

# Varsity head's daughter detained Breakthrough, claim the police **Gentle** **Jenny held** **in swoops**

## Daily News Reporters

ONE of the 11 people arrested by security police in Cape Town in connection with terrorist incidents is Miss Jennifer Schreiner, daughter of the well-known Natal family.

Police have described the arrests as a "breakthrough against suburban terrorism and bombings".

Miss Schreiner (30), described by her mother today as a person guided by concern and compassion for people, recently completed her masters degree in sociology at the University of Cape Town.

Her father, Professor Deneys Schreiner, is vice-Principal of the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, and her mother, Mrs Else Schreiner, is the immediate past president of the National Council of Women and president of the Pietermaritzburg branch.

Mrs Schreiner, speaking from her home in Pietermaritzburg described her daughter Jennifer as a "very gentle" person. "All her actions, throughout her life have been guided by her concern for people and her compassion and understanding," she said.

"She is held in very high esteem by her friends — and will have all their support."

Professor Schreiner said he knew his daughter had been "picked up by the Special Branch" in Cape Town on September 17 and he had been informed of her detention. He had, however, not been told of her arrest.

He said she had always been motivated by compassion and was doing research into the conditions of rural women. "I have absolute confidence and trust in Jennifer."

Professor Colin Gardner, a Professor of English at the University of Natal, Pietermaritzburg — where Jennifer studied for two years — said he

## Police smash ANC ring: Page 3

knew Jennifer as a very quiet person.

"I did not get to know her very well. She studied here about 10 years ago, and I remember her quietness more than anything," he said.

A friend, who asked not to be identified, told *The Daily News* Jennifer was a well-known person on the Pietermaritzburg campus. "Jenny was very involved in all kinds of activity on campus. The tenor of her argument was always for non-violence and equality. She was always very clear when arguing for the achievement of equality in a non-violent manner."

She was the chairperson of the National Union of South African Students (Nusas) local committee in Pietermaritzburg in 1975 and 1976. She also served as secretary of the Students Representative Council in 1974 and 1975.

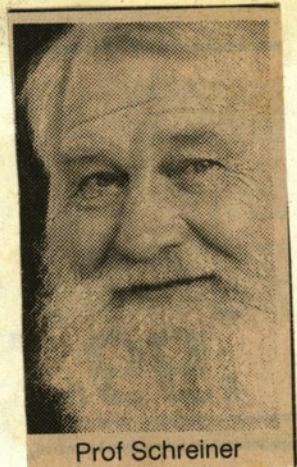
She started a B.Sc degree at Pietermaritzburg, and did very well, but she never seemed happy, and later switched to a BA degree at the University of Cape Town.

The friend said she and several other friends of Jennifer were all "very shocked" at the news of her arrest.

Tragedy struck the Schreiner family in 1978 when Miss Schreiner's brother, Mr Oliver Conrad Schreiner, described as a brilliant law student, died at the age of 26 after being knocked off his bicycle by a car while at Cambridge.

The family are descendants of Mr W.P. Schreiner, Prime Minister of the Cape from 1898 to 1900, and his sister,

South African author Olive Schreiner. Miss Schreiner's grandfather, Dr O.D. Schreiner, was a Judge of Appeal and Chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand.



Prof Schreiner

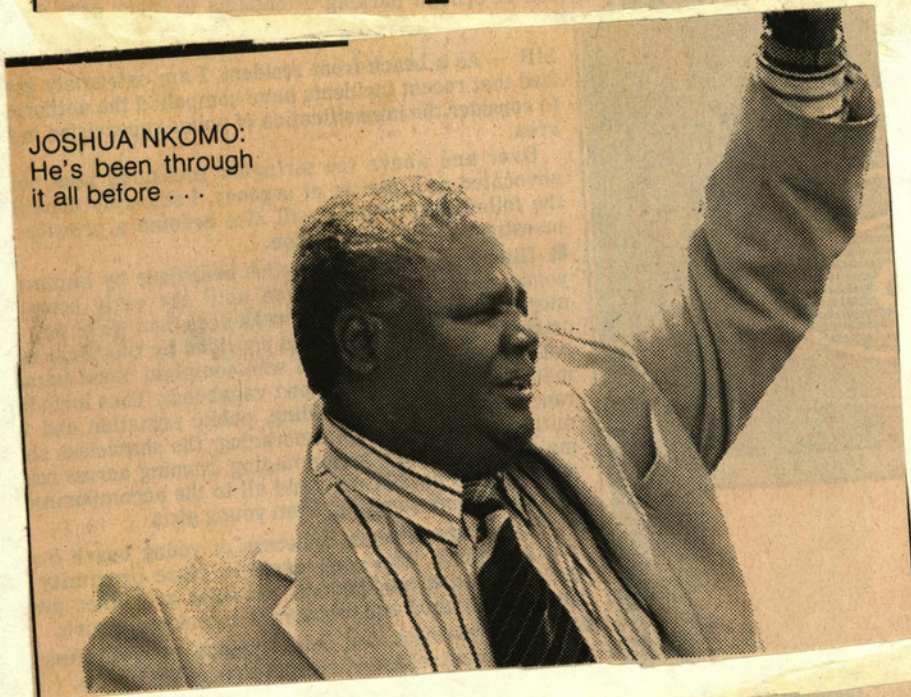


# Zanu/Zapu accord

THE DAILY NEWS

7/10/87

JOSHUA NKOMO:  
He's been through  
it all before . . .



## Robin Drew Africa Service

**HARARE:** In the continuing love-hate relationship between Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party and the Opposition Party, Zapu, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, the hawks are in the ascendancy.

Super-hawk himself Mr Enos Nkala, the Minister of Home Affairs, is flying high with his announcements of a ban on Zapu meetings, the closure of its offices and what amounts to a virtual ban on its activities.

But it is not forgotten here that Zimbabwe has been through all this before and Mr Nkomo is still around leading an active party.

Two years ago Mr Nkala lashed out in similar vein as he is doing today.

Zapu was slammed as a party of dissidents, officials were arrested and at one stage a third of the opposition MPs were in detention or awaiting trial on treason charges.

A year later the prisoners were released, the detainees set free, high level negotiations aimed at uniting the two parties were in progress and before long it was Mr Nkomo reading the lesson in the pulpit of the church where Mr Nkala was married in great style.

