

AFRIKAANS, the use of which in schools prompted black resistance to National Party policies in 1976, is in for a major setback when the country has been rid of apartheid, and English will emerge as the main language of the new society.

This is the central thrust of a controversial new study released today by the University of Cape Town's Institute for the Study of Public Policy.

The report is written by respected educationist and former Robben Island prisoner Dr Neville Alexander, who argues that:

- Afrikaans cannot be guaranteed official language status at national level;
- The new English will be very different from the standard language spoken today;
- Children must be taught three languages to make barriers disappear.

The backlash against Afrikaans and the need for a workable language policy, Dr Alexander says, is being caused by the linguistic facts of life, which dictate that one needs to be fluent in English or Afrikaans or both if one is to secure a good job in any sphere.

This discriminates against blacks and favours those classified white, Indian or coloured.

In addition, blacks regard Afrikaans as the language of the oppressor and English as the language of freedom and democracy.

Previously, most middle-class blacks supported the supremacy of English as both the *lingua franca* and the language of the future that would displace others. They believed a good knowledge of English would secure their economic and class interests.

Others influenced by the interests of black workers — such as certain humanitarian liberals, communists or radical socialists — realised that an English-only solution to the question was just an illusion and that the indigenous African languages were overwhelmingly part of the answer.

They conceded, however, that in the transition period before a fundamental social change blacks would have to learn either English or Afrikaans as part of a survival kit.

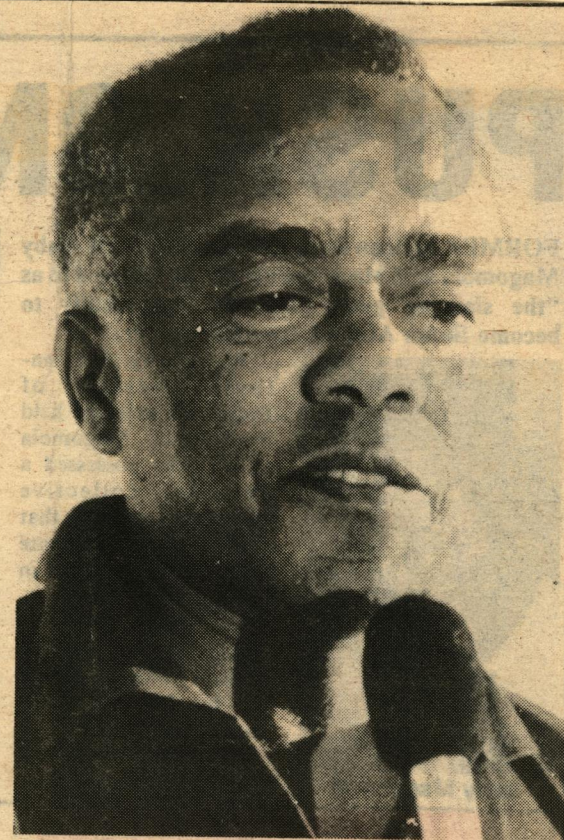
Resistance

Dr Alexander traces blacks' real resistance to Afrikaans to June 16, 1976 when the school-children of Soweto took to the streets with the chilling cry "Kill Afrikaans." This stopped one of the most

determined language planning exercises — which had been initiated and furthered by the Broederbond — undertaken in the modern world.

Until and after 1948, this secret society used the entrenched equality of Afrikaans and English to promote fully the class and sectional interests of Afrikanerdom.

All aspects of South African life were "Afrikanerised". This served to reinforce control of the bureaucracy and



Dr Neville Alexander.

English is language of the future for SA, 'govt has seen the writing on the wall'

Blow for Afrikaans

played midwife to the development of giant Afrikaner-controlled business empires.

The systematic promotion of Afrikaans against English, especially through the formal education system, also healed the pathological feelings of inferiority which most Afrikaners felt towards "the English" and which arose from the humiliation their forebears had suffered during the ruthless exploitation by British imperialism, says Dr Alexander.

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SOWETAN Monday May 15 1989

PUSH ON, BLACKS URG

FORMER African Bank chief executive Mr Gaby Magomola said black business often referred to as "the sleeping giant" had the opportunity to become South Africa's economic power.



Gaby Magomola

By JOSHUA
RABOROKO

Addressing the national meeting of Business Challenge held in Soweto, Magomola said blacks possessed a powerful collective bargaining power that could help them dictate the pace of a change in the country.

The economic development of South Africa's blacks should not be deferred to the post apartheid era.

"The time for economic development and

making a greater contribution to the economic pie is now inspite of the tremendous odds that face us," Magomola said.

He said blacks still suffered from lack of access to capital, lack of expertise compounded by poor education and restrictive laws that stifle creativity. This discouraged many from pushing forward.

The managing director of BC, Mr Phil Khumalo said blacks must fight for

political and economic liberation. "We have the power to do that because of our numbers," he said.

He urged members to team up with big corporations but warned that such a marriage should not exploit blacks.

Khumalo said blacks must learn to be job creators rather than to be employees, adding, "that could only be achieved if they flexed their economic muscle".

BC was, like stokvels, formed to enable blacks to rely on their own resources, he said.

language and that language must be Afrikaans."

This united all anti-apartheid and large elements of the white liberal establishment against the NP, even though the language policy was only an aspect of the total policy of apartheid which penetrated every pore of the body politic.

With "Bantu" education, language policy became an instrument of political control "to be used deliberately and recklessly by the children and grandchildren of the Boers who had rejected Lord Milner's anglicisation schemes by establishing their own Christian national schools."

Enhanced

According to the Broederbond's policy: "The role of the English language was to be downgraded and that of Afrikaans enhanced in all spheres of life, while the indigenous African languages were to be developed systematically to imprison blacks to ethnic cultures and curb the growth of black nationalism."

The then-Prime Minister J G Strydom said: "Every Afrikaner who is worthy of the name cherishes the ideal that South Africa will ultimately have only one

Taught

Blacks were taught in their mother tongue as well as Afrikaans, but Hendrik Verwoerd had already made it clear that Bantu education did not intend to qualify blacks for jobs above their station.

But the events of 1976 stopped the juggernaut and heralded a period when people were compelled to wrestle with alternatives to the

outdated practices of a racist society.

However, it was not until 1985, when a national language project was launched on private initiative by a trust known as the Health, Education and Welfare Society of South Africa, that an all-embracing and systematic strategy on the language question was undertaken.

Rational

In examining this strategy, Dr Alexander concludes that in a post-apartheid South Africa, English will emerge as the *lingua franca* because it is the most rational policy option, while Afrikaans will lose its status rapidly.

Only Afrikaner bitter-einders will resist this move. It is instructive to note that the Government already seems to have seen the writing on the wall. All important messages which it wants to get across to the population as a whole are delivered in English, including all the most important portions of State President's and Cabinet Ministers' policy speeches.

The purists will be upset by Dr Alexander's contention that the "English" of a post-apartheid society will be very different from today's and will be subject to a multiplicity of accents and pronunciations. "This should not be frowned upon," says Dr Alexander.

He argues that language policy should have a two-fold purpose: to establish effective communication and to provide all access to the

'Why did they kill my son?'

By Farouk Chothia

A WOMAN merely swept away with a broom the brains and blood of student activist Cosmos Thuthukani Dlamini who was slain in the township on Thursday afternoon, allegedly by KwaZulu police.

I heard this chilling piece of newson my first visit to the 'war zone'.

I entered the township and was gripped with fear as I spotted KwaZulu police patrolling the area with guns. My fear grew when 'comrades' pointed out 'vigilantes who wreak havoc' in the township.

The brutal murder of Dlamini was the talking point in the township and we headed to the home of his mother, Adeline Dlamini.

She was unaware of his death for two hours as she had just returned home from work.

She was surprised at our presence and asked whether we were police. And then followed a sight I will not easily forget: A friend broke the news to her and most of the people around her wept unashamedly.

But the ageing Adeline Dlamini showed no outward emotion except that her voice gradually rose in pitch and volume, indicating anger and

bitterness.

'Who killed my son? Why did they kill him? Take me to the police now?' she demanded.

With heads bowed we drove to the police station which was walled and fenced with barbed wire. Just then a youth was led into the police station, slapped in the face and led to another place.

The reaction of the policeman in charge to lawyer Vasu Gounden's enquiries about Dlamini's death reminded me of words that have become infamous in this country: 'It leaves me cold.'

As Adeline Dlamini stood there to hear about her son, the policeman retorted that 'an unidentified body' had been found earlier. After a confrontation with the lawyer he said: 'If you want to see the body go to the Verulam mortuary.'

We then left, heading for town with the intention of going to the mortuary the next day. A sense of relief crept in. But it was short-lived. Just then the dreaded police van sped past us.

On the way home I saw small children innocently walking the streets, in this place where violence and death have become a pattern.

New African Reporter

PHOENIX police face a murder charge after the death this month of a resident allegedly shot dead by police in a shebeen raid.

Preet Mohan was shot and killed by police when they raided a block of flats after being tipped off about an alleged drug dealer.

Paul Davids, a lawyer acting for the deceased, said this week that the family have opened up a murder docket for what they call 'unwarranted police brutality'.

Station commander at the Phoenix Station, Col Subramoney Govender, confirmed the incident but said the police were acting within the limits of the law.

However, 31 residents have signed affidavits this month, alleging police brutality.

Residents allege that police baton charged them for no apparent reason and beat them with no provocation.

Apprehended

Sagaren Pillay described how he was returning home from work when police apprehended him and searched him.

'They found a screwdriver and spanners on me. I explained that these were my working tools but they did not believe me and started beating me up with a baton.

'They did not listen to my cries for help or stop when I told them that I was dying.

'I was taken to the police

Phoenix THE NEW AFRICAN police face 15 MAY 1989 murder charge

station and locked in a cell where I was again beaten up.

'A charge was then laid against me for being in possession of a dangerous weapon,' he said.

Pillay appeared in court two weeks ago on a charge of being in possession of a dangerous weapon but was found not guilty.

He opened a docket at the police station alleging police assault. At the station he met Kubendran Naidoo, another victim of alleged police brutality, who was opening a charge against the Phoenix police.

The 15-year-old youth said that he was also returning home from a friend's house when police approached him.

'Two of them assaulted me, one with the butt of his gun and the other with a baton. They beat me up and swore at me.

'They had no reason to beat

me up,' he said. Naidoo laid a charge against the police.

Most residents describe police action as unwarranted, saying that police are beating innocent victims in their crackdown on shebeens in the area.

They identified one section of Phoenix, Roofgreen, as the specific target point of attacks.

