill. ;

If the amendments are  
dealt with this afternoon the  
Bill is likely to be passed by

-all three Houses on Monday.

ME CuRryY

Swart

'S warning |  
ĩ¬\201Bâ\200\231Tĩ¬\201L W)Eĩ¬\202cuĩ¬\202}j 2,.. /06/'

constitutional

Political Correspondent

PROPONENTS of the new constitutional forum should not raise expectations without being able to deliver the goods, Mr Ray Swart, PFP MP for Berea, warned yesterday.

Debate on the new body, now in its third day, has been marked by strong Labour and Nationalist support and attacks on the Progressive Federal Party for not supporting the measure.

Labour spokesmen have said the debate is an even more constitutional development for them than the coming of the Union of South Africa or the establishment of the Republic.

But, echoing PFP leader Colin Eglin, Mr Swart warned that the composition of the forum was not fully representative because it excluded those who wanted to negoti-

ate but were not already â\200\230in .

the systemâ\200\231.

Rejection

â\200\230Our fear for the Froposed council is that it will end up with like-minded people talking to like-minded people, people who are part of the existing discredited system talking to others who are part of it,â\200\231 said Mr Swart.

â\200\230The majority of the population â\200\224 who rejected the system, and whose rejection of and aloofness from the system poses the basis of the threat of the very revolution which we seek to avoid â\200\224 are specifically excluded.â\200\231,

The independent MP for

Claremont, Mr Jan van Eck, lashed out at the Labour Par-

ty, saying it had shown it was the National Party's partner in oppression.

He said to jeers from the :

Labour Party that there could

be no option for the Government [

the option for

. who did not participate in the

than to witness the oppressed becoming the administrators of their own oppression.

Describing the Bill as one of the most dangerous pieces of legislation to come before Parliament, Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht said it was absolutely

.naive to see South Africa as a

non-racial society.

Destroyed

While there should be fairness for all, he said he spoke for a growing number of Afrikaners and other whites who were not prepared to disappear in a multiracial society or to be dominated.

Dr Treurnicht warned that 500 000 whites, 280 000 coloureds and 900 000 Indians would not have a realistic chance to share political power with 20 million blacks in a unitary state.

A nominated National Party MP, Dr Boy Geldenhuys, said the importance of the Bill was that it destroyed the moral basis of the armed struggle against the present order in South Africa.

The Bill confirmed, he said, that the Government was committed to giving blacks a say and participation at all levels and that doors to peaceful change were open.

Substance

The Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said if the price of participation in the national council by some



forum -  
they were not taking part in  
the creation of a new future. |,

The objections of some of |â\200\231

these leaders did not concern -  
the substance of the Bill.

Instead, they demanded  
that certain prisoners who  
had been sentenced by com- -  
petent courts should be freed,  
that organisations should be.

unbanned and the state of:];

emergency lifted summarily.

â\200\230I want to say today that we  
as Government donâ\200\231t want to

become part of the violence |

option for South Africa.

â\200\230We want to persuade these [

people to become part of theâ\200\231  
peace option.â\200\231 "  
Majority i  
U

Mr Willie Heine (NP Umfo-

losi) said the National Party i-\' \201 4

had received an overwhelm:  
ing majority mandate from

the white electorate in last |

year's elections to negotiate  
with blacks. ;

It was now time to execute  
the demand of that mandate,  
Mr Heine said. b

Mr Pat Poovalingam (PFP  
Reservoir Hills) said the vast  
majority of South Africans  
had not been given a proper  
chance, through membership  
of political organisations, to  
express themselves on the  
Promotion of Constitutiona  
Development Bill. 4

In the joint debate he said  
that many black leaders re-  
garded this as insulting and  
that reasonable requests  
from moderate black leaders

over)

oy s oy

remained unheeded.

ment should become part of

South Africa, the Government  
would reject this price as too  
high, reports Sapa.

. Replying to the First Read-  
ing he said that those leaders

council should know also that

be little â\200\230more despicable

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu would like to know how anti-sanctions bodies and other protesters gain access to privileged information regarding his travel movements to and from overseas, his spokesman Mr John Allen said this week.

