

CAPE TOWN ANC leader Nelson Mandela's family gathering today at his Victor Verster Prison house to celebrate his 71st birthday coupled with other recent

and planned visits, did not signal his immi-

nent release, a spokesman said yesterday.

Attorney Ismail

Ayob, who regularly sees Mandela, said the latest stream of guests 'was, as far as he knew, the most that had been received in any one by the ANC

ceived no indication

that Mandela was

about to be freed.

The visits are more

frequent than usual,

but not, I think, very

significant

Ayob said Mandela

had been given per-

mission last year to

hold a family gathering on his birthday.

Advocate and Mandela family friend Dullah

said the gathering would be a family

Bon -

sadness, because after the reunion they will

leave Mr. Mandela to resume his lonely life,

Omar said.

Over the past week Mandela has received at

least 12 guests: six Rwandan, treason trials

on, but hardly an occasion for celebra-

It will be an occasion with a strong theme of

Ariaga_s_7_'

Own Correspondent

four Tembu chiefs, Prof Fatima Meer, and his wife Winnie.

This morning's visit by the largest group of relatives to be received by him at the same time marks Mandela's 28th year in prison.

Family members were expected to arrive in Cape Town last night for his birthday gather-

- ing.

Winnie Mandela, the couple's daughter :

Zindzi, and three grandchildren â\200\224 Gadafi, Zoleka and Zondwa â\200\224 were due to arrive from

Johannesburg.

One of Mandelas andchildren, Mandla Mandela, was expected from Swaziland with

his father. He is the child of Makgatho Man-

~ dela, a son from Mandelaâ\200\231s first marriage.

Among other expected arrivals were another â\200\230daughter, Maki, and her children.

Sapa reports from Pretoria that another function at Mandelaâ\200\231s prison â\200\234homeâ\200\235 â\200\224 to

- mark the conferment on him of an LLB degree

by Unisa â\200\224 is in the pipeline. .

Prison authorities confirmed they were considering an application for an â\200\234academicâ\200\235 function to be held at a later date. i

Unisa principal Prof Cas van Vuuren said he had been asked to attend. -

The law degree was conferred on Mandela in

- absentia on May 17.

Van Vuuren said the Prisons Service and Mandela were arranging the function. It was not an unusual event, he said, because he did

~ occasionally attend private functions for stu-

dents unable to be present at graduation cere-

â\200\230monies. No particulars of the final date or

venue had been conveyed to him.

CAMPAIGN to prevent SA from re-scheduling its debt repayments was launched by anti-apartheid organisations from around the world at a London congress over the weekend, reported Africa News Organisation (ANO).

ANO said yesterday the main objective of the campaign was to stop the SA government from renegotiating its foreign debt of more than \$20bn and in particular the \$11bn-Â\$13bn debt due for repayment by June 1990.

The re-scheduling of SA's foreign

debt would represent a new lifeline for apartheid and encourage an inflow of capital and investment into SA, ANO said. It would also contribute to the country's rearmament programme.

Although the ANC still rejected selec-

tive or conditional sanctions, it believed SA was vulnerable to financial sanctions at present and concentrated international action could have a sharp and direct impact. i

CHARLOTTE MATHEWS

The campaign would include action to stop creditor banks from using exit clauses where the debt is converted into long-term loans or equity, opposition to gold loans or gold swaps with SA, securing guarantees of no new loans or other credit to SA until apartheid is dismantled, ending trade credit facilities, insurance and export credit guarantees and the ending of double-taxation agreements.

Demonstrations

Sapa-AP reports that the ANC said its main target would be the banks involved in SA's existing rescheduling agreement, most of which were located in France, West Germany, Switzerland, Britain and the US. -

It said there would be demonstrations against those banks on October 4, but

NG, campaign on debt rescheduling

|

detailed plans and targets had not yet been worked out.

This would be followed by a week of action from November 13 to 19 when an ANC delegation would meet the relevant banks, reserve banks and governments.

During the week of action the ANC would be sending a senior delegation to meet the banks and governments to encourage them to impose sanctions and to oppose any debt rescheduling, the ANC statement said.

ANC said participation from bank trade unions, students, bank customers, local and municipal authorities, religious organisations, development agencies and international organisations would be sought for the campaign.

The European Parliament, US Congress and other nations' parliaments would also be encouraged to pass resolutions supporting the anti-apartheid

campaign, the ANC said.

%rï¬\202tbthe desperation of the Democratic Party. -

It cannot win the election; it has no hope of becoming the Official Opposition. At best, according to Dr Dennis Worrall, co-leader of the party, it can win 40 seats; unbiased observers suggest 27 to 30 seats are more likely.

However, the party is sold on the idea that if - the National Party ends up with fewer than - 83 seats, there will be a â\200\234hungâ\200\235 Parliament.

That means the NP will not be able to rule without the assistance of the DP, which will then be able to bargain on policy.

The DP itself cannot take away so many seats - from the NP that it can achieve a â\200\234hungâ\200\235 Parliament. o 1

So its answer is to put up DP candidates in constituencies which the DP cannot win. .

The DP will then siphon off enough votes to - enable the CP to come in.- â\200\234y 1

If the NP loses enough seats to the Right, there will be a â\200\234hungâ\200\235 Parliament.

Letâ\200\231s suppose there is a â\200\234hungâ\200\235 Parliament. Dr Worrall does not believe the NP will split to the Right, because he calculates that the NPâ\200\231s verkrampes on the platteland will be the ones eliminated and the partyâ\200\231s MPs will consist mostly of verligtes. :

We are not alone in believing, however, that if the NP suffered a severe setback in the election, the split would be mainly to the Right.

The CP might then be strong enough to become the government.

But supposing there is no â\200\234hungâ\200\235 Parliament â\200\224 and we do not believe there will be one â\200\224 the DP will have given the CP seats it would not have won had it not been for the DP.

Then, if the CP emerged much stronger than it is now, the signal to the government would be that it was losing so much support that, for survival, it would have to put a brake on re-

forlli. S â\200\230."j',

Thus, the DPâ\200\231s gamble is a dangerous one for South Africa itself, for whatever faults the government has â\200\224 and nobody doubts it has faults â\200\224 it is the vehicle for reform.

