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Every time an aircraft is lost itâ\200\231s a write-off

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53)oafes

able in air

vulner

South Africaâ\200\231s up-dating conversion of the Mirage 3

_jet fighter to the Cheetah has stopped a gap but not

; solved a problem. S

. This is the opinion of Mr Chris Foss, Military

. Editor of the authoritative journal, Janeâ\200\231s Defence

lo Weekly. L ' e

â\200\234Every time South Africa loses a planeitâ\200\231sa

write-off. Angola and the other Frontline countries

. simply have their numbers brought up to strength

* â\204ç' from time to time. Thatâ\200\231s the final problem South

A frica must face,â\200\235 Mr Foss commented at the time

912 6f the 1986 unveiling of the Cheetah.

98Âç The loss last week of a SAAF Mirage and its

_ pilot, Major J W van Coppenhagen, brought to three

-lif the confirmed number of pilots missing in the

JÂ¥ Namibia/Angola region since November last year.

Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute

i for Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria,

il rassessed the South African Air Forceâ\200\231s total combat

aircraft capacity as 356.

A breakdown of specific types of aircraft was not

available but in 1985 a French publication with a -

reputation for the accuracy of its scoops, Le

4~ Canard Enchaîne, reported that South Africa

Y. Lo

po

{i~ originally purchased 56 Mirage 3s and 46 Mirage F'ls

o, from the French Dassault Aviation Corporation.

SPARES IN CONTRACT

This purchase included a contract for supply of

&ir?

L 1

4 _ spares, which prompted a Dassault engineer to

â\200\231 explain: â\200\234When we are selling one Mirage we are

; really selling three when you include the spare

=opapts. : : ;

vof The 1977 mandatory embargo on arms sales to South Africa included the cancellation of spare parts supply agreements.

: In 1983, the then head of the SAAF, ;â\200\234jâ\200\230, Lieutenant-General A M Muller, said in an interview % with the American magazine, Aviation Week and %" Space Technology, that the air force was busy with Âf an investigation into what aircraft needed to be built in South Africa. e

Even before the arms embargo, the need for

improved fighter aircraft was g&ognis_eq.

. 512" â\200\234The first option was upgrading of existing

- 'machines, a result of which was the Cheetah, a

<Â« modified Mirage 3 reputed to'have a top speed in

% < excess of the Mach 2,2 claimed by the Soviet-built

MiG-23 which is currentlyâ\200\230active against South

. African forces in Angola.

#" 'The Tmpala, primarily a jet fighter trainer, has

â\200\234'â\200\234been built by the Atlas Aircraft Corporation since

ST1967. i L 3 U

EA L

embargo

"1

. STR

ke S

~Apwas difficult to assess the success of the

A CfigjjjÃ@tah project as it had not yet been properly

dÃ@played in operational conditions. ;

â\200\234â\200\234But there was a general realisation of the need

s for a completely new fighter,â\200\235 said Professor Hough.

!~ â\200\234The enormous costs involved in such a project as

. well as the scarcity of the sophisticated technology

have been the main prohibitive factors.

â\200\234The development of the Israeli Lavi jet fighter

cost in the region of R580 million before the Israelis

shelved the project last year. The scheme was

believed to place too much of a burden on an

already strained economy.

Â° â\200\234A potential export market for the finished

, product is an important factor as it can provide

. much of the funding,â\200\235 said Professor Hough.

LUCRATIVE JOB OFFERS

â\200\230.â\200\230 When the Lavi scheme was stopped, it was reported -

that South Africa was wooing the Israeli

.-aeronautical engineers with lucrative job offers in

. the South African arms manufacturing industry.

. A spokesman for Armscor said at the time:

â\200\234Officially we do not canvass for staff abroadâ\200\235, but

| . it was later reported that 50 aeronautical engineers

| -had arrived in South Africa. It was also speculated

-that South Africa could, at a later stage, establish a plant near Pretoria to manufacture a fighter jet, probably a scaled down version of the Lavi plane.

Referring to last month's successful air raid on South West Africa People's Organisation bases in Lubango, southern Angola, Professor Hough said a rumour was doing the rounds in military analytical circles that these engineers had been instrumental in ensuring the SAAF jets evaded detection by the highly-sophisticated radar installations at the disposal of the Angolan government.

These radar installations gave rise to Angolan claims in November 1985 that the SAAF had lost the vital air superiority it had previously enjoyed in - operations in the country.

This claim was not entirely correct. Because

there were instances of localised air dominance by Angolan forces, the SAAF were concerned about the loss of often irreplaceable equipment, Professor Hough said. G e

It was an indication of how important South

Africa viewed the Angolan situation that they were prepared to risk aircraft in the region.

\arch 28 1988

Murder up 53 pc, robbery 45 pc at end of 1987

Durban ar d Maritzbur

89%

â\200\230crime capitals of worldâ\200\231

Own Correspondent

DURBAN â\200\224 Durban and Maritzburg have become the new crime capitals of the world as the unrest and flagging economy tighten the violenceâ\200\231s grip on the province.

Their crime rates are higher than in Los

Angeles and New York, according to figures obtained from America, while Durbanâ\200\231s daily murder figure is higher even than that in Medellin, the Colombian city that has attained notoriety for deaths related to vicious cocaine wars.

During the last six months of 1987, the number of murders in Natal soared by 53 percent and robberies by 45 percent, police say.

Opposition politicians have claimed that the police cannot cope with the crime wave and that the Government is incapable of tackling its causes.

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Durban North, Mr Mike Ellis, says the statistics demonstrate beyond doubt that the crime rate is rising. The causes are obviously related to political unrest and the economy, he says, problems which the Government has proved incapable of solving.

There is a grave shortage of policemen and the force is being â\200\234extended beyond its limits by the unrestâ\200\235.

Fellow PFP MP Mr Harry Schwarz said the crime problem was so serious it threatened the countryâ\200\231s stability. Every minute, there was one assault on a person and two on property.

â\200\234The truth is that crime is a fearful spreading social disease that has to be controlled, it is affecting the stability of the country and is a handmaiden of revolution,â\200\235 he told Parliament.

UNACCEPTABLY HIGH

Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said last week the crime rate was unacceptably high and was being given highest priority by the police.

The increase in recent years had coincided with the surge in unrest, he said.

A multipronged campaign had been launched to counter the increasing crime and had already succeeded in some areas, Mr Vlok said.

In 1986, at the height of the unrest, Mr Vlok told a meeting of the Security Association of South Africa that at times police

crime prevention in some of the larger centres had come virtually to a halt.

The situation has since stabilised in most of the country, Natal being the notable exception.

Mr Vlok's spokesman, Brigadier Leon Mellet, said Natal's crime figures for 1987 had inflated and distorted those for the entire country. Police had succeeded in putting a brake on crime in most of the country.

According to figures for the Maritzburg region released by Mr Vlok in Parliament recently, the murder rate in Edendale Valley had doubled and 623 people had been killed in the area patrolled by the Plessislaer police station. In 1986 this figure was only 298.