One of his best men was Mr Dumiso Dabenga, a top Zapu man who had been in detention for five years.

In the light of this, Zimbabweans could be excused for not taking too seriously the threats and denunciation of Zapu by Mr Nkala.

However he is the Minister of Home Affairs, in charge of the police and within that body a secret police organisation known as PISI.

Questions about Pisi's activities have been asked in Parliament and Mr Nkala said their job was to watch and listen to everybody, including himself, in the interests of security.

For more than 20 years efforts have been made to unite the parties. They came together briefly to prosecute the guerilla war under the banner of the Patriotic Front, but sharp divisions, some on tribal lines, remained even then.

For a while after the election a Government of National Unity existed. But after five years the parties split again when arms caches were found on Zapu property and there were suspicions that a coup was in the offing.

Mr Nkomo retired to his power base in Matabeleland where his party holds sway and that is how the position has remained despite intermittent moves to bring the two together.

Mr Nkala represents the faction which includes such radicals as Dr Herbert Ushewokunze who say that if Zapu wants to join Zanu (PF), its members can apply like anyone else.

We are on top, they say, so why make concessions such as giving plum jobs in government and a new party structure to Nkomo followers at the expense of loyal Mugabe men?

Calmer counsels argue that if unity is to have any credibility with the people of Matabeleland, representing about one-fifth of the population, then Zapu will have to be given a reasonable proportion of senior posts while it in turn will have to accept Mr Mugabe as the senior partner and undisputed leader.



THE DAILY NEWS 7/10/87  
**Africa's first woman premier**

UMTATA: The new Prime Minister of Transkei, Miss Stella Sigcau, was formally introduced to the State President, Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase, at the Presidential Palace here today.

The first woman Prime Minister in Africa, Miss Sigcau took over the leadership of the Transkei National Independence Party at a special congress after the former Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, resigned last Friday. The national chairman of the TNIP and deputy-Minister of Police, Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima, said afterwards that the State President would be advised of the party's decision and he would call on Miss Sigcau to form a new government.

Commenting on the success of Miss Sigcau,



Stella Sigcau

Chief Ngangomhlaba said the party was pleased with the outcome. Some constituencies were excited by the election of a woman leader.

The South African ambassador to Transkei, Mr G.P.D. Terblanche, described the new leader as a charming person with outstanding qualities for leadership.

"We are convinced that she will, with the assistance of her fellow politicians, lead the country to a new era of development and prosperity."

"She has proved herself to be a friend of South Africa and we have no doubt that the existing good relations between Transkei and South Africa will be maintained during her regime."

The former State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, told a Press conference here that he had reservations about the success of Miss Sigcau as Prime Minister.

"I do not want to talk about untried people," he said.

He added that African custom did not make provision for leadership by a woman.



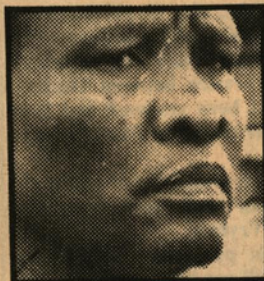
# Kaizer denies receiving bribes

Daily News  
Correspondent

UMTATA: Transkei's ex-State President Kaizer Matanzima insisted yesterday that when he was in office he had acted in the best interests of Transkeians and denied he had received any "lobola" (bribes).

He also said he was sceptical about the country being ruled by a woman — Miss Stella Sigcau.

At a Press conference at his Umtata home, Chief Matanzima claimed the commission hearing evidence on the Department of Planning, Commerce and Industry, whose report was tabled last week, was fed lies so as to "soil" the name of the Matanzima brothers.



Kaizer Matanzima

**I DID MY  
BEST FOR  
TRANSKEI  
— OUSTED  
PRESIDENT**

(His brother George was Prime Minister until recently).

He lashed out at two

Sunday newspapers, the Sunday Tribune and the Sunday Times, for allegedly sensationalising the report on the commission.

Where the Matanzima name was involved, he said, the prominence given to the reports was made to assist the Finance Minister, Mr Gordon Nota, to win the election for Prime Minister so that he should open doors to white foreigners to come to the Transkei to start businesses, something he had fought tooth and nail. He appealed to the media not to subject the Matanzima brothers to ridicule by whites with racial prejudices.

**See People:  
Page 15.**



NATURAL MERCURY 7/10/87

# Plans to get S A news via a black state

**VANCOUVER**—The Commonwealth, which at its biennial summit committed itself to counter South African propaganda and censorship, plans to help the flow of news out of that country through a neighbouring state, Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said on Saturday.

'There's an interesting initiative on the Commonwealth side and which we hope to install in a neighbouring state which may have the effect, hopefully, of facilitating your access,' Mr Mulroney told reporters at a closing news conference.

Mr Mulroney, who said Canada would commit funds to the project, did not name the country and gave no details of the previously undisclosed project. Commonwealth officials could give no immediate amplification.

Asked to elaborate on the workings of the plan, Mr Mulroney said: 'If I had the complete answer to that we would have spelled it out in the communique.'

The week-long summit's final communique said the world now knew little of what was happening in South Africa because of 'draconian curbs imposed on the Press at the beginning of 1987. These amount to an all out attempt to replace independent reporting of events in the country with its own propaganda'.

Mr Mulroney said what had motivated the plan was the fact that South Africa was 'off the front pages ... off the television screens. You don't see little children being run over and people being maimed and violence going on in South Africa.'

He added: 'We want to use all of the financial capacity and technological skills that are available in Canada and elsewhere, presumably from a front-line setting, to assist in getting the word out and facilitating the transmission of that word by journalists seeking the truth.' — (Sapa-Reuter)



**Vancouver**—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher holds a copy of *British Aid to Southern Africa* during the closing news conference of the Commonwealth Conference here. Seated next to Mrs Thatcher is Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. — (Reuter)

## Commonwealth divided over S A

**VANCOUVER**—The five-day summit of Commonwealth nations that ended on Saturday exposed a deep rift between Britain and her former colonies over South Africa and violated a long-standing tradition of decision by consensus.

The biennial summit of 48 nations representing a quarter of the world's population was unable to bridge differences over how best to pressure Pretoria to end apartheid, the issue that also dogged the 1985 meeting in Nassau.