At a Press conference in Johannesburg last week on his return from Moscow Archbishop Tutu said he was curious to know how the protesters knew of his travel arrangements when it should only have been known to a small group within the church.

Mr Allen said when Archbishop Tutu arrived from the United States on May 19 he was initially due to travel on an SAA flight from London which landed at 10.30am at Jan Smuts. These arrangements were not published and at a later stage the travel arrangements were changed. Placard wield-

ing protesters met the

10.30 flight.  
- No publicity was given to his departure from Jan Smuts to Cape Town, but again demonstrations knew exactly when he was due to fly, and also awaited him at DF Malan Airport.

Mr Allen conceded

that there may have been -

advance publicity for Archbishop Tutu's visit to Port Elizabeth, but his travel arrangements for his visit to Moscow was privileged. :

He left for Moscow on Saturday June 11 and on Friday June 10 anonymous leaflets were distributed in central

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu. Johannesburg calling on people to go and demonstrate at Jan Smuts, Mr Allen said. No advance information was given out on this trip. )

When he arrived back |  
on June 18 very few  
people knew about his.  
travel arrangements, but |  
the demonstrators were  
waiting at the airport.

Mr Allen said he had  
also received a report  
that the travel agent of  
the â\200\230church had been |  
phoned and asked about |  
the Archbishopâ\200\231s travel  
arrangements, but had  
been told that this  
information was privil-  
eged. â\200\224 Sapa. =

## LETTERS

N\ W= e

Donald McAlvan)//â\200\231s speech

YOUR columnist, Peter Robinson (The Natal Witness, June 14), was obviously uhimpressed by Donald McAlvany, Jjudging by his snide comments.

Everyone is entitled to his/her opinion, but, after hearing Mr McAlvany speak in Durban the previous evening (and on earlier visits to this country) we feel Peter Robinson was not being fair to our visitor. The article highlighted the need for 300 000 dollars, as if this was the main purpose of Mr McAlvanyâ\200\231s trip. This was the first time in 27 visits that money has been mentioned and it took up a minute or two in a 24 hour-long address. And why not ask South Africans to put their hands in their pockets to fight the radicalstrying to destroy this country? What about all the millions of rand in foreign funds going into the anti-SA propaganda war?

McAlvany, Peter Robinson claims, â\200\234follows the traditional conventions of conservative America. He's opposed to birth control and abortion and wants prayers read in American schools.â\200\235 McAlvany said nothing about birth control. He was talking about Aids when he said the condom was replacing the eagle as the symbol of America â\200\224 and

admitted that the U.S. holds the

record for abortions, drug-taking, rape and other Â¢imes. We - admire his honesty. We need

more people to stand up these days and confess their nationâ\200\231s sins. Mr McAlvany warned us not only about the Soviet strategy for world domination but of what happens when people turn their backs on God.

We ask that in future comments, Peter Robinson will take a more objective and realistic

view of the conditions around,  
the pressures upon us and the  
people within and without our  
country who are intent upon  
bringing chaos and disorder to a  
wonderful land.

We hope that Peter Robinson  
will come to see Donald McAl-  
vany as someone who is reaching  
out a hand of friendship, one who  
is providing much-needed facts  
and figures for the man-in-the-  
street, and not picture him as  
some sinister bogeyman and pro-  
phet of doom trying to feather his

own nest,  
T.E.C. SHEARER  
and J. MAITLAND-STUART  
Pinetown  
\*

THE lack of objective reporting  
or constructive comment in The

- era

]

- Natal Witness on the outstanding  
â\200\234 presentation given by Mr Donald

McAlvany last week is disap-  
pointing, to say the least. The ad-  
dress contained a considerable  
amount of interesting and  
thought-provoking information,  
much of which should give cause  
for concern among thinking  
people. The meeting merited  
more serious attention than that  
accorded to it by your â\200\234Column-  
ist at Largeâ\200\235,

The attitude of your news-  
paper to this event would appear  
to corroborate some of Mr McAl-  
vanlyâ\200\231s views on the press in gen-

, and as such is possibly not  
unexpected.

Perhaps you should restrict Mr  
Robinson in future to reporting  
on sporting events or gatherings  
of the Flat Earth Society.