In Durban, the number of murders increased from 1534 in 1986 to 1557 in 1987, culpable homicides from 685 to 739, and assaults with intent from 6341 to a chilling 10473.

Brigadier Mellet has said recent weeks have brought encouraging signs that crime in Natal is beginning to ease off and that police were confident of an improvement during the year. '

Polltclans

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fear of pr press).
pells freedom

- UK

By Martin Challenor
- Tension between jour-
| nalists and politicians
spells freedom for a
countryâ\200\231s citizens, a for-
mer Tory Cabinet Minis-
ter and Daily Tele-
. graph editor, Lord Bill
Deedes, has said.
Drawing on his 25
years as a Conservative
Party MP for Ashford,
Kent, combined with his
57 years in Fleet Street,
Lord Deedes said:
â\200\234There is a natural an-
~ tagonism between news-
papers and politicians,
and so there should be.
~â\200\234I" have always be-
lieved politicians should
be a bit nervous about
|ournahsts and news-
papers. Journalists
should have a fairly

editor

healthy scepticism, but
not contempt, for politi-
cians.

â\200\234And there is always

tension between journal-
ists and politicians. Hav-
ing lived on both sides I
can say that tension

spells freedom for the

citizens. When the gov-

ernment and the press

are in love, citizens have
no freedom, no guaran-
tee of liberty. News-
papers and politicians
must never, ever get on.
Itisa hallmark of a free
country.â\200\235

The British peer was
recently in South Africa
gathering information

for newspaper articles
_he is to write. His visit

coincided with the temporary closing of the

Lord Bill Deedes, former editor of Londonâ\200\231 Daily Telegraph .

journalists sceptical.

New Nation.

â\200\234I regret the banning..
Â\$ The

Government is
shooting itself in the foot
because it . has been
greatly to South- Africaâ\200\231s

_credit that in the past it

was one sub-Saharan
African â\200\230country where
open reporting was possible.

â\200\234Whatever you can
say about the policies of
the regime, there had

never been an attempt
to conceal it. Affairs

. were openly â\200\230conducted.

It was often painful, but
within reason, they kept
their window open.

â\200\234It is very sad that
this credit has been lost
by the state of emergency. Those of us who try
to "avoid condemning
South Africa on every
count have pointed to
the fact that they had a

free press and it was
more than you could say
for many African countries. :

â\200\234As a Journalxst I am

- saddened by the effect of

the state of emergency. 1
regret it.â\200\235

South Africa at the
moment was a test for
journalists. â\200\234The skill of
journalism is working
against a handicap. You
are working under

. politicians should be nervous - and
- Picture by Herbert Mabuza

greater handicaps than
any body of journalists
in a country associated
with Britain.â\200\235

In his own way, Lord
Deedes is a most distin-
guished scribe. Many

issues he reported on are -

now part of world his-
tory. At 74 he is happy to
still be reporting.

â\200\234I love journalism.
The greatest excitment
is finding out. A week

â\200\234Dear

here finding out ... I |
loved it. It is like alcohol |

- or drugs. I never really

got the chance, being an
MP and editor, to chase
the stories I wanted. I
now have the freedom to |
chase news as I find it,
and I enjoy it. Being an

_editor you become a

well paid nanny.â\200\235 e ol
Lord Deedes joined
the Morning Post in
1931. The paper was
taken over by the Daily
Telegraph in 1937. After
World War 2 he followed
six ancestors, dating
back to the 1600s, into

the Commons.
Journalism - was sus-
pended while Lord
Deedes served as a ju-
nior ~Minister for two
years, in housing and
then home affairs. Later
he served as a Minister -
without portfolio in

Prime Minister Harold |

Macmillanâ\200\231s cabinet and
then that of Sir Alex-
ander Douglas-Home.
Lord Deedesâ\200\231 friend-
ship with Prime Minis-
ter Margaret Thatcherâ\200\231s
husband, Denis, has led
many people to believe
that the editors of Pri-

vate Eye have him in |

- mind when they pen |

their spoof letter to |

. Billâ\200\235 from;x

â\200\234Denisâ\200\235. 1

e TR

Ne

~on_sanctions

Living with sanctions is an adjustment South Africans have already made. From various sides, the morality and effectiveness of sanctions have been comprehensively debated, without opposing sides finding common norms by which to judge the issue;

Two recent publications serve to throw some new light, and to underline established responses, to a subject that will remain a topic for debate for as long as sanctions are im

as its title might suggest, a book of balanced analysis â\200\224 unlike the other, which is thought-provoking and incisive. :

The purpose is essentially propagandistic in the cause of opposing sanctions, with the author, a foreign policy analyst, stating immediately his belief that Western politicians have been misguided, particularly in

Âç

Africans. He wishes primarily to emphasise the alternative black view of sanctions to that expressed so volubly by radical spokesmen. s
1 Sound as some of his arguments may be, his partisanship destroys the â\200\234book as a serious contributor to well-worn debate. .

Briefly, Mr Hoyle believes commercial involvement in South Africa has done more to destroy apartheid than any number of conferences or demonstrations in Western Europe. â\200\234To damage, by means of sanctions and disinvestment, this. inherently anti-apartheid commercial pressure weakens the prospects for a peaceful resolution of SAâ\200\231s problems,â\200\235 he says.

| Opinion polls

. He dwells on opinion polls which from time to time have shown that a majority of blacks oppose sanctions. He argues that a positively charged economy would see the increasing emergence of black entrepreneurs with a share in the future of South Africa, and more black consumer power which would be able to force more and more concessions.
~ Looking at effects, Mr Hoyle sees damage to Western economies as well

| as to South Africa's imports and ex-
ports. Valuable social projects for im-
proving conditions in the black com-
munities would be reduced to a tan-
gled mess, he says.
! There is considerable merit to Mr
Hoyles case, which is buttressed by
irrefragable factual information, but
the book at no stage appears as a ba-
lanced consideration of the merits of
the opposing schools of thought.

Jack Bloom, on the other hand, has
written a much fuller book. It dis-
cusses the political dilemma, it looks
at consequences, it weighs the disin-
vestment strategy against the pain, it
looks at the development of possible

compromises, and it allows the vari-

lig

Understanding Sanctions is not

their view of the stance of black South

STAL

-ous opinion leaders to speak in their
own words without imposing a judg-

ment on top of those thoughts.
He believes that black opinion grav-

J
pavid Hoyle (Internat

and Black South
Dilemma by Jack B

itates to support for conditional in- b

ohn Patten reviews

Africa and th

«Understanding S

rian Bloom

ht, fresh propagan
issue

i Freedom Foundation) is
P e Disinvestment
n (Jonathan Ball).

vestment and selective disinvestment

as a way of maintaining political

pressure on apartheid. :

. But he warns of the potential of

|
high "Levels of black anger, which
make disinvestment an ever more at-
tractive option as long as Government
reform efforts fall far short of expec-
tations". He sees a trend in opinion-
polls towards a larger proportion of
blacks (at present still a minority) en-
dorsing disinvestment. But whole-hog
disinvestment, he says, cannot easily
' claim moral justification on the basis
of majority assent from black South
Africa.