Col Subramoney said that more policemen had been seconded to the Phoenix station and that this has meant a stepping up in their activity in the area. He said the crackdown on shebeens was an ongoing task of the force.

A leading community organisation in the area, the Phoenix Working Committee, have threatened action against the police if the acts of brutality continue.

Sharm Maharaj, secretary of the PWC, said: 'We have had many people come into

the offices with stories of police brutality. Last year we met with the then station commander, Major van Wyk, and brought to his attention the number of problems residents were having with police.

'He said he was obliged to investigate, but nothing further came from our meeting,' he said.

Maharaj said the incidents of police violence were continuing and that there was an increase in the number of residents alleging police brutality.

'We are not on the side of criminals but we cannot condone police brutality. The alleged criminals must be tried in a court of law.

'If the station commander cannot control the policemen at his station we will be forced to bring action against them,' he said.

Police PRO for Port Natal, Lt Bala Naidoo, confirmed that a charge had been laid against police.

Counter charges

Col Govender said that most of the charges against police were counter charges and could not be taken seriously.

'None of these charges have ever gone to court and none will because residents cannot have a strong case against police who are acting within the ambit of the law.

If police have beaten up criminals they have done so in self-defence,' he said.

LABOUR

Mobil 'goes back on its word'

By William Harper

THE Chemical Workers Industrial Union (CWIU) is gearing up for a legal strike against Mobil Oil (SA) following the breakdown of negotiations with the company in Durban last week.

CWIU spokesperson Taffy Adler said a Mobil delegation of ten senior officials refused at the meeting to negotiate the terms of its disinvestment with the union.

Adler said the officials denied any knowledge of the disinvestment process and only confirmed the sale of Mobil's South African holdings to Gencor.

Mobil further refused to give any guarantees to the union beyond a commitment to uphold its legal responsibilities not to change its existing conditions of employment.

Mobil's position was a refusal to negotiate on the is-

sue and they went back on commitments previously given, Adler said.

He said Mobil had only met the union in an attempt to stall and undermine the court proceedings which the union had started.

The Mobil workers, Adler said, had already showed their anger at the sale by demonstrating at Mobil plants and offices throughout the country.

At the demonstrations, workers carried placards calling on Mobil to negotiate with the union before disinvesting.

Adler said that in view of Mobil's uncompromising position, the union would now take steps to protect the interests of its members.

The union would also now start a strike ballot to prepare for a legal strike against the company.

He said CWIU was 'dis-

mayed' by the industrial court's decision to grant Mobil another postponement of the union's application for an urgent interdict preventing the sale.

'We do, however, take note of the disquiet expressed by the court at the lack of information provided by Mobil to the workforce.

'We also welcome the court's directive to Mobil to provide the union and its

members with information concerning the disinvestment.'

He said the court had also clarified the fact that the key witness on Mobil's intentions was its managing director Bob Angel, who had 'inexplicably' been absent from South Africa and unavailable to testify as to why Mobil was unable to negotiate on disinvestment.

Attempts to obtain comment from Mobil were unsuccessful.

The death of Cosmos Dlamini

THE NEW AFRICAN 15 MAY 1989

By Farouk Choithia

KWAZULU Police, screaming 'Kill the Dogs!', allegedly shot dead a KwaMashu Youth League (KYL) member, Cosmos Thuthukani Dlamini, in section E of the war-torn township on Thursday afternoon.

A KwaMashu Youth League spokesperson told The New African that Dlamini was shot in the temple with a shotgun and police rolled the activist's body in a blanket before dumping it into the police van.

The family's lawyer, Vasu Gounden, said he would be asking for an inquest into Dlamini's death.

Swept away

The New African was told that parts of Dlamini's brain, strewn on the ground in the shooting, were swept away by a woman householder where the shooting occurred.

The youth league spokesperson said Dlamini did not die immediately after being shot.

He was still breathing but police surrounded his body and refused to allow friends to help him.

'He did not die immediately. He asked for water but police said: 'Let the dog die!'

Kicked

'A woman tried to help Dlamini but police told her to go and cook.

'Police then kicked him and he died.

'Thereafter, they rolled his body in a dog's blanket which was nearby and he was thrown

into the van.'

Dlamini was gunned down in the backyard of a home in the Ntombela Road area, Section E, as he fled from a strong contingent of KwaZulu Police (ZP).

Dlamini was standing in Ntombela Road with two friends

when ZP surged towards them. The two friends fled in one direction as Dlamini ran towards Timoni Road.

Police screaming 'Kill the dogs!' gave chase, and Dlamini's two friends avoided a hail of bullets and hid in one of the homes.

Dlamini, about 20 years old, fled into Timoni Road with policemen following him. Another group of policemen headed towards him.

Dlamini changed direction and fled into the backyard of a home where police allegedly gunned him down, the KYL

spokesperson said.

The KwaMashu Youth League said Dlamini was a leading force in the establishment of 'section committees' in the area, where the youth league had gained control ahead of councillor George Vilakazi.

His family identified his

body at the Verulam mortuary on Friday.

The KwaZulu Police district commandant, Col JJA Fourie, was not available for comment on Friday or Saturday, nor was Lieut Bala Naidoo, the spokesman for the SA Police at CR Swart Square.



Kwazulu police at a passing out parade. Allegations were made this week that Kwamashu activist, Cosmos Dlamini, was shot dead by members of the force.

Vigilantes on the rampage

By Nomusa Cembu

A YOUNG Mpumlanaga man last week told how his father was burnt alive and his grandmother shot dead by alleged Inkatha vigilantes on May 6.

And a minister in the Apostolic Faith Mission described how his house and car were burned by vigilantes on the same day.

Vandag Mazibuko (18) told a press conference his father Vincent Mazibuko (45) was burnt alive while relaxing with his family. Inkatha vigilantes poured a can of petrol over his father and then lit it with a match.

'After killing my father they shot and killed my grandmother Mita Ndokweni (60).'

He said he thought they were out to revenge the recent death of Inkhata central committee member Zakhele Nkehli in the Edendale Hospital. He was semi-paralysed when he was shot in the neck last December.

Throwing stones

The minister, Andreas Shelembe (51), told the press conference when he arrived home at about 6:30pm on May 6 he saw a group of people throwing stones at his house.

'When I asked them why they were throwing stones they denied it. They continued to throw stones while I was indoors. After a while I went out to buy something for my kids when I came back I was greeted by flames.'

Burning

'My house and my car were burning. I think the Inkatha people burnt my house as the area where I am staying is an Inkatha area and I am not an Inkatha member. 'Earlier in the week these Inkatha people asked me to pay R30 for Nkehli's funeral and I refused to pay because they were not carrying any receipts.'

'It was not the first time they asked for money. They once asked me to pay R30 for ammunition to kill the 'Amaqabanes' (comrades) and I refused to pay because I won't contribute money for killing.'

'As a minister of religion I am not a member of any political organisation. Inkatha has been trying to get me to join but I have refused.'

Attacked

Inkatha youth leader Lucky Sibisi (20) denied that the attacks were by Inkatha people: 'The area where these people stay is an Inkatha strong-hold so they were attacked by comrades not us.'

Florence Sishi told the press conference that KwaZulu police in plain clothes came to her house and threw teargas canisters damaging her lounge.

'It was at about 4pm on Monday (May 8) when a youth came running to my house and said he was being attacked by Inkatha people. The police came in and told the boy and the family to come out. We didn't

INSIGHT

Catholic Church launches major 'togetherness' plan

Terry McElligott

THE Catholic Church in South Africa yesterday launched a major pastoral plan which aims at transforming both the Church and South African society, bringing divided people together and overcoming all forms of discrimination.

Durban's Archbishop Denis Hurley, who for 42 years as a bishop has spoken out against injustices in South Africa, has expressed "joy, hope and excitement" over the plan, which took more than 10 years of consultation and planning to bring to fruition.

A spokesman for the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference has said that the plan is

not political although it has political implications.

The theme of the plan is "community serving humanity" — and Catholic parishes throughout the country will be asked to build community spirit in one way or the other.

A document issued by the Bishops Conference said the first aim would be "to transform our parishes and congregations in such a way that everybody can feel at home".

The bishops said: "We want to overcome situations where people in the same congregation do not know one another, where they hardly meet personally, where they hardly ever plan and act together."

"We want especially to overcome all forms of discrimination."

Parishes should see where people were in need; they should discern where human dignity



Archbishop Hurley

was lost; and they should become aware where injustices destroyed the lives of people.

"We want to train our parishes and congregations to act in a Christian way to make life human where it has become inhuman."

The bishops said that parish life was often concerned only with "things spiritual" although there were inhuman situations on their doorsteps.

People usually said

they could do nothing about these situations or that they considered these evils to be the concern of other institutions.

"We believe that Christ wants us to overcome such attitudes. Our pastoral plan aims at a parish life in which we work for the transformation of the whole of life, for a change of heart and a change of society."

The greatest need, said the document, was to overcome injustice.

Each diocese is being left to decide the kind of practical steps necessary to make the pastoral plan a reality within its area — and Durban has chosen to do so through the "Renew" programme, which originated in Newark, United States, and has spread to more than 100 other dioceses in various parts of the world.

It is described as a "spiritual renewal process to help parishioners develop a closer rela-

tionship with Christ, to make an adult commitment to Jesus as central in their lives and to open them to the power of the Holy Spirit so that they become more authentic witnesses".

Archbishop Hurley and Auxiliary Bishop Dominic Khumalo said in a letter read at Catholic church services in the Durban archdiocese yesterday: "Share with us the joy and hope and excitement of what lies ahead."

Brother Jude Pieterse, secretary-general of the Bishops Conference, says: "We would hope our vision would permeate other churches and, in fact, all facets of South African society and not just the Catholic Church."

NP gives notice of decision to implement constitutional change

FW's plan to end deadlock

THE DAILY NEWS 15-05-89

BRUCE CAMERON

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN: President-to-be, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has given notice that he intends to move rapidly to implement constitutional change — but opposition leaders were doubtful today that he could meet national and international expectations.

On the national front Mr de Klerk meets the newly-formed national forum of black municipal representatives in Johannesburg today. On the international front he is expected to travel overseas within the next month to meet European leaders, including British premier, Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Democratic Party leaders today saw little hope for major constitutional change in the lengthy interview of Mr de Klerk on the television programme, *Netwerk*, last night; or in the appointment of Cape Administrator, Mr Gene Louw, as the new Minister of Constitutional Development.

Party co-leader, Dr Denis Worrall, said Mr de Klerk had been "terribly wishy-washy and devious" in dealing with constitutional plans.