While the gathering of presidents and prime ministers here reached agreement on a number of measures, the question of South Africa remained a threat to the unity of the loose-knit group.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher refused to join the other heads of government in calling for tougher action against South Africa and was sharply

criticised as a result.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, asked why the leaders did not try harder to change Mrs Thatcher's mind, replied: 'We didn't want to waste our time.'

But Mrs Thatcher, who argued that sanctions do not encourage the South African Government to speed racial reform, was unbending in her position.

'I don't feel isolated. I don't feel discouraged. In fact I find more recognition of the view which I hold,' she told reporters at the end of the conference.

Mrs Thatcher also discounted suggestions that the future of the Commonwealth was in doubt and pledged to preserve Britain's role in the organisation. 'It would not be the Commonwealth without Britain,' she said.

Canadian Prime Minister Brian

Mulroney, the conference chairman, said the other countries would intensify measures they agreed to in Nassau while seeking greater global support.

But he conceded the Commonwealth carried less economic clout without British participation.

Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Shridath Ramphal said the group had managed to keep pressure on Pretoria in spite of Britain's claim that there was declining interest in further sanctions.

'You know now that sanctions are on the front burner and South Africa does not like the heat,' he said.

The organisation also dealt with the recent military coup in Fiji by Col Sitiveni Rabuka. The summit said Fiji could reapply for admission to the Commonwealth, which would require approval by all member nations. — Sapa-Reuter



# Britain throws *BUSINESS DAY 7/10/87* down gauntlet to detractors

LONDON - On the eve of the Commonwealth summit in Vancouver, the British government has thrown down the gauntlet to detractors of its southern Africa policy with the publication of a document detailing its leading role in support of Frontline states.

The document, "British Aid to Southern Africa", is a detailed response to those who accuse the UK of complicity with apartheid because of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's opposition to sanctions.

The document says the overall aim of the British government is to work for peaceful dialogue in SA "leading to the elimination of apartheid".

It also sought to help promote peaceful, stable and prosperous development of all the region's states.

The document stresses the British government position that fundamental change in SA can only come from within.

Expanding on a policy which British officials say attempts to switch the emphasis away from empty rhetoric to practical measures, it says: "By helping to train and educate the black community, the West can foster internal forces for change and prepare the way for a successful post-apartheid society."

British aid to Frontline states, it says, is designed to strengthen their self-sufficiency, thus reducing their dependence on SA.

MIKE ROBERTSON

In total, since the formation of the SADCC, the document says, Britain had contributed £819m in aid to member states.

Significantly, the document details how British aid is being targeted at re-opening and securing transport routes.

British officials say the Commonwealth conference is likely to agree on substantial aid as well as specialised manpower to speed up the rehabilitation of transport routes.

Other Western nations, Canada in particular, would also like to see the Commonwealth providing non-lethal military assistance to protect the routes.

The document says more than £30m of British aid is being spent in the transport sector.

Projects include the rebuilding of the line from Maputo via Chicualacuala to Zimbabwe; the building of dry cargo facilities at Dar es Salaam; the construction of container and steel berths as well as a sugar terminal at Maputo; and the emergency rehabilitation of the Nacala and Beira railways.

On the military dimension, it says Britain is the only country to provide professional military training for four countries of southern Africa — Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Swaziland.



## COMMENT

## Missionary hurt

**A**n astonishing tone of petulance has crept into American pronouncements about South Africa, as though this country is at fault because the policies adopted by the United States have failed to achieve American objectives.

Chester Crocker (who was personally warned when he formulated the policy of constructive engagement that it would fail) now says with uncharacteristic sanctimony: "I think it is time for South Africans to ... stop this adolescent tendency to alternatively cultivate or scapegoat the foreigners who mean your country as well."

He is not the first foreigner to observe the adolescent tendency of South Africans alternately to fawn on foreigners, then to berate them, then to fawn; but there is no reason why he or any other American should endure the adolescent behaviour of South Africans. Embrace a porcupine and you must expect to be pricked.

Crocker now admits that, lo, he has come to perceive that there are no easy answers, that apartheid's demise will be long and painful, that the South African government is amenable neither to pressures nor to blandishments. There would be less reason for impatience with him if he had not been told these things in 1977 and earlier. The problem is not that South Africans behaved out of character but that he did not believe what he was told, and constructed an edifice of policy on his own misconceptions. That Crocker had fewer, and less blinding,

misconceptions than most of his countrymen does not alter the matter.

Nor is the bilateral problem solved by the announcement that the "goalposts have been set in concrete" and that the American government plans to step back and watch, its benevolence suspended, while South Africans struggle to redeem themselves. This country will continue to be overrun by bureaucratic do-gooding organisations like the Ford Foundation, and subjected to commercial and financial pressure by the anti-apartheid lobbies, and hectored and berated in international forums for its sins, and generally subjected to the unrelenting missionary endeavours of the American people. The unofficial makers of American policy have no intention of sitting, arms folded, until South Africans learn how much they need the United States; they plan to interfere vigorously so long as moral or financial profit may be gained from doing so.

The relationship is unutterably tiresome. Crocker, approaching the end of a government career in which he achieved none of his objectives, is perhaps understandably disillusioned and embittered, but he has the intelligence to see the common thread that runs through American foreign policy failures around the globe. He would do better to seek the answers for failure closer to home.

It is not necessarily easier to change reality than to deal with it.

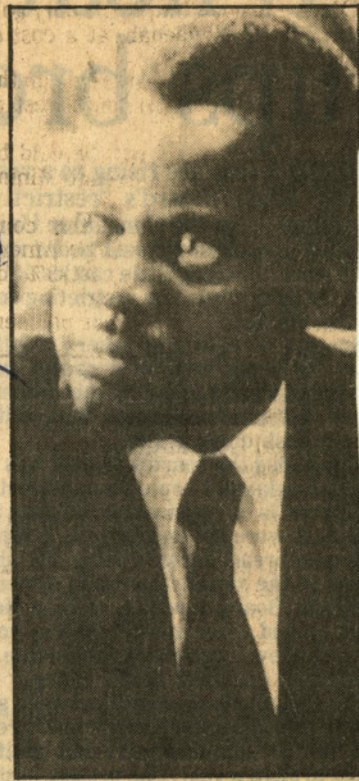




□ SAVIMBI ... angry

# French now a force in Angola

**Unita leader Jonas Savimbi launched a bitter attack on France at the weekend, accusing it of reneging on negotiations for an exchange of seven Angolan prisoners held by Unita for the bodies of three South African soldiers. PAUL BETTS of the London Financial Times recently visited Luanda and found increasing French economic and political influence in the former Portuguese colony**



□ DOS SANTOS ... support

**T**HERE is a feeling of *la vieille France* on the Licoerne Pacifique — a large oil tanker permanently moored by the offshore oil rigs operated by Elf-Aquitaine, the French oil group, at the north-western tip of Angola.