Across the board, he finds black
leaders favour increased overseas
pressures on South Africa and there is
a strongly-held perception that foreign
investment amounted to com-
patibility with apartheid. It is
-from the West that the system as
' a whole is at times profound. .
' Looking at this scenario through
| Western business eyes he says: "The
' heavy implication is that too close an
association with South Africa is sim-
ply too damaging in the long term, no
matter the merits in terms of en-
couraging reform." That is a telling
observation indeed. : b

Against these considerations, it is
possible to appreciate his claim that -
"it really is the easier and less risky
option" for the United States to follow
the route of international threats and
action to keep in touch with the coun-
try's future leaders, whether or not it
has any concern for the consequences
* of its actions or for the welfare of the
ordinary people of South Africa.
Coming to the crunch, he says, the
West has to throw in its lot with the
blacks, even to the extent of taking
certain measures likely to be counter-
productive, but nevertheless to expand
led by a desperate black leadership. ;
Looking to the role of business in

the future, Mr Bloom suggests individ-
ual businessmen and businesses
should seek ways to express solidarity
with black aspirations and to criticise
particularly outrageous Government
actions such as the death of a
trade unionist in detention.

He suggests that businessmen
should share common platforms with
black ' political organisations, attend
political funerals and church-organ-
ised prayer vigils, call for the release
of political prisoners, assist funds for -

detainees and arrange with company |
workers how they might jointly mark '
anniversaries such as June 16 and
March 21. A

: B

If some of these ideas might seem
outlandish to businessmen, they will,
feel happier with Mr Bloom's view
that South Africa simply cannot be .
allowed to go into economic reverse
or stagnate in any way without cata-
strophic future consequences.

He says this unavoidably means
working within the system, since it.
is the only system South Africa has.

A final stimulating shot, in a book =
full of deep thought, is Mr Bloom's
claim that the greatest irony is that
the greatest force for impelling mod-
erates to come together to avert ca-
tastrophe is the actions of extrem-
ists.

Extremists he sees as indispensable
to the change process, but he warns
that the great danger is that they
could actually succeed in their aims.
before moderates can join forces to
undercut them by achieving genuine
change through rational compro-
mise.]

arch 28 1988

cne STRA

ANC plans; passport found in ruins

Student dar,ced in
| >3/8/5%

"DURBAN â\200\224 African National Congress plans of electrical substations and the passport of a student who left the country were found after a fire at the University of Natal two years ago last week, the Sunday Tribune reported yesterday.

This and other bizarre pointers â\200\224 among them bloodstains and a student being seen dancing wildly in the flames â\200\224 are recorded in the universityâ\200\231s report on the fire.

The 40-page report, compiled by Professor

Ellie Newman of the Department of Adjectival and Clinical Law, has been kept firmly under wraps because of its â\200\234sensitivity.â\200\235 However, in a response to a Sunday Tribune investigation coinciding with the second anniversary of the fire, the principal, Professor Peter Booysen, agreed to release a copy to the newspaper. -

Among the evidence it records is:

@ Strips of ANC film bearing detailed plans of

al Tower Building on the night of the fire,

@ The passport of a masters student in economic history was found with two black refuse bags in a burnt-out political science study. Weeks afterwards, it was learned that the student had left the country suddenly, ;

@ An anonymous caller who telephoned the Students Representative Council offices the day after the fire told an SRC member â\200\234last night was a sample of things to comeâ\200\235 and shouted: â\200\234Amand-la, you white pigs, you racist bastards.â\200\235

@Â® The door to an air-conditioning plant, three levels above the fire, had been blasted open by gunfire. Four bullets were found embedded in the door and walls.

@ The key to the office of Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, main victim of the fire, had disap-

peared two months before the fire and was re-

placed with an ill-fitting replica. On the night of

o X ;
flames, says Natal
university's repo

Electrical sub-stations were found outside Memorial
the fire, the office door was opened with the fire-
e
nal key.

The university did not liaise with the police
as it was believed that it might have led to
harassment of members of the university com-
munity :

According to the report, in the chaotic mo-
ments after the fire :

A student was seen dancing in the flames that
swept Shepstone Building and had to be removed
forcibly from the roof;

Students outside Memorial Tower Building
shouted "No Indaba" as the fire department ar-
rived to fight the blaze. The same words were
found scrawled outside Professor Schlemmer's of-
fice;

Another group of students moved from build-
ing to building photographing the damage, and
Fire hoses had been slashed and windows, doors
and fittings smashed. Blood was found on a bro-
ken window in the political science department.
Despite the evidence collected, the culprits
have not been found. Police confirmed this week
that they had investigated the student whose
passport had been found, but no arrests had
been made and the docket was still open.
The docket is in the hands of the security
branch, which has established that the student, a

white, had left and re-entered the country several
times. s . ;
The Sunday Tribune has established that
he is the son of a university employee. He
has been described as a "model" student who
did not have obvious political inclinations.

OTHER REASONS?

Professor Booysen said police investigations
into him had not led to any conclusion. "It seemed
there could have been other reasons for his leav-
ing the country."

The report criticised the university's lack of |
security, fire preparedness and facilities for evac-
uation. Sapa.

Sabta takes@i~\201ti-sai~\202c;; on Sâ\200\230 SA:%% .â\200\230 Q

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON â\200\224 An organi-
sation representing 45000
black South African business-
â\200\230men has tsld the US Congress
' that money and a strong econ-
omy were more powerful
weapons against apartheid
than sanctions and political
rhetoric.

The Southern Africa Black
Taxi Association (Sabta) sent a
delegation to committee hear-
ings in Washington on Wednes-
day on legislation to impose
tougher sanctions on South
Africa â\200\224 and told the commit-
teeâ\200\231s Democratic Party majori-
ty things it did not want to
hear.

ENTHUSIASM

| In a prepared statement,
.Ncgoya, described yow'the or-

Sabtaâ\200\231s president, Mr Thupane

ganisation had growth in nine
years from â\200\234almost nothing but
enthusiasmâ\200\235.

It was an example he said,
that could be followe:. by many
other black busines' men â\200\224 but
more important, * showed how -
black people cou . gain politi-
cal influence tkrough kLaving
economic strength.

â\200\234No one can ignore the fact
that we are the largest con- -
sumer of tyres and gasoline
outside the Government.

â\200\234We buy and service tens of
thousands of vehicles. More
than one million people depend
on us to get them to work each
day,â\200\235 he said. : 5

The association was not a po-
litical body, but recent actions
by the Government had made
it necessary for Sabta to have a

- more active political stance.

Tutu c

-

churc

Py about the elash be-
tween church and state.
Historically the relation-
ship betwcer: the two has
always be=n potentially
traumatic. The role of the
church mÂ»..: czrtainly be
to draw a:tcation to any
lf)alse L;/;ï¬\201lucs L2 societ; â\200\224

ut hey at.ogate their
true calling wh:n they at-
.tacfkâ\200\230 "thf goveramentâ\200\235
Insteac of thair cor -
Fi_!:ns, who w74 qlgnl:zlg:?y
icave their pews of self-
fightecueness over the
sins of others, instead of
facing their own.

