

Sowetan

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24-05-89

SWAPO LEADER BREAKS SILENCE

SOWETAN

24-05-89

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Just when he intends to return is a question he avoided answering directly.

"I will return to Namibia after the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, but not before", he said, leaving open the possibility that he will not return until after independence.

There has been reports that he is under pressure from inside Swapo to step aside after the debacle of the mass incursion of Swapo guerillas into Namibia last month, and there are fears that he may prove an embarrassment when —and if — Swapo

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dissidents return to Namibia, possibly with stories of repression and murder.

But for the moment Nujoma is in charge, even if his younger lieutenants deem to have to "explain more fully" his answers to questions. According to him there was no incursion and there are no dissidents, only South African spies.

"And these had already been released from detention camps inside Angola."

Asked about the hundreds of dead insurgents seen by the

world's Press in northern Namibia, Nujoma says these were in fact civilians slaughtered by South African security forces.

"PLAN (Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia) members have been inside the country since 1966 in fact" he added.

Why then did large scale fighting between Plan and the security forces only break out on April 1, killing 316 guerillas?

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Villagers

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"In spite of this Swapo has now made the great concession of moving all of our freedom fighters into Angola north of the 16th parallel so that peace can be restored."

On the thorny issue of "spies" being detained by Swapo, Nujoma said these "misguided enemy agents" had already been released and were in the hands of the United Nations high commission for refugees (UNHCR), but this was later partially contradicted by Swapo's secretary for information and publicity, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, who said the "spies" had been released into Swapo camps inside Angola.

The International Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies have consistently been refused access to these dissidents, and there are fears that many have been killed.

But Mr Nujoma insisted that "we have never had any political prisoners or political

detainees — only spies".

The release and return of "political prisoners" is guaranteed under resolution 435.

Nujoma completely discounted allegations by the leader of the Swapo party, Mr Andreas Shipanga, a former top official in Swapo, that his followers in Zambia were under threat of assassination by Swapo. The UNHCR and the Zambian government would prevent any such action, Nujoma said.

But many Swapo dissident refugees I spoke to in Zambia told of harassment and discrimination by both the UNHCR and the Zambian government. They said at least one of their number had been killed by a Swapo hit squad and others had received assassination threats.

Turning to reports that many political groups inside Namibia are forming coalitions aimed at preventing a Swapo victory in the election in what is seen as a fear of Owambo domination, Nujoma said such groups had been "bought by the South Africans."

"Swapo's only enemy in Namibia is South African colonialism. People have the right to

express opinions different to Swapo's, but we say there is one Namibia, one nation — not many nations as South Africa says.

"Just today I have received the leader of the National Unity Democratic Organisation — Progressive Party, who has joined Swapo in an election alliance, and many other Namibian party leaders have also approached me with a view to fighting the election alongside Swapo, and we welcome them.

Election

"In the coming election the issue is very clear, that is freedom and independence against continued South African colonialism — and that is the only issue."

Nujoma reiterated that Swapo was committed to a mixed economy in which there would be joint ventures between government and private industry.

He said he felt that in the final analysis the election would boil down to a straight fight between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Swapo, predicting that Swapo would win 90 percent of the vote.

The Swapo leader and his lieutenants also discounted any idea that a second "political" election would be needed after the Untag-supervised election on November 1 for a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution.

They said this would be the case even if Swapo does not achieve the two-thirds majority needed to merely ratify themselves into power.

Nujoma said that such an election would be a waste of time and money and had not been envisaged under Resolution 435.

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Sam Nujoma . . . puts blame on South African colonialism.

PLEA NOT TO HANG REFUSED

SOWETAN
24-05-89

AN urgent application for a stay of execution by a political activist sentenced to death for the necklace murder of a policeman in 1986, was dismissed in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

The application was brought by Sibusiso Zanele Masuku who, together with Oupa Josiah Mbonani were due to hang this morning.

Those men were due to be executed together with another activist Anton Koen. Masuku's application was brought by

By **MONK NKOMO**

Advocate De Wet Marais assisted by Nano Matlala.

Mr Acting Justice Human dismissed the application which called for further investigation after one of the State witnesses allegedly confessed to having given false evidence during the trial.

"This is an exercise in futility", the judge said. Leave to appeal before a full bench was refused.

A prayer service for seven men due to be hanged this week was held at St Albans Cathedral in Pretoria at 1pm yesterday. The four who are due to be executed tomorrow are Abraham Mngomezulu, Simon Mbatha, Patrick Msomi and James Cohen.

Among the people who attended the service was Xolani Moses

Stuurman (29), of KwaNobuhle township, Uitenhage who was released from death row on Monday morning.

Stuurman spent 15 months in the death cell after being convicted of murdering Monwabisi Reginald Fananyo, an alleged police informer in 1985. Interviewed yesterday Stuurman said although he was happy to be freed "my fellow comrades are dying in there almost every day".

Stuurman said he was informed by a prison official about 1.10am on Monday that his application appealing against the conviction and sentence had been successful.

"I phoned my parents this morning to inform them that I have been freed and that I am on my way home", Stuurman said.

COMMENT

Telephone: (011) 673-4160

DET must SOWETO talk to 24-05/89 teachers

THE situation in township schools is getting tense and by the look of things, it can only get worse.

There are at least two issues that need to be addressed soon. The first concerns the Department of Education and Training's decision to freeze the employment of more teachers and the possible retrenchment of hundreds of those already in its employ.

The other issue is over a call by the Soweto Progressive Teachers' Committee and the Soweto Students' Coordinating Committee that the half-yearly exams be suspended until after July 4.

Whatever the arguments advanced for the temporary suspension of exams, the DET ought to have shown willingness to talk.

As for the freezing of teachers' posts, we find it hard to accept that this can be justified.

Lack of discipline in black schools is a direct result of high teacher/pupil ratios which have made teaching ineffective and unattractive to many pupils.

Surely, the present crisis in black schools can only be aggravated by the reduction of the presently inadequate teaching staff. Something has to be done fairly soon.

The willingness of community, political and education leaders to talk to the Government has not been fully exploited.

That is probably the shortest route to our salvation.

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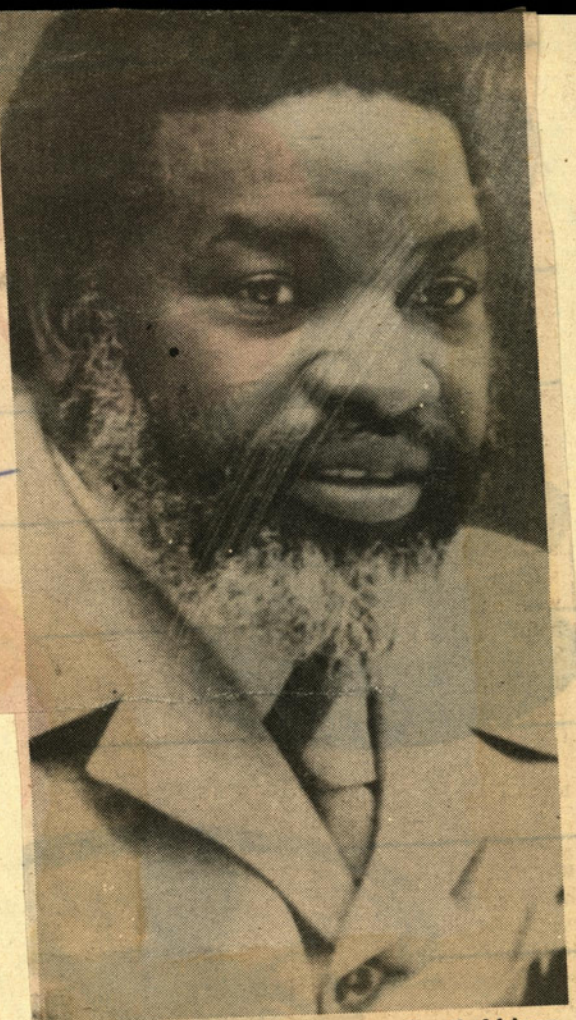
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Strong trio for RSC in Province

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

MR Gordon Haygarth, former town clerk and chief executive of Durban, has been appointed chairman of the Durban Metropolitan Regional Services Council, Mr Peter Miller, MEC for local government announced yesterday.