And in the end it is reform that the DP harms most by its dangerous tactics. :

The DP-supporting Sunday Times voices its concern in a leading article, headlined â\200\234Three-cornered follies,â\200\235 in which it says: â\200\234Democratic Party leaders should use the final week before nomination day to reconsider their strategy of entering three-cornered contests where their intervention

will have only one probable outcome â\200\224sending a Conservative to Parliament.â\200\235 / Although it claims it is â\200\234perfect senseâ\200\235 for the DP to fight three-cornered contests in seats - like Pretoria East, Waterkloof and others Â° â\200\234where the DP has significant support,â\200\235 in other seats â\200\224 perhaps only six or eight in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal â\200\224 the DP campaigns will be â\200\234little more than futile and | costly flag-waving exercises.â\200\235 |

â\200\234Right-wingery, a Tisingmenace, is perhaps | the most immediate danger in Southpf\fnqga? since its growth retards the search for sensible political solutions,â\200\235 the newspaper says.

It is doubly puzzling that the DP should act in a way that mâ\200\230criased the CPâ\200\231s share of the

Op on market. â\200\234Enthusiasm iti is laudable, but not when naively e:rgrgiosgg >

The.Sqnday 'I'ime_s also says: â\200\234Reckless, CP-assisting â\200\230campaigns in no-hope constity-en'cxgsgmay also have the knock-on effect of

â\202¬ away potential DP voters in other ::as?a!;l!i¬\201re the party has every justification

It concludes: â\200\234Has the DP enough about these matters?â\200\231tâ\200\231hou.ght ot

The DP Tesponse to this leading article is that its nominations will go forward as planned. |

In other words, it will not stand back in constituencies where its intervention will let the

in. Political analysts say 20 NP seats in t vaal are inâ\200\230i¬\202)e balance. iy e If Ntlh;e CP Wlnsd more seats, it will be from the â\200\224 and some of these seats will co three-corne red contests. -

â\200\230We hopc i_{({tefs will take the DPâ\200\231s tactics into f conjdqr.atgon;,at the polls and will vote not

g:iy_ agai the DP, but also to keep the CP
4 T

Mm&i¬\201!ote. i, three-cornered contcsts '

forthe NP.v

Tuesday 18 July 1989

THE! 'CITIZEN

Lesotho military
chief to testify
at inquest H

MASERU. The
chairman of the ruling
Military Council in Le-
sotho, Major-General
Metsing ~ Lekhanya,
will give evidence at an
inquest into the death
of a student, Mr
George Ramone (20),
who was allegedly shot
dead on December 23
last year.

The inquest will be held
from July 31 to August 4.
Ramone (20), was shot
dead at the Lesotho Agri-

cultural college, but de-
spite pleas by his parents,
no inquest of inquiry was
held.

Attorney-General Ke-
lebone Maope last Friday
scheduled the inquiry for
July 31, after South Afri-
can, British and Ameri-
can newspapers reported
that Maj-Gen Lekhanya
had admitted shooting the

Mugabe warns

~ over claims |
of SA â\200\224 funding

HARARE." â\200\224 Zim-

babwe President Robert

Mugabe yesterday said

his government will

â\200\234take actionâ\200\235 if it is sat-

isfied South Africa is

funding the Zimbabwe

Unity Movement
Â\$ (ZUM) led by Mutare
urban MP Edgar Te-
kere, the national news

agency Ziana reports.

â\200\234As soon as we get satisfied that = South Africa is involved we will take some action,â\200\235 he told newsmen in Harare. '

Top Zanu (PF) officials allege that ZUM was being funded by Pretoria and last week Political Affairs Minister, Mr Herbert Ushewokunze, said he intended sending a statement of protest to the South African Government.

On the allegations, Pres .Mugabe said: â\200\234This is what we understand. If the South Africans are trying to build out of ZUM a monster

like Renamo . . . we will have to take some action at some stage, but as long as thereâ\200\231s an approach which is peaceful by ZUM thereâ\200\231s no reason for any action.â\200\235

Mr Tekere has denied that South Africa was funding his party, which he formed in April, dismissing the allegations as a â\200\234â\200\230smokescreenâ\200\235.

On allegations that the Zanu (PF) candidate, Mr Ephraim Masawi in the Dzivaresekwa Dby-election contested by ZUM two weeks ago had a criminal record, Pres Mugabe said: â\200\234I donâ\200\231t know what his record is but if in fact he was not eligible as a candidate they can fight it out in court.

â\200\234It may be true that he did some bag snatching and that he committed some offence some time ago â\200\224 that obviously will stand against him in the eyes of people.â\200\235 â\200\224 Sapa.

student - in a memorandum to the six-man Military Council.

Originally, the reports said, Maj-Gen Lekhanya's bodyguard has told police he shot Mr Ramone. Maj-Gen Lekhanya's memorandum reportedly said the shooting occurred while he was patrolling the campus and stopped an attempted

Maope said on 14

Monday that the foreign newspaper reports about

the contents of Maj-Gen

Lekhanya's memorandum and the statement to the police were accurate.

In addition to Maj-Gen Lekhanya, the bodyguard, Sgt Khothatso Mojakhomo of the Lesotho Defence Force, and the alleged intended victim, Puleng Makara, will also testify, the Attorney-General said.

There has been no explanation for the seven-month delay in holding an inquiry into Mr Ramone's death. Mr Maope said last week that Lesotho law requires an inquiry when someone is killed and no one is charged.

Maj-Gen Lekhanya led a military coup in January 1986 to overthrow Leftist dictator Leabua Jonathan, whose support of the African National

some 15 |

Congress led to a South African blockade of the

country.

The Military Council said it would restore the authority of King Mo-shoeshoe II, but has not done so although he has more power than under Jonathan. The Military Council has banned all political parties and refused demands to call | elections. â\200\224 Sapa-AP.

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Political

KLOOF. â\200\224 The meeting earlier this month between the State President, Mr P W Botha, and

Nelson Mandela, fully vindicated the actions of those who began the process of talking to the ANC, Dr Zach de Beer, Parliamentary leader of the Democratic Party, said at a DP meeting in Kloof Town Hall last night.

â\200\234The meeting between President Botha and Mr Mandela is certainly one of the most significant events of recent years.

â\200\234It marks the very welcome end of all the â\200\234total onslaughtâ\204¢ nonsense with which the Nationalists have fought the last few

elections. The Nats need .to talk to the ANC, and are now beginning to do \$0,â\200\235 said Dr De Beer. " The DP welcomed this development and would continue with its own process of bridge-building with the ANC and other extra-Parliamentary groups, so as to lay the foundations for tomorrowâ\200\231s democratic South Africa.

The Progressive Federal Party had once been criticised for demanding the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act, reviled for supporting Black trade union rights and attacked for saying influx control had to go.