Former PFP leader, Mr Colin Eglin, warned that Mr Louw could go the same way as out-going constitutional Minister, Mr Chris Heunis.

"Whether he will achieve anything at national level will depend not so much upon him as upon the Government and whether it releases Nelson Mandela and scraps racial discrimination."

In his television interview last night Mr de Klerk emphasised that major changes had to be made to bring blacks into Government but side-stepped all attempts to get him to spell out how this would be achieved.

He said it was a matter for negotiation.

He intended having wide-ranging talks with black leaders.

Meanwhile, indications are that Mr Louw could be filling the Constitutional portfolio in a caretaker capacity.

National Party sources today discounted speculation that President P.W. Botha had brought Mr Louw into the Cabinet in an attempt to "force" his man on the party.

The sources said someone had to be brought in to take over the complicated portfolio from Mr Heunis until after the elections. Mr Louw had the experience on the administratively difficult provincial and planning section of the portfolio.

Nationalists suspect the Constitutional portfolio could be broken up after the elections with Mr de Klerk taking over the constitutional negotiation functions.

However, the appointment does place him in a stronger position in the Cape National Party leadership stakes.

See Pages 3 and 7

Untag team conquers Namibian logistic nightmare

WINDHOEK — Without Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Robert Hinse and his team of 70 experts operating in both New York and in Namibia, the United Nations operation may never have got off the ground.

As head of the reception and assistance team, Colonel Hinse was the man who was responsible for seeing that 4 500 soldiers, 500 police monitors, 637 vehicles of all types, 309 cargo containers and more than 10 000 tons of freight all found their way to Namibia.

A total of 75 different air flights, involving airforces of Britain, USA, Canada, Australia, Spain and Italy, as well as airlines from Mozambique, the USSR, Ethiopia, Kenya and Switzerland were drawn in.

Troops and equipment left for Namibia aboard aircraft and ships that left from 33 different departure points around the globe.

US Airforce C-5 Galaxy jet transport planes ferried Australian engi-

neers via Nairobi, Finnish infantry soldiers via NATO bases in Western Europe, and Malaysian troops via Europe and Africa.

The men and women of the Canadian logistics unit handling Untag's supplies arrived in Windhoek aboard a Boeing 707 and a C-130 Hercules from their country's airforce.

Polish peacekeepers came in via Italy on board an Iluyshin passenger plane belonging to the USSR state airline, Aeroflot, while another Iluyshin high-wing jet cargo plane made history by becoming the first Soviet plane to touch down here.

The five cargo ships docked according to schedule in the harbour at Walvis Bay, and convoys of white-painted UN trucks streamed along the desert road to a marshalling point at the resort town of Swakopmund. A team of 70 drivers were



Canada's Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Robert Hinse, head of the 70-strong Untag advance party.

The head of the UN advance party in Namibia, Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Robert Hinse of the Canadian Army has completed an arduous job. His team ensured men and equipment were correctly placed.

BRENDAN SEERY of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

flown in aboard a giant Galaxy from Denmark to help move the mass of vehicles.

The figures are awesome:

- 4 456 military personnel and 500 police monitors moved by air.
- 637 vehicles moved by sea.
- 80 vehicles moved by air.
- 10 000 tons of cargo sealifted.
- 1 100 tons of cargo airlifted.
- 22 special trains used for in-country deployment.
- 1 300 flying hours chartered.

For his role in the successful deployment of the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag) in Namibia Colonel Hinse has received the warm praise of his UN colleagues.

The deployment phase officially

finished last week.

The job had been "a big headache", Colonel Hinse admitted in an interview in Windhoek.

However, he made no secret of his pride in completing the operation within the 60-day deadline provided for under the Security Council Resolution 435 peace and independence plan for Namibia.

Colonel Hinse and his colleague, Lieutenant-Colonel Andy Seguin, were seconded to the UN Headquarters in New York by the Canadian government in August last year.

Colonel Hinse, who is ordinarily stationed at the National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa, said Cana-

da's armed forces were considered some of the world's leaders in military logistics, supply and deployment, and had helped in this capacity on a number of previous and current UN missions.

In October last year, before the UN peace plan had been accepted and ratified by all the countries concerned and the world body itself, Colonel Hinse flew to Namibia with an advance team.

The team was responsible not only for transport troops and equipment, but also for arranging accommodation and food for them on arrival, as well as air traffic control and medical services.

The fierce fighting which broke out in northern Namibia at the beginning of April between insurgents of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) and South African troops necessitated some fancy footwork.

Colonel Hinse and his team hastily arranged additional airlifts to bring in an infantry battalion from Finland to bolster the UN forces who were thin on the ground in the battle zones.

He said, however, that the fighting did not mean drastic changes to the rest of the timetable.

Colonel Hinse, who comes from Quartier Villeray in Montreal, now heads for home — hopefully for some well-earned rest.

He doesn't yet know what his next assignment will be.

STAR

15/05/89

STAR 15/05/89

Catholic church unveils Pastoral Plan for SA

By Winnie Graham

The Catholic Church in South Africa has declared war on apartheid.

With the launch throughout the country of its "Pastoral Plan" — an initiative through which it hopes its three million-plus members will work for the eradication "of all that oppresses, dehumanises and destroys" — the church says it has set the pace for accelerated change.

It embodies a vision for a future South Africa "where people are valued more than things", where every parish is committed to working for true justice and where all people are united.

Future path

It outlines the future path the church should follow to "bring about the kingdom of God in our land".

The carefully worked-out initiative — which has taken ten years of consultation with people to prepare — is a determined bid by the church to eliminate racial discrimination in South Africa.

If the church succeeds in involving its followers, as intended, the plan could have far-reaching implications.

Brother Jude Pieterse, secretary-general of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference (SACBC), said: "We would hope our vision would permeate other churches and,

in fact, all facets of South African society — and not just the Catholic Church."

The plan, he said, was not political although it had political implications.

"If we ignored injustices in the country, the plan would not be relevant," he added.

A number of projects are listed in the vision statement, including the formation of small Christian communities and the formation of work-oriented task groups.

When the Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Reginald Orsmond, launched the plan at the Cathedral of Christ the King in Johannesburg yesterday, he said there were some Catholics who viewed the Pastoral Plan as a "plot by the Bishops to turn Catholics into political activists".

"They say they want nothing to do with the Pastoral Plan because it was a ploy to bring us under Marxist control," he said. "But there is nothing new in the Pastoral Plan. It is as old as Jesus himself."

He said that we had forgotten Christ's primary teaching: "Love one another as I have loved you."

At the close of the recent plenary session of the SACBC, the president, Bishop Wilfrid Napier of Kokstad, stressed there was no "hidden agenda" in the Pastoral Plan. In a society where there was extreme polarisation and division, he believed the plan would strengthen the community.

The Pastoral Plan lists injustice as our

"greatest sin" because it is the greatest denial of love. No parish or community should consider itself excused from the task of working for its eradication.

The document says that in South Africa we have inherited a legacy of racial barriers created by a political policy that has fed on people's racial prejudices. The appalling injustices which resulted are well known.

"There is also discrimination against women," the document says.

Working Paper

The pastoral plan has been in the melting pot since 1976. In the second half of 1984, the SACBC circulated a brochure entitled Pastoral Planning Working Paper and called for responses. These replies were collated and analysed and presented to the plenary session of the bishops conference in 1987 who accepted "with enthusiasm" the idea of a pastoral plan for southern Africa.

To achieve this, the conference instructed its steering committee on pastoral planning to bring out two publications for general circulation: a theme paper and a workbook.

A document by the church describes pastoral planning as an attempt to work out practical ways of accomplishing the church's mission in a world of rapid change and increasing complexity.

De Klerk calls for careful, critical look at powerful office

'De-politicise' presidency — FW

15-05-89 STAR

By Peter Fabricius,
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — National Party leader Mr F W de Klerk has suggested that the all-powerful office of State President should be reappraised and de-politicised.

Speaking in an interview on the television programme "Netwerk" last night he said the presidency was extremely powerful.

If one wanted a system in which there was a balance of power and no group dominated another, the State President's office had to be looked at critically and carefully.

It was also necessary to determine how the State President was elected. But these things were "future music". The great struggle now was to give full voting rights to all.

Mr de Klerk expanded upon his idea of the need for a "trustworthy referee" to break deadlock in a consensus system, but said it was a mistake to try to spell out in great detail the future of 10, 20 or 30 years time.

Single parliament

He declined to say if he agreed with Mr Chris Heunis's controversial speech that there should be one congress or parliament for all, with legislative powers over matters of common concern, but he added that the speech fell within the framework of general National Party policy.

There were, however, "exploratory aspects" of Mr Heunis's speech. It was part of his job as the person standing at the forefront of constitutional development to break new ground.

Mr de Klerk said the details of how the NP's policy of joint decision-making should operate must be decided by negotiation.

Other points:

- His relationship with President Botha was healthy. The two of them had a good working relationship and met regularly.
- The NP was quite happy with the arrangement that President Botha should retire after the elections, and there was no longer discussion about him going earlier.

FW expected to meet Maggie, perhaps Bush

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Mr F W de Klerk is expected to meet British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher within the next two months.

Mr de Klerk confirmed last night "that he would be going on a short overseas visit during the next month or two."

He did not say that he would be meeting Mrs Thatcher, but Government sources have confirmed that this is very likely.

Mrs Thatcher, who has expressed a wish to see him before he becomes State President, met the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, last month.

Asked to comment on reports that President George Bush wanted to meet him, Mr de Klerk said he had received "no specific indication of a forthcoming invitation."

Sats' Swaziland assets are sold

By Joao Santa Rita, The Star's
Africa News Service

MBABANE — The South African Minister of Transport, Mr Eli Louw, has signed an agreement selling Sats' assets in Swaziland to the Swazi government.

The agreement was signed at a ceremony in Mbabane. Prime Minister Mr Sotja Dlamini signed for Swaziland.

Mr Louw said that at the request of the Swazi government Sats had agreed to continue to run the road transport services between South Africa and Swaziland.

The assets sold include three road transport depots, an office block, workshops, 43 stands and 26 houses.

The price paid by the Swaziland government was not disclosed but is understood to be less than R1 million.

Mercury, Monday, May 15, 1989

THE FORUM

Letters
to the
Editor

Govt is still bleeding the economy

SIR — Returning from overseas I soon became aware that the Government is still bleeding the economy by means of inflation, the February and March figures of money growth averaging 27%.

Prices will rise by approximately this amount when this extra money filters through the economy in 18 to 24 months. Then of course we will hear the usual complaints about greedy farmers, manufacturers, retailers, etc.