Mr Miller also announced that the Pietermaritzburg and Midland RSC would be chaired by Professor Louis De Clercq, while Mr Roger Whitely would be the chairman of the Natal South Coast RSC.

All three appointments are only effective from the inauguration of the RSCs, with the trio being retained as consultants prior to the launch date. During this period they would assist with the necessary procedures for the establishment of the RSCs.

Mr Haygarth has travelled extensively overseas studying metropolitan government in all its forms, and is recognised as an authority in this field. He has a B.Comm in Public Administration.

Mr Miller described Mr Haygarth as the ideal person for the role of chairman, as his strong administrative and diplomatic skills, coupled with an ability to negotiate and compromise, would facilitate the welding of the Durban Metropolitan RSC and its members into a cohesive unit.

"Mr Haygarth is widely acceptable to the majority of participating local authorities, commerce and industry, and within the black, coloured, and Indian communities.

"This administration acknowledges Gordon Haygarth as one of the foremost experts in South Africa on metropolitan forms of government," said Mr Miller.

Professor de Clercq is currently the Professor of Anthropology and Development Studies at the University of Zululand.

He is also presently chairman of the National Committee for Local Government Associations in South Africa, and a consultant on black local authority development to the Natal Provincial Administration.

Mr Miller described Professor de Clercq as a man with enormous and proven abilities with regard to the problems of upliftment of communities and other development issues, and he believed he would make a tremendous contribution to Pietermaritzburg and the Midlands.

Mr Roger Whitely, a Durban businessman and property owner, was elected to the Natal Provincial Council in 1965.

He served a total of 18 years on the Council, three of which as Member of the Executive Committee.

He is presently chairman of the Development and Services Board, and a member of the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission.

Mr Miller said that with Mr Whitely's many years of service to the Province, and his proven qualities of leadership, he would make a very good job of establishing and building the South Natal RSC.

"I do not believe we could get a more powerful triumvirate."

THE DAILY NEWS

24-08-89

South African arms dealers trapped in US

THE Daily News Foreign Service

24-05-89

NEW YORK: The arrest last Friday at a five-star Brooklyn waterfront restaurant of two South African gun-manufacturers and a Connecticut couple who acted as their US "marketing agents" was the climax to a nine-month cloak-and-dagger undercover operation by US investigators that reads like a John leCarre thriller.

The two men, Syd Baker (40) and Heinz Gluckle (45), both of Johannesburg, walked into a trap set for them by US undercover-agents who had got wind of an alleged conspiracy between them and the Connecticut couple, Michael and Betsy Devlin, to import South African-manufactured arms into the US.

The original deal involved the sale of 8 000 9mm semi-automatic pistols, guns, surface-to-surface missiles and launching systems, 2 000 pump action shotguns and fully automatic assault rifles.

Had the alleged deal been fully implemented it would have been one of the biggest privately-negotiated importation of arms into the US ever — an astonishing act of bravado given the in-

ternational arms ban imposed on South Africa and the rigidly-enforced US restrictions on trade with South African companies, especially in weapons.

The two men, claiming to represent a Johannesburg weapons manufacturing company, Varia Ltd., never guessed at any stage during the long investigation of their activities that they were dealing with US undercover agents.

Mr Gary Hillbury, the chief US investigator, told of the step-by-step surveillance that led to their arrests last week as they met the Devlins at Brooklyn's River Cafe to seal the next stage of the arms transactions.

"The investigation from the beginning was conducted by the US Customs, under my direction, after we learned of the men's initial dealings with the Devlins," he said.

"Over those nine months we conducted our deals with the Johannesburg pair by telephone, by letter, by fax and even through visits to South Africa."

In all, the US agents paid the men only \$6 000 (R16 666) for an initial shipment of 10 9mm semi-automatic pistols that were delivered at New York's

John F. Kennedy airport on a Lufthansa flight last February.

The weapons were listed on the cargo manifest as "machine parts."

Elaborate arrangements were then set in motion for the delivery of the balance of the 8 000 9mm pistols, for which the men were to receive \$250 000 (R694 444).

The first instalment of these, 250 pistols, were also delivered to Kennedy airport, this time aboard a British Airways flight earlier this month.

They were listed as "sporting goods."

Negotiations continued in this time with the Varia Ltd. Representatives for the balance of the military hardware, with F4 and F5 automatic assault rifles planned as the next consignment.

All the weapons, according to Mr Hillbury, were intended for onward shipping to a shadowy Columbian right-wing group known as M-19.

The trap was sprung before the next consignment arrived.

The four alleged conspirators were arrested as they finished lunch at Brooklyn's plush waterfront River Cafe, an arranged rendezvous.

THE DAILY NEWS

24-05-89

Edward Perkins

City Press

24-08-89

City Press Editor Khulu Sibaya talks to Edward J. Perkins, the United States Ambassador to South Africa who returned to the U.S. on Monday.



Edward Perkins . . . has returned home after three years in SA.

Question: As a black, your appointment as U.S. Ambassador to South Africa was clouded by claims of tokenism. Do you agree with this notion?

Perkins: Certainly not. I think my appointment was that of a professional foreign service officer who had been picked by the president to take on a difficult assignment, and obviously one that was considered very important in the United States.

Question: Three years in this country is long enough for anyone to form an opinion. What are your impressions of South Africa?

Perkins: The first impression is that there is an overriding desire on the part of the majority of the population in the country to live under circumstances that are different to those they live under now. The other is that there are a number of South Africans, black and white, who see South Africa as a place that can be ideal in terms of people of differing views and colour living together under conditions which respect human dignity, individualism, participation in the economy and democratic government.

Question: South Africa has serious social, political and economic problems, all because of its racial policy. Did you experience any racial problems here?

Perkins: No. I've not really had any serious problems. That could very well be because of who I am, so I don't necessarily take what happens to me as the norm.

Question: You must have met a number of black opinion-makers, both moderate and radical, during your stay. What were your impressions of these people?

Perkins: All the black leaders and opinion-makers I met, across the entire spectrum, had one thing in common — they all believe there must be change in the way the country is governed, in the way the economy is run and in the education of black people. I also found curiosity about what whites are thinking, what whites want of black people. Finally, I found a surprisingly large amount of goodwill among blacks from all sectors in this country towards whites.

Question: As an ambassador you were in constant touch with government officials. Do you think they understand the aspirations of black people in this country? Is there any serious thinking in terms of change?

Perkins: Let me offer two responses. First: every government official I have talked to told me this government is committed to reform — what-

ever that may be and whatever that may mean. Secondly: there is a great gap between blacks and whites in this country. Understanding on the part of each group is less than ideal. I think that affects how the government may develop its policies.

Question: Do you regard the ANC and the PAC as terrorist organisations. Do you think the government should unban them?

Perkins: I won't answer for myself, I'll answer for my government. The government of the United States has never branded the ANC a terrorist organisation. It considers the ANC and the PAC to be organisations that must be taken into account in the equation of South Africa and what happens with this country in future. As we have said publicly, there are some acts that the ANC has reportedly perpetrated with which we do not agree but we do think that the ANC is an organisation to which a significant number of black people in this country look for political leadership. Thus the ANC must be taken into account.