BRUCE FERGUSON  
Petrea Avenue  
Cleland

\*

10lence

â\200\224J ULUNDLI. = Cluef Mangosuthu Buthelezi yesterday warned of the prospect of a Beirut-type situationâ\200\231 developing in South Africa in which

' governmentâ\200\231s

welcoming address to leading Western Australian business and political personality Sir Charles Colre: v van :

Minister and Inkatha President made an appeal to Australians to consider the possibility that their position would be considerably modified if it had detailed and continuing dialogue with this countryâ\200\231s Black leaders.

- There was no hope whatsoever of a successful revolution taking place in the kind of time span that

| would make it short, bit-

ter but productive â\200\224there could only be wars of attrition. :

â\200\234There can only be a steady progression towards developing a Beirut-type situation in which there can be no winners,â\200\235 he said.

â\200\234If the levels of violence and counter-violence -are continually raised, as they have been year after year during the past decade, we can only end up with scorched earth policy after scorched earth policy.

â\200\234It is only when we break away from the idiom of violence as a necessary ingredient in political change that there is any hope.â\200\235

i there could be no winne;s.

He was speaking in a

Later, while addressing a group of American politicians from Indiana, he said White society would be the last to suffer under sanctions applied against South Africa.

He pointed out that nearly 70000 Black people had massed in Durban recently in wholehearted support of his opposition to sanctions.

He appealed to all Americans â\200\224 particularly political leaders â\200\224 to end what he called â\200\234this indignant headlong moral rush into doing the wrong thing for laudable reasonsâ\200\235.

â\200\234The huge White con-

' glomerates and the mass-

ive concentrations of capital employ the kind of brains that can shift, re-conceptualise, divert and disguise,â\200\235 he said. â\200\230 - â\200\234It will be business as usual for the people at the top who have made the adjustments and who are not dependent on the people at the bottom if they make no adjustments.

â\200\234Not only is it irrational to impose sanctions against South Africa because Blacks reject them and because they show no signs of moving the government in the right direction, it is also irrational because it is Blacks who pay the price of failed sanctions.â\200\235 â\200\224Sapa.



Bill co

Simon Barber

WASHINGTONâ\200\224American taxpayers could be forced to pay\*â\200\234billionsâ\200\231 of

dollars in compensation if Congress forces U S companies out of South Africa, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was warned yesterday.

Oil, contends that the Billâ\200\231s

The warning was is-sued by William Cole-man, former chairman of the Secretary of Stateâ\200\231s advisory commit-tee on South Africa, whose law firm, Oâ\200\231Mel-â\200\230veny and Myers, has been briefed to sue should the Anti-Apart-heid Amendments Act become law.

â\200\230I donâ\200\231t think youâ\200\231d want to add \$2 billion to \$3 bil-lion (R4-6 billion) to the budget deficit at this point,â\200\231 Mr Coleman told Senator Paul .Simon, chairman of the panelâ\200\231s Africa subcom-mittee, who was visibly tak-en aback.

One major company, Mobil

mandatory disinvestment provision constitutes a form of uncompensated expropri-ation expressly forbidden by â\200\230the constitution.

Compensation

The warning was backed by Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead who told the committee: â\200\230At least some U S

| the law the companies would

| the paradoxical position of  
â\200\230 vmla!:mg the law if it did not -

divest and probably violating  
the law if it did and received  
some payment however in-

companies will challenge this  
provision on the grounds that  
it results in the confiscation  
of assets without fair compen-

-eation.â\200\231

constxtutlon s fifth  
aggteldment provides that  
â\200\230private property (shall not)  
be taken for public use with-  
out just compensat\on o  
Continued U S ownersnip  
of property in South Africa  
would become a crime pun-  
ishable by fines and impris-  
onment within 180 days of the  
Billâ\200\231s enactment.  
Mr Coleman argued that  
this would force Mobil to  
abandon assets worth \$400  
million (R800 million), or at  
least dlspose of them â\200\230at fire  
sale pricesâ\200\231.