It is interesting to note in the report that 'the strong growth in March was underpinned by a spurt of Government spending'. Quite so, that is why the money is printed. Let no one imagine that the situation will improve if the Government is replaced by another; it will get worse.

The problem arises from having a strong Central Government controlling money. A left-wing government will always spend more than a centre party Government, and the right-wing alternative is so authoritarian that it would probably impose new and stricter controls over money. In its love of controls national socialism is almost as bad as socialism.

Lenin said that the way to crush the bourgeoisie is to grind them between the millstones of taxation and inflation.

Only by reducing the power of the central government to a really small fraction of its present extent can the Government's stranglehold over money be broken and inflation ended. And only the canton system can achieve this result, because power devolves down to the people at local level.

During a very long period when English paper money was convertible into sovereigns there was no inflation; in fact, with improved methods of production prices actually fell. When prices are falling, or at least stable, people have an incentive to save instead of to spend, and the difference this makes to the economy is enormous.

STAR

15-05-89

Johannesburg's suburbs are going 'grey'

Movement towards a post-apartheid society

STAR 15-05-89

HELEN GRANGE reports on the quiet, spontaneous change presently occurring in ethnic patterns in Witwatersrand suburbs — an irreversible trend away from apartheid.

The irreversible progression towards a post-apartheid South Africa can be witnessed most clearly by the slow "greying" of white suburbs surrounding Johannesburg's inner core, much of which has gone unnoticed while the spotlight remains on Hillbrow and Mayfair.

Over recent years, most of Johannesburg's immediate suburbs have become "grey", in spite of the continued enforcement of the Group Areas Act.

And the process is speeding up in the light of the government's apparent leniency towards mixed areas, demonstrated in Hillbrow and Mayfair which accommodate an increasing black and coloured community.

In the ever-widening circles of mixed-race suburbs, the following areas are included: Belgravia, Judiths Paarl, Bez Valley, Joubert Park, Fairview, Troyeville, Braamfontein, Malvern, Pageview, Orange Grove, Observatory, Kensington, Yeoville, Bellevue, Berea, Bertrams and Houghton.

The fact that almost every suburb in greater Johannesburg has become a "grey area" to a greater or lesser extent seems to have been accepted to some degree by government authorities.

Chairman of Johannesburg's management committee Mr Jan Burger said recently: "For all practical purposes, apartheid is dead in this city. At this stage, the reality is that Hillbrow, Mayfair and several other suburbs are de facto mixed."

The spread of mixed suburbs is shown by the recent earmarking by the Free Settlement Board of Mayfair and two large tracts of northern Witwatersrand land as, probably, South Africa's first areas

of mixed residential ownership.

However, apart from government moves towards opening areas to all races, grey suburbs are arising from the response to strong market forces, according to Mr Theo Coggin, director of the Institute for Race Relations.

"There is an immense demand by blacks and coloureds for housing, while there remains an oversupply of housing for whites. It is only natural

that people will move to where housing is available.

"Land owners have responded to these market forces accordingly," he says.

Although blacks, coloureds and Indians initially infiltrated those areas which were least resistant to mixed living — namely Johannesburg's immediate suburbs and the "liberal" northern suburbs — mixed races can also be seen today in

some of the southern suburbs, such as Rosettenville and La Rochelle.

Actstop spokesman Mr Mohammed Dangor says the housing market was forced to adapt to changing trends after the 1976 "chicken run", when many houses in white suburbs were left unoccupied.

"With seven million people short of housing in this country, it is inevitable that even the

most conservative white suburbs with housing space will be infiltrated by people of other races," he said.

But according to Mr Johan Fick, chairman of the Department of Development Studies at Rand Afrikaans University, it is unlikely that most Johannesburg suburbs will follow the same pattern as Hillbrow and Mayfair, which have experienced a "scale tip" in terms of ethnic mix.

"Most other white suburbs accommodate a very small population of other ethnic groups, and as long as these suburbs remain predominantly white, even legal changes will have little impact," he says.

There was a natural tendency for people to live among their own, a phenomenon which had been illustrated in America where, if 12 to 20 percent of a white suburb became occupied by another ethnic group, whites would move out and the area would eventually be dominated by that group, he said.

The occurrence of a stable, fully integrated area over time was rare and it would be interesting to observe the outcome in areas such as Berea and Yeoville, where an increasing colour mix was becoming evident.

Mr Fick pointed out that the future of these areas would be determined by whether whites would begin to move out, leaving space for further infiltration.

In wealthy, upper class suburbs such as Houghton, however, the prospect of a significant ethnic mix coming about was remote, he said, considering the fact that blacks living in these areas belonged to a limited high-income group.

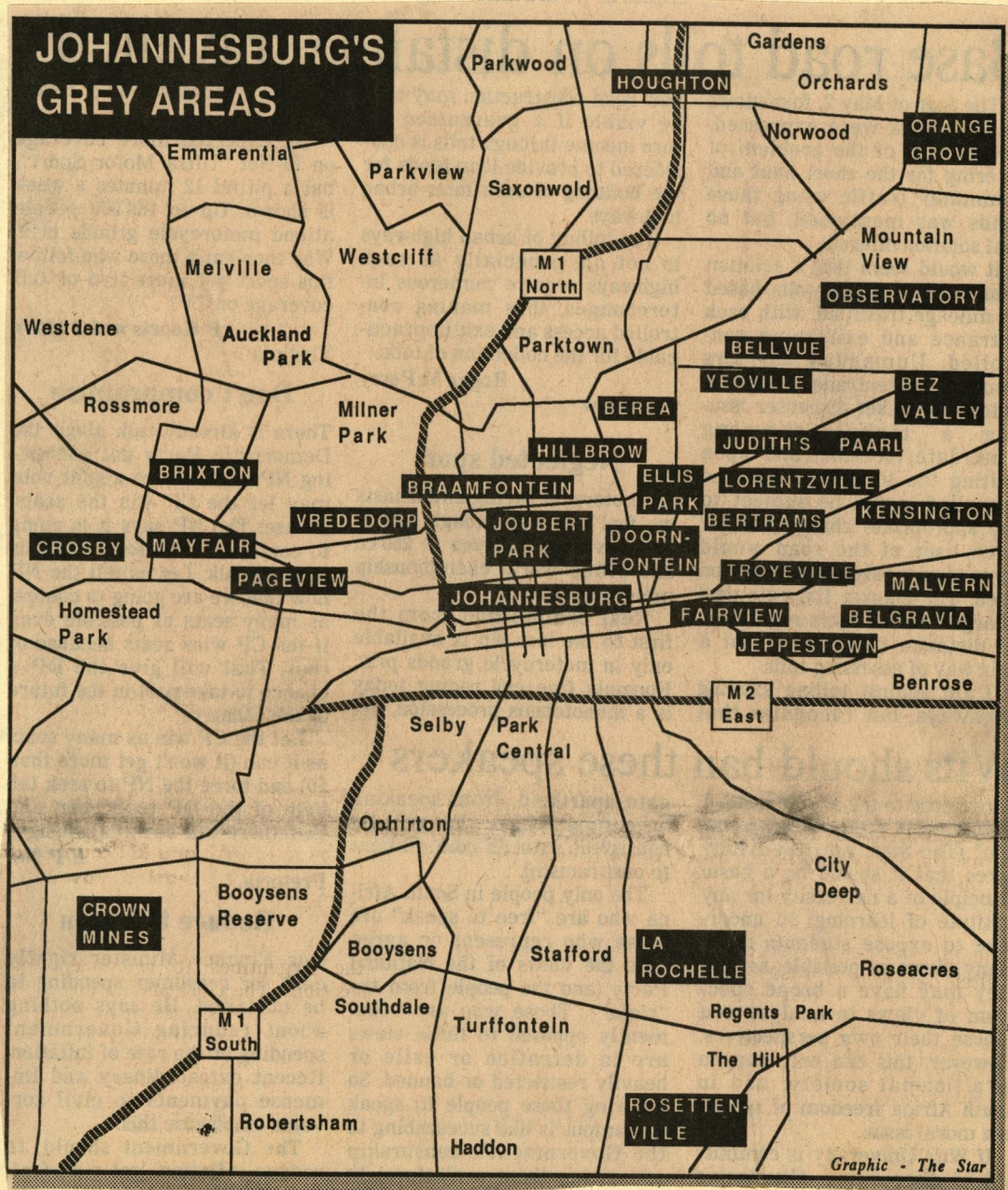
Mr Fick said even the complete abolition of the Group Areas Act would not cause a substantial change in current neighbourhood ethnic patterning.

"At present, neighbourhood patterns are developing spontaneously and once this process has started, little can be done to control it," he said.

STAR

15/05/89

— Page 2



BUSINESS DAY, Monday, May 15 1989

Zimbabwe punts free market plan

LONDON — Zimbabwe's top government personalities preached the free-market gospel to more than 300 British businessmen on Friday at a conference designed to attract foreign investment.

The conference was organised by the Confederation of British Industry and its Zimbabwean counterpart.

Among those present were UK Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Lynda Chalker, Lonhro chairman Sir Edward du Cann, Zimbabwe Reserve Bank governor Kombo Moyana and Zimbabwe Senior Minister for Finance, Economic Planning and Development Bernard Chidzero.

Acknowledging the need for market forces, more competition in monopolistic sectors and fewer restrictive controls on the economy, Chidzero said only sustained foreign investment could provide the growth and employment the economy needed.

He said Zimbabwe's new investment code, unveiled only recently by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, would provide more incentives for foreign companies to set up in the country. There would, for example, be more flexibility on the thorny issue of the percentage of profits and dividends foreign companies were allowed to remit abroad.

He said this could reach a full 100% for a limited period of time in the case of certain top priority projects.

Chidzero also outlined the advantages he said the Zimbabwean economy

ROBERT GENTLE

offered over those of other African countries, namely a strong industrial base, a sound infrastructure and a relatively skilled workforce.

He acknowledged restrictions like wage and price controls had hampered the economy over the years, but said that in most cases these had been inherited from the pre-independence regime. He saw no conflict between his government's new zeal for market forces and its socialist political ideology.



● CHIDZERO

"We must first live before we can philosophise."

This drew hearty applause from the appreciate audience.

Chalker paid tribute to the new pragmatism from Harare, and reminded her Zimbabwean guests that British companies had more than doubled their worldwide investment to almost £19bn last year.

"The money is there. But companies only put their money where the conditions are right," she said.

Numsa calls on BTR to stay in SA

BUSINESS DAY
15-08-89

LONDON — The SA metalworkers union, Numsa, has appealed to UK shareholders not to disinvest from the UK multinational BTR, but to use the leverage they have to force change at its SA subsidiary BTR-Dunlop.