Question: What about Nelson Mandela? Do you think the government is justified in releasing him in phases?

Perkins: My government and I have called for Mandela's release on more than one occasion. We think Mandela and the other Rivonia prisoners should be released because they have a lot to contribute to a new South Africa. In terms of release in stages, we never suggested any such model. We simply said, and still believe, they should be released.

Question: What is your opinion on sanctions and disinvestment?

Perkins: We look upon sanction as a foreign policy too, like any other that we use. Obviously, the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 caused over-excitement but I think what was overlooked was that the United States has had some form of sanction against this country since the 1960s. In

terms of disinvestment, that Bill did not ask U.S. companies to leave South Africa and does nothing to prohibit them from being here.

Question: What, then, do you think of the future of this country economically? Is it facing disaster?

Perkins: It is my judgment that South Africa has three obstacles facing it: one is growth; the second is cash flow; and the third is a need for technological managers by the turn of the century — more than come from the white community and thus must come from the black community. If things are not done to prepare blacks to take on these responsibilities and, to put it another way, give these people a first class education — then the country can't grow.

Question: Black people in South Africa have often called for one-man-one-vote in a unitary state. Do you think this is justified?

Perkins: I have made some statements in South Africa where I have been interpreted as calling for one-man-one-vote. What I call for is a system of constitutional guarantees to be established so that all the people of South Africa, especially people of the majority population who have been denied political determination, have an unrestricted say in determining how they are to be governed.

Question: Should apartheid be scrapped in its entirety? Do you think there is still room for peaceful co-existence among the races in this country after years of polarisation?

Perkins: Yes, I do. If apartheid is scrapped along with the Group Areas Act, Separate Amenities Act and Population Control Act. In spite of all that has happened, the degree of polarisation between the races is not a point of no-return. I think that, given the goodwill that exists among many blacks, there is a window of opportunity that is very wide open.

• With acknowledgments to City Press.

**China joins
Pretoria
by banning
footage
of unrest**

**Foreign
Service**

WASHINGTON: The People's Republic of China has followed South Africa and Israel with its decision to unplug the world's television cameras focusing on its unrest.

That is how American journalists and media analysts are seeing Beijing's actions last week, when Chinese officials shut the big networks down.

The footage broadcast around the world was dramatic. Chinese officials burst into the Beijing control room of the Cable news Network, saying, in English: "Halt your transmission. Now your task is over."

The same thing happened in the CBS control room.

The Chinese Government, having invited the media to cover the first summit between the leaders of China and the Soviet Union in decades, were not prepared to allow reporters to stay on to cover the more dramatic story of a million people protesting peacefully for democracy.

China's action immediately evoked American memories of South Africa's press restrictions when, after a year of hand-wringing and threatening, Pretoria finally pulled the plug on the networks.

THE DAILY NEWS

24-05-89

THE DAILY NEWS

24-05-89

24-05-89
ANC to drop pressure, claims report ✕

LONDON: Reports have surfaced in Britain — in the London Daily Mail newspaper — claiming that the African National Congress intends dropping its sanctions campaign against South Africa.

The reports are sketchy and unconfirmed but a top-level spokesman for the ANC is quoted as saying that sanctions only tended to force South Africa to make reforms in the apartheid system while

Daily News Foreign Service the ANC's goal is to destroy apartheid.

The ANC is now reported to be planning a new international campaign "which seeks to lift pressure on South Africa, lift sanctions and certainly not to impose further sanctions".

There was no further explanation of the reported plan and observers in London remain extreme-

ly sceptical. However, the British Foreign Office, which officially opposes sanctions, last night welcomed the ANC's apparent turnaround.

A spokesman said: "If the reports are true, then obviously the Government welcomes anyone who shares our view that economic sanctions are not the right way to bring about political change in South Africa."

THE Daily News

24-05-89

Do more
to solve
SA's ^{24/05/89}
problems,
chairman
tells
companies

The Daily News
Reporter

BEACON Sweets chairman, Mr Arnold Zulman, yesterday chastised fellow industrialists for only blaming the Government for the mess the country was in.

Mr Zulman said he believed industrialists could do far more to help solve the country's problems.

He said in the end the bottom line of reform meant that there would have to be education, jobs and houses for everyone.

The money could either come from companies who could make it policy to partake in housing, health care and education schemes, or from tax money, which came from taxpayers and resulted in far more costly and less efficient schemes.

"I believe that all social problems should be addressed in and from the workplace," he said.

"All companies, big or small, have top management personnel with intelligence and entrepreneurship which is used in running a business.

"There is no reason why some of this initiative should not be used to solve some of the country's problems.

"To be blunt, commerce and industry should be doing more."

Mr Zulman decided nine months ago to take the bull by the horns and go out and find land where a housing estate could be built.

Last week he handed over 94 smart, modern homes to their new owners.

The houses vary in price from R38 000 to R60 000.

His firm acquired the land in Umlazi and dealt with development consultants and builders, who were guaranteed payment which allowed for the maximum economies of scale as there was no financial risk.

The firm also organised with a bank to provide bonds, and assisted staff who raised R5 000 with a further R7 000 interest-free loan so they would have enough for the required deposit and transfer costs.

As Beacon did not charge a cent for tying up the deal, the result meant that it had suddenly become possible for 101 families to become homeowners.

An enthusiastic Mr Zulman said Beacon, which has 3 500 employees and was one of the first companies in South Africa to scrap discrimination, insisted that the houses were on plots of at least 400 square metres.

A tour of the estate showed that the Beacon houses were two- or three-bedroomed and offered facilities for which any family could be proud with room for a garden.

He said once the houses had been sold, they belonged to the new owners, who were free to fence, alter or sell as with any other private sale. At the time of sale Beacon relinquished control.

THE STAR

24 - 05 - 89

Strydom's 'behind bars' joke

By Ilse de Lange

STRYDOM Square killer Barend Hendrik Strydom once jokingly told a Black fellow-worker that he would one day have to bring him half a loaf of bread and a coldrink when he was "behind bars".

This evidence was contained in a report by a social worker at Pretoria's Weskoppies Hospital, Mrs Elizabeth Smith, handed to the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday as part of the case for the prosecution.

Mrs Smith said that from interviews with police, family, friends and former colleagues of Strydom, it appeared that he had a very healthy relationship with his parents.

His parents, however,

mentioned that for their son there was only right and wrong — no grey areas. He usually acted calmly and coolly when he was not opposed, but tended to be quick-tempered at times.

She found that the accused preferred to be alone. He was not easily influenced by others and had few close friends. He tended to be suspicious.

Though Strydom showed signs of a personality disorder, there was nothing wrong with him so that he could not function normally in society, Mrs Smith said.

A social worker with the Department of Health Services and Welfare, Mrs Wilma Lemmer, described Strydom as "a victim of his own convictions".

He believed so strongly in his own ideas that he

had indicated he would commit the same crimes again if the opportunity presented itself.

He had told Mrs Lemmer that the crimes had been committed because he "wanted to start a war".

Against the background of this attitude, the community should be protected against the accused, Mrs Lemmer said.

Strydom appeared to have been in conflict with himself and society when he committed the crimes.

His anti-social behaviour was directly in contrast with information about his character, as described by former teachers and his church minister.

Strydom could not sell his philosophy anywhere, and centered attention on himself through aggressive behaviour. The fact that he wanted to start a war was an example of rebelliousness and inadequacy because he was in the minority, Mrs Lemmer said.

THE NATAL WITNESS

24-05-89

Chief criticises media's role in talks



Witness Reporter

THE Natal media have been criticised by Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, for their role in relation to the proposed peace talks.