At lunchtime, five courses are served up, including *confit de canard* and *pommes de terre à l'ail* as well as the best French cheeses and wines, not to mention the *poire* and cigars at the end.

At dinner on the day I visited the Elf field there was *soup de poisson*, followed by steak and chips and cheese. In Angola, where food and clean water are increasingly rare commodities, the opportunity for this kind of meal does not appear every day.

A little further down the Atlantic coast at Ambriz, the French Bouygues construction group — the world's largest — operates Angola's first and only offshore rig yard.

The Bouygues managers are lodged in a charming little compound facing the sea with a floodlit tennis court and a teacher specially flown out from France for the three French children living there.

In Luanda, the capital, the French these days easily outnumber other Western expatriates. At a party at the French embassy, representatives from large French enterprises and the agent for Paribas — "the only Western banker permanently stationed here," I was told — tucked into the *cambembert* and *roquefort*.

**I**n Angola more people speak French than English, and French seems to be fast becoming the second language after Portuguese.

"The French have been descending in force in Angola," remarked a Western diplomat who has been stationed in the country for the past two years. "They seem to be taking the long view on Angola and on this part of Africa in general, unlike some other Western countries."

Indeed, where the Portuguese and the Belgians left in west and central Africa the French have been moving in.

The smell of oil and the region's other bountiful natural resources have increasingly lured the French down the West African coast to countries which for Paris at least seem to be a natural extension of Francophone Africa. And nowhere is this active French African poli-

cy more evident than in Angola.

France today is already the second largest supplier of equipment and goods to Angola after the Soviet Union, and well ahead of Brazil and Portugal. The UK is way down in 10th place in the list.

France, Angola's largest Western creditor, is now seeking to boost even further its inroads into Angola and its commercial relations with the Marxist regime of President Jose Edouardo dos Santos.

In fact, President Dos Santos began his recent tour of main European capitals in Paris, seeking to win greater Western support for his country drained by a seemingly endless war against the South African and US-backed Unita rebels of Dr Jonas Savimbi.

**F**rance is expected to grant Angola about FFr40m (about R1 160m) in bilateral aid over the next two years to help ease the country's chronic economic situation.

It is also expected to back a further R232m in emergency Western aid requested by the Luanda government.

Angola, which has just announced its intention to apply for

formal membership of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a first step to trying to reschedule its R8bn external debt, is also expected to ask France to sponsor its IMF application.

At the same time, Paris appears willing to reschedule on a bilateral basis Angola's debt payment arrears with France.

**M**ore significantly, Dos Santos appears to have gone out of his way to make an overture to France by his direct intervention to help secure the release last month of Pierre André Albertini, the French aid worker jailed in Ciskei. He even went as far as lending his personal jet to the French emissaries negotiating the release of Albertini with Pretoria.

"It was a gesture of goodwill towards France and the West," explained an Angolan government official in Luanda.

Angola's role in the Albertini affair also appears to have eased some recent strains between Paris and Luanda after a number of leading French rightwing politicians, including Francois Leotard, the Culture Minister, and Jacques Chaban Delmas, President of the French National Assembly, re-



ceived Savimbi in France.

Now it seems to be Savimbi's turn to be angry with France. His Unita guerrillas bombed some equipment of the French Dumez civil engineering and construction group near Luanda and also issued a warning against Elf-Aquitaine.

The French state-controlled oil group, which has a heavy presence in Gabon and Zaire, is by far the biggest of the French operations in Angola. It has been remarkably successful in discovering oil in the offshore Block 3 in the Soyo region, near the Congo River estuary.

The field, 50% owned by Elf, is now expected to see its production rise to about 120 000-barrels of high quality crude a day by next year, making it the country's second largest field after the Chevron-Gulf-operated Cabinda field, whose production is expected to top 250 000b/d by the end of this year.

**T**otal, the other large French oil group, has now also decided to invest in the Angolan offshore, while the Bouygues offshore yard operation continues to supply the continuing and accelerated Angolan oil exploration and development programme.

Angola is currently more than ever dependent on Western technology and expertise for its oil industry, the only sector of the country's battered economy which has been immune to the civil war and the country's main foreign revenue earner.

**A**ngola is also now increasingly eyeing the West, especially France, to diversify its traditional arms supplies beyond its Soviet allies. Indeed, the Angolan Defence Minister said that France had already supplied Dauphin, Gazelle and Alouette helicopters to Luanda.

Negotiations are now understood to be taking place between Angola and French groups, such as Aerospatiale and Thomson, which is already supplying about R100m worth of communications equipment for new contracts totalling between R3,8bn and FFfr R8,5bn.

"You've got to hand it to the French... they have launched into Angola their formidable African petro-politico-military-industrial machine. There are obvious risks in such an approach, but the payoff can ultimately be huge," remarked a Western businessman in Luanda.



Wednesday 7 October 1987

THE CITIZEN

# Bill will speed up Black home ownership

By BRIAN STUART

CAPE TOWN. — New Bills to speed up the registration of Black property ownership and to provide for next year's municipal elections were introduced in Parliament yesterday.

The Black Communities Development Amendment Bill is designed to eliminate delays in the registration of ownership for Blacks.

With a view to registration of ownership, a township register must be opened in the deeds office. In the past, the land on which most Black towns were laid out was registered as separate farm portions and no township registers exist for these towns.

A statement by the Department of Development Planning said the

opening of a township register was a lengthy and complex process.