In the present case the

Ramr e

urch split4

NO Christian can be haâ\200\230&8 g:%

â\200\234We therefore call today for
the immediate lifting of these
bans (on 17 black political or-
ganisations) and the restoration

_of political freedom of action

and expression.â\200\235 .

Mr Ncgoya said his state-
ment would not be popular

. with the South African Govern-

ment and he could be detained
on his return to Johannesburg
and Sabta could be banned.

INJUSTICES

His association understood
American anger at the injus-
tices in South Africa and ap-
_preciated the wish to do some-
thing about it. However, sanc-
tions had not led to any politi-
cal reforms and had, in fact,
had unfortunate effects.

In the next two years there
â\200\230would be an election â\200\224 with no
black votes.

â\200\234If the Conservative Party
comes to power, and sanctions |

will certainly help them to do |
so, then black people will have "
even less hope than now,â\200\235 Mr
Negoya said. :

Sabta did not agree with
those who believed the road to
reform was through the de-
struction of the economy.

â\200\234We believe it lies through
the creation of jobs and wealth.
From that strength will come -
political influence no one, no
government, can resist.â\200\235 o

The best way to increase
black political influence, Mr
Negoya said, was for the US to
help black business to grow.

â\200\234We have come too far to
turn back. Do not take from
our hands the tools of libera-
tion we have forged at such a
price,â\200\235 he told the â\200\230congress- |
men. e

ausing

sident is quite
correct in calling upon the
Ar_chbishop to state une-
quivocallyh whether he
Supports the Kingdom of -
God. or that of soulless -
Marxism.

The question has not
_bcen answered. Instead it
,lsf ttltlgned into accusations
of the State â\200\234portrayi
Archbishop Tutu asmi
Marxist.â\200\235 1

Furthermore, the
church is not â\200\234under at-
tackâ\200\235 from the State. It is
under attack from within.
Nor is P W Botha â\200\234divid-
ing the churchâ\200\235. It is the
Archpishop himself who
is guglty of causing many
Anglicans to lcave the
f(?ld. We should pray for

â\200\224 for he is in worse
trouble than all those he
condemns in this life and
the next,

EX-ANGLICAN

Parklands

arnings i ;
at the weekend of the vast
implications should the

One of those to appeal -
for calm was the Moder- |
ator of the NGK, Profes-
sor Johan Heyns.

He said it was his heart-

felt wish that the issue
would not lead to court
action, and added: â\200\234I
would like to appeal to all
the parties concerned not
to solve this matter by
court action, but rather
by negotiation.â\200\235
- The Anglican Church
indicated that it was con-
against Mr Botha for
defamation, in response
to which Mr Botha said
he would welcome it.

The latest

"Â»eom&satthepeakofan;
-ongoing clash between |
â\200\234church leaders and the

State President, culminat-

TO PAGE 2

(%

| SACC probes PWâ\200\231s

/i¬\202b 26N 238/ 03/â\200\2308&

challenge

FROM PAGE 1

mg in letters to and from
Mr Botha after a march in
Cape Town on February
29 in protest against re-
cent government clamps.
Mr Chikane reiterated
that the march was con-
ducted in terms of the

principles of non-violent direct action and was done in accordance with the Christian doctrine,â\200\234Our position remains clear. We are interested more in getting the government to respond posi-

tively to the unjust system in this country, which creates a pastoral crisis,â\200\235 said Rev Chikane.

â\200\234It is our duty to oppose a government in which the majority of people cannot participate and which uses the army and police to secure its position,â\200\235 he said.

In his speech, Mr Botha had said the SACC

did not represent the majority of Christians in South Africa and that church leaders had embarked on a collision course with him.

He said the State was always prepared to listen to the church, but the church could just as little take over the task of the State as the State could of the church.

THE CITIZEN

Secret 1986 report ,r 'leased:ito Press_â\200\230

National Congress

ï\201plans of electrical sub-.

~ stations and the pass-

~port of a student who

left the country were
- found in the wake of a
fire at the University of
â\200\230Natal, Durban,

student seen danang,
wddlymtheï\202agles â\200\224 are

recorded in the universi-
tysreportontheï\201re ;
- The

eomplied by Professor El- :
he Newman_of the De-__

two
years ago thls week :

and Chmeal Law, -has
been kept ï\201rmly under
wraps because of its â\200\234sen-
sivity.â\200\235 Only the princi-
pal, vice principal, chair-
man and council members â\200\230
have seenit.

~ However,ina response
to a newspaper investiga-

tion comuding with the

g.

â\200\234second : anniversary of the -
fire, the principal, Prof
Peter Booysen, agreed to

release a copy

newspaper.
Among the evndenoe it

ST

@ Strips of ANC ï\201lms
beannng detaxled plans of Â¥

-

~elecï\20110d

: sub-stations
were found outside Mem-

- orial Tower building on

the night of the fire,

â\200\230@ The passport of a
masters student in econ-
omic history was found

â\200\230with two " black refuse

bags in a burnt-out politi-
cal science study â\200\230Weeks

afterwards, it was learnt
that the student had left
. the country suddenly,
@ An anonymous caller
"â\200\230;,jtelephoned the Students
Representative . Council
- offices the day after the

fire and told an SRC
member â\200\234Last night was a

- sample of things to comeâ\200\235 :

and shouted â\200\234amandla

ou white pigs, you racist ve
: pigs, Â¥ ; The Newspaper has es-

bastards.â\200\235

. 'I' hed_oortoanairâ\200\224 .

' levels above the i-\201te had

beenblâ\200\231astedopenbygun-
fire. Four bullets were
found embedded in the

Q' Iâ\200\230hekeytotheoti-\201ee

_ swept Shepstone Building Â¥
" and he had to be removed

E forcibly from the roof,
. Students outside :

Prof Schlemmerâ\200\230s office.
_students moved

hmg the damage, :
.

@ Another group of
building to building pho-|

; ehoseshadbeen,
.slashed â\200\230and windows, '

dooreand i-\\201tung:smash
ed. Blood was found on a

broken wmdow m the._ :

,weekmatmethmve&â\\200\\234
tigated the White student
- whose passport had been

found but no arrests had_

branch, which was estab-

lished that vthe student 7'

tablished that he is the
â\\200\\230son of a university em- |
ployee. Hehu'veen de-

Jesa ge
more death
threats

FROM PAGE 1

~had seen a police car

drive by with its lights
out. â\200\234As the car

the students flicked
their lights on and saw a
police car. There were
three in the car, one in
the back who had a gun
pointing out the win-

| dOW,â\200\235 Dr Boesak said.
' He said the students saw

a police emblem on the
car, which turned on a
spotlight and sped
away.