Speaking in the legislative assembly in Ulundi yesterday, Chief Buthelezi read editorials which had appeared in the Sunday Tribune and The Natal Witness. He claimed both newspapers "select news items and shape them in such a way that it is Cosatu and the UDF who benefit most".

He defended his insistence that Cosatu and the UDF should have gone to talk to him in Ulundi last weekend. Planned discussions due for Saturday did not take place as the UDF and Cosatu said they wanted to abide by the internationally accepted practice that a first meeting to end hostilities should be held at a neutral venue.

He alleged that Cosatu and the UDF refused to go to Ulundi so that they could "paint Inkatha as a continuing villain of the peace".

Chief Buthelezi said anyone who knew anything about black politics would see the action of Cosatu and the UDF as a slap in the face for Inkatha.

He said he had been inundated with offers to provide a "neutral venue" but the only time a neutral venue should be considered was when the African National Congress was involved.

Until then he was not looking for a neutral venue; he did not believe there was a need for such a venue or that such a venue existed.

He ended his remarks by telling whites, particularly editorial writers, to stop interfering in what was a black issue.

'Victory' for Mpophomeni

THE NATAL WITNESS

Court grants order against Vlok, S.A.P.

24/05/89

Witness Reporter

AN order restraining the Minister of Law and Order and members of the South African Police from "unlawfully assaulting, threatening, harassing or intimidating" residents of the township of Mpophomeni, near Howick, was granted in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Justice Galgut confirmed a rule nisi granted on April 28 which imposed identical restraints on the S.A.P. While the order was made by consent and without admission of liability on the part of the S.A.P., it is seen as a major victory for the Mpophomeni community.

It was alleged in papers submitted by Cheadle, Thompson and Haysom on behalf of the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa), churchmen, and Mpophomeni residents that members of the S.A.P. were intent on enforcing a reign of terror in the township. In one of 23 affidavits submitted with the application, trade unionist Mr Stanley Ambrose Mbambo claimed that the S.A.P. had commenced a course of unlawful conduct "by means of intimidation and random assaults". The riot police deployed in Mpophomeni in particular were cited as being responsible.

The affidavits allege that the S.A.P. "are the very cause of our fear" and that ranking police officers were failing to supervise those under their command.

Yesterday's order includes a clause directing the minister and senior police officials to "take all reasonably necessary steps to ensure police under their control act in accordance with all statutes and statutory regulations under which the S.A.P. presently act".

3 seriously injured in Imbali fire

Witness Reporter

A MAN and two women were seriously burned in the fire which killed Mr Jabulani Ndlovu of Imbali, police reported yesterday. They did not reveal the identities of the injured.

Mr Ndlovu and his daughter Khumbu, who was a student at Amakholwa High School, died when their house in Mkhamba Road was attacked early on Monday morning.

Police also reported that a primary school teacher from Naledi, Soweto, was wounded in the chest after shots were fired at him and his car stoned by a small group of pupils.

At Burgersdorp, police said a man was wounded when a special constable fired a round of birdshot at a group of men who had been stoning him.

At kwaMashu, Durban, a vehicle was damaged when it was set alight by a group.

The overnight report also said that on Monday at about 10.45 am a municipal policeman at Duduza, Brakpan, noticed a packet in a drain at the municipal police offices. On inspection, it was found that the packet contained a mini-limpet mine.

At about 8.35 pm two handgrenades (type unknown) were hurled at the home of a councillor in Meadowlands, Soweto.

One of the grenades exploded in his garden and the other in the garden of a neighbouring house. Nobody was killed or injured and damage caused was negligible. Police are investigating.

Sunday school class raises R1 000 for refugees

Witness Reporter

MOVED by an article in The Natal Witness describing how refugee children in Mpophomeni survived on boiled cabbage and bread, a Raisethorpe Sunday school class decided to hold a disco to raise funds.

Despite misgivings by some parents, the disco was a sell-out and at the end of the night the children from Our Lady of Health Roman Catholic parish had R1 000 in their coffers. A cake sale raised a further R140. Inspired by the children's efforts, parish priest Father Sean Cahill added another R1 500

bringing the grand total to R2 640.

The Natal Witness yesterday paid a visit to a farm near Howick where some of the refugees are staying. Among them were Mrs Sophie Khanyile (40) and her seven children who fled kwaShifu — which borders Mpophomeni — after her husband Anton was killed by vigilantes late last year. Pumpkins, potatoes, bread, mealie meal and vegetables had been bought for them.

"Siyabonga kakhulu, siyabonga, siyabonga (thank you very much, thank you, thank you)," was her grateful message to the "parish

with a heart".

"We are extremely happy with what the class achieved," said the children's Sunday school teacher, Mrs Myrtle Matthias who had drawn the attention of the 30 teenagers in her class to the article.

Father Cahill said this coincided with the launch by the Catholic Church of its "pastoral plan" for parishes to become community-oriented and to be involved with the poor.

He said the bulk of the money was given to the acting parish priest in Mpophomeni to be used only for feeding the hungry.

The
Natal Witness

24-05-89

Patch upon
patch ²⁴⁻⁰⁵⁻⁸⁹ L

Mr Chris Heunis is earnestly soliciting support for legislation providing for blacks to be appointed as cabinet ministers and deputy ministers.

In a kindly, bumbling sort of way he may believe that this will satisfy short-term black political aspirations, while at the same time fend off the panicky outrage of the CP and other whites paranoid about the thin end of the wedge.

Unfortunately this approach won't satisfy anyone, except perhaps those who still believe the tri-cameral system to have been a step in the right direction. There will be howls of tokenism and uncle-tomism from the left, with at best non-co-operation from significant black leaders. There will be swart gevaar hysterics from the right. And from the middle will continue weary insistence that blacks — like everyone else — want the rights in their own country to vote for their own representatives, and do not want cardboard cut-outs propped up over them by white ministers.

The whole messy, patch-upon-patch business will drag on indefinitely, costing a fortune. Could we not, just for once, be spared this predictability? Could the government not move cleanly and directly to the solution it knows perfectly well to be right? Could the Nats, just for once, not exchange the weakness of selfishness and fear for the strength of generosity? Until they can, Mr Heunis's hope that change will become growth must remain an empty one.

THE NATAL WITNESS

24-05-89

A hunger for change

When Jonathan Steele, the *Guardian's* Moscow correspondent, visited China to report on Mr Gorbachev's visit, he felt that it was like revisiting the days of Brezhnev. What can the two giants of the communist world learn from one another? And does the Chinese leadership really want to wake up to the challenge?

"OUR government is asleep," a student protester replied when asked to define China's main problem on the first night of the hunger strike. As up to a million people converged on the city centre three days later, carrying banners, singing the Internationale, and waving at sympathetic bystanders, it was as though an army of alarm clocks had gone off. Would the old men in the politburo finally wake up?

The students had been demonstrating for three long weeks before the Gorbachev visit. The politburo refused them the dialogue they wanted and with the most important state visit of the year drawing near it still failed to act. Now it is paying the consequences. Instead of politely quietening down while the foreign guest was in town, as the government hoped, many students saw the Gorbachev visit as a stimulus for new action, and a chance to gain worldwide publicity for their cause.

For a Moscow correspondent in China for the first time it was like Brezhnev re-visited. One was thrown back to the early 1980s, to a society where respect for those in charge had virtually collapsed. In their kinder moments people would laugh at the old men at the top, at their slurred speech, their fumbling gestures, and their complacency. In angrier mood they would complain about the leadership's intolerance of even the mildest dissent. Whether they were in the party or not, people had similar reactions. China last week brought it all back. Ironically it was during the visit of a new Soviet leader.