On these issues it had

been proved right. DPâ\200\231s crusade for the scrapping of apartheid was a just and an absolutely irresistible one.

â\200\234A united, harmonious South Africa is unthinkable as long as there is any racial discrimination here in our country,â\200\235 said Dr De Beer. -

In addition to constitutional issues, the election focus was increasingly on bread and butter issues. It was an accepted fact that the economic position of the people was deteriorating fast and that they were experiencing creeping poverty.

â\200\230Botha-Mandela talks dictate ANC tripsâ\204çy

Dr De Beer said gov-

-ernment expenditure. low

productivity and â\200\224lo sion from the world's financial markets, due to some aspects of apartheid, were the main causes of the present economic crisis.

â\200\234The people of South Africaâ\200\224 all people â\200\224 are crying out for peace, prosperity and security.

â\200\234All these are attainable only through the implementation of democratic policies. That, in turn, demands the election of Democratic candi-

dates,â\200\235 said Dr De Beer.
(News by Brian Stuart, 51 Parliament Street, Cape Town.)

ATV2&EMN -

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HARARE. â\200\224 Zimbabweâ\200\231s President, Mr Robert Mugabe, yesterday expressed support for the recent meeting between jailed African National Congress leader, Nelson Mandela, and the State President. Mr P W Botha, the national news agency, Ziana, reports. :

â\200\234We find nothing wrong - with such a meeting. This is what we have been urging the leaders of the Nationalist Party to do,â\200\235

~ President Mugabe told

~a Press conference in

~ Harare.

~ Zimbabwe had been urging the South African Government to talk to leaders of the Black majority and not try to circumvent them and talk to

other African leaders to gain acceptability.

President Mugabe, who

has constantly refused any contacts with Pretoria before it discussed the internal problems of that country with leaders of the Black majority, said: â\200\234I can only discuss with Botha matters that have to do with the programme of the African people in South Africa in regard to

their freedom and independence.

pendence.

â\200\234I can only talk to Botha through the ANC and even then, should there be discussions or detente between the ANC and the apartheid regime and I have decided to meet Botha or De Klerk (Mr F W de Klerk), I will have to get my briefing from the

- ANC, PAC, UDF and so

on to establish whether
the course I am taking
stands in the correct par-

TO PAGE 2

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Y FROM PAGE 1

ameters as to the objec-
tives that members of the
liberation movements
would want to achieve.â\200\235

President Mugabe said
it was very necessary that
there be constant interac-
tion between the National
Party and the rest of the
movements which were
fighting for their freedom
and democracy in South
Africa.

Through such interac-
tion, it was felt that some
process could be found to
solve South Africaâ\200\231s pol-
itical problems.

â\200\234We encourage them
to continue,â\200\235 he said. -

President Mugabe also
expressed support for
Zambian President Ken-
neth Kaundaâ\200\231s willingness
to meet the NP leaders,
saying Dr Kaunda, as
chairman of the Frontline
states, should try to give
direction and try to assess

much as possible
whethcr â\200\234noisesâ\200\235 being
made by the South Afri-
can Government were
meaningful and offered
the opportunity for
change.

President Kaunda had
also a duty to impress
upon South African lead-
ers that â\200\230â\200\234â\200\230apartheid is a
wrong policy, that there is
need for them to consider

the opposite to apartheid
that is democracy.

He will report to us,
and where we feel that
those steps taken are too
hasty, we say so and
where we feel they are
justified in terms of
the situation, we will also say so,
said President Mugabe.

Commenting on tomorrow's meeting between
Mozambican President

DELA TA

Mugabe praises talks<

Joaquim Chissano and
the NP leader, Mr De

Klerk, President Mugabe

expressed the hope that
Mr De Klerk would not
speak in a hypocritical
way as Mr P W Botha
used to.

Mr Botha not only
spoke in two tongues
sometimes, but in three
or four tongues, and did
not therefore honour
some of his agreements.

I hope that De Klerk
will not speak in a hypocritical
way to Chissano
and behave in the same
way.

We would want to
know whether the South
Africans will act to stop
assisting Renamo. One
hopes he (De Klerk) will

assist - positively, said
President Mugabe. That
Sapa.

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talks halle

by Mugabevp_â\200\230

- By Robin Drew,
' The Starâ\200\231s Africa News Service
"HARARE â\200\224 President Robert
â\200\230Mugabe yesterday welcomed to-
morrowâ\200\231s talks between Mr F W
de Klerk and Mozambican Pres-
ident Joaquim Chissano and said
â\200\230he hoped it would help to end
the war in Mozambique.

â\200\234We want to know if South
Africa is prepared to act honest-
ly,â\200\235 he said.

He hoped Mr de Klerk would
not â\200\234speak with two tongues as
President P W Botha had done
at previous meetingsâ\200\235. Mr Mu-
gabe said South Africa had con-
tinued to help Renamo despite
promises at the time of the Nko-
mati Accord.

On the meeting between Mr
Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela,
â\200\230the Zimbabwean leader said
contacts like this should be
encouraged. â\200\234We find nothing
wrong with this. We have been

ging â\200\230whites in South Africa to

talk to black leaders there and
: not to us.â\200\235

- On domestic matters, Mr Mu-
~gabe said he stood by his deci-
- sion to pardon former Minister

â\200\230Mr Frederick Shava, who had
~been sentenced to nine monthsâ\200\231
jail for perjury connected with

the Willowvale car scandal.

British MP: I
wonâ\200\231t see

By Joe Openshaw
Because his request to visit
Nelson Mandela had been re-
fused by the authorities,

there was little point in seeing Government Ministers, said British Labour Party shadow Foreign Secretary Gerald Kaufman, who arrived in Johannesburg yesterday on a 10-day visit.

He told pressmen that although South African authorities had last week denied his request to see the ANC leader after many weeks of waiting for a reply, he had again asked to see him.

â\200\234If Mr PW Botha can see Mandela, why canâ\200\231t I?â\200\235 he asked.

Mr Kaufman, who re-emphasised his and his partyâ\200\231s opposition to apartheid and support for comprehensive mandatory sanctions, said the Labour Party

Nat Ministers

did not see significant reform in Mr F W de Klerkâ\200\231s statements. â\200\234We regard the only signifi-

cant reform in South Africa

would be a commitment to the complete abandonment of apartheid and the release of all political prisoners, among whom Mr Mandela is a leading figure.â\200\235

Mr Kaufman is in this country at the invitation of the SA Council of Churches and will also visit Namibia for two days.