â\200\234This is a very sinister
development,â\200\235 Dr Boe-
sak said, because when
a journalist friend called
police about the inci-
dent â\200\234they categorically
denied there was even a
car in the vicinity. If

5'â\200\234" Boesak ' g eâ\200\230lî-\201Tflî-\202lt%â\200\230? rgâ\200\231{ygx

death

had come on patrol duty
to see if I was safe, no
lieved them, but they at
least would have had an
excuse.â\200\235

Dr Boesak accused
South Africaâ\200\231s White
Dutch ~ Reformed
Church of laying the
groundwork for the
Government to take ac-
tion against anti-apart-
heid churchmen.

("Iâ\200\230hc White Dutdl
Reformed Church js
quite deliberately trying
to provide a theological
justification - before the
fact so that the state can
take action against

us. . . â\200\234Dr Boesak said.

The Dutch Reformed
Church fuelled the row
recently by calling on -

tu and Boesak to
uabandon tbeil' Wicde
waâ\200\235â\200\235.

Dr Boesak is head of
the Coloured branch of
the Dutch Reformed
Church, 3ften at odds
with its White sisterâ\200\231
church.

Dr Boesak said
events were following a
similar pattern to 1977
when the anti-apartheid
Christian Institute was
banned after coming
under fire from the
Dutch Reformed
Church, â\200\224 Sapa-Reut-
er. :

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THE State Presndentâ\200\231
challenge to Archbishop
Desmond Tutu to declare
openly whether he is for
God or the ANC comes
as no surprise to many
thinking Anglicans.

For years now, clergy
and laity alike have been

bombarded with litera-

ture drenched in Com-
munist phraseology and
Marxist philosophy, so
much so that the average

parishioner has begun to.

think that the language
used is the language of
the Bible and of Christ
Himself.

_ No longer are we in-

involved with creation,
man, sin, grace, salva-
tion, the Holy Spirit,
love, forgiveness, sanctifi-
cation and eschatology,
but are inundated with

- phrases and sentences

overloaded with blatant
Marxist meanings of lib-
eration, freedom, social
justice, passive resist-
ance, unjust regimes, the
proletariat and dialectical
materialism which
through the Communistic
Manifesto of Marx and
Engels demands active
revolution.

The Archbishop him-

self in a biography written

of him, â\200\234Hammenng
Swords into
Ploughsharesâ\200\235 states
openly that the churchâ\200\231s
main task is to bring
about social- justice. Very
little is emphasised re-
garding the propogation
of Salvation through our
Lord Jesus Christ. Still
less about manâ\200\231s ultimate
destination in the Fel-
lowship of His Lord. Very
subtly, sometimes quite
openly and brashly,
Christ is represented as
the revolutionary and not

as a peacemaker and rec- -
onciler.

Very recently and
through the controversial
Lusaka Statement those
who accepted it declared
emphatically that to their
meaning the government
of this land was illigiti-
mate and of no conse-
quence whatsoever!
They, acting as God, have
taken His means of grace
and process of sanctifica-
tion away from those in
authority! Moreover,
they are bent, as the
statement demands, to in-
crease violence against

the government and its

people in an all out at-
tempt to overthrow â\200\234this
oppressive, illegitimate re-
gime with whatever
means possibleâ\200\235.

The church also de-
mands an increase in

ort for PWâ\200\231s

rhâ\200\230& B, 7,29â\200\231\â\200\231

enge to, Tut

sanctlons and disinvest-
ment against South Africa
in the hope that it will
crumble economically to
such an extent that the
ANC will take over .

Is it any wonder that
the State President issued
his challenge, yet proper-

ly to be answered by
Archbishop Tutu, are you
for Christ or Communism
â\200\224 Barrabas or Jesus?

_(Rev) JACQUES DE
METZ
Verwoerdburg

THE NEW

Inkatha 'wolves' .

in 'sheep's clothing

'Cosatu T-shirts

used to wrong-foot
defence committees'

TRADE union and
United Democratic Front
defence committees in
the Pietermaritzburg
townships were warned

this week to beware of
attacks by Inkatha supp-

orters dressed as Cosatu.

members.

A former member of
the Inkatha Youth
Brigade who asked not
to be named revealed
last week that a well-
known Inkatha "war-
lord" had decided to
operate under false
colours in response to
the creation of comm-
unity self-defence
groups.

The use of stolen
Cosatu T-shirts was one
method used to throw
defence groups into
confusion, he added.

The source said the
homes of known Cosatu
members in Mpumaza
renamed "Ulundi" by the
Inkatha Youth Brigade
had been visited in the
last month by large
groups of armed teen-
agers.

Residents were tipped
off in advance so that
they would flee. When
they returned, Cosatu T-
shirts were found to be
missing.

The pattern has been
repeated in Swartkops.
Both areas are under the
control of Inkatha supp-
orter Chief Ntsikayezwe
Zondi.

A dairy worker who administers Cosatu's Pietermaritzburg office told the NEW NATION that suspicious characters had approached

office workers, claiming

to be from Cosatu-organised factories and

demanding T-shirts. the year.

"We don't sell shirts to people we don't know. We told them to send their shop stewards," the Cosatu man

said.

A Food and Allied Workers Union spokesman said a warlord - described as a Very aggressive man who drives around the townships with a shotgun beside him" - was behind the thefts.

Meanwhile, lawyers are planning further interdicts against high-ranking Inkatha supporters following claims that Inkatha meetings at the Mpumalanga Training College had discussed recruiting teenage boys for attacks.

At one of these meetings, which was chaired by the local Inkatha chairman, Zakh-ele Nkehli, it was said that only Inkatha members would be allowed to attend schools in the Hammarsdale district, according to a young woman who was present.

It was decided that known UDF supporters who came to school would be attacked, she alleged.

The woman, who also asked not to be named, said she had opposed Inkatha after three members entered her parents' house and threatened her mother

with a knife for not
joining the organisation.

A Descom official
said about 24 people had
died in Inkatha/UDF
violence in Mpumalanga
since the beginning of

South Africa

The whims of the President

SOUTH African politics is becoming a matter of presidential whim, it seems, as the country's future is decided in a narrow circle of security advisers surrounding the state president. More and more, President Botha and one or two of his ministers in the state security council are governing by decree on the advice of the security establishment, often, as it appears, without reflecting very much on the probable consequences abroad. :

They close down a newspaper or stop a Supreme Court trial, as they did last week, or perform sundry other repressive acts in the name of national security. Consider the recent restriction of 17 organisations, coming out of the blue at a time when the country by recent standards was relatively calm and peaceful. The baleful consequences abroad were evident again recently as steps began in the United States Congress to intensify the sanctions already in place in terms of the comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. In the European Community, which has

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never been enthusiastic about sanctions, the climate has likewise begun to harden.