Factors causing delay included the consolidation and resubdivision of the farm portions on which a town was to be established and the removal of inappropriate title conditions attached to those farm portions.

The Amendment Bill would enable the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning to initiate the consolidation and re-subdivision of the underlying farm sections. It empowers him to cancel, suspend or modify conditions of title and allows him to take the initiative in opening town registers.

The other provisions of the Amendment Bill contain technical amendments to the development of the 1984 Black Communities, Act, to clarify

the provisions of the Act and facilitate its implementation.

The Constitutional Legislation Second Amendment Bill, also submitted to Parliament yesterday, amends various laws in the constitutional field.

A provision brings the powers of delegation of an administrator, in respect of the Black Local Authorities Act, in line with the powers of delegation as they are stipulated in the Provincial Government Act.

The Amendment Bill would also expedite the present procedure in the adjustment of the boundaries of a local authority, eliminating duplication and economising on government expenditure.

If all the local authorities affected by a proposed adjustment of boundaries indicate in

writing that they have not received any objections, an administrator can adjust the boundaries of a local authority without prior investigation.

At present an administrator has the power to amend, repeal or substitute an ordinance. One of the provisions of the Amendment Bill now empowers the administrator to make an amendment, repeal or substitution with retrospective effect.



## THE CITIZEN COMMENT

### Too cautious

THE government is being too cautious in its response to the report on group areas of the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council.

The report did not suggest doing away with group areas; it suggested a system of local option.

This didn't please the Coloured Labour Party or the Progressive Federal Party, which want the Group Areas Act to be repealed.

And it had the Right-wing Conservative Party climbing the walls as it contemplated the possibility of any breach of one of the last bastions of apartheid — residential separation.

But the recommendations were fair. They acknowledged that there were grey areas which, if the residents so wished, should become "open" residential areas.

And township developers could apply to have new areas declared "open," giving people the option to buy houses in them or buy houses in areas which were not open.

All of this was subject to the final approval of the provincial administrators.

The government, in its response to the report, has accepted the principle of "open" areas. But it has abandoned local option and intends to introduce, instead, a board of experts to determine whether areas should be opened to all races.

An inquiry by the board would be initiated by the local authority concerned, or a percentage of the legal residents, the State President, Mr PW Botha, told the House of Assembly.

However, under certain circumstances the relevant Minister could initiate the proposals.

The board of experts would hear evidence, conduct opinion polls or use other methods to conduct its investigations on the widest possible basis, to provide a complete socio-economic profile of the areas.

The results of the inquiry would be submitted to the State President and the Ministers' Council concerned. With the consent of the Ministers' Council, the State President could then declare an area "open."

Mr Botha said that a clear distinction had to be made between new and existing residential areas.

New areas could be declared open from the start. However, "the vested rights of people in adjacent residential areas would have to be taken into account."

In existing residential areas, the present legal residents and property owners had vested rights in the present character of the areas.

For this reason, comprehensive consultations would be conducted with interested parties before any change could be contemplated.

One can understand, up to a point, the government's dilemma. Scrapping group areas now would be a form of political hara kiri. Political scientists are already suggesting that the National Party could be ousted at the next election because of the reforms it has already introduced.

On the other hand, as the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says, Mr Botha "has put us on a path that no one can change. All that can happen now is that we can walk forward. We can't change yesterday. We can only change the future."

If the government thinks its response to the group areas report will save it from any further erosion of support, it is mistaken.

By merely having "open" areas, it will offend Afrikaner traditionalists.

But that should not worry it unduly, since it will get the support of more English-speakers anxious for change.

Besides, mixed residential areas cannot be avoided, because the movement of races from one area to another is determined by socio-economic forces.

Local option would have enabled people to decide for themselves if their areas are to be open, with the great majority preferring to live in their own areas as they do now.

Making it more cumbersome to have grey areas declared open only gives ammunition to government critics who claim — we believe wrongly — that the government is not sincere about reform.



# 'Black education needs discipline'

*CITIZEN 7/19/87*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Conservative Party supported the Education Laws (Education and Training) Amendment Bill and hoped the government would take off the kid gloves when it implemented the powers granted it for controlling Black education, Mr A Gerber (CP, Brits) said yesterday.

Speaking in support of the Bill's second reading, he said he hoped the government would now exercise the discipline Black education, which had been paid for out of White pockets, needed.

Schools were burnt down and radicals and inciters had taken Black education by the throat.

It was also time the Black community stood up to the intimidators which had taken over the government of the communities.

Mr J G van Zyl, (NP, Brentwood) said the department had a difficult task at the best of times.

Now it had the power, which could be developed to the headmasters, to control activities in their own schools.

This would help to normalise Black education.

The Progressive Feder-

al Party opposed the second reading of the Bill until education was controlled by a single department with representative leadership from all communities and ensured optimum use of all education resources on a non-racial basis.

Mr Ken Andrew (PFP, Gardens) proposed an amendment incorporating this in the Bill's second reading debate yesterday.

In reply to an interjection from Dr J J Vilonel (NP, Langlaagte) about what his voters thought about it, Mr Andrew replied:

"That's exactly it. I must thank the member for Langlaagte for bringing it up.

"He asks me what Whites think about Black education. That is what this is about. What is important is what the Black communities think about their own education problems, not what Whites think."

He thanked the chairman of the standing committee, Mr P G Marais (NP Stellenbosch) for allowing them to approach various Black teaching bodies, including the National Education Crisis Committee, to get their feelings about the Bill.

Seen in the wider context, the Bill was an admission of failure.

It was a patch-up job for Black education.

"It provides for the suspension of schools, the repayment of examination fees, more precise and amended conditions for the discharge and reinstatement of teachers, and changes to the access to school premises.

"It is an attempt to manage a rotten system better.

"The PFP is not prepared to accept this."

"We believe that segregated Black education as practised in this country is inherently educationally corrupt because it continually puts apartheid before education to the detriment of millions of people."



# Change education approach or face revolution: NP

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — Statistics showed there would be millions of Black matriculants at the turn of the century whom the economy not be able to accommodate, Mr Piet Marais (NP, Stellenbosch) said yesterday.

Speaking in support of the second reading of the Education Laws (Education and Training) Amendment Bill, he said unless there was a change

in approach, the education system would promote revolution.