His schedule includes visits to Johannesburg, Soweto, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Cross-

- roads where he will meet com-

munity leaders from the UDF, Cosatu and Azanian Peopleâ\200\231s Organisation as well as Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Dr Allan Boesak and Mr Govan Mbeki.

Former Black Sash president Mrs Sheena Duncan was among those who met Mr Kaufman at the airport.

â\200\230:6 - â\200\234The S'rar Tuesday July 18 T789

Fâ\200\230bar of police
l&d to suicide
bad â\200\224 accused

P By Celeste Louw

An.accused in a sabotage trial

told a Johannesburg Iegional

Cqurt yesterday that he had

tried to commit suicide because

he â\200\234could no longer stand the
tm;eats and treatment of the po-
liceâ\200\235 after his arrest.

Mr Harold Matsididi (42) of
Diepkloof was being cross-exa-
mined by the prosecutor in a

teial within a trial.

* Mr Matsididi contested the
admission of a statement to the
court after he had allegedly
been forced by the police to
make the confessions to a mag-
lstrate

*"Mr Matsididi has pleaded not
guilty to a charge of sabotage
for: allegedly attempting or
planning to attack John Vorster
Square last year. He has also
pleaded not guilty to a charge of
Hlegal possession of a firearm
and ammunition.

In previous evidence Mr Mat-
s,â\200\230gx,dl told the court he/had re-

ved electric shocks Ã@wxce at

Protea Police Station after
hls arrest.

He had been assaulted and
thrÃ@atened by police and made
the statement to a magistrate
~â\200\234out of fear of what could hap-
pen to meâ\200\235.

Phe trial continues before Mr

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Real test after electlon says Anglo chief

Govt showing more

flexibility -

Staff Reporter

Nationalist Party leader Mr F W de Klerk's task is to consummate the reform process and give form and content to a post-apartheid vision for South Africa based on values and aspirations that unite rather than separate South Africans, Anglo American chairman Mr Gavin Relly says in his annual report published today.

Mr Relly says that while the five-year plan announced at the recent NP congress is not always reassuring on these two fronts, it at least recognises the

need to change the present *

order through negotiation.

The critical test of the party's will and intent will come after the (September) election, says the Anglo chief.

Mr de Klerk has already been received by several European leaders and there are signs that the US, under President Bush, is trying to fashion a policy that will remain constructive yet not be perpetually opposed by Con-

Mr Gavin Relly.

gress, Mr Relly says.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was the least likely to entertain exaggerated ideas of how quickly Mr de Klerk can effect change. But even she cannot wait indefinitely for progress if her opposition to sanctions is to be sustained.

The Soviet Union, under its new willingness to support regional peace settlements, has not only brought into question

'Pretoria's cherished myth of

- Relly

prompted the ANC to look again at its constitutional and eco-

nomic prescriptions for South

Africa.

The new Russian attitudes have caused Marxist prescriptions to be widely questioned in Africa, as elsewhere, Mr Relly-Å« says. '

Greater flexibility on the part of the SA Government was indicated recently by the historic meeting between President Botha and ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, the Governmentâ\200\231s reassessment of the kwaZulu-Natal Indaba as well as the guarded reaction to the report of the Government-appointed Law Commission.

â\200\234Such flexibility in time should facilitate the emergence of broader political alliances, and opportunities for domestic opposition forces and exiled groups to participate in the talks about talksâ\200\231 which must be a precursor to any formal move towards political negotiation,â\200\235 Mr Relly says.

@ See Page 25.

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â\200\230the total onslaughtâ\200\235 but has

" The government has said
tion on the countryâ\200\231s polm

tion getting together.

committed to negotia-
al problems. Opposition
groups are also talking about negotiation. Senior
Assistant Editor JOE LATAKGOMO examines the
prospects of the Government and its black opposi-

Negotiation is firmly on the political agenda.
At least, this seems to be the indication from
both Government and its opposition on all
fronts, not least of which is the African Na-
tional Congress and the internal mass demo-
cratic movement.

Following the historic meeting between
Mr P W Botha and Mr Nelson Mandela, some
observers even went to the extent of suggest-
ing that negotiation was already under way.

Last month, a high-powered team from Co-
satu and the UDF held a meeting with the
ANC delegates in Lusaka to discuss the possi-
bility that Pretoria will submit to pressure
from Western powers and launch a negotiat-
ing drive after the elections in September.

â\200\234As we are aware, the issue of negotiations
has been placed on the agenda,â\200\235 said Cosatuâ\200\231s
Jay Naidoo.

For years, the Government has insisted
that it is â\200\230â\200\234negotiatingâ\200\235 with what they
termed moderate black leaders, and added
that they would not speak to anybody who
does not forswear violence. This was a clear
reference to the ANC, the PAC and internal
organisations like the United Democratic
Front, the Azanian Peopleâ\200\231s Organisation and
the two major labour groupings in the coun-
try, Cosatu and Nactu.

â\200\230Secretâ\200\231 talks

The chief architect of the â\200\234negotiationsâ\200\235 that
the Government was referring to, Mr Chris
Heunis, was adamant that he was speaking
to, and consulting black leaders â\200\234even though
some of them do not want to admit this much
publiclyâ\200\235. If true, the process was therefore
largely secret.

But what the Government views as nego-
tiation is not necessarily what the black ma-
jority accepted as such. Government created
institutions were largely shunned by credible

black leaders, right up to the governmentâ\200\231s
' latest, the National Forum. Even at local
government level, the Community Councils
were largely rejected because involvement
was seen as being co-opted by â\200\234the systemâ\200\235.

However, there seems to be a new climate,
an air of confidence that negotiations can at
last take place. But what are the prospects
for the negotiation of a peaceful settlement
of the South African conflict?

All the pointers, at the present time, indi-
cate that negotiation will not even get off the

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New climate and

air of confidence

starting block. And this is all because of the

different fundamental positions of the ad
versaries in the struggle.

* The National Party has stated that group
protection is the pillar of its new vision, and
they believe that every group should partici-
pate as a component in the legislative and
executive processes.

The ANCâ\200\231s position has been firm, too.
Apartheid, they say, is incapable of being re-
formed and they will countenance no dispen-
sation in which elements of compulsory seg-
regation will be retained.

And yet, there seems to be a feeling that
the ANC would be willing to compromise
provided at least some of their minimum de-
mands are met.