Demonstrators carry portraits of former Chinese rulers Mao Tse-Tung and Chou En-Lai as they march through Peking to join student strikers in Tiananmen Square.

Millions saw the contrast on their television sets, the vigorous Russian speaking at the opening banquet while the octagenarian president Yang Shangkun fumbled in reply, then the next day the tired and increasingly hated Deng Xiaoping pottering forward to shake the Gorbachev hand.

Of course it is not just a question of age. The factor which has kept Gorbachev popular at home in spite of food shortages is the impression that he is honest, personally and intellectually. No one believes he is feathering his own nest. Nor has he shied away from admitting his country's problems, often to the point where party conservatives accuse him of self-flagellation.

This is very different from the Chinese leadership. China desperately needs a new team at the top which can launch a political reform and clean up

the Chinese equivalent of the corruption of the final Brezhnev years. The dead hand affects everything official. Foreign journalists saw the contrast between the full Soviet briefings and the drearily formal Chinese counterparts. The Chinese press is ultra-orthodox, or at least was at the beginning of the week. One of the remarkable developments of the visit has been the way the press liberated itself. Not only did journalists take part in the demonstrations, they maintained their politics when they got back to the office. Even the party organ, the *People's Daily*, was giving full and sympathetic coverage to the protests by the end of the week.

Politics apart, the surprise is how relaxed and open China is when compared to the Soviet Union. Even under glasnost, Soviet hotels for foreigners

treat themselves as fortresses under siege. Aggressive doormen patrol the front lobby, barring any Russian unless he is with a foreigner. In Peking by contrast bellboys rush to open the door to all comers, whatever their ethnic origin. The Chinese have not lost the custom of eating out. Peking is full of restaurants, both private and state-owned, where families and friends gather at round tables, and actually talk. Rare is the restaurant in Moscow which does not have a band or stereo going at full blast. Service is quick and efficient, and there is no sign of surly waiters deterring would-be diners from enjoying their meals.

Peking's thousands of bicycles add a special dimension. The standard Chinese version is heavy and ungeared, with high handlebars, tailor-made for slow and stately progress. It seems to affect the character of the city. It is as individual and independent as the private car, but as collective as walking, with plenty of friendly eye-contact with other riders and pedestrians.

The biggest and most obvious difference is the economy. Even the cultural revolution, it seems, did not do away with the lowest tier of the Chinese economy, its healthy proliferation of privately-run street stalls and markets. The last ten years of the economic reform have encouraged them further. Pedlars push handcarts of drinks, and sell bowls of soup and noodles from mobile three-wheeled kitchens. The narrow side streets are full of people making baskets and bamboo prams, sawing wood for simple furniture or hammering metal. In Moscow private enterprise is still largely confined to pensioners selling a few pairs of gloves or fur hats made at home. In China you sense a huge culture of enterprise and an interest in making things which no political system can discourage. In the Soviet Union buying and selling, and

business in general, seem to be things you do in an emergency.

Only in agriculture has enterprise survived to any degree. Peasants keep small gardens and a few fruit-trees, but, as Gorbachev constantly complains, the instinct of the commercial farmer is hard to revive two generations after forced collectivisation and the atrocities which went with it. Chinese farming, at least to judge from the shops in Peking, has been more successful. Unlike in Moscow, there are no queues. Shops are stocked with meat, sausage, and vegetables. Barrows in the market overflow with cucumbers, onions, oranges, watermelons and strawberries.

The problem is not supply but price. Since the 1978 reforms too many farmers have moved out of rice production into more profitable cashcrops. Inflation has been rising. Not enough has been done to employ the so-called surplus labour in the countryside. Thousands of jobless people flood into the cities. A hundred yards from my hotel some 20 000 sleep in Peking's main railway station, a phenomenon of economic chaos and poverty which the Soviet Union has surmounted. Since the Gorbachev era started, Soviet citizens have been told much about the economic reforms in China. Few probably realise how poor and undeveloped their giant neighbour is.

The Chinese have heard of the Soviet Union's new political reforms, but do not know how limited and uncertain they still are. Last week there was much official talk about learning from each other. After thirty years of tension, the Russians patched up their friendship but as the numbers of protesters moved into the millions and the turmoil mounted, one had the feeling that the Chinese are friends the Russians do not want to visit often.

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THE Citizen

24-05-89

Probe into Matie 'unrest'

From Bert van Hees
CAPE TOWN. —
Authorities at the University of Stellenbosch are alarmed at two incidents early on Mon-

day, in which a rock was thrown through a window at the home of a church minister and the car tyres of two lecturers were slashed.

The incident followed a clash between two groups of students last week, in which eggs were pelted and water and milk bombs hurled at students taking part in an illegal protest march.

A spokesman for the

university, Mr Douglas Davies, said the incidents of malicious damage had alarmed the rector, Professor Mike de Vries and had been reported to the local police.

It is not known whether the incidents were connected with the student clashes, which have resulted in an investigation by Prof De Vries himself.

The student clash last week began with a banner-carrying group mar-

ching through the campus, demanding that residences at the university be desegregated without delay.

Ironically, the second group, who pelted the banner carriers with eggs, agree with the demands of the first, but insist that they channel their demands in the correct manner.

Mr Davies said protest marches on campus had been banned in September, 1985, by the university's Council, the supreme body of the university.

He said those who had taken part in the protest march had been well aware of the ban, "but went ahead nevertheless".

Action would "defi-

nately be taken" once Prof De Vries had completed his investigation, he said.

One of the leaders of the march was post-graduate student, Miss Leslee Durr.

A source said a letter had been sent to her by the university authorities at a stage when there were rumours that a protest march was to take place.

The letter informed her that protest marches were banned, and warned her of the consequences if the march took place.

Mr Davies said Prof De Vries was not racist and had already informed the students that he was "looking into" the possibility of opening all the residences to all race groups, in line with two residences at Tygerberg which were desegregated early last year.

Evidence of DET ^{THE CITIZEN} irregularities ²⁴⁻⁰³⁻⁸⁹ 'locked up'

THE evidence about alleged irregularities in the Department of Education and Training was being locked away in the archives, Mr Schalk Pienaar (CP, Potgietersrus), said.

In the debate on an interpellation question, he asked at what stage the Minister of Education and Training, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, first knew of irregularities in his department.

Replying to the question, Dr Viljoen said he had received a letter from a company director in 1985 suggesting there were problems in the way in which the department was being supplied with video equipment by an opposition company.

Asked why he had not taken action to have the matter investigated at that stage, Dr Viljoen said he had seen the letter

as an attempt to persuade the department to purchase the letter-sender's product instead of that of its competitors.

Mr Pienaar said the letter should be made public so the public could decide if Dr Viljoen had had enough evidence at that stage to start an investigation into irregularities.

He said he had requested the release of the document, but had been told that it was being kept in the archives.

Dr Viljoen said the letter had been marked "Strictly confidential", and he did not believe it would be right to make it public. The letter had been considered by the

Van den Heever Committee of Inquiry and it had not found that he (Dr Viljoen) had acted irregularly.

Potsdam plan

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The planned comprehensive programme for the development of Ciskei's Potsdam area was being undertaken jointly by the Ciskei Government, the Department of Foreign Affairs and the Development Bank of Southern Africa, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Kobus Meiring said yesterday in reply to a question from Mr Peter Soal (DP Johannesburg North).

THE N. Mercury

24-04-89

Mugabe's

MERCURY 24-04-89

malice

SIR — Once again Robert Mugabe displayed his malice against South Africa for all to see in a strongly worded letter to the UN Secretary-General.