#### Decisions

A brief prepared by  
'Melveny and Myers noted  
that the South African Gov-  
ernment would be likely to  
bl k the repatriation of any

e proceeds which, under

be barred from redeploying  
in South Africa.  
â\200\230Mobil would find itself in

adequate.â\200\231  
A number of recent court  
decisions back Mobilâ\200\231s case.

ruled that â\200\230the Government  
must pay just compensatlon  
when it furthers the nationâ\200\231s  
foreign policy goals by using

as â\200\230bargaining chipsâ\200\231 claims  
lawfully held by a relatively  
| few persons and subject to

The Natal Mercury, Friday, June 24, 1988 \*13

Sanctions-hit U S fi rms threaten to hreaten to sue  
d cost bllhons

IFFRANESNSERREEREYSRNE S %z

In 1981, the Appeals Court |

}

Â£

| the jurisdiction of our courtsâ\200\231.

\Mdaba, | says Nat

Ormande Pollok  
Political Correspondent  
CAPE TOWNâ\200\224Mr Stoffel  
Botha, leader of the Natal  
National Party, strongly de-  
fended his rejection of the  
Indaba proposals yesterday,  
saying the talks themselves  
had been â\200\230shamelesslyâ\200\231 ex-  
ploited by the Progressive  
Federal Party.

Speaking during the debate  
on the creation of a new fo-  
rum to include all race  
groups in finding a new con-  
stitution, Mr Botha said the  
National Party supported the  
principle of the Indaba â\200\224 dis-  
cussion and negotiation to  
achieve a political settle-  
ment,

Negotiation

There had been useful dis-  
cussions, but then the PFP  
had taken control and forced  
the proposals through before  
many had been properly re-  
searched, because the PFP  
had wanted to campaign on  
them in the elections.

But the voters of Natal had  
seen through that and voted  
overwhelmingly against the  
PFP,

The legislation before Par-  
liament showed very clearly  
that whatever constitutional  
solution one wanted, it could  
be achieved only through ne-  
gotiation and with the sup-  
port of all race groups.

There was an indisputable  
need for an institution where  
moderates of all groups who

- Wanted peace and progress  
could work together.

Communities differed, but  
they did not live in a vacuum.  
There were matters of gener-

-al interest which affected all

groups and which could be  
served on a basis of consen-

sus in the sort of forum now being proposed.

Consensus lay somewhere between "everything" and

"nothing" and did not mean

that everything had to be sacrificed or retained.

Neither revolution which will lead to marxism nor total partition is viable," he said.

Consensus on a fair, peaceful, negotiated constitutional dispensation would be the result of the hard and honest labours of those who were prepared to face the future with an open mind.

Mr Botha warned that those who were prepared to participate in the proposed constitutional forum would be attacked from various quarters and that attempts would be made to drive a wedge between them by accentuating current differences between them.

It made no sense to seek a constitutional dispensation without recognising the reality of the existence of different groups.

Many MPs disagreed with him on that, but he was overjoyed that in spite of those disagreements, the majority of Members of Parliament were prepared to discuss those differences in a responsible manner.

gets

Peace

yargaining

way

Anthony Johnson

v\_\

CAIROâ\200\224The delicately poised four-power

negotiations on Cuban withdrawal from An-

gola and South West African independence

move into top gear today with what Mr Pik

Botha described as â\200\230the first substantive  
talksâ\200\231 on the vexing problem.

( 'T\lâ\200\230 dversaries had  
. an opportunity to size

up each other during  
brief, informal bilateral  
discussions yesterday,  
but up to 28 hours of  
tough bargaining lie  
ahead before the talks  
end tomorrow night.

On the table will be con-  
crete proposals on Cuban  
withdrawal forwarded to  
the various parties a few  
days ago.

â\200\234This will be the starting

point,â\200\231 Mr Botha said.

He characterised the third  
round of talks between South  
Africa, Cuba and Angola as  
â\200\230very importantâ\200\231 but would  
not be drawn on their possi-  
ble outcome.

Essence

â\200\230It is not possible at this  
stage to give any assessment

. regarding the success or

progress in resolving this  
very difficult, complex Ango-  
la-Namibia issue.