The Government has in turn, admitted that
its policies do not work. In the Nat five year
plan, they point out that the present basis in
terms of which groups are defined for the
purposes of political participation â\200\234creates
many problems. It must therefore be revised
in a process of negotiation to establish a
greater freedom of choiceâ\200\235.

The Nats have also shifted slightly from
the position as to who they will negotiate
with. â\200\234We are almost moving away from the
meaningless requirement of the renunciation
of violence,â\200\235 Dr Stoffel van der Merwe told a
briefing on the Nat plan.

However, they still insist that the Group Areas Act will stay on the Statute Books until an effective and generally acceptable measure can be substituted.

The ANC has set down conditions for negotiation, chief of which are the lifting of the state of emergency, the release of all political prisoners, the commuting of death sen-

tences upon those convicted of political of-

fences and withdrawal of troops and paramilitary police from the townships.

The ANC has stated that it would suspend

violence if the Government met its precondi-

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tions. Far from being a block to entering negotiations, these (pre)conditions will allow the kind of free association that will make a negotiated settlement possible, an ANC spokesman has said.

The ANC welcomed negotiation because we do not want to inherit a wasteland.

Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said that negotiation had to take place according to an open agenda, but the NP would approach negotiations with the principles of group security and the preservation of Western civilised values.

Also, the Government has been firm on the question of the state of emergency. While there is at least some hope that Mr Mandela may be freed soon, it is unlikely that Government would free political prisoners in great numbers.

It seems, therefore, that negotiation at

least in the near future, is simply not on. A new focus will be required, as would a united front against the Government.

Common front

Already, the UDF, Cosatu, the ANC and Inkatha, under Chief Buthelezi, are working towards creating a common front which would create the biggest force ever ranged against Government.

However, that still leaves other parties out in the open and peace and stability can only be possible if those particularly the PAC are included. As another observer said recently, the agenda for negotiation is not important. Who is negotiating is critical.

In the final analysis, the nature of the society we are striving for will be determined by the way we get to that society, and it seems all actors in the South African politi-

~ cal game at least realise this.

As Muntu Myeza warned before the last election: there is a force that the whites cannot ignore; this force is black people.

Cosatuâ\200\231s Mr Jay Naidoo: â\200\234Issue of negotiations placed on the agenda.â\200\235 -
: h

Mr Chris Heunis . . . said toâ\200\230huve bn-sulted black leaders in secret. -

East Rand Bureau

The basic infrastructure and municipal services in the black areas were 20 years behind and would need about R6 000 million to bring them up to date, the deputy chairman of the East Rand Regional Services Council (ERRSC), Mr A W Kors, said yesterday.

He said these estimates did not include excessive growth through increased urbanisation which was an international phenomenon.

Mr Kors said the ERRSC had budgeted R321 million for black towns during the current financial year for the installation of infrastructure.

About R85 million would be spent in white towns, R13 million in coloured towns, R7 million in Indian towns and R41 million for common projects in all these towns.

He said the RSC spent money through sponsored projects that were undertaken by local authorities on their own, or through their consultants.

RSCs improving

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black town\lship

Staff Reporter

A new deal is on the way for black local authorities now that regional services councils (RSCs) are in operation.

Speaking at a press briefing in Pretoria yesterday, the MEC in charge of RSCs, Mr SA S Ferreira, said black townships would benefit greatly from the RSC system.

RSCs would give priority to providing infrastructure where it was most needed.

This meant that, initially at least, most of the councils's 200\231 budgets would be spent in black residential areas.

Mr Ferreira said RSCs would be playing an important role in improving black living conditions.

They would also be providing infrastructure in the poorer white areas.

Few if any white or black local authorities in the past had been able to raise funds out of taxes for infrastructural development.

This meant they had to borrow for essential works, which was expensive.

Mr Ferreira said that at present interest rates, a R100 000 loan could ultimately cost a local authority between R341 000 and R630 000.

° But the RSCs would now give local authorities a grant for essential projects and would also follow this up with funds for the maintenance of these facilities.

Mr Ferreira said he:

saw RSCs as a means of transferring wealth from rich parts of a region to the poorer parts.

Blacks had a right to expect RSC funds to be spent in their areas. The levy on wages meant that part of their earnings was being used to finance the RSCs.

They were also contributing funds to the RSC through the levy on firms' turnover.

The Transvaal RSCs would have an income of

about R467 million this

year. But when everyone who was liable to contribute to the RSCs was doing so, their income should be about R600 mil-

lion.

Firms trying to avoid paying the levies should realise that these funds

could be collected retrospectively and that interest would have to be paid on outstanding payments.

RSCs's 200\231 income would also rise in line with inflation as wages and company turnovers rose.

Mr Ferreira said RSCs did not need to spend their budgets within the fiscal year if they could get a cheaper quotation by delaying a project. It was also RSC policy to have funds that had been allocated for a project to be spent in the same area.

FW to allay concerns over Mandela mec:tinJgj

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NP has no

t gone

â\200\230soft on the ANCâ\200\231

By Peter Fabricius
Poli)t'ical Correspondent

The National Party says the recent meeting between, President Botha and jailed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela does not mean it has â\200\234gone soft on the ANCâ\200\235.

And despite the meeting, the NP is going ahead with its election campaign of running down the Democratic Party as being â\200\234soft on, the ANCâ\200\235.

Mr Con Botha, the NPâ\200\231s chief information officer, confirmed this today, responding to reports of confusion in the Botha/Mandela meeting.

Some NP members are dismayed that the meeting may have undercut their election strategy of attacking the DP for talking to the ANC.

Old attack

Sharp differences have emerged in the NP about the meeting. Some have seen it as step towards contact with the ANC and others believe it was aimed at driving a wedge between Mr Mandela and the ANC. .

Mr Botha made it clear that the NP hopes to shrug off the apparent contradiction and pursue its old line of attack on the DP.

He said the latest issue of the NP mouthpiece, Die Nasionalis, would make capital of remarks by former DP MP Mr Pat Poovalingam that the DP was in effect â\200\234taking orders from the ANCâ\200\235.

Mr Botha said that the meeting between Mr

NP ranks about the'

Mandela and President Botha was a â\200\234break-through in the on-going saga about whether or not Mr Mandela would be releasedâ\200\235. One could not read more into the meeting, he added.

But he objected to assumptions that the meeting meant the NP was softening its approach to the ANC. ;

â\200\234This doesnâ\200\231t follow logically. The NP is still bound to the unequivocal renunciation of violence as a condition of taking part in negotiations.â\200\235

Mr Botha said that this standpoint was unanimously adopted by the NP and still held good for the ANC or any other organisation.