There was not a word of condemnation for Swapo's blatant violation of Resolution 435. Instead, he directed his venom at the UN's special representative in Namibia, Marti Ahtisaari, whom he accused of monumental errors of judgement, because he permitted the South African and Namibian security forces to combat the Swapo invasion.

Moreover, he accused South Africa of murdering Namibians, but ignored all corroborative evidence that Swapo terrorists had crossed into Namibia from Angola armed to the teeth with a whole range of sophisticated weaponry.

No doubt, if Nujoma's cunning ploy had succeeded, Mugabe would have been full of praise for Mr Ahtisaari. The fact that solemn accords had been breached would have been glossed over.

Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos displayed a greater regard for the truth. He told the Frontline leaders: 'Angola regrets that the Swapo leadership could not exercise total control over its combatants at the critical moment of the start of Resolution 435, by stopping anyone from crossing the frontier'.

It was significant that the meeting was attended by Sam Nujoma, who heard this sharp rebuke. It was equally significant that on his return journey to Harare, Robert Mugabe was accompanied by ANC leader Oliver Tambo.

There is the idea that Swapo has damaged its image. This may be so in Ovamboland, but there are signs that the insurgents who were killed are being made into martyrs.

Churchmen and others are trying to create the impression that the insurgents were 'massacred' by police, assisted by South African forces and themselves had no aggressive intentions.

This is evil indeed as seen through the eyes of any objective beholder!

HORACE

THE NATAL MERCURY

24 - 05 - 89

Chairmen appointed to first three Natal RSCs

Chris Jenkins
Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Province has announced the appointment of the chairmen of the first three regional services councils for Natal.

They are Mr Gordon Haygarth (Durban Metropolitan RSC), Mr Roger Whiteley (Southern Natal) and Professor Louis de Clercq (Pietermaritzburg and Midlands).

The MEC in charge of Local Government, Mr Peter Miller, said he did not believe he could get 'a more powerful

triumvirate' in the three chairmen.

He also said that any more RSCs would also 'seek powerful personalities with proven skills to head these organisations because of our determination that RSCs should work'.

Commenting on Mr Haygarth's appointment, Mr Miller said the former Durban town clerk was a widely respected and admired administrator and manager among all communities and was considered eminently suitable to chair the Durban Metropolitan RSC.

Foremost

'I believe he is an ideal person with strong administrative skills and with the ability to negotiate and compromise, and with sufficient diplomatic skills to weld the RSC and its members into a cohesive unit.

'He is without doubt widely acceptable to the majority of participating local authorities, to commerce and industry and to Indian, coloured and black communities.'

Mr Miller said the NPA acknowledged Mr Haygarth as one of the foremost experts in South Africa on metropolitan forms of government.

Mr Haygarth's appointment takes effect from the date of

inauguration of the RSC.

Before the launch date of the new body he will be retained as consultant to assist with the necessary procedures for the establishment of the council.

Mr Miller said it was planned that Durban should be the seat of the DMRSC 'unless Durban decides otherwise'.

He said Mr Whiteley, too, had vast experience in public life, gained as a provincial councillor and member of the Executive Committee and had served the Province in many capacities.

'He has proven qualities of leadership and should make a very good job of establishing and building Southern Natal RSC, the seat of which will be in Port Shepstone.'

He is presently chairman of the Development and Services Board and member of the Natal Town and Regional Planning Commission.

Prof de Clercq, professor of anthropology and development studies at the University of Zululand is a former chairman of the Natal Municipal Association, the United Municipal Executive and consultant to the KwaZulu Natal Planning Council.

'Prof de Clercq is a man with enormous and proven abilities with regard to the

problems of the upliftment of communities and other development issues.

'His extremely successful term as chairman of the NMA proved his diplomatic and negotiating skills and we believe he will make a tremendous contribution to the Pietermaritzburg and Midlands RSC,' Mr Miller said.

Resident

Speaking at a Press conference here, Mr Miller said the chairmen would be resident in their areas once they had taken up their full-time duties.

'So far we have assembled an outstanding team of RSC chairmen-designate who have received the full support of their appointment from senior ministers of state,' Mr Miller said.

'By appointing a neutral chairman without a constituency in the RSC and without a vote on the council we believe that we will contribute greatly to consensus decision-making.'

● Mr Miller said yesterday he acknowledged that KwaZulu had good reasons for resisting inclusion in RSCs as they now stood and that the implication attributed to him that he had suggested KwaZulu had no valid reasons at all was 'not true'.

Freedom from SA 'the only issue' in election

THE STAR 24-05-89

BY KEN VERNON, The Star's
Africa News Service

For the first time since the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 began last month, the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, has broken his silence in an exclusive interview in Lusaka, Zambia. Mr Nujoma spoke about the fighting that broke out in northern Namibia on April 1 as well as other issues facing the country as it prepares for what is expected to be a hard, bruising election campaign leading to independence.



Mr Sam Nujoma . . . tired, frail and under pressure from inside Swapo to step aside after debacle of the mass incursion of Swapo guerillas into Namibia last month.

LUSAKA — Just days after his 60th birthday, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma looked tired and rather frail as he leaned back into the couch in a Zambian state guest house and professed to be looking forward to the coming political fight when he returns home after almost 30 years of exile.

Just when he intends to return is a question he avoided answering directly.

"I will return to Namibia after the repeal of all discriminatory legislation, but not before," he said, leaving open the possibility that he will not return until after independence.

There have been reports that he is under pressure inside Swapo to step aside after the debacle of the mass incursion of Swapo guerillas into Namibia last month, and there are fears that he may prove an embarrassment when — and if — Swapo dissidents return to Namibia, possibly with stories of repression and murder.

But, for the moment, Mr Nujoma is in charge, even if his younger lieutenants seem often to have to "explain more fully" his answers to questions.

According to him, there was no incursion and there are no dissidents, only South African spies. And these had already been released from detention camps inside Angola.

Asked about the hundreds of dead insurgents seen by the world's press in northern Namibia, Mr Nujoma says these were in fact civilians slaughtered by South African security forces.

"Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) members have been inside the country since 1966, in fact," he added.

Why then did large-scale fighting between Plan and the security forces only break out on April 1, killing 316 guerillas?

Returning north

"No, most of the people killed were civilians returning north after celebrating the start of Resolution 435 in Windhoek, also many innocent villagers were killed in the north of the country.

"In spite of this, Swapo has now made the great concession of moving all of our freedom fighters into Angola north of the 16th parallel so that peace can be restored."

On the thorny issue of "spies" being detained by Swapo, Mr Nujoma said these "misguided enemy agents" had already been released and were in the hands of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), but this was later partially contradicted by Swapo's Secretary for Information and Publicity, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, who said the "spies" had been released into Swapo

camps inside Angola.

The International Red Cross and other humanitarian agencies have consistently been refused access to these dissidents, and there are fears that many have been killed.

But Mr Nujoma insisted that "we have never had any political prisoners or political detainees — only spies".

The release and return of "political prisoners" is guaranteed under Resolution 435.

Many Swapo dissident refugees I spoke to in Zambia told of harassment and discrimination by both the UNHCR and the Zambian government. They said at least one of their number had been killed by a Swapo hit squad and others had received assassination threats.

Turning to reports that many political groups inside Namibia were forming coalitions aimed at preventing a Swapo victory in the election in what was seen as a fear of Owambo domination, Mr Nujoma said such groups had been "bought by the South Africans".

"Swapo's only enemy in Namibia is South African colonialism. People have the right to express opinions different from Swapo's, but we say there is one Namibia, one nation — not many nations as South Africa says.

"Just today I have received the leader of the National Unity Democratic Organisation, who has joined Swapo in an election alliance, and many other Namibian party leaders have also approached me with a view to fighting the elections alongside Swapo, and we welcome them.