This dramatic call, which runs contrary to the Anti-Apartheid Movement's policy demanding the disinvestment by UK pension funds from all SA-linked companies, came on the occasion of BTR's AGM.

It was made by Numsa members Bongani Mkbhangu and Duminase Mbanjwa, who were in London to try and solve the long-running labour dispute at BTR-Dunlop's Sarmcol plant at Mpophomeni, near Howick in Natal. In May 1985, just under 1 000 workers were dismissed at the plant following differences with the union.

Numsa says management refused to recognise the union. BTR says the sackings followed coercive strike action and intimidation. The battle for reinstatement of the workers is still going on in the courts.

The two Numsa officials, along with a support committee composed of sympathetic British unions and protest shareholders, said they had attempted to raise the issue at the AGM but had been given the brush-off by chairman Sir Owen Green.

They further alleged that Green had

ROBERT GENTLE

broken the spirit, if not the letter, of the UK Companies Act by evading most questions on SA. He had also allegedly bussed in non-voting "heavies" to occupy the front rows and keep the protesters at bay.

A BTR spokesman dismissed the latter claim as "utterly contemptuous".

One observer said it was clear BTR had not wanted a re-run of the previous day's chaos at the Shell AGM, where anti-apartheid protesters noisily interrupted the proceedings, shouting down shareholders.

The BTR spokesman said there had been some disturbance. He added Green had reaffirmed his company's commitment to maintaining its presence in SA, where it holds a 53% stake in BTR-Dunlop.

The Numsa officials said they would not stop fighting to have the sacked workers reinstated, in spite of the decision by certain UK pension funds to consider selling their BTR shares to show disapproval.

The two Numsa officials said they did not see any contradiction between their calls for UK shareholders to stick with BTR and the wider argument for disinvestment from SA. They said disinvestment should be "targeted" and "selective" and not used as a blunt instrument.

De Klerk cuts ties with DP

THE NATAL MERCURY 15-05-89



Prof Wimpie de Klerk

JOHANNESBURG—One of the Democratic Party's leading figures, academic Professor Wimpie De Klerk, has cut ties with the party, saying he wants to voice his views as an independent in Afrikaner circles — including the NP.

Mr de Klerk, a former Rapport editor, confirmed yesterday that he had cut ties last week with the DP but denied turning his back on the fledgling party after being intimately involved in its formation.

And he claimed yesterday that the NP had recaptured the support of two-thirds of the 22% of disaffected Afrikaner voters he earlier claimed could be captured by the DP.

Mr de Klerk said he still subscribed to the aims and objects of the DP but did not want to be involved organisationally in the party.

'All my life I have been involved in politics as an independent and I want the freedom to continue working in the Afrikaner community as an independent.'

At one stage during the negotiations leading to the DP formation, both NDM leader Wynand Malan and IP leader Denis Worrall backed Mr de Klerk as leader of the party.

Mr de Klerk added he had never been a DP member. He wanted the freedom to put his case within the NP, something he could not do if associated with the DP.

Major role

He said although he still thought the race/group concept of the NP was 'dangerous and unacceptable', he also had minor differences with policy statements made by some DP members.

He thought that in the transitional phase during negotiations on a non-racial government, the concept of race groups would still play a major role.

However, the participation of race groups in this phase would be with the specific aim of creating a government where racial groups played no part, he said.

The protection of cultural and language groups had to be entrenched in the constitution and a bill of rights.

He said DP leaders had been aware of his point of view from the inception of discussions.

Mr de Klerk said his dis-

Mercury Correspondent

tancing himself from the party did not mean the 'fourth force' of verligte Afrikaners would no longer be associated with the DP.

However, he had revised his earlier estimate of this group's size from 22% to between 6% and 8%.

Mr de Klerk said there was a new mood among 'fourth forcers' to give the new NP leader — his brother, F W de Klerk — a chance. The 14% to 16% had been lost to the NP because of F W de Klerk's election, he said.

He said he knew DP members would be disappointed at his departure and he realised some political mileage would be made by commentators who would say he had returned to the NP. He denied absolutely that this was in fact so.

DP co-leader Zach de Beer said in a statement at the weekend that Mr de Klerk had assured him of his continued support for the DP and its ideals.

Dr de Beer said: 'Because of my admiration for his qualities, I would have liked to see him in a leading role. However, he assures me of his continued support of the party and its ideals, and that is an acceptable second prize.'

Successor to Chris Heunis

Mercury Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—The Administrator of the Cape, Mr Gene Louw, has been appointed successor to Chris Heunis as Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. President Botha announced yesterday.

Mr Botha said he had consulted the National Party leadership and senior colleagues in the Cabinet before making the appointment, and that Mr Louw had agreed to accept it.

Mr Heunis's resignation is effective from July 1.

President Botha said Mr Louw would make a thorough study of the activities of the department and he would, in consultation with the Commission for Administration and his Cabinet colleagues, 'give further attention to this ministry which fell under Mr Heunis'.

'He is known for his thorough knowledge of provincial administrations and of regional and local governments,' President Botha said.

● See also Page 2

THE MINISTER of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, is not a man of whom people expect great things. Amiable, bumbling, he tries to sound fierce but sounds comical. A modest man with much to be modest about, he is putty in the hands of the police.

Even by these modest standards, however, Vlok falls short. He cannot perform his most elementary duty, which is to ensure enforcement of the law against murder.

Three years ago, in a display of unbridled savagery, *ton-ton macoutes* of the mineworkers' union gathered 2 000 people to watch the slaughter — under floodlights in an arena — of four Basotho miners at Anglo American's Western Holdings gold mine.

The victims were team leaders accused of breaking a kitchen boycott organised by union shaft stewards; the killers are known. There were 2 000 witnesses, some of whom described at an inquiry conducted by an advocate, Dan Bregman SC, what happened.

Newspaper reporters from *Business Day*, reconstructing these dreadful events, last week went back to the mine and found, without trouble, people who had seen the victims dragged forward to be denounced as "informers" for management.

The witnesses saw a tyre — the evil "necklace" — put around a man's neck. They saw him and others put on a table, and clubbed, and run through with sharpened two-metre wooden spikes known as charging sticks. They know the names of the killers.

But Vlok's police, whether from lassitude, or idleness, or incompetence, or contempt for the law itself, have not been able to bring them to trial. Vlok, and his police, have failed the most elementary test of a government: whether or not it can uphold the common law.

They are not alone in their culpa-

Simple crimes like murder defeat Vlok

KEN OWEN

bility. SA is a society of Haitian depravity, where *non-political* murders are committed at a rate of about 1 000 a month. Nobody cares very much; life is cheap.

Political murders, such as the killings at Western Holdings, are judged not by the quality of the crime but by the identity of the victims. When one of the men identified as a ringleader took part, about a year later, in the killing of two white people, he was quickly arrested, tried and sent to jail. He is in prison now, for a lesser murder, and the police claim to be unable to find him for the greater crime.

Newspapers, affecting outrage at the restrictions on themselves, no longer report such things as the ritual slaughter at Western Holdings. They have their minds on nobler matters, like the freedom of the Press.

The "necklace" — the term has become one of those uniquely South African words, like *veld* or *kraal*, which mark us as different from the rest of mankind — was in use for a long time before it surfaced in print.

The first mention I can recall was

by Patrick Laurence, in the *Weekly Mail*, and I pay a personal tribute to both of them for exposing a secret which the entire "progressive democratic" lobby, the people who tell us they "monitor" the violence in the townships, had managed to conceal from the rest of us.

Tribute is owed, too, to Archbishop Desmond Tutu who, when other moral leaders were silent, condemned the burning of Maki Skhosana, the young woman denounced as an informer. His reason — that it looked very bad for the just cause of liberation — did not compel universal admiration, but in a country bereft of moral leadership one is grateful for small mercies.

Not all men of the cloth were as outraged by killings as Archbishop Tutu. The Kairos document, signed by 151 theologians, said: "The state and the media have chosen to call violence what some people are doing in the townships as they struggle for their liberation — i.e., throwing stones, burning cars and buildings,

and sometimes killing collaborators."

Skhosana was killed in July, 1985, exactly a year before the miners. Three months later, in a broadcast from Addis Ababa on October 7, the ANC commented: "We have managed to inflict some casualties on the side of the enemy eliminating sell-outs and stooges..."

Selective morality, which rates some lives more highly than others, depending on their political allegiance, has become the norm rather than the exception. Assassination is ignored or deplored, depending on the identity of the victim or the killers. It required an order of the Supreme Court to compel the SA Medical and Dental Council to bring charges against the district surgeons who attended Steve Biko's death.

Nor is the judiciary consistent. Eminent lawyers, internationally respected for their humane concern for convicted killers, are silent when the victims are simple mineworkers, or township police, or town councillors. They are busy protecting the intricate, beautiful complexity of the law.

Who speaks for simple miners who are stood on a table and slaughtered? Not the churches, not even Archbishop Tutu, unless it makes network television; not the Press, which is fighting for freedom; not the Black Sash; nor Lawyers for Human Rights; not the Parliamentary opposition; not even the MPs who monitor police brutality in the townships.

A few, desperately brave voices dare to tell the truth: Nomavenda Mathiane of *Frontline* magazine — it is to close down soon for lack of support — and Aggrey Klaaste, Editor of the *Sowetan*, spoke out against the killing squads of the townships when they were roaming in search of victims. And even they fell silent for a while when some townships — Alexandra, for example — became too deadly for anybody to speak out.

This is a country without a moral compass. Black and white, left and right, have been locked in combat so long that they have become mirror images of one another, a Tweedledum and Tweedledee of evil. SA cries for a man like Gandhi to say that morality cannot be conditional.

Nobody expects Adriaan Vlok to perform that role. He is just an ordinary man of modest talents, of whom nobody expects very much. But he is paid a salary of R158 000 a year to ensure that the police arrest identifiable murderers and bring them before the courts. He has a young Deputy Minister, Leon Wessels, also a decent if limited man, to help him.

He has a Commissioner of Police, and a budget that provides for salaries of more than R80 000 a year for 87 senior officers. If between them, these officers cannot send a detective to learn the identity of killers who were watched by 2 000 witnesses as they killed, then Vlok should fire them all.

And if he doesn't have the guts to fire them one by one, until they do something, he should resign from his highly paid position and go into the obscurity he deserves. It is not much to ask of a man like Adriaan Vlok.