It had been re-affirmed by the NP in its five-year action plan endorsed at its extraordinary federal congress last month. A\

â\200\234We are not going soft on the ANC. In fact, the ball is on the other foot. If the ANC wants to take part in negotiations, it must renounce violence and I see no indication of that.â\200\231

Mr Botha said he thought that NP leader Mr F W de Klerk would deal with the Mandela issue fully when he addressed the Cape NP congress in-Somerset West on Saturday. :

If there was any negative reaction to the meeting from the electorate, he added, it would only be from the â\200\234unenlightenedâ\200\235 who did not think the NP was serious about releasing Mr Mandela.

Conservative Party general secretary Mr â\200\230Andries Beyers yesterday said the Mandela meeting was going to win the election for the CP.

â\200\234We are going to do to the NP what they did to - the PFP in the 1987 elections,â\200\235 he said.

Fleur de Villiers

cautions that Mr De Klerk should listen
rather than talk in London this week when
he meets Margaret Thatcher to discuss

the state of emergency and Nelson Man-
dela

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AS South Africaâ\200\231s putative
Eresidentâ\200\224inâ\200\224waitingâ\200\230 boards

is jet this week for a foreign
tour that will take him from
Helmut Kohl's Chancellery
to 10 Downing Street and
(just possibly) a grand finale
at the White House, he would
do well to keep a tight grip
on reality.

Invitations to South African
leaders to come calling in the
West have a rarity value which
would excite a Sothebyâ\200\231s auc-
tioneer.

The cards which now litter Mr
F W de Klerkâ\200\231s mantelpiece will
almost certainly extract new
heights of journalistic hyperbole
from those ever anxious to claim
that South Africa is about to be
readmitted to the world commun-

ity.

It is to be hoped that, as a sensi-
ble and rational man, Mr De
~ Klerk will close his ears to such
nonsense and realise that this
weekâ\200\231s travels are not a tîr\201,raud
tour but a study tour. If he flunks
his exams â\200\224 some time in the
spring of next year â\200\224 not only will
he not be invited back, but South
Africaâ\200\231s iselation from the West
could well be terminal and com-
plete.

That time frame â\200\224 some nine
months after he assumes office â\200\224
is not an idle threat or an attempt
to persuade Mr De Klerk to move
fai-r\201ter than his constituency will
allow.

Crisis

It is simply Whitehallâ\200\231s realistic
assessment of how long Mrs
Thatcher has to use her muaâ\200\224
sive powers on the South can
leadership before the world closes
ranks against her and she stands
alone.

And that the British Prime Min-
ister, her government evincing all
the signs of a serious midlife cri-
sis, beset by a slumping pound,
| rising inflation and a resurgent
~ Labour Party, is no longer pre-

to do.

This week's seminar over tea and biscuits at No 10 therefore does not mark the beginning of a new public Thatcher initiative on South Africa. That speculation, which had its origins in some wild over-interpretation by the British Press during her African safari earlier this year, was not feasible and is even more high-risk now when conspicuous failure

could expose her to ridicule in

Europe and the Commonwealth and dangerous divisions at home.

Nevertheless, the phoney peace which South Africa now enjoys in the councils of the world derives, at least in part, from Mrs Thatcher's commitment during her African trip to use her influence with Pretoria and thus prove that dialogue works where isolation has most conspicuously failed.

The exemplar of her hopes remains Namibia and she remains convinced that if the agreement stays on track Namibia is all she will need to defend her position at the Commonwealth

heads of Government meeting in Kuala Lumpur in the autumn. After that, however, the time frame begins to shorten.

Hounded

By early next year, if their hopes of the new South African leadership are disappointed, the Bush administration and the centrists in the US Senate will no longer be prepared to battle with the sanctioneers. In West Germany Chancellor Kohl, already something of a broken reed on South Africa, will in all probability be serving out his last months in office before handing over to an SDP-Green alliance.

American pressure on Euro) and European pressure on Thatcher to show a united front on South Africa will mount and will meet with decreasing resistance. For, while she will remain opposed to sanctions in principle, her opposition will no longer be as loud or as resolute. Simply put, in terms of her own political inter-

ests, South Africa will no longer be worth the candle.

If Mr De Klerk fails to show willing, so will she. :

So what does she expect Mr De Klerk to do to prove that he is a risk worth taking? The answer â\200\224 which betrays close consultation with the Bush administration â\200\224 should surprise nobody. It includes the lifting of the state of

. emergency, the release of all poli-

tical detainees and the release of Nelson Mandela into a negotiating process. If any or all of these events take place, Mrs Thatcher

will not rush to claim the credit,

although she will most certainx use them to argue that a Sou Africa not hounded by the sanc-tioneers is capable of facing up to its future with imagination and courage.

The discussion is unlikely to end there. Deeply and justifiably an-

gered by the â\200\234Blowpipeâ\200\235 fiasco, the British Prime Minister is also concerned by the continuing capa-city for mischief by elements of South Africaâ\200\231s security establish-ment in both Mozambique and Namibia.

In assessing Mr De Klerkâ\200\231s re-formist instincts, she will also assess his willingness to reassert civilian authority.

Challenge

It is not a little ironic that Mr De Klerk owes this trip in no small measure to his failure to dislodge Mr Botha from office in February. The subsequent hiatus may have all but paralysed gov-ernment but it was also largely responsible for the brief respite South Africa has enjoyed as the - world waits to take the measure of Mr Bothaâ\200\231s successor. .

Its willingness not to leap gg ent has been fuelled by Mr

erkâ\200\231s own adroit use of lan-guage which in turn has fed hopes that he is not simply a younger, more emollient version of Mr

Botha, but a leader who, despite his conservative background, is capable of responding to the challenge of the times.

But language is no longer enough to satisfy a world grown wise to Pretoria-speak. If Mr De Klerk is to widen South Africa's diminishing options and end the hand-to-mouth existence it has led both economically and politically for the last four years, he will listen very attentively when he takes tea at Downing Street.

If he fails, the opportunity will not come again.

THIS week, Mr Herman Cohen passed through the final stage of becoming US Assistant Secretary of

State for Africa.
He put his hand u fon

and swore to uphol

to the best of

a dog-eared Old Testament
the constitution and do the job
is abilities. A curious ritual for a

country so obsessed with the separation of church
and state.