If anyone would like a first-hand explanation of this rapid transformation they might consult the South Africa Foundation's representatives abroad, who happened to be visiting

Cape Town last week on their annual

report-back to the foundation's membership. Messrs Gruber (Bonn), Desmond Colborne (Paris), David Willers (London) and Michael Christie (Washington) are unofficial South African diplomats who move in influential circles in

their respective capitals. Each has a thorough understanding of the

society in which they live and work
and sensitive antennae for detecting
changing political signals.
Judging by what they have been
saying in Johannesburg, Durban and
Cape Town, there has been a sharp
turn for the worse just when it
seemed that a new realism about
South Africa was taking hold in
world capitals. The shift in the EEC
countries was noted by Desmond

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Na T oys

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Rudolph

Mr P.W. Botha

Colborne in a newspaper interview
in which he spoke of the dismay in
Europe at the prospect of legislation

: restricting funds coming into South

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Africa. The EEC has protested very
strongly against this proposed inter-
ference in its aid programmes.

More and more it is plain that the
attitudes and perceptions of the
security establishment are calling
the tune in South Africa and in a fa-
shion which can only be described as
counter-productive. President Botha
listens to what the military have to
say, we conclude, and gives little
weight to advice from other quar-
ters. As the media become progress-
ively less informative, the state-run
television is perfected as an instru-
ment to promote calm by alternately
boring and soothing the population
to sleep.

Apart from the zealots of left and
right, most whites in this situation
are turning aside from politics to
make the best of a spacious and priv-
ileged lifestyle which is hardly
rivalled anywhere in the world.
What blacks think can only be

guessed at. Abroad, television coverage of South Africa is currently fastening attention on-the AWB and its Nazi-style antics. This is perceptive

| by Gerald Shaw

as it is only right-wing extremism which is likely to endanger stability and the status quo in the foreseeable future, by sparking disorder and bringing the suppressed tensions in the country to a head in an orgy of violence. The ANC sees the AWB as potentially its most effective ally. Yet the AWB now seems likely to join the ranks of the banned and restricted organisations, so there is nothing much on the horizon to upset the even tenor of life in the garrison

~ state.

Except, perhaps, the dispute over Angola and Namibia which Washington and Moscow have decided between them must now be resolved, whatever Pretoria or Luanda may say in the matter. If there is a disposition in Pretoria to thwart the superpowers in their present bent towards regional peacemaking, the going could become pretty rough. The country is in the hands of President Botha and the military and we must hope for the best.

e Gerald Shaw is associate editor and political columnist of the Cape Times.

Hands off chu

WITNESS 29 foz

NAaia~

by TONY OOSTHUIZEN

THE government must keep its hands off the churches or â\200\234face the wrath of the nationâ\200\235, Mrs Winnie Mandela warned at the weekend.

Addressing a graduation ceremony at the Federal Theological Seminary (Fedsem) in Imbali on Saturday, the wife of jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela said the churches were the only platform left through which the â\200\234just struggleâ\200\235 of the oppressed could be furthered following the effective banning of 17 political organisations. 8

â\200\234We have seen the greatest act of solidarity (with Archbishop Desmond Tutu) when other bishops said â\200\230you touch one, you have touched the otherâ\200\231. We say to (President P.W.) Botha;

ThE

NATALâ\200\231S two major cities â\200\224 lsnetermaritzburg and Durban â\200\224 have become the new crime capitals of the world with crime rates higher than those in Los Angeles and New York.

Political unrest and the flagging economy have been cited as the main reasons for the excessive crime rates.

Crime statistics obtained from America show that Durbanâ\200\231s daily murder figure is even higher than that in Medellin â\200\224 the Colombian city notorious for its high number of deaths related to the cocaine wars.

According to police sources, the number of murders in Natal soared by 53% during the last six months; and robberies by 45%.

Figures released recently by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, revealed

a;on-blbg:_k violence. 3

v@ty is one of the worldâ\200\231s crime cg_aï¬\202:gl:e:

that the murder rate in the Edendale Valley

BoeÂ\$ak
ThE NATAC
VOWS
to de?y
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Â©
erend Allan Boesak
vowed yesterday to continue resisting the government but said he feared he may be killed.

Mr Boesak, at the centre of a row between church and state, has received several death threats recently and his home and office have been stoned.

â\200\234Even though it may be true that we will 1} called to give our lives: for this cause . . .Icannot | change my obedience to ' God,â\200\235 Mr Boesak said in an emotional sermon at his church in Bellville township.

â\200\234I cannot withdraw the | challenge to the state that we will continue to work for peace and justice. If I die, it will not be because I have called for bloody revolution. . .

â\200\234If I die, it will be be-

â\200\230Worl

_cause of the faithfulness to the gospel of Jesus

Christ that I have tried my best to fulfil,â\200\235 said the president of the Alliance of Reformed Churches. . . :

Mr Edmond Perret, leader of a visiting delegation from the World Alliance and the organisationâ\200\231s general secretary, said the threats and accusations were in fact directed at the movementâ\200\231s 70 million members worldwide.

At a news conference later, Mr Boesak accused South Africaâ\200\231s white Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) of laying the groundwork for the government to take action against anti-apartheid churchmen.

â\200\234The white Dutch Reformed Church is quite deliberately trying to provide a theological justification ... so the state can take action againstus,â\200\235 he said.

The DRC fuelled the row recently by calling on Archbishop Desmond Tutu and Mr Boesak to abandon their wicked ways. -

Mr-Boesak said events

were following a similar

pattern to 1977 when the anti-apartheid Christian Institute was banned after coming under fire

from the DRC.

1;ch X Winnie
you to/ugc% the people of God, you unle;Ã©h the

wrath of the nation. We shall stand by our churches. Enough is enough.â\200\235

She told graduates: â\200\234We see you as one with us in the struggle against a common enemy. You are the only voices we have left ... The challenge ... is how to bring about peace and justice in the shortest possible time. You are being launched into leaderless communities which will be looking up to you, since the political leaders have been incarcerated.â\200\235

_Referring to the â\200\234senselessâ\200\235 violence in Pietermaritzburgâ\200\231s townships, Mrs Mandela said the government was using the oppressed people against themselves to promote black-

had doubled. He said 623 people ha

killed in the area patrolled by the Plessislaer police station last year in comparison with the 298 killed in 1986. ;

The latest crime figures indicated that every minute there was one assault on a person and two on property.

Meanwhile, according to the police unrest report, one person died and a home was damaged in two separate incidents of unrest in Pietermaritzburgâ\200\231s townships at the weekend.

A woman was fatally wounded in Mpumalanga when a shotgun round was fired from among a group of people. No other details were provided.