BUSINESS DAY

15-05-89

Blacks want action — not talk

Dear Sir,
I REFER to John Cox's letter (Business Day, May 9) in which he rather laboriously attempted to answer my objections to your singling out of Archbishop Desmond Tutu as the "instigator" of sanctions. As he made no observation on this proposition, it is possible he missed the point.

All decent people are against poverty, malnutrition, lack of education and for full employment and racial harmony. To the extent that sanctions promote poverty and malnutrition, stifle educational opportunities and inhibit racial harmony and full employment, sanctions are "a bad thing".

But sanctions against SA are a recent phenomenon, only a few years old, whereas apartheid and its consequences have been with us for more than 40 years. Mr Cox can verify for himself that our economic growth in the Seventies was insignificant, and that was years before sanctions.

Sanctions, as undesirable as they are, have been nothing but an irritant, more psychologically demoralising than anything else. Full-blooded sanctions rigorously applied by all our major trading partners in Europe, the US and the Far East would have been a different matter.

The fact that sanctions, such as they are, have been applied is due to the actions of this government, aided, abetted and supported by the white electorate which, alas, includes most of big business.

For those who feel uncomfortable

when faced with the facts, these government actions include forced removals, detention without trial, deaths and torture in detention, states of emergency, the abrogation of the rule of law, the denial of civil rights and the benign tolerance of vigilantes and the so-called death squads. All this ideologically inspired and sustained by the passive acquiescence of the electorate.

In the face of these on-going brutalities, to suggest to blacks that they wait patiently for the economic kingdom (another 25 or 50 years?) is self-serving in the extreme. It is not the Archbishop who is "grievously wrong" — it is this government and the people who support it.

Government has been talking reform for a long time. It is not talk that blacks want, but action — now. The abolition of apartheid structures and the reinstatement of the rule of law would be a start.

To accomplish that we would need the sustained outrage of the white community directed at the perpetrators of our mess, and not at the Archbishop.

Mr Cox's call to let us try "love and goodwill" is laudable, but for love and goodwill to work we must have justice. As yet, there is none.

IAN P HUGHES
Braamfontein

LETTERS

PO Box 1138
Jo'burg 2000

□ □ □ □

Dear Sir,
I WRITE this knowing full well that in your eyes I am guilty without trial of being part of a "left-wing of organised political log-rolling". I would have edited your editorial of May 11 for tedious illogicality and certainly for insinuations calculated to offend.

Both of your editorials on David Webster's tragic death seek to achieve a situation in which any person who may make the point that the security forces in SA have never brought to book anyone who has attacked anti-apartheid individuals or their property will be seen as part of the "conspiratorial Left".

You impute a Stalinist type "line" to anyone who has questioned the role of the police in solving murders of the opponents of government and to anyone who had dared to question the wisdom of your initial editorial on this matter.

There are decent and balanced South Africans who are not part of your "conspiratorial Left," your academic left, your trendy left, your loony left and your whatever-other-

adjective-you-can-find left who are concerned by the growing use of assassination of the opponents of government that are never solved.

Calling them names is not going to stop them from protesting. As far as I can see, you have not adduced an iota of evidence even to suggest that what you refer to as the "conspiratorial Left" should be seen as a prime suspect in the crime.

SAKI MACOZOMA
Braamfontein

□ Business Day has repeatedly criticised the failure of the police to solve assassinations, as it did on May 2 in an editorial referring to Rick Turner and David Webster. — EDITOR.

□ □ □ □

Dear Sir,
DURING May 1987, Ken Owen added his contribution to an unholy crusade against certain academics at the University of the Witwatersrand, including David Webster, whose letter to him he described as "a sample of the cheap and nasty methods used lately at that university to silence critics" (Business Day, May 20, 1987).

Thus he is responsible for contributing — albeit willy nilly — towards the ideological climate which facilitates the evil work of the South Afri-

can death squads.

PAUL HENDLER
Woodstock

□ □ □ □

Dear Sir,
ANSWERING J Blumenthal's criticism of Business Day's article seemingly "in defence of free speech," the Editor notes that "Business Day does know whether the advertisement is accurate or not... if only accurate statements could be published, very few political statements would ever find their way into print" (Business Day, May 9). This ingenuous comment evades the issue with a play of liberal honesty.

When the dust settles it will become all too obvious that the issue was not whether Business Day has the right to publish offensive advertisements. Nor does it revolve around truth or falsehood. Rather, Business Day argues, in effect, that even if it knew the advertisement was false it would have printed it because "free speech" takes priority over the question of truth or untruth.

Business Day's confusion comes across clearly when it rejects making the "right of free speech hostage to violence," yet it is apparently blind and deaf to the threat of violence forming the dominant Islamic mood today which has "persuaded" the media to give to paid advertisements space they would not have granted, say, proponents of the destruction of any state other than the Jewish one.

GERSCHOM GREENE
Johannesburg

THE PRE-PLANNING for government's next AIDS campaign would take into account the communication problems caused by the cultural and traditional mores of black society, a campaign spokesman said.

Government has set aside more than R5m for AIDS this year, including an AIDS education campaign and information and training centres.

Government is apparently aware of the difficulties of educating people about a complex disease in a country containing a multiplicity of cultures.

Officials dealing with AIDS appear sensitive to criticism that a lack of proper consultation, particularly of representatives of the black community, could mean money is wasted.

The advertising agency in charge of the campaign — McCanns — said the last campaign met its objective of heightening AIDS awareness, and this year it would be looking more at factual, in-depth information.

Suspicion

A survey showed last year's R3.2m campaign had increased awareness of both blacks and whites about how AIDS was spread. But 30% of black respondents remained suspicious of condoms.

Joh Groenewald, spokesman for the proposed campaign, said it would continue to promote the medical message about the use of condoms and behavioural changes, as they were the only effective ways of stopping the spread of AIDS.

Factors which militate against acceptance of the medical message on AIDS, particularly among uneducated or illiterate people, include:

- ☐ Suspicion related to the fact that it was whites who were dictating how people should behave;
- ☐ The complicated medical terminology and concepts involved in the explanation of AIDS and the HIV virus;
- ☐ The symptoms and cause of AIDS not being related to the sexual act or organs; and
- ☐ The long incubation — up to 10 years — from the time of infection, which further confused the link between sex and death.

Dawn Mokhobo, a Bophuthatswana

Blacks targeted in new AIDS campaign

DIANNA GAMES

PRO specialising in AIDS and a critic of the effectiveness of last year's awareness campaign, said the different strata of South African society often had different perceptions of sex, polygamy and marriage which had to be addressed meaningfully.

Government's last campaign was "very much a white campaign," she said. "I still don't believe enough is being done. We must act rather than waiting for shock statistics to persuade people."

Dr Brian Brink, of the Ernest Oppenheimer Hospital in Welkom, formerly co-ordinator of the Chamber of Mines AIDS programme, said: "Even with education, I don't think people really believe there's a problem."

The Chamber is drawing up a report on the effectiveness of its campaign so far, with a view to re-evaluating it. A spokesman said indications were that it had been successful in raising awareness, but its real effectiveness was still being looked at.

Brink said: "It's very easy to criticise education campaigns, but very difficult to do them. You are trying to sell concepts not known or understood by the target audience and thus are starting from a losing position."

Reducing the risk of all sexually transmitted diseases, which were known and understood by most people, would reduce the AIDS risk.

A return to family life was also crucial, and although the migrant labour system had been criticised for disrupting this it was too simple to blame it, as the disease was being swept down through Africa, he said.

Professor Ruben Sher, head of the SA Institute of Medical Research's

AIDS Information and Training Centre, believed there was progress in removing the educational stumbling block of cultural mores.

One of the most important was the SAIMR's work with traditional healers. Sher said these healers were usually the first to come into contact with AIDS cases, which made them an important link to medical science.

Two major problems in educating people were illiteracy and language barriers. AIDS had become a politicised disease in SA, with a communications problem caused by black suspicion of the fact that white people were dictating the solutions.

"It's hard to say to people that, if they have sex with someone now, they may die from pneumonia in 10 years' time. I don't think anyone knows what the correct approach is."

seriously.

He did not believe promoting the use of condoms would be effective in the black community and education should rather aim at changing behaviour through fear.

Pip Erasmus, of the SA Traditional Healers' Council, said educational campaigns should look to addressing traditional or ancestral beliefs as a form of effective persuasion, even though most healers realised that they could not deal with the AIDS problem without modern science.

He said healers had an important role in helping curb AIDS. There were 80 000 healers in the Vaal Triangle alone. "Government could have given a lot more thought to its last campaign," Erasmus said.

Constitutional Minister named

Gene Louw to succeed Chris Heunis

BUSINESS DAY
15-05-89

CAPE Administrator Gene Louw would succeed Chris Heunis as Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning on July 1, President P W Botha said yesterday.

He said he had consulted the NP leadership and senior Cabinet colleagues before making the appointment and Louw had agreed to accept it.

Heunis's resignation is likely to result in the further dismantling of his "empire".

Until now, the department has been charged with negotiating a new constitution for SA, administering key apartheid legislation such as the Group Areas and Separate Amenities Acts and running provincial, local and regional government.

Heunis has already said responsibility for dealing with the Group Areas Act is to be transferred to the Department of Public Works and Land Affairs.

Louw said last night that one of his first tasks would be to recommend that an investigation be conducted into the advisability of splitting the Constitutional Development portfolio from the provincial, regional and local government aspects.

This is in line with predictions by senior Nationalists that Education and Development Aid Minister Gerrit Viljoen will take charge of negotiating a new constitution after the September 6 election.

Louw will then continue to run provincial and local government affairs — areas in which he has much experience.



● LOUW

MIKE ROBERTSON

Botha also said Louw would be making a thorough study of the activities of the department. In consultation with the Commission for Administration and his Cabinet colleagues, he would give more attention to those matters which fell under Heunis.

A spokesman for Heunis last night adamantly denied his resignation was linked to alleged rows he had had with Botha.

Heunis said that after consultation with NP leader F W de Klerk, he had recommended to Botha that Louw be appointed as a Cabinet Minister.

Louw said the country owed a debt of gratitude to Heunis. Few people realised

● See Pages 5 and 6

what Heunis had achieved or the arduous task he had fulfilled for several years.

He said the first approach to take over the job had come on Saturday.

Prior to that, he had been approached by three NP constituency committees to stand in the next election and had refused. He would now make himself available as a candidate in one of those constituencies.

Louw said he had enjoyed being Cape Administrator and had never harboured any ambitions of moving out of the job even to the extent of refusing all previous offers.

To obtain an acceptable constitutional dispensation for a country which had more heterogeneous components than any other was a difficult challenge.

Only time would tell whether it would be possible to find a formula that would satisfy all groups.