That was not the only curiosity. Another was the |
extraordinarily ecumenical flavour of the occasion.
There can hardly be a broader slice of Washington

opinion than that shared by those
who gathered to witness the cere-
mony and pay their respects.

The several hundred invitees ran
the gamut from such rabid
sanctioneers as Congressman How-

ard Wolpe and TransAfricaâ\200\231s Ran-
dall Robinson on the left to such
bitter-end cold warriors as Howard
Phillips on the right. And all seemed
rema kably content.

â\200\230only character who really
looked out of place was Mr Cohenâ\200\231s
gredecessor, Chester Crocker.

esterdayâ\200\231s man.

As Shakespeare put it: â\200\234To have
done is to hang quite out of fashion,
like a rust.{’hmaxl in monumental
mockery.â\200\235 Though in Dr Crockerâ\200\231s
case, tan and rested might be more
apt than rusty.

After the oath-taking, Secreta
of State James Baker welcomed
Cohen aboard and remarked, some-
what insincerely, that he and Presi-

- dent Bush had agreed almost from
the moment they started thinking
about it that this was the man for
the job.

In fact, a former Crocker lieuten-
ant, Mr Frank Wisner, had been the
early frontrunner.

Mr Cohen then gave a small self-

| effacgg speech, most of which was

tnthankmghkold%â\200\231 :

. ors in the foreign service for
given him the promotions that per-

Insrespxmefofiï¬\202ka

signment
Fede *

He also poin ".Ba
ker for tu'x)' :mg the job ovelz? to

tedly thanked M

career diplomat, something Dr

Crocker was not, and

which Dr Crocker had a problem. -
he there. Loyalty has its rewards, too.

- If Mr Cohen mtendeï¬\202 no a%
dofferedth no word of appreciat

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led off the one truly resonant
glnlplomauc coup of the Reagan
years and sown
ever success the Bush a
tion now may have in the reg:on, but
as Mr Baker and Mr Cohen both
made clear, as far as they are con-
cerned he and his are history.

In human terms, such treatment
is unfortunate. But new boys will be
- new boys, and Dr Crocker himself
' was equally if not more dismissive
of his predecessors. At least he had
the t:xcnse that they were Demo-
-cra

The Bush administrationâ\200\231s excuse
. isthatit wants a !reqh start Assocl-

may have

seeds for what-.
dministra-

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Barber
Coming
and Cohen

Washington
Diary

ated as Dr Crocker is with the tri-

ux:trh of Namibia/Angola, he is also

to an era in which the making

and implementation of Africa policy

gvas hand to hand ideological com-
at.

Â¥ e Kok

â\200\234The new team wants to put that
â\200\230era behind it. Chester Crockerâ\200\231s feel-
ings, and h of reward, have
therefore had to be sacrificed. He
was et\ireiï¬\202 denied a decent farewell

on
tiness, but perhaps it makes
sense and will help bring
! on a bitterly divisive
hsue. And yet the cavalierness of it

_betokens an attitude that may

â\200\230mean that, when the admini-
stmtlon finds it most needs friends,
~ as inevitably it will, they will not be

â\200\230Besides, a little of Dr Crockerâ\200\231s
isdsm might come in handy as the:
ministration debates how to deal

wlth Mr FW de Klerk, if and when he

â\200\234here next month.
~ Some truly asinine ideas are
already being canvassed by Secre-
Bakerâ\200\231s inner circle (though not

by Mr Cohen, it must be stressed)

_calling, among other things, for Mr
De Klerk to be presented with a list
~ of demands and timetables for re-

Â£0er

â\200\230Let them try that stunt, and
Pretorla s reaction will undoubtedly
â\200\234be such that whatever common
mmd may now exist here on South
ca will rapidly become scorched

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F.W.to" |
speak on
Mandela
meeting

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| woman believed to be a

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. been established
whether she died from

| burns or stab wounds.

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Mpu

TWENTY-TWO people
have died in Mpuma-
langa since Friday in |
what is believed to be
the most violent week-
end of civil war in
Natalâ\200\231s townships. }

Colonel J.J.A. Fourie
of the KwaZulu police
has confirmed that 21
people were killed in the |
Mpumalanga area over
the weekend. He said,
however, that it was still
not possible to say
whether all of these
deaths were unrest re-

Yesterday afternoon
the latest victim, a young

school pupil, died after
she was stabbed and shot
on her way to the clinic. |
When she tried to run |
away petrol was poured
over her and she was set *
alight.

Colonel Fourie con-

brought the total to 22
but said it had not yet

A prominent member
of the community, Ms Re-
Joice Ncoyi, said that on
Friday night she had

some things.
When he did not re-

him and found him and
the car riddled with bul-
lets. His girlfriend was
injured and taken to hos-
pital.

Ms Ncoyi said she be-
lieved she was the in-
tended target and that!
the killers assumed she
was in the car.

Other residents told of |
many people being
brought into the area in
minibuses and taxis and
of a wild shooting. a

Colonel Fourie said
that on Friday night a
large gang of people
were going from house to
house to house a looking
for trouble a,

Township residents
had no doubt all the
deaths were the result of |
the continuing fight be- |
tween supporters of

m

"sent her brother, Mr
Babs Gumede, in her car
to her house to fetch

turn she went to look for |

Some sources said the
deaths appeared to be
evenly divided a be.
tween the two sides.

Unrest monitors said
that on the whole there
has been a noticeable
easing of Natal township
tension. However, Mpu-
malanga has consistently
been the major excep-
tion to the general rule

and the area has been the scene of some of the worst fighting in the history of the conflict.

The monitors added that 22 was the highest number ever to have died in a single township. In one weekend of political violence, .

Colonel Fourie said there was widespread stoning of vehicles yesterday. The situation was still very tense last night and there was a strong police presence, including members of the South African Police in the area.

Â® Yesterdayâ\200\231s police unrest bulletin listed only two deaths in the area.

UDF/Cosatu and Inkatha.

alanga

JOHANNESBURG â\200\224 | The National Party leader will make a formal statement on the P.W. Botha/Nelson Mandela talks at the end of the week.

The party has reaffirmed its standpoint that it will not talk to the ANC unless the organisation renounces violence. Director of Information Mr Con Botha said Mr F.W. de Klerk would make a formal statement on the recent meeting between the State President P.W. Botha, and ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, at the end of the week.