The unrest report also said that a private home was damaged in a petrol-bomb attack in Imbali. â\200\224 WR. ;

Archbishop Tutu, a Nobel peace prize win-

ner and head of the Anglican Church in Southern Africa, is still considering whether to sue Mr Botha for a letter last week in which he called the archbishop and other clergymen â\200\234messengers of enmity and hatredâ\200\235. â\200\224Sapa-Rtr.

| R R e]
| NEWS
Winnieâ\200\235
(comments |
(addto
|my l} 9 AIEMS) | 1In a written response
says m] [Bt e D

o ot surprising to him

i now called out for black
b e - R v {5 en lt
2 e v || T
surprised that Mrs Win- â\200\230& â\200\234She is the wife of one

â\200\224â\200\224â\200\224

nie Mandela was pre- :
pared to meet him to dis- || Of the most outstanding

3 black leaders in the
cuss black unity and that | count I N
her comments added to | suffice' redwxhn?ore tha %
- | his hope that construc- || Suffe n
| tive relationships could || Years of martyrdom in

i timeb'ltto' time found it
possible to convey mes-
â\200\230llllu to me and my fam-

Iy. . ;
- â\200\234When the Common-
wealth Eminent Personsâ\200\231
Group was in South Afri-
ca, he told them thro
General Olesegun Oba-
'S that: I would have
to be included in Dr
delaâ\200\231s company and

~â\200\234There is hope yet that
â\200\230the real ANogewlll re-
emerge to be the prag-
matie, constructive polit-
ical organisation it was
before it was banned,â\200\235
said Dr Buthelezi.

On Wednesday, after
telling students at Wits
University in Johannes-
_zâ\200\231lu:(that it was time
that blacks closed ranks,

- Mrs Mandela told -

in the so-

e

' Buthi\201lem that Mrs Mandela had

\200\230the ,c%mfï\202a}py of Mr

ail. It is befitting Dr
oy mth\200\230:" | {ajandelg that his wie |
He also pointed out || SPeaks to me:m the
b ReMaes hnd cu || 10 oL Seterip
no occasion made the deal of\200\234affectia :â\200\234fâ\200\231t::_
A Maaowsatteeka 1| 0 S Mtacton Nod T
on his integrity and polit- Mandela and went back
ï\201:l mcfbtlvatlotlln which .'a'iiou way
4d so frequently come |f Â© â\200\234Throughout his term
mâ\200\231mmmm In 4 prison he has from

meet. | lution of South Africaâ\200\231s |

Scathing attack on
s el
Inkatha movement

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: : : ~ vative, ethnically orientated m.

Resistance, by Gerhard Mare and K:s done more fo wreck black unity that any-
Georgina I-laâ\200\231mlî¬\201on (Ravan, R24,95) thmgÃ©iî¬\201 Y Â»_ i

, GRAHAM SPENCE The authors label Dr

'DUE to the current tensions between Inkatha i¬\201mhip as one of â\200\234loyal
~and the United Democratic Front â\200\224 which have little threat to the present
regularly resulted in bloodshed â\200\224 this is not Out that Inkatha has never

the easiest book to review. The authors are rassltnt as any other so-called liberation mo
ve-

nkatia movemen, and By ey e Sippot ot s s odireely,

' movemen ve the

- movementsâ\200\231 alleged shortcomings with a ven- Vestment â\200\224 an attack which a
lot

58S 3 â\200\234bac derâ\200\235 to the Inkatha move- ingto terms with. s
ment, which c a paid-up membership of The authors have done much research, and

1Â¥%2-million, such bias could pose major short- ase many of their on from

A authors are academics Dr Buthe eziâ\200\231s voluminous speeches. In some
anddonotfallintothe trap ofma'ely casesthis myber egamedasunfair, asman'y

- on emotive rhetoric (so prevalent among of the speeches refer to were made some

left and: t-wings) without providing convine- years ago, and as any observer of the South
ing backfiughmaterial. In that context, a lot of African-glmb io wlg , .

what they say is difficult to refute and makes -extremely fluic DrButhelezi mayalso argue
ng. Y _ thathissayingshavebemtakenoutofeontext.

- In a nutshell, Mr Mare and Ms Hamilton He also is never pmmingviewed â\200\224 and

~argue that Dr Buthelezi is fast losing support, that certainly could be a major
M

Woman begs for help in Gaborone attack?

1

e L BRI NC WS

Four slain in
mystery raid

Daily News Africa Service ~ There was no immediately known whether
: ate comment from the the occupants of the
GABORONE: At least four people, and | SADF. house fired back at the

possibly five, were killed when a house in | fivlg";goâ\200\231i-\201gâ\200\234;:os,â\200
\230iiâ\200\230;dâ\200\234g Gl eâ\200\230:fgat;â\200\230gd'g,dfi-\201
Ga'bqrone.was 'a'ttacked today by raiders | the house were black, but Botswana Defence
officially identified in Botswana as South ' they did not know wheth- Forc

African. er any were South Afri- Early today the BDF

As police sifted through the badly damaged | cans or had African Na- were out in strength i
n

ol nd put up
and blackened house today neighbours said 32,â\200\230;â\200\230 Songresy Seneo ?oaal:&rlg
gisa 3
~ they believed three men and two women who A blue Volkswagen The house was visited

had lived in the house had been killed. Kombi without number | by the Botswana Foreign .
However, one witness described seemg a plates was found aban-| Minister, Dr G.K. Chiepe,
. woman wearing only a pair of panties running doned in the veld about| but there was no st
ate- Âç

from door to door among neighbouring houses 250 metres from the| ment from the govern-
begging for shelter as gunfire reverberated house. : ment. b
through the area. ' One neighbour said he The house is in the
The head of the Bot- heard a helicopter hover- | suburb of Thiring on the
swana Defence Force, ing overhead during the | northern edge of Gabo-
Lieutenant General attack, which started | rone. . s bk
Mompoti Meraphe, said = about 1.15am.

at least four people were _ The three-bedroomed-
believed to have been | house was today cor-
killed in the house. doned off by police.

â\200\234We are still trying to From the outside it ap-
fit all the pieces togeth- | peared badly damaged.
er,â\200\235 he said, but added Another neighbour
â\200\234there is no doubt that Said he heard gunfire
South Africa is responsi- ~lasting for about two
ble.â\200\235 ' hours. It was not imme-

e AAll) NEWR â\200\231287

POLITICAL CHRISTIANS DUPED
ME, SAYS TEARFUL MISSIONAR"

MAPUTO: Jailed mis-
sionary Ian Grey told
journalists with tears in
his eyes that his father
saved him from a Mo-
zambican firing squad.
Sitting straight-backed
in neat khaki prison uni-
form and sandals, Mr
Grey said: â\200\234I was duped
by political Christians
_ into believing the (rebel)
Mozambique National
Resistance were free-

them: Renamo Washing-
ton spokesman Tom
Schaaf, and Mike
Howard, leader of the
Shekinah sect who re-
cruited Mr Grey in Tel
Aviv in 1986 to â\200\234do the
Lordâ\200\231s workâ\200\235 in Mozmbi-
que, working in Renamo-
held areas.

He was on his first
overseas visit with a
friend, he said, when he
suddenly â\200\234had a power-

ful feelingâ\200\231, started

weeping, and told the
friend he had a feeling
the Lord had a mission
for him.

When he was detained
in the central Tete Prov-
ince on November 2, Mr
Grey described himself
as a freedom fighter. His
unrepentant stance could
easily have got him shot,
as Mozambique takes a
tough line on people
working with the rebels.

Like his father Alan,

Ian Grey is a fundamen--

talist Chrilstxan, and a
plumber, from Too-
woomba near Brisbane. .