â\200\230Foreign troop withdrawal  
â\200\224 which includes ours as  
well â\200\224 is the essence of these  
problems.â\200\231

Asked if he could place a time frame on the possible resolution of the dispute or indicate whether the search for a settlement would be on the home straight or still at the beginning if the talks over the next two days went well, he responded: I cannot

say until we have had the first meeting.

However, he indicated later that the September 29 dead-

line set by superpower lead-

ers at the Moscow summit for a resolution of the issue should not be interpreted as a blunt, formal, final date.

It was the South African Government's understanding that the target date set by President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev was their way of expressing a desire to get something substantial off the ground by then.

Don't think more should be read into it than that, he said.

Turning to the build-up of Cuban forces, Mr Botha said

that was a very serious matter, but he was hesitant to raise it on the eve of the talks. Indeed, it is an issue which will be canvassed and discussed during our meeting, but it is not appropriate that public statements made at this stage because we would not want to aggravate an already aggravated situation.

Angolan Foreign Minister Afonso Van-Dunem said he was approaching peace talks this week with an open mind and would do everything possible to help secure independence for South West Africa. Today's talks, which will be chaired by the U S Assistant Secretary for State for African Affairs, Dr Chester Crock-

er, will also be attended by the U S Ambassador in southern Africa, Mr Edward Perkins, and South Africa's Ambassador in Washington,

Dr Piet Koornhof. -\_t  
In a surprise development, .  
Egypt's ister for  
Foreign Affairs, Mr Butros  
Ghali, had an hour-long meet-  
ing with Mr Botha, according  
to sources close to the talks,  
reports Sapa-AP. )  
Previously, Egyptian offi-  
cials said Cairo, which strict-  
ly observes a total boycott of  
South Africa, would limit it-  
self to providing the venue  
and facilities for the talks.

Applauded

There was no explanation  
of the apparent shift that  
brought about the Botha-  
Ghali meeting, the first pri-  
vate session between Cabinet  
ministers from the two coun-  
tries in nearly three decades.

Earlier, the White House  
applauded Mr Van-Dunemâ\200\231s  
statement that his Govern-  
ment was willing to negotiate  
a Cuban troop pull-out with-  
out first getting a U S pledge  
to halt aid to Angolan rebels.

â\200\230We welcome these reports.  
We have consistently said  
that this was not a subject for  
negotiation in the current  
talks,â\200\235 spokesman Roman  
Popadiuk said.

He was referring to a New  
York Times report that  
Luanda was no longer insist-  
ing that Washington cut off  
aid to Dr Jonas Savimbiâ\200\231s  
Unita guerillas before it sent  
an estimated 35000 Cuban  
troops home.

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The gloves are off -

IF EVER there was, meta hori- lentraltzt}osb(tâ\200\230:Ã@â\200\224\Pgr iament â\200\224

cally speaking, a bloo bath where further amendments an-  
shaping up in South African nounced on Wednesday will  
' White politics it is in the Trans- through a new delimitation an  
vaal, where the National Party changes in the number of pro-  
; appears to be backing down in vineial seats, change the shape  
the major northern Conser- of the national chessboard. No

i Vative Party strongholds, includ- prize for guessing who hopes to  
i ing Pietersburg, Pqtgietersrqs, gain an advantage,

; g8, Messina, Louis Losses in local skirmishes  
Trichardt and Nylstroom, there may be, but whatâ\200\231s lost on  
i . The Nats, it would Seem, are the swings is likely to be gained  
cutting their losses and shifting on the roundabouts, with the  
' the battleground. The evidence number of parliamentary seats  
' points in two directions. First it being increased from 166 to 182  
ltends to confirm that the NP is Transvaal grows from 76 to 91,  
Â«finally and Irrevocably commit- and Natal gains.one to 21. The  
ited to reform and has â\200\230written Cape and the Free State remain  
:off what it regards as irretriev- at 56 and 14 respectively, which  
i- means the Transvaal now has as  
many parliamenta representa-  
tives as the rest o the country  
put together!

Party politics at all levels has  
arrived with a vengeance. â\200\230Inde.  
pendentsâ\200\231 â\200\224 those wishing to  
duck a party label] â\200\224 are going  
to have a tough time.

i done long ago in moving to an  
jaccommodation with all the  
i eople of South Africa. So jt's 5  
:Plus, in spite of the farewells to  
sold friends.