The opportunity offered by the De Lange Report should be grasped and a system similar to that in West Germany should be adopted to divide school training into a technical and academic direction.

West Germany had an unemployment rate of 10 percent, the lowest in Europe.

"Unless we succeed with something similar, the education system will promote revolution," he said.

"Nothing promotes revolution as effectively as equipping people with educational qualifications, but denying them job opportunities," Mr Marais said.

Mr Jan van Eck opposed the Bill because, he said, it was not the product of true consultation with Blacks.

In the one case where negotiations were conducted with the National Education Crisis Committee, leaders were being arrested by the Minister of Law and Order, while their response was being rejected by Mr Marais as "revolutionary".

The Bill gave the Minister the right to suspend operations at a school where unrest occurred

instead of requiring him to make policy adjustments to remove the causes of unrest.

The legislation also provided for more control over admission to Black schools which reinforced State control instead of parent involvement.

Why was the Minister introducing legislation which heightened the tensions which already existed between many parents and his department?

Mr Roger Burroughs (PFP Pinetown) said if the problems around edu-

cation could be solved all South Africa's problems could be solved.

Divided education reinforced the problems which Black education suffered from particularly.

If students were writing common exams already, some of the heat generated by the separate education system would be dissipated.

He agreed with Mr Marais that the statistics showed a frightening picture, particularly where Blacks (4 000) as opposed

to Whites (80 000) in technikon training was concerned.

The question was: would the Minister permit Blacks to use the facilities available in White technikons to gain the spurt required towards achieving the accelerated technical training of Blacks?

The answer remained a rigid refusal based on separate education systems and departments.

The Bill contained many desirable features but against the totality of South Africa's education needs, it lacked vision.



CAPE TOWN — Big business was entitled to know what was going on in the country and should bring pressure to bear on government to ensure the Press was able to tell them, London Observer editor Donald Trelford said yesterday.

Speaking at a South African British Trade Association (Sabrta) lunch, he said he had learnt in East Africa some years ago that newspapers were about

## SA 'adept at countering sanctions'

*Business Day 7/10/87*  
telling people what the government didn't want them to know.

On sanctions, he said because SA was too adept and clever at outflanking their effects, he did not believe sanctions could work unless there were total sanctions.

Even then, he felt, the SA gov-

ernment, which had been dealing with sanctions for the past 20 years, would be fully able to survive.

The world outside felt that, after the shake-up of the past two years, the SA government deserved a breathing space to gather itself for a further effort towards reform.

However, he was not convinced that President P W Botha was ready to make the necessary changes.

"He doesn't believe in majority rule.

"The time is fast coming when the world won't settle for anything else." — Sapa.



THE CITIZEN 7 OCT 1987

# POLICE SMASH CAPE ANC NETWORK

By TONY STIRLING

THE police have smashed the ANC's entire network in the Western Cape and have arrested 11 people, including a White woman and four commanders of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

According to The Citizen's information, the White woman is 30-year-old Jennifer Ann Schreiner, daughter of Professor Denys Schreiner, vice-principal of the University of Natal, and Mrs Else Schreiner, president of the Pietermaritzburg branch of the National Council of Women.

Mrs Schreiner told Sapa her daughter was detained by police in Cape Town last month in terms of Section 29 of the Security Act.

She had requested to be allowed to see her daughter, but this had been turned down.

No visits had since been allowed and there had been no contact with her by her family or her lawyers.

Miss Schreiner had just completed her masters degree in sociology at the University of Cape Town, Mrs Schreiner said.

"I trust my daughter.

Whatever she has done, she has always been dictated by compassion."

Police sources told The Citizen last night that Miss Schreiner was being held in connection with investigations into the limpet mine explosion in July at DF Malan Airport, the finding of an alleged ANC arms cache at a Wynberg flat, and the car bomb incident at Castle Court, SADF married quarters, also in July.

The same sources confirmed that four of the five externally-trained ANC terrorists who were

arrested were commanders of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

A statement last night by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, disclosed that in addition to the White woman, seven Black men, two Black women and a Coloured man had been held.

Five of those arrested had undergone training in Angola, Russia and East Germany, among other places.

According to The Citizen's information, upwards of 50 people have





The arms cache on display at the Cape Town police headquarters yesterday, after the arrest of 11 people in connection with a series of Peninsula bomb blasts over the past year.

## Cape ANC network smashed

been held in connection with the investigation, which lasted nearly 15 months.

Senior intelligence officers said it was the biggest breakthrough achieved against the ANC in the Western Cape.

In his statement, Mr Vlok said a large quantity of terrorist weaponry had been seized including AK 47 rifles, Makarov pistols, ammunition, limpet mines, handgrenades and mechanical and electrical detonators.

This arms cache had been found in a flat in Wynberg, Cape Town.

"The fact that a large quantity of weapons and explosives was seized indicates that the ANC intended to carry out further acts of terrorism in the Peninsula," said Mr Vlok.

"Through the smart action of the SAP security police, loss of life and damage of thousands of rand has been prevented."

### 14 acts

Mr Vlok revealed that the group was being held in connection with 14 acts of terrorism dating back to last July 1986.

These were:

1. A limpet mine explosion at the Mowbray Police Station on July 3, 1986.
2. A limpet mine explosion at the Lakeside Post Office on August 2, 1986.
3. An AK 47 attack on police during the arrest of

one member of the network in the New Crossroads township on November 3 last year.

4. A limpet mine explosion at the Athlone Magistrate's Court on June 12, 1987.

5. A handgrenade attack on the home of a Black Councillor named Lobi on June 15, 1987.

6. A second handgrenade attack on Mr Lobi's home the following day.

7. A handgrenade attack on members of the SAP in the KTC squatter camp on June 21, 1987.

8. A limpet mine explosion at a Maitland garage on July 19, 1987, in which an SPM2 limpet mine failed to explode.

9. A car bomb explosion at Castle Court in Cape Town, in which limpet mines were used, on July 20, 1987.

10. The placing of a limpet mine in a garage in Plumstead on the same day in an incident in which the mine failed to explode.

11. A handgrenade attack on the home of a member of the SAP in Guguletu on July 21, 1987.

12. A limpet mine explosion in a woman's toilet at Cape Town's D F Malan Airport on July 22. An SPM2 limpet mine failed to detonate.