"In the coming election the issue is very clear,

that is freedom and independence against continued South African colonialism, and that is the only issue."

Mr Nujoma reiterated that Swapo was committed to a mixed economy in which there would be joint ventures between government and industry.

He said he felt that in the final analysis the election would boil down to a straight fight between the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Swapo, predicting that Swapo would win 90 percent of the vote.

Second election

The Swapo leader and his lieutenants also counted any idea that a second "political" election would be needed after the Untag-supervised election on November 1 for a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution.

They said this would be the case even if Swapo did not achieve a two-thirds majority needed to ratify it into power.

Mr Nujoma said that the November election would, in fact, be fought on political issues, that if any coalitions were needed to produce a necessary two-thirds majority, they would be achieved within the constituent assembly.

"Untag is there to see that 435 is implemented as it should be, which is also the responsibility of the UN Secretary-General and the member states. South Africa is merely using the Joint Commission as a diversionary tactic to delay the implementation of 435."

→ Page 2

THE STAR
24-05-89



MP urges tax relief for donors

Parliamentary Staff

Tax allowances could not be granted without adequate control, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Dr Org Marais, said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

Speaking during an interpellation debate after Mr Ken Andrew (DP, Gardens) had asked if the Government was considering allowing all donations to bona fide educational institutions to be tax deductible, he said he was prepared to discuss the issue with opposition MPs and the Department of National Education.

Mr Andrew said better education was critical to South Africa's future economic, political and social well-being, and the Government should consider such a concession.

Dr Marais said helping children, rather than simply avoiding tax, should be the aim of donors if such a scheme were established.

A tax allowance could also become an administrative headache.

Mr Andrew said people would be encouraged to give money for educational purposes if tax-deduction was added as a "sweetener".

De Klerk defends groups concept 'Own affairs is correct path to power sharing'

South Africa's "diversity" was a reality which was responsibly met by the concept of own affairs, and there was room to expand own affairs on the path towards greater power sharing, said the chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr F W de Klerk.

Own affairs, he added, was certainly not "crumbling".

Replying to a mini-interpellation debate on a question about own affairs by Mr Frank le Roux (CP, Brakpan), Mr de Klerk said the existence of group diversity meant it was necessary to distinguish between own and common interests and that provision had to be made for "own power bases".

This concept would be promoted in the negotiation process in the future.

Conservative Party MPs, however, rejected Mr de Klerk's view, saying the National Party had effectively abandoned self-determination for the white group.

Mr le Roux said the CP was tired of having joint-discussion imposed on it and warned: "Our patience has its limits."

Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP, Overvaal)

said it was politically dishonest of the NP to attempt to equate the present concept of own affairs with self-determination.

Whites would play an increasingly subordinate role in a changing political scene, which would ultimately see the formation of a black government.

"That is the inevitable reality of the pathetic policy of own affairs," he said.

Responding to a challenge from Mr Colin Eglin (DP, Sea Point) to spell out whether the NP was really in favour of power-sharing or of own affairs, Mr de Klerk said the NP was living in "the real South Africa", where it recognised the country's diversity. The DP was living in a "cocoon".

The NP recognised the need for power-sharing on matters of common interest, but also that "there must be an accommodation of needs arising from the diversity of groups".

He said: "The realism of our situation demands that we accommodate both these realities." This was the "pillar" on which joint decision-making could be founded.

THE STAR 24 - 05-89

Mercury

News

24-05-89

Rapid forces reduction in Namibia

WINDHOEK—The majority of SA Defence Force and SWA Territory Force members in Namibia would be demobbed or withdrawn to South Africa by the end of the week, a senior United Nations spokesman, Mr Cedric Thornberry, said in Windhoek yesterday.

UN military observers reported 'there is a very rapid movement on the part of the security forces at this time'.

Mr Thornberry told a media briefing the reduction of South African troop levels would be ahead of schedule by the last week of June, when there should be 1500 troops confined to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelo.

Sluggish

Mr Thornberry was asked whether the UN was informed by SWA Police who were searching for Swapo insurgents and arms caches in northern Namibia.

Mr Thornberry replied: 'We have no cause for concern at the moment about that aspect.'

He said the UN timetable had become 'a little sluggish' after the incidents in April that delayed certain aspects such as the return of refugees, the declaration of a general amnesty and the repeal of restrictive and discriminatory laws.

'Given the incidents it is surprising we are quite as close to being on schedule,' he said.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari of Finland, were to meet last night to discuss, among other issues, the questions of the general amnesty and the repeal of restrictive and discriminatory

legislation.

'I believe we are very close in practical terms to an agreement,' Mr Thornberry said.

● SWA Police members were still searching for arms caches and about 300 Swapo insurgents in northern Namibia, a police spokesman, Chief Inspector Derek Brune, said at Oshakati.

According to a news report in Windhoek yesterday, Inspector Brune said the Swapo fighters had access to heavy arms, such as SAM-7 ground-to-air missiles and RPG-7 rockets found in caches.

'It is difficult to say what their motives are for not having crossed back into Angola, but it appears they may be political commissars,' he said.

'Perhaps they have instructions to remain behind and use hidden weapons for violence because infiltration would be difficult.'

Asked about reports that police patrols with machine guns mounted on armoured Casspir vehicles were 'excessive' and 'intimidatory', Inspector Brune said 'they (the police) have to defend themselves'. — (Sapa)

Do more
to solve
SA's 24/05/89
problems,
chairman
tells
companies

The Daily News
Reporter

BEACON Sweets chairman, Mr Arnold Zulman, yesterday chastised fellow industrialists for only blaming the Government for the mess the country was in.

Mr Zulman said he believed industrialists could do far more to help solve the country's problems.

He said in the end the bottom line of reform meant that there would have to be education, jobs and houses for everyone.

The money could either come from companies who could make it policy to partake in housing, health care and education schemes, or from tax money, which came from taxpayers and resulted in far more costly and less efficient schemes.

'I believe that all social problems should be addressed in and from the workplace,' he said.

'All companies, big or small, have top management personnel with intelligence and entrepreneurship which is used in running a business.'

'There is no reason why some of this initiative should not be used to solve some of the country's problems.'

'To be blunt, commerce and industry should be doing more.'

Mr Zulman decided nine months ago to take the bull by the horns and go out and find land where a housing estate could be built.

Last week he handed over 94 smart, modern homes to their new owners.

The houses vary in price from R38 000 to R60 000.

His firm acquired the land in Umlazi and dealt with development consultants and builders, who were guaranteed payment which allowed for the maximum economies of scale as there was no financial risk.

The firm also organised with a bank to provide bonds, and assisted staff who raised R5 000 with a further R7 000 interest-free loan so they would have enough for the required deposit and transfer costs.

As Beacon did not charge a cent for tying up the deal, the result meant that it had suddenly become possible for 101 families to become homeowners.

An enthusiastic Mr Zulman said Beacon, which has 3500 employees and was one of the first companies in South Africa to scrap discrimination, insisted that the houses were on plots of at least 400 square metres.

A tour of the estate showed that the Beacon houses were two- or three-bedroomed and offered facilities for which any family could be proud with room for a garden.

He said once the houses had been sold, they belonged to the new owners, who were free to fence, alter or sell as with any other private sale. At the time of sale Beacon relinquished control.

Black members will ^{THE NATAL MERCURY} 'outnumber whites'

Mercury Reporter

IT WAS inevitable that black representation on regional services councils would outweigh that of whites in the long term, said newly appointed Durban RSC chairman Gordon Haygarth yesterday.

'Representation is based on use of services — by putting more electricity into black areas, their quality of life improves and so does their spending power,' he said.