- Second, there appears to be  
greater preoccupation with the

BORDER VIOLERICE"

: CONSIDERING how high the

stakes are for both countries,

Â\$ there must be a better way of

i conducting relations between  
t gouth Africa and Botswana than

0

; the present destructive pattern:

' of cross-border violence, overheated reactions, and growing

alienation and hostility.

. The full facts of the latest incident have yet to be established, it appears that three Botswana policemen were injured when they were fired on by an SADF patrol on an intelligence-gathering mission to counter infiltration by ANC terrorists. Two South Africans, who were apparently not with the group, gave been arrested and charged with complicity in the shooting. Botswana has asked the UN Security Council to condemn South Africa for practising state terrorism,

. What we have is another predictable sla

the sense of futility is heightened by the ability to see both sides of the argument, and difficulty in apportioning blame.

South Africa says that 23 arrested ANC

members received instructions and weapons in Botswana, that there is every reason to believe that the Botswana Government knows about ANC plans for infiltration, and that it fails to act on information supplied to it by the South Africa security forces,

In these circumstances it understandably feels that it is fully justified in protecting innocent lives in South Africa by going in and doing the job itself

Botswana says allegations that it has discussed infiltration plans with the ANC are slanderous, that any terrorists found on its soil will be brought to book, and that South Africa has provided no information to back its allegations.

Botswana's prospering economy is almost totally dependent on South Africa, but it is questionable whether the use of that lever would keep out the ANC.

What is needed is a formal commitment on both sides to peaceful co-existence, and a standing security commission that can meet at short notice to clear up contentious matters. So

far Botswana has declined the |

offer. .  
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Mercury Cor?eâ\200\231spondent

THE Conservative Party yesterday criticised the Governmentâ\200\231s move to appoint black Cabinet ministers and deputy ministers.

The CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in a statement that the participation of blacks in the Government in this manner either anticipated the much-discussed statutory council or even made it unnecessary.

â\200\230These black ministers and deputy ministers will not be responsible in any way to any voters. -

â\200\230They will simply be appointed by the State President â\200\224 in contrast to white, coloured and Indian ministers and deputy ministers who have to be elected to Parliament â\200\224 otherwise they cannot remain in that capacity for longer than 12 months.â\200\231

The CP asked what had happened to National Party promises to ask for the nationâ\200\231s approval before wide-ranging constitutional changes were introduced.

â\200\230The dictatorial management style of the present NP Government is now obvious.

â\200\230The CP rejects this addi-

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tional mixing of the Government of South Africa and the further damage to the democracy and right of self-determination of the whites which will be linked with this,â\200\231 Dr Treurnicht said.

However, the Government is determined to press ahead with the move, and a black minister or deputy minister will almost certainly be ap-

pointed before the end of the year.

Outstanding

The Minister of Informa-

-tion, Dr Stoffel van der

Merwe, said at a Press briefing that the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, was an outstanding minister and he was responsible to Parliament even though he lost his Bethal seat in the last election.

The Bill which will enable a black person to be appointed as a Cabinet minister or as a deputy minister was tabled in Parliament, reports Sapa.

According to a spokesman for the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, the Constitution Second Amendment Bill will allow the President to ap-

point ministers who will

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point to voters who will

point as a minister or deputy a person who is not an MP and who does not meet the racial qualifications for MPs.

Such a person will, however, have to meet the general qualifications for an MP in terms of being a South African citizen, not being an insolvent, not being of unsound mind, not being a public servant and not being disqualified by reason of certain criminal convictions.

White, coloured and Indian ministers and deputies appointed from outside the ranks of MPs will still have to become MPs within 12 months of their appointment.

The joint Standing Committee on Constitutional Affairs meets this afternoon and is expected among other things, to discuss the Bill empowering the State President to appoint a black to the Cabinet.

The committee will also

deal with various amendments proposed by the PFP to the Promotion of Constitutional Development Bill.

If the amendments are dealt with this afternoon the Bill is likely to be passed by all three Houses on Monday.