13. A handgrenade attack on the home of a special constable in Guguletu on July 23, 1987.

14. A limpet mine explosion at a railway station near Stellenbosch the same day.

The fact that the ANC's Western Cape network, had been wiped out by the recent spate of arrests would be a blow to the organisation and underlined the ability of the police to act effectively against the establishment of ANC cells.

Mr Vlok said the 11 held were also being questioned in connection with a handgrenade attack on January 9, 1987, in which an SAP member, Constable Lappies Labuschagne, was killed.

The arrest of this group followed an earlier breakthrough in the Western Cape in the period May to August during which 14 Coloured men and four Coloured women were arrested in connection with seven acts of terrorism.

These incidents included a handgrenade attack on a police station at Maneberg in November 1985, a mini-limpet mine explosion at a Rondebosch bus stop in February this year, and three handgrenade attacks on homes, including those of two policemen, and a grenade attack on a railway line in April and May of this year.

A quantity of terrorist weapons had also been seized at the time of these arrests.

Cases were being investigated against all those arrested, and would soon be presented to the Attorney-General, Mr Vlok said.

A senior intelligence source said that the investigation just completed demonstrated how a small group of trained terrorists — who, in turn, trained local sympathisers — could carry out a series of terrorist acts, creating an illusion that a large terrorist network had been established.



# Flashback caused mine tragedy — claim

A FLASHBACK to an acetylene gas bottle was the cause of the underground fire at the Kinross mine on Sep-

By JACKY LÉSAGE

tember 16 last year in which 177 mine workers died.

Mr Isisi Mbuthuma, a "boss-boy" at the mine, told the Witbank Regional Court yesterday that a flame from the gas bottle set fire to the "sponge" — a polythene foam which coated the mine walls.

Mr Mbuthuma was the third State witness in the Kinross mine disaster hearing, in which seven men face a main charge of culpable homicide, and 13 alternative charges under the Mines and Works Act.

He told the court that, on September 16 last year, he discovered a crack on an underground rail line.

He told his superior — Mr Frederick Viviers, one of the accused — and testified that it was during the cutting of the damaged rail that the incident occurred.

"As Mr Viviers shut off the gas on the torch itself, I saw a sudden flash on top of the gas bottle. It was followed by a three-metre flame leaping to the wall and ceiling of the level 15 mine tunnel," Mr Mbuthuma said.

He said he tried to turn off the gas with a special key, but could not get near because of the intense heat.

"I then tried to overturn the gas bottle so that the flame would go sideways, but the gas bot-

tle was red hot and I couldn't touch it," he said.

Mr Mbuthuma said that, as soon as the three-metre flame shot out, Mr Viviers had left him and three other Black mine workers, to go and get help.

The witness said that, after attempting to extinguish the fire, he ran to another level to fetch the underground manager who followed him to investigate the incident.

The flames had already spread and the tunnel was filled with smoke, he said.

A wind coming from Shaft number one was feeding the flames towards Shaft number two.

Mr Mbuthuma saw Mr Viviers and about six other people fighting the fire with water hoses, but all seven hoses had been connected to a single tap.

There were no fire extinguishers or fire hoses in the immediate vicinity of the fire, he said.

The fire moving towards Shaft number one had been extinguished but it had been impossible to fight the flames moving towards Shaft number two, Mr Mbuthuma said.

Mr Mbuthuma said he had not received any fire fighting training and had been working at the mine since 1968.

Another State witness, Dr Daniel Galber, assistant district surgeon of Standerton, said he had carried out 60 post-mor-

tems after the disaster and found that most of the mine workers had died from gas poisoning — possibly from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Another witness, Dr Botham Joubert, district surgeon for the Bethal area, said he had carried out 31 post-mortems, and had made the same findings.

The hearing continues today.

THE  
CITIZEN  
7 Oct. 1987



MIAMI. — A US democratic presidential aspirant said on Monday he would be willing as president to arm the banned African National Congress (ANC) to fight the South African government.

Congressman Richard Gephardt of Missouri made the remarks during a debate in Miami between the six Democrats seeking their party's nomination as a candidate for president in 1988.

Asked by the moderator whether he would support US arming of the ANC if he were president, Mr Gephardt replied: "I can see a situation where that might be

# Presidential hope 'would arm ANC'

something we would involve ourselves in.

"It may come to the fact that if you're going to have bloodshed in South Africa, you may even get a full-blown revolution. In that case, I can envisage the US helping people fight for their basic freedoms," Mr Gephardt said.

Another contender,

Massachusetts governor Michael Dukakis, said he would not rule out the possibility of supplying weapons to the ANC.

Former Arizona governor Bruce Babbitt called for tougher economic sanctions against South Africa and for "diplomatic liaison" between Washington and the ANC. — Sapa-Reuter



# Natal Indian Congress has done nothing to help the community

POST 7-10, October 1987

IT appears the Natal Indian Congress is an anti-Hindu organisation.

Recently, when the Government announced the lifting of the ban on fireworks, Dr Farouk Meer, a senior member of the Congress, slighted the Hindu community with his offensive remarks that only trivial people get excited about trivial matters.

The Natal Indian Congress has now succeeded in persuading the Indian Government to introduce stringent new visa regulations, making it difficult for thousands of Hindus to make their annual pilgrimage to India. It was also responsible for getting India to impose a cultural ban.

When Indian languages were introduced in our schools, the NIC twisted the move to make it look like a political act. Had it succeeded, our children



**Farouk Meer**

would have been deprived of learning their mother tongue.

In the number of years that the Natal Indian Congress has been in existence, it has done nothing to improve the lot of the Indian Community.

It is time the Hindu community got wise to the destructive ways of the Natal Indian Congress.

**Durban**  
**B Jayraj**  
*Dr Meer replied that his attack on fireworks was a political one and*

*accepted by the Hindu Students' Association of the University of Durban Westville who supported the NIC contention.*

*Referring to visa restrictions and cultural boycotts, Dr Meer said apartheid was responsible for the Indian Government's placing such restrictions.*

*He emphasised that the NIC was not responsible for these acts, rather the South African Government and people like Mr Jayraj who supported apartheid.*

*Dr Meer said that on the language issue raised by Mr Jayraj, all the NIC had done was to warn the community of the use of sectionalism to divide them. The NIC was not opposed to groups learning whatever languages they wanted to.*



# Unite or prepare to perish — Gumede

POST 7/10/87

UNITE or prepare to perish. That was the message of United Democratic leader, Archie Gumede, at the 118th birthday celebration of Mahatma Gandhi in Durban at the weekend.