He referred to a post-war scheme adopted by the Durban City Council whereby money was advanced to consumers to help them buy appliances to encourage both the sale of appliances and the use of electricity.

But 'maybe,' he said, the Government would succeed in getting KwaZulu to the negotiating table in an attempt to get their participation.

'In order for black people to see merit in the system it is essential that there are some tan-

gible signs of improvement,' Mr Haygarth said.

Although he retired from the Durban City Council a year ago, he said he could not refuse the challenge of being thrown into the 'great big melting pot' and to try to make it work.

The chairman of the Pietermaritzburg-based Development Services Board, Mr Roger Whiteley, has been appointed chairman of the South Coast RSC, but unlike that of his two Natal counterparts, his will not be a full time position.

Port Shepstone will be the 'core city' when the RSC comes into operation south of Umkomaas in about three months, he said.

'Initially the supply of drinkable water and removal of refuse and sewage will be our priorities.'

'I would like to think that once we get going with the RSC we are able to show the black people living in KwaZulu that we are able to uplift their areas,' he said.

Change means one man one ^{STAR 13-05-89} vote, Gandhi tells SA group

SALLY SEALEY

NOTHING short of universal adult suffrage in a single parliament for all South Africans would satisfy India that South Africa had changed, Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi told a visiting South African delegation yesterday.

Representatives of the Transvaal Indian Congress, the Natal Indian Congress and the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) met the Mr Gandhi yesterday to discuss a wide range of issues relating to the struggle against apartheid.

International campaign

The delegation, which included TIC president Mr Cassim Saloojee, Mr Reggie Vandeyar, Mr Charm Govender, Mr Yunus Carrim and Mr Fred Gona of Cosatu, have been in India for the past seven days.

Mr Gandhi reaffirmed India's commitment to the international campaign against South Africa and said the country was prepared to do everything possible to bring about a peaceful resolution to South Africa's problems.

He said: "The struggle for independence in India was born in South Africa. Who knows, if Mahatma Gandhi had not been exposed to the shock of apartheid, Indian history might have taken a very different course."

Mr Gandhi expressed concern over the continuing state of emergency in South Africa and the plight of detainees on hunger strike.

The delegation told him of the harsh restrictions imposed on many of the ex-detainees.

He said he was disturbed to learn that some ex-detainees were restricted to their homes for up to 20 hours day to their homes and were expected to call at the police station twice daily in the four hours they were allowed outside.

Mr Gandhi said he would raise the issue in international forums.

The talks are expected to end early next week with the issuing of a joint statement covering the major issues discussed.

China joins
Pretoria
by banning
footage
of unrest

Foreign
Service

WASHINGTON: The People's Republic of China has followed South Africa and Israel with its decision to unplug the world's television cameras focusing on its unrest.

That is how American journalists and media analysts are seeing Beijing's actions last week, when Chinese officials shut the big networks down.

The footage broadcast around the world was dramatic. Chinese officials burst into the Beijing control room of the Cable News Network, saying, in English: "Halt your transmission. Now your task is over."

The same thing happened in the CBS control room.

The Chinese Government, having invited the media to cover the first summit between the leaders of China and the Soviet Union in decades, were not prepared to allow reporters to stay on to cover the more dramatic story of a million people protesting peacefully for democracy.

China's action immediately evoked American memories of South Africa's press restrictions when, after a year of hand-wringing and threatening, Pretoria finally pulled the plug on the networks.

The
Natal Witness

Patch upon
patch

Mr Chris Heunis is earnestly soliciting support for legislation providing for blacks to be appointed as cabinet ministers and deputy ministers.

In a kindly, bumbling sort of way he may believe that this will satisfy short-term black political aspirations, while at the same time fend off the panicky outrage of the CP and other whites paranoid about the thin end of the wedge.

Unfortunately this approach won't satisfy anyone, except perhaps those who still believe the tricameral system to have been a step in the right direction. There will be howls of tokenism and uncle-tomism from the left, with at best non-co-operation from significant black leaders. There will be swart gevaar hysterics from the right. And from the middle will continue weary insistence that blacks — like everyone else — want the rights in their own country to vote for their own representatives, and do not want cardboard cut-outs propped up over them by white ministers.

The whole messy, patch-upon-patch business will drag on indefinitely, costing a fortune. Could we not, just for once, be spared this predictability? Could the government not move cleanly and directly to the solution it knows perfectly well to be right? Could the Nats, just for once, not exchange the weakness of selfishness and fear for the strength of generosity? Until they can, Mr Heunis's hope that change will become growth must remain an empty one.



Mr RAJIV GANDHI

Congresses say India will relax cultural boycott 'Historic' talks with Gandhi

THE NATAL WITNESS
19-08-88

by CARMEL RICKARD

A FIVE-person delegation from the Natal and Transvaal Indian Congresses returned last night from a visit to India they described as "historic".

The TIC and NIC delegates were accompanied by an official of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, and said it was the first such delegation to India since the 1947 visit of Dr Yusuf Dadoo and Dr Monty Naicker.

Addressing a news conference in Durban last night, delegates said they had met the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and other ministers and that a number of significant agreements had been reached.

These included an undertaking by

the Indian government that the cultural boycott would be applied more flexibly. There are to be a number of immediate indications of this more flexible approach.

It has been agreed that a Telegu linguist will be allowed to come to South Africa to assist the Telegu-speaking cultural organisations.

The Indian government has also agreed to allow a priest to come to South Africa following a number of attempts by the Pietermaritzburg-based Veda Dharma Sabha to obtain a priest for the organisation's 80th anniversary celebrations this year.

The only proviso is that the "broad democratic movement" should agree to

this step.

The Indian government also agreed to be more flexible in allowing people from India to visit relatives in South Africa. Applications for visits such as this would in future have to be vetted by the TIC and NIC to ensure that the requests were "genuine".

They said the Indian government was adamant that the "black list" would stay. This is a prohibition on visits to India by anyone who participates in the tricameral Parliament or any other organ of government. A strong official Indian government warning was relayed through the delegates that "collaborators" should not attempt to travel to India.

Probe into Matie 'unrest'

24-08-88

THE CITIZEN

From Bert van Hees
CAPE TOWN. —
Authorities at the University of Stellenbosch are alarmed at two incidents early on Mon-

day, in which a rock was thrown through a window at the home of a church minister and the car tyres of two lecturers were slashed.

The incident followed a clash between two groups of students last week, in which eggs were pelted and water and milk bombs hurled at students taking part in an illegal protest march.

A spokesman for the

university, Mr Douglas Davies, said the incidents of malicious damage had alarmed the rector, Professor Mike de Vries and had been reported to the local police.

It is not known whether the incidents were connected with the student clashes, which have resulted in an investigation by Prof De Vries himself.

The student clash last week began with a banner-carrying group mar-

ching through the campus, demanding that residences at the university be desegregated without delay.

Ironically, the second group, who pelted the banner carriers with eggs, agree with the demands of the first, but insist that they channel their demands in the correct manner.

Mr Davies said protest marches on campus had been banned in September, 1985, by the university's Council, the supreme body of the university.

He said those who had taken part in the protest march had been well aware of the ban, "but went ahead nevertheless".

Action would "defi-

nitely be taken" once Prof De Vries had completed his investigation, he said.

One of the leaders of the march was post-graduate student, Miss Leslee Durr.

A source said a letter had been sent to her by the university authorities at a stage when there were rumours that a protest march was to take place.

The letter informed her that protest marches were banned, and warned her of the consequences if the march took place.

Mr Davies said Prof De Vries was not racist and had already informed the students that he was "looking into" the possibility of opening all the residences to all race groups, in line with two residences at Tygerberg which were desegregated early last year.