Any new move in this regard would require the involvement of Cabinet, in

BUSINESS DAY

15-05-89

Blacks targeted in new AIDS campaign

DIANNA GAMES

PRO specialising in AIDS and a critic of the effectiveness of last year's awareness campaign, said the different strata of South African society often had different perceptions of sex, polygamy and marriage which had to be addressed meaningfully.

Government's last campaign was "very much a white campaign," she said. "I still don't believe enough is being done. We must act rather than waiting for shock statistics to persuade people."

Dr Brian Brink, of the Ernest Oppenheimer Hospital in Welkom, formerly co-ordinator of the Chamber of Mines AIDS programme, said: "Even with education, I don't think people really believe there's a problem."

The Chamber is drawing up a report on the effectiveness of its campaign so far, with a view to re-evaluating it. A spokesman said indications were that it had been successful in raising awareness, but its real effectiveness was still being looked at.

Brink said: "It's very easy to criticise education campaigns, but very difficult to do them. You are trying to sell concepts not known or understood by the target audience and thus are starting from a losing position."

Reducing the risk of all sexually transmitted diseases, which were known and understood by most people, would reduce the AIDS risk.

A return to family life was also crucial, and although the migrant labour system had been criticised for disrupting this it was too simple to blame it, as the disease was being swept down through Africa, he said.

Professor Ruben Sher, head of the SA Institute of Medical Research's

AIDS Information and Training Centre, believed there was progress in removing the educational stumbling block of cultural mores.

One of the most important was the SAIMR's work with traditional healers. Sher said these healers were usually the first to come into contact with AIDS cases, which made them an important link to medical science.

Two major problems in educating people were illiteracy and language barriers. AIDS had become a politicised disease in SA, with a communications problem caused by black suspicion of the fact that white people were dictating the solutions.

"It's hard to say to people that, if they have sex with someone now, they may die from pneumonia in 10 years' time. I don't think anyone knows what the correct approach is."

Targets

Sher believed women and children should be the main targets of education; women because of their role in society and children because it was still possible to influence their sexual behaviour.

Lymon Msibi, head of the African Skilled Herbalist Association, said the black community should be consulted on any AIDS campaign, as there were ways of spreading the message white people would not know.

Msibi said that when talking to people about AIDS, he would, for example, use "iLumbo," a witchdoctor's curse used on people for wrongdoings, including sexual indiscretion, which induced symptoms similar to AIDS — dementia and massive weight loss.

This would counteract ignorance on the part of people not sophisticated enough to understand medical science. He had spoken of this to medical doctors, who he felt had not taken him

seriously.

He did not believe promoting the use of condoms would be effective in the black community and education should rather aim at changing behaviour through fear.

Pip Erasmus, of the SA Traditional Healers' Council, said educational campaigns should look to addressing traditional or ancestral beliefs as a form of effective persuasion, even though most healers realised that they could not deal with the AIDS problem without modern science.

He said healers had an important role in helping curb AIDS. There were 80 000 healers in the Vaal Triangle alone. "Government could have given a lot more thought to its last campaign," Erasmus said.

THE CITIZEN

15-05-89

FW to meet National Forum

By Brian Stuart

CAPE TOWN. — Top-level discussions on Black inclusion in government will be held at Kempton Park today between the government and the recently-established Black negotiation body, the National Forum.

The leader of the National Party, Mr F W de Klerk, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, and the Deputy-Minister, Mr Roelf Meyer, will meet with the full executive of National Forum, under

the chairmanship Mr P D M Nhlapo.

Also expected at the meeting are the two Black provincial MECs, Mr J S A Mavuso and Mr T W Nyati.

Today's talks are seen as exploratory, but it is significant that Mr De Klerk, who is due to succeed Mr P W Botha as State President, has taken the earliest available opportunity to establish personal contact with leaders of National Forum.

Government sources said the meeting was indicative of the seriousness with which Mr De Klerk viewed his undertaking to seek "a new South Africa", in which all participated in government.

Speaking in the House of Assembly on Friday, Mr De Klerk welcomed the establishment of a body representative of urban Blacks to participate in the negotiation process.

"The reality — as everybody who is honest with himself knows — tells us that the present situation cannot continue in-

definitely. Things will have to change drastically and speedily," he said.

The meeting was set up last week by Mr Heunis, after initial "get acquainted" talks in Cape Town with members of National Forum, during which the reform road ahead was discussed.

Mr Heunis yesterday confirmed to The Citizen that the meeting would take place as scheduled. He does not relinquish his post as Minister until July 1.

The founding meeting of National Forum was held in Johannesburg on May 6 and was attended by town councillors, representatives of various Black local authority bodies, and the Black MECs.

It endorsed "the creation of a forum of Black leaders which can eventually participate as a component, together with others, in the broad national process of negotiations, co-operation and conciliation".

A statement issued on its principles said: "We subscribe to the concept

and the practice of constructive evolutionary reform in South Africa and therefore to the aim of Black people participating at all administrative, political and other levels of government."

Among the objectives

of National Forum "to attain the freedom of Black people from all discriminatory laws" and "to strive and work for full participation of Black people in the government of South Africa".

Monday 15 May 1989

THE CITIZEN

Willem de Klerk cuts official ties with DP

By Erik Larsen

POLICY advisor and one of the founders of the Democratic Party (DP), Dr Willem de Klerk, has severed all his official ties with the newly-formed party.

"I have never been a member of the DP, although I was instrumental in founding the party," said Dr De Klerk yesterday.

He informed the party earlier this month that he

could no longer act as its policy advisor.

"I am still very enthusiastic about the DP's principles, but I must remain independent so I can continue my work as a political commentator.

"There has not been a change in my political direction — there has only been a change in my political strategy."

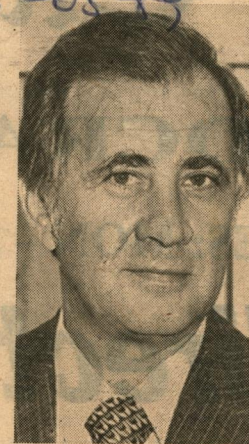
Dr De Klerk said that by remaining "independent" he would enjoy a great deal more credibili-

ty among the people he worked with, especially Afrikaners.

"I want to maintain my contact with people across the entire political spectrum," he said.

Dr De Klerk said he still remained committed to the principles of a non-racial society and he rejected the National Party's policy on race groups.

"This policy is extremely dangerous for the future of South Africa," he said.



Dr WILLEM DE KLERK ... wants to remain 'independent'.



The Mayor of Welkom, Mr GUS GOUWS, is photographed at his home yesterday with his toy pom, Chico, after being tarred and feathered on Saturday. His eyes were red and swollen and he suffered grazes and abrasions to his face.

Picture by Wessel Oosthuizen

Attack 'shocks' Welkom

By Louise Burgers

THE Mayor of Welkom, Mr Gus Gouws, said yesterday he was "shocked" and caught "totally unawares" at

being tarred and feathered at a multi-racial marathon for handicapped people on Saturday.

A group of men grabbed Mr Gouws shortly after he fired the starting gun in front of the town hall to set the wheelchair-bound and blind runners off on the 41 km race.

His attackers poured a substance resembling tar over the mayor and then threw feathers over him.

A police spokesman in Pretoria said a political motive for the attack was being investigated. "It seems at this stage as if the men may have objected to the sports meet-

ing because it was multi-racial".

Seven White men were arrested after a car chase through the streets of Welkom. "They are no longer detained under Section 50 (1) of the Internal Security Act, but will face charges of public violence. An identity parade will be held today".

Mr Gouws's security guard and a traffic officer were also assaulted during the attack.

According to race commentator, Mr Brian Emmenis, who was witness to the "pandemonium" that

followed, the mayor was covered from "head to toe" in the substance.

"The place was in a shambles. There were three empty 500 ml plastic bottles lying on the pavement, which was covered in the black stuff and feathers.

"I saw a group of about 10 men, all White, four with beards, heading away from the scene. One was about 18.

"The rest were aged between 20 and 35. They were all dressed in civilian

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AMNESTY OFFER TO ANC MEN

CITIZEN 15-05-89

But they must first renounce violence

By Tony Stirling

THE South African Government is prepared to grant conditional amnesty to members of the African National Congress (ANC) who wish to return to South Africa instead of being moved to new camps in North Africa.

This was stated on inquiry at the weekend by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, in response to the contents of two pamphlets recently circulated in Lusaka in which disgruntled ANC members expressed

unhappiness about being moved to destinations as far afield as Uganda and Nigeria.

The only condition set by Mr Vlok on a return to South Africa of the ANC members is that they should repudiate violence.

He said cases of any members of the ANC reporting to the authorities on their return to the country would be treated on merit.

It was pointed out that in the past there had been

numbers of ANC members who had been resettled in South Africa after indicating willingness to abandon the ANC's course of violent overthrow of the SA Government as a means of gaining power.

The two pamphlets, copies of which were posted to members of the Press in South Africa, appeared against a background in which the ANC's five camps in Angola are being dismantled and the ANC members in

them are being moved to countries far to the north of the present bases.

They also indicate, however, that the Zambian Government has ordered the ANC to reduce its complement in that country by about 2 000 to 350 members — information which has also reached South African intelligence.

The reported move comes in the wake of a recent speech by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, at the birthday celebration of Swaziland's

THE CITIZEN

15-05-89

Support for NP is growing — survey finding

THE CITIZEN 15-05-89

By Erik Larsen

THE National Party (NP) is enjoying growing support while the Democratic Party (DP) has more support than the combined support of its three predecessors — the

PFP, the Independent Party (IP) and the National Democratic Movement (NDM).

This is according to the latest survey by Market &

Opinion Surveys commissioned by the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport.

The various political parties now enjoy the fol-

lowing support (the January 1989 poll results appear in brackets):

National Party — 48,7 percent (46,7 percent).

Democratic Party — 24,2 percent (22,5 percent).

Conservative Party — 18,6 percent (20,3 percent).

HNP — 1,5 percent (1,8 percent).

People who won't vote — 7 percent (8,6 percent).

The DP vote for January reflects the combined vote for the PFP, IP and NDM.

The poll found that in the past three months the NP support has increased by two percent, while the CP support has declined by 1,7 percent.

Since July last year, support for the NP has increased by more than four percent, according to the poll.

Amongst Afrikaners, NP support has increased from 50,1 percent in July last year to 59,8 percent in April this year.

Afrikaner support for the CP has decreased from 33,2 percent in November last year to 27 percent in April this year.

The poll found that the DP enjoys strong support among English-speakers.