Alan Grey came over

Foreign Service

dom fighters, and for the trial last week churches were being destroyed. He named two of more than 1000 believers

said they would pray for his son.

In security headquarters Ian Grey said: When I heard from my father there was religious freedom, and more churches now than when Frelimo took over in 1975, I realised how I had been duped.

Ian Grey denied he had been tortured at any time during his detention. He said Press reports that he had been forced to stand neck-deep in water for hours were not true.

I was not abused physically. I was not tortured, they never hurt me. -

I had some hostile questioning when I was first detained.

I was naive, foolish, and was a tool of those who committed horrendous acts against the Mozambican people.

Mr Grey described

himself as a Renamo messenger boy. He said he was based

in neighbouring Malawi and often entered Malawi country illegally to preach in Renamo areas

He said he was given information on Renamo activities, Frelimo troop movements, Renamo reports of battles with government troops, and telephoned them to tell them to stop. Schaaf from Malawi.

Mr Grey said he told the tribunal: You have every right to throw a book at me.

But, within himself,
said to- God: â\200\234Your w
be done.â\200\235 y

The tears began wh
Mr Grey admitted !
work for Renamo, :
though Christian-base
helped them carry -
their attacks on civilia
through fund-raising f
weapons in the US.

He also said he kne
South Africa continu
to supply Renamo
spite of the 1983 Nkom
ti peace accord with th
country.

â\200\234I saw a lot of suffe
ing in-the areas
preached. Some peop
had only bark for clot
ing. But today I reali:
the only way to chang
that is to get rid of Ren:
mo.â\200\235

|

PATRICK LAURENCE

kwaNdebele Chief Minister Ma-
jozi Mahlangu has resumed office
lawfully after spending nearly a
week in a constitutional limbo.

He was one of 16 members of the
Legislative Assembly whose election
was declared unlawful by Mr Justice
Eloff last week because they were
elected in a poll restricted to men.

Because the Chief Minister has to be a
member of the Legislative Assembly, the
Supreme Court judgment effectively dis-
qualified Mr Mahlangu from holding of-
fice as Chief Minister.

But now that the kwaNdebele govern-
ment â\200\224 and President Botha, who signed
the proclamation barring women from
exercising the vote in kwaNdebele â\200\224 has
been granted leave to appeal against Mr
Justice Eloffâ\200\231s judgment, the legal status
quo reverts to what it was previously.

Pending the decision of the Appeal
Court in Bloemfontein, Mr Mahlangu and
the 15 men elected with him are lawfully
elected Assembly members,

But Mr Mahlangu will hardly have
time to heave a sigh of relief. On June 6
his besieged regime faces yet another
legal challenge in the Supreme Court.

â\200\230His administration is alleged to have
unlawfully interfered in the affairs of
the Ndzundza tribal authority, dismissing
its chairman, Prince James Mahlangu,
and withdrawing another notable, Mr
Solly Mahlangu, as its nominee to the
Legislative Assembly.

Mr Solly Mahlangu was Speaker of
the Legislative Assembly until Febru-
ary last year, when he was removed in
what appeared to be part of a concerted
move to purge the Assembly of known
opponents of independence.

But in November Mr Solly Mahlangu,
a known opponent of independence, ap-
plied successfully to the Supreme Court

' to reinstate him, contending he had been

unlawfully dismissed. 200\230

The administration then allegedly intervened to 200\234hijack200\235 the Ndzundza tribal

authority, purging it of opponents and

Homeland f
regime faces'
fresh legal
challenge -

appointing its own men to replace them.
It is those actions that will be challenged in court on June 6.

Chief Minister Mahlangu has suffered three major legal defeats in the past six months: :

@ The Supreme Court order restoring Mr Solly Mahlangu as Speaker.

Â® The Appeal Court judgment in March declaring transfer of the Moutse area to kwaNdebele unlawful. :

Â® Last week200\231s judgment ruling that denial of the vote to women was illegal.

Chief Mahlangu-still has to devise a way of proving to President Botha that his quest to lead kwaNdebele to nominal independence has popular support.

Meanwhile the full text of Judge Eloff's historic judgment Jiphplding the

ght of women to vote
gĩ-\202erestm200\231 2 insights into kwaNdebele.
- One is that the kwaNdebele constitu-

tional committee originally proposed that the vote be extended to all adults, not merely men. But it was vigorously opposed by the then Chief Minister, Mr Simon Skosana, who claimed he was backed by tradition and by God.

But it seems Mr Skosana was opposed to any elections at all and that elections in which the vote was restricted to men was merely the lesser of two evils,

Referring to a letter from the Chief Minister200\231s office, dated November 1981, to the Commissioner-General, Mr Justice Eloff labelled it 200\234instructive200\235 (insig-
gewend). It indicated that the notion of elections had been accepted reluctantly (met lang tande) and that if they had to be held, then under no circumstances should women be enfranchised.

BONN â\200\224 SA liberals yesterday met ANC

leaders and tried to persuade the move-

ment to lay down arms and join in a
â\200\231 theid.

ANC, the South African group and four
ANC leaders held a second day of talks in
a Frankfurt hotel. .

Dr Frederik Van Zyl Slabbert, former
leader of the Progressive Federal Party,
analysed Pretoriaâ\200\231s crackdown on dissent
with Mr Thabo Mbeki, ANC information
secretary, and three other members of
the exiled groupâ\200\231s executive committee.

Their talks followed discussions on
Thursday by the ANC and eight mem-
bers of MP Wynand Malanâ\200\231s National
Democratic Movement. .

NDM member Mr Harald Pakendorf,
former editor of Die Vaderland, said
the white liberals wanted the ANC to join

the political pro
â\200\234We di about violence, about the
ANC'â\200\231s strategy of boycotting elections.

They say they wonâ\200\231t participate; we want
them to participate,â\200\235 he said.

S _South Africa on an overnight flight, was
to confis- -

cate passports of whites meeting the ment for meeting the ANC.

â\200\230the ANC that began three years ago,

7745 %â\200\231STAR â\200\224 23 MAr 1593
Flak from Vlok 1
for liberals who
talked to ANC

in West Germany

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WYNAND MALAN:
leader of the NDM.

-Bomb attacks in Pretoria during the
talks severely embarrassed the liberal
Afrikaners. Mr Malan, who returned to

immediately attacked by the Govern-

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok
coupled condemnation of the bombs with
an attack on Mr Malan and fellow liber-
als, saying it was incomprehensible that

they wanted to talk with the ANC.

Mr Viok's views were echoed by The Citizen, which brushed aside Mr Malan's statement that the NDM opposed violence and armed struggle.

We can tell Malan and Co that their fellow South Africans are filled with revulsion at the thought that there were people who were chatting to the ANC in Frankfurt while the ANC endangered the lives of people in Pretoria with a double bomb attack, the paper said.

The Frankfurt talks, part of a series of meetings abroad between liberals and |

showed common ground on long-term | goals, both sides said. Sapa-RmbeL

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