Addressing a gathering at the Central Methodist Church in Aliwal Street,

Mr Gumede said South Africans could work towards peaceful co-existence only if they emulated the philosophy and teachings of Gandhi.

"There are lessons for us to learn in South Africa where people are divided on the basis of the colour.

"Should we allow ourselves to sink deeper into

the quagmire of racialism or must we not rise above it to declare and work towards a higher destiny?

"Let us begin to use every opportunity to work towards this objective.

"All our schools, our churches, temples and

By Logan Govender

mosques, our universities — in fact our homes — must become committed to reconstruct themselves on the objective of peaceful co-existence.

"If we don't then we must prepare to perish together," he said.

He said apartheid was not only an affront to the dignity of human beings but was a national shame.

Mr Gumede, a civil rights lawyer, said the prerequisites to establish a non-racial democracy for all South Africans was to destroy apartheid.

He said the shackles of apartheid must be removed if the country was to be free.

Mr Gumede said a spirit of unity was needed so everyone in the country, irrespective of race, colour or creed, could benefit from its resources.

South Africans, he said, must get together and engage in action to create a radical change of attitudes both among the oppressed and the oppressors.

"If we can, like Gand-

hi, remove the dominant impulse, that immobilising fear, then we can move forward.

"We have to move away from the fear of laws that are designed to suppress the nation if we are to build a South Africa free of apartheid, hatred and suspicion," he said.

Fear, he said, was an important component in the oppressor's armoury and, therefore, it was essential that people became courageous and did not allow fear to break their spirit and their morale.

## Courageous

"While we need to become more courageous in our lives we have to be equipped with practises that must be worthy of emulation by others.

"One of the most valuable lessons Gandhi has left for the human race is the concept of Satya or truth.

"That is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

"For Gandhi, truth was another name for God. In daring to evaluate this

thesis of truth one cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that the ethical component in our struggle is paramount," he said.

"Gandhi through his life and work placed a lot of emphasis on democracy. When peasants, industrial workers, business persons and professionals joined his movement in India, the massive movement against imperialism was truly national and democratic in nature."

He said Gandhi succeeded in mobilizing all these sectors, essentially because he was the working symbol of the ideals he cherished.

"His concept of truth went as far as to demonstrate that no end justifies any means."

Mr Gumede said there was no doubt that oppressors had certain techniques to rule the oppressed.

"Pre-eminent among these techniques are the Bantustans, where blacks rule over blacks and at most times more ruthlessly than the govern-

ment which created them."

The tri-cameral parliament and the role of some Indians and coloureds in facilitating the policy of divide and rule was another example, he said.

Mr Gumede said if freedom for all in South Africa was to be realised and the curse of racialism removed, then all democratic forces must unite.

"A South Africa of our dreams is one where there is no apartheid and where all races can live in harmony."

According to Mr Gumede people had sought for decades to split Gandhi into a man spiritual and a man political.

## Disservice

"This is not only incorrect but a disservice to one of the greatest men the world has known.

"Yes, the zeal with which he involved himself in social, political and economic work had religion as its fountain head.

"But it must be emphasised that all action, all work for him was to liberate people from the bondage of hunger and disease, from ignorance and oppression and from the bondage of avarice and accumulation.

"All these have political connotations, because all these ills are determined by the existing political structures in any country," said Mr Gumede.



## Delegates to aerospace medicine congress donate to flood relief fund

DELEGATES to the 35th International Congress of Aviation and Space Medicine being held in Cape Town have decided to contribute to the State President's Flood Disaster Relief Fund to aid victims of the recent Natal floods.

So far, a sum of R35 000 has been contributed.

Delegates felt that in giving aid to disasters of this nature, both general and aviation medicine had a most important role to play. The provi-

sion of emergency medical supplies was especially critical.

About 450 delegates are attending the congress, one of the largest held in South Africa in recent years. About 130 of the delegates and their wives are from overseas; 22 countries are represented at the congress.

Lieutenant-General Nicol N.J. Nieuwoudt, Surgeon-General of the South African Medical Service, was elected

**Daily News Reporter**

president; Dr Jean la Vernhe of France, first vice-president; and Dr Frank Preston (United States), 2nd vice-president.

Other committee members are: Dr Michel Boulange (France), Dr Chaim Almog (Israel), Dr Graeme Cameron (Switzerland), Mr Masamitsu Oshima (Japan), Dr Robert Dille (US) and Dr Vladimir Tokarev (Russia).

General Nieuwoudt be-

came a member of the US Aerospace Medical Association in 1963, and in 1976 was a founder-member and first president of the South African Aerospace Medical Society (Medical Associations of South Africa), which hosted the first international aerospace medicine congress of South Africa in that year.

In 1978 he was elected to the International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine, and since 1984 has been a selector for it.

## Organisations respond to Ndwedwe's call for help

THE Islamic Relief Agency and the Ananda Marga Universal Relief Organisation have responded to requests for urgent assistance in Ndwedwe, a remote area in the heart of KwaZulu, where thousands of people could still be stranded following the recent floods.

Ndwedwe has been totally inaccessible so far to relief workers, according to spokesmen.

Mr Hassan Asmal of the ISRA said yesterday that trucks were

being loaded with supplies for the area.

Mr Deon Liebenberg, of the Ananda Marga Universal Relief Organisation, said: "The only way is by helicopter, and we hope the South African Defence Force will help."

About 150 small farmers in the Empangeni area have suffered the

**Daily News Reporter**

loss of life-sustaining crops — and World Vision needs R225 for each farmer for an agricultural package for self-help activities.

Donations may be sent to World Vision, "Natal Relief Fund", P.O. Box 1101, Florida 1710.

Meanwhile, in Durban, BP Southern Africa has donated R50 000 to The Daily News/Sunday Tribune/Red Cross Flood Relief Fund, pushing up the total to R2,35-million.