FW is popular choice as next State President

THE CITIZEN 15-05-89

NATIONAL Party leader Mr F W de Klerk is the popular choice as the next State President, according to the latest Rapport newspaper opinion poll.

The Market & Opinion Surveys poll, conducted among 2 000 Whites, found that Mr De Klerk enjoys 42,9 percent of the popular support as the next State President, while Mr P W Botha obtained 30,3 percent of the vote, Mr Chris Heunis 9,6 percent, Mr Barend du Plessis 7 percent and General Magnus Malan 1,2 percent.

Respondents were also asked: "Suppose a new post of Prime Minister in the White Cabinet is established, who would you vote for?"

Here P W Botha obtained 31,9 percent of the votes, Mr F W de Klerk 24,5 percent, Mr Barend du Plessis 21,4 percent and Mr Chris Heunis 7,2 percent.

The poll also found that the majority of respondents want to see Mr P W Botha remain State President until the end of his term of office.

THE CITIZEN COMMENT

15-5-89
De Klerk

ONE feels sorry for Mr FW de Klerk having to take his party into a tough election in which everything seems to be against him — the economy is lousy, with people groaning under the burdens of the ever-rising cost of living; allegations of corruption in government have stuck even if there is no ground for such a generalisation; it seems as if the United Nations is not going to be impartial in South West Africa and the government's opponents are gathering ammunition to suggest the Whites there are being sold out.

Being the leader of a ruling party without having executive power makes his position even more difficult.

The perception among the public is of a hiatus in government, a vacuum, with the State President, Mr PW Botha, in the background and his successor still in the wings.

It is a situation fraught with danger, since the electorate will judge the man as well as the party when Mr De Klerk takes the NP into battle.

He, not the State President, has to show what the party stands for.

He, not the State President, has to show that the government after the election will be in strong hands.

We have no doubt that Mr De Klerk is well able to fill the role of State President but he does not have to convince us — he has to convince the electorate.

Above all, since South Africa likes its national leaders to be strong, he must show that he is strong, that he knows where he is going, that his party supports where he is taking it and the country, and that he requires of the NP the discipline that is necessary if the party is to stay in power and to pursue its aims successfully.

Moreover, he must exercise his authority over his party now, in the dying days of the present Parliament and with the election campaign virtually started.

What has happened in the Johannesburg City Council is a case in point.

There, in some kind of self-destructive madness, the National Party caucus split over who is to be deputy chairman of the Management Committee.

Mrs Marietta Marx, chosen by the caucus for this post, was ousted by Mr Ernie Fabel, with four to six Nationalists voting with the

Democratic Party to achieve this sensational about-turn.

Mr Fabel, after an immediate row, resigned, but it took an eight-hour caucus meeting to resolve the differences.

Mr Pik Botha, Johannesburg regional chairman, flew to Johannesburg to sort out matters at the weekend, but we would have far preferred Mr De Klerk to have knocked a few heads together.

The NP cannot afford the luxury of such a bad display of personal and party feuding, since the municipal voters who returned the NP to power expect it to run the city efficiently and effectively and not as a bunch of quarrelling prima donnas.

Furthermore, although Mr De Klerk cannot stop Ministers from retiring for personal or other reasons, he has a right to expect that they do not do so in circumstances that can embarrass the party, as has happened in the case of Mr Heunis.

Mr De Klerk should advise his Ministerial and Parliamentary caucus colleagues that from this moment on they should bear in mind the nature of the election campaign that lies ahead and the platform on which the NP will fight it.

There should be no confusion, no double speak, on Nationalist Party policy, since this suggests the party is indecisive, uncertain and weak.

The Federal Congress at the end of June will clear the air, but nothing should be said or done before that congress that can affect the NP's chances.

Our advice to Mr De Klerk is to start cracking the whip now. As party leader and President-elect he has every right to do so.

AMNESTY OFFER TO ANC MEN

15-5-89 THE CITIZEN

But they must first renounce violence

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The reported move comes in the wake of a recent speech by Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, at the birthday celebration of Swaziland's

Slabbert's call over *THE NATAL MERCURY* South African economy

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Removing racial barriers which prevented people entering the South African economy would automatically create a massive redistribution of wealth, Idasa co-director Van Zyl Slabbert said at a weekend conference arranged by the organisation.

Appealing for the 'emotional unpacking' of the redistribution debate, Dr Slabbert said debate about a future economy was already going on and would have a profound impact on a future constitution.

'If someone talks about the importance of the market there is no need to treat that person as a secret closet agent of 44 Main Street (Anglo American head office)'.

Instead of redistribution per se, the debate should focus on 'the degree of freedom people should be allowed to enjoy to pursue their economic interests'.

It was also unrealistic, he said, for free mar-

ket economists to expect people who had grown up in SA's urban 'slums and ghettos' enthusiastically to embrace capitalism.

Dr Slabbert said while groups could negotiate a constitution, they could not negotiate an economy.

The conference organisers were criticised for having only free marketeers on their panel of speakers during a discussion of the economy.

Referring to the theme of the conference, 'Options for the Future', Dr Slabbert said this assumed there would be no 'radical rupture'. No options could be exercised in a situation of chronic or dramatic collapse, he said.

Emphasising negotiation was not a 'one-off affair', Dr Slabbert said ANC leaders had acknowledged there would never be a single ceremony where 'the flag of one regime is lowered and that of another is hoisted'.

There were many planned and unplanned forces for change which shifted over time.

Afrikaner rule 'not an option'

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Maintaining undiluted Afrikaner rule was no longer an option for the National Party and South Africa was now faced with a choice between the NP or ANC constitutional vision, or a negotiated compromise.

This was said by UCT politics head, Prof Hermann Giliomee, at the Idasa conference 'Options for the Future'.

He said prospects for a negotiated power-sharing arrangement had improved only slightly over the past 10 years.

The ANC today, he said, was expecting to be at least the senior partner in any power-sharing government.

The National Party took the same stand and for this reason negotiations still seemed unlikely.

He warned that the ANC should not expect any but a small minority of whites to support its cause.

South Africa had basically three constitutional options — the National Party's vision, that of the ANC, or a negotiated compromise entailing major concessions on all sides.

Let's talk, De Klerk plea to black leaders

THE NATAL MERCURY
185-08-89 ✓

Ormande Pollok
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—'Let's talk' ... that was the appeal to black leaders last night by the new leader of the National Party and the country's probable next State President, Mr F W de Klerk.

He said in a long television interview that he intended opening a series of discussions with black leaders throughout the country in an effort to give the reform process added momentum.

Mr de Klerk also said:

The current constitution was not good enough because it did not include all race groups, but that a favourable climate for negotiation was growing;

Retiring

He and President Botha had established a relationship of 'trust' and that there were no tensions between them;

The position of the State President would in the future have to be revised and depoliticised;

He could not speak for retiring Cape leader Chris Heunis or Stoffel Botha, the retiring Natal leader, or any other minister or MP stepping down, but he could say there were no internal divisions in the party; and

Mr Heunis had been within the framework of party policy in his recent, much-discussed speech about one Parliament and a Cabinet representative of all race groups.

While there had been 'exploratory' elements in the speech, it was the task of the man in charge of a portfolio to 'break new ground'.

Mr de Klerk said how blacks would be included in the decision-making process up to the highest levels had to be negotiated but, he added, he was not prepared to sacrifice white rights in order to give others new rights.

A system of consensus would have to be found where no one group could dominate another in matters of general concern.

Negotiation

Dealing with the role of the of the State President in the future, he said: 'The idea that his position should be depoliticised is a good one and we are prepared to do it.'

But, he said, the question of the head of State's powers would also have to be considered.

'But, we want to reach an answer by negotiation. We must work out how the SP is to be elected,' he said.

'I plan a wide series of meetings with black leaders so we can get to know each other better.'

Stop Natal

carnage - ANC

Stop Natal killings

By William Harper

MOVES to end the bloody conflict in Natal surged ahead this week, with the African National Congress (ANC) fully backing the plan for top-level talks between Inkatha and Cosatu/UDF leaders.

Inkatha president Gatsha Buthelezi has agreed to meet the UDF and Cosatu on Saturday, May 20, but his proposal that the meeting be held in Ulundi remains a stumbling block.

However, all parties seem committed to peace and the question of a venue is not likely to scuttle the initiative.

In a letter to Cosatu/UDF leaders, Buthelezi requested that the meeting - the first in a process which will lead to all three parties holding talks with the ANC - be held in Ulundi, his seat of power, on May 20.

At the weekend Cosatu general secretary Jay Naidoo and UDF acting publicity sec-

retary Murphy Morobe said direct discussion between the respective parties were a 'necessity' if peace were to be secured.

They said that because of this they had proposed a face-to-face meeting with the bantustan leader.

The two leaders said that following consultations with their organisations, they had agreed to the May 20 meeting, and had begun the process of preparing for it.

Although they viewed the meeting as 'the highest priority', Buthelezi's proposal that they meet in Ulundi still had to be 'ironed out'. 'Our organisations felt that a more neutral venue such as Durban would be suitable for this critical joint meeting,' they said.

They said while they had no objection to the idea of meetings being held at venues

which were traditionally associated either with the UDF or Inkatha, the first joint meeting needed to be approached in a different manner

• Please turn to Page 4

• Continued from page 1.

'At last it seems as if the initiative for peace in Natal is firmly on the road.'

They said they would ensure that all the members of their delegation - which has not yet been named - would be released from their other commitments to ensure they would be available for the meeting.

In its second statement calling for peace in recent weeks, the ANC's national executive committee commended all the forces which had put forward the various peace proposals aimed at ending 'this senseless violence'.

It expressed its 'wholehearted support' for the peace conference initiated by Archbishop Dennis Hurley.

'The ANC has itself expressed its wholehearted support for this campaign. We reiterate our call that the carnage must end. The energies of our people must be directed against the common enemy of the overwhelming majority of South Africans, the apartheid regime,' the movement said.

It said the various peace initiatives were an advance because they had the common objective of 'ending the inter-communal strife which has brought so much suffering and destruction to the oppressed people'.

The ANC said peace and unity were the only ways in which to guarantee the success of the struggle for liberation.

'The campaign for peace

should therefore involve all people, organisations and structures concerned: Inkatha, Cosatu, UDF affiliates, churches and other religious institutions, women, youth, professionals, business people and other interested forces. No one must be left out.'

It said the warring parties had much in common and must ensure that attempts by the regime to divide them and perpetuate conflict were foiled.

Expressing its support for a joint meeting to work out the means of achieving peace, the ANC said it would play as direct a role as it could, and that this role could only be defined by a meeting of the forces operating openly on the ground.