Mr Botha said he agreed with the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, that the talks should be seen as a break-

through in the light of Mr
Bothaâ\200\231s call last year to
Mandela to reject vio- |
lence. }

Mr Botha said he
would stand by the NPâ\200\231s
standpoint at their re-
cent federal congress
that all participants in
the democratic process
should settle their politi-
cal differences in a
peaceful and consti-
tutional manner.

Only people and
organisations who had
this kind of attitude to
peace would be allowed
to take part in the politi-
cal process. â\200\224 Sapa.

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- Preparing people for Mandela?

HERE is a conundrum: if the National Party cannot repeal the Group Areas Act for the fear of losing its power base, how can it negotiate with the ANC for a transition to democracy without losing that base? Put differently, how can the National Party under Mr F.W. de Klerk possibly meet the soaring expectations raised, here and abroad, by the historic meeting in Tuynhuys of President Botha and Nelson Mandela? :
The obvious answer is by leadership of a very high degree; the more likely answer, concealed in the labyrinthine deviousness of the Nationalist political style, is that the partyâ\200\231s words and actions donâ\200\231t mean what they seem to mean.

There is no need to be clear on the partyâ\200\231s intentions, for two reasons. Firstly, the elevation of Mandela to the status of negotiating partner and the election rhetoric of people like Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, or Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok (â\200\234apart-heid is an albatrossâ\200\235) have raised expectations so high that, if nothing much ensues, we risk another disillusion, here and abroad, as severe as Rubicon.

Secondly, the opinion poll conducted for Rapport by Mark en Mening â\200\224 a poll which has a track record of reasonable reliability â\200\224 shows a marked weakening of the partyâ\200\231s traditional base, from 48,7 percent of the electorate in April to 41,1 percent in June. This means that raised expectations coincide with a narrowing of room to manoeuvre.

The defections are especially worrying, not only because they are running high but because, once again, English and Afrikaans voters are acting in fundamentally different ways â\200\224 Afrikan-

,

ers mainly go right to the CP, English go left to the DP. The hopes that Afrikaners could be attracted into a genuinely reformist party are not being met. In spite of all the efforts made by the DP to accommodate Wynand Malanâ\200\231s NDM and Wimpie de Klerkâ\200\231s â\200\234Fourth Forceâ\200\235,

. despite the appointment of a majority

of Afrikaners to the partyâ\200\231s governing board, and despite the nomination of hlgh-proïr\201le Afrikaans advisers like Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, the DP can muster no more than 7,8 percent of the Afrikaans voters.

The implication is inescapable that, so far at least, the National Party is tâ\200\230all-mg between two stools: it is doing little

in the way of fundamental reform to '

hold its English voters (and a small number of mainly young intellectual Afrlkaners), but too much to hold its own right wing. Its own base is shrinking from both ends.

Some points are clear: the NP has sensibly abandoned the illusion that it can win back the racists who have already defected to the Conservatives (barring, perhaps, a minority driven to defection by a decline in their economic fortunes or by the endemic corruption of government). The NP is competing robustly with the DP for what

might be called the â\200\234moderate reform-,

istâ\200\235 vote. That vote, it turns out, is overwhelmingly English.

At the same time, there are encouraging signs of an enlightened leadership emerging in the campaign. At one time, it was only Pik Botha who dared speak of the inevitability of change (remember his 1975 announcement, somewhat premature, of the death of apartheid? Or his talk, on the day before Slabbertâ\200\231s self-immolation, of a

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Nelson Mandela . . . will whites be educated to look to him as leader of the future?

black president?) and he risked repudiation by his own party whenever he did so.

Now the party itself speaks of universal â\200\234participationâ\200\235 in government, and Coetsee, following the Law Commission, talks of defending â\200\234group valuesâ\200\235 by entrenching the rights of the indi-

vidual. Setting out his vision of a democratic SA he told the recent National Party congress: "The system must not violate the principle of universal franchise, or it will be self-destructive." That brings him close to one man, one vote.

Thirdly, the National Party has

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plainly abandoned the "Albanian Option" the belief, especially prevalent in the security establishment and among less educated whites, that the country might dig itself into a bunker of angry defiance of the rest of the world.

Previously strained relations with African states have "thanks again to the ever resourceful Pik! " been turned into an instrument to break the deadlocks in both foreign policy and local politics. A complex web of relationships has been woven to bind local, regional and distant parties into a single, multi-faceted political process, and the Botha-Mandela meeting has given the process almost unstoppable momentum.

Nevertheless, severe contradictions remain. Most obviously, negotiation cannot proceed very far unless Mandela is released. Nor can it proceed far unless the ban on the ANC and other political organisations (including the SA Communist Party of which Govan Mbeki is a self-confessed member, and of which half the ANC leaders are members?) is lifted. Nor, indeed, could negotiation proceed unless the emer-

"gency were ended, opening the way for

vigorous political protest against not only the Group Areas Act, but against all surviving vestiges of Verwoerdian apartheid. In short, the process creates its own imperatives.

The Law Commission, much more sensible than government, has suggested a systematic purge of the statute book to eliminate all laws that might conflict with the provisions of a fully-fledged Western-style bill of rights. That process would do more than anything else imaginable to "create a climate for peaceful negotiation", but it

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NEWS

Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein resist incorporation into Bophuthatswana

U heaval comes to peaceful villages

NAM L WITHESS

JOHANNESBURG â\200\224 The stark contrast between the Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein communities and other villages bordering the western Transvaal town of - Zeerust is hard to ignore.

Nestling among the Marico hills, the two villages â\200\224 plunged suddenly into the international spotlight last month â\200\224 are a picture of rural tranquillity.

Surrounded by thickets and green bush, villagers can rightly claim that theirs is a land that many black people envy.

Neat plots, with worked vegetable patches and gardens, dot the landscape injecting a mosaic of colour in an otherwise dreary area.

There are no cramped quarters in Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein. Built of brick, mortar and mud, the stolid houses amply accommodate families.

There are modern brick-and-tile houses in both villages, but they do not detract from the ambience of an African village. :

And that ambience is one of settled, diligent communities bent on maintaining a measure of tradition.

For the two communities, numbering about 25 000 people, cattle and goats are the main interest. Large wooden pens are opened every morning to allow the cattle to graze. The cattle business has been good, allowing the residents of Braklaagte to own a neighbouring farm, Moswewu, which is also used as a

| cattle post. g

The women of Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein run the villages, brewing beer, tending the vegetable patches and gardens and cleaning the yards.

. Most of the men work as labourers in nearby Zeerust for the town council or the armyâ\200\231s Second Battal-

ion, in platinum mines near Rustenburg and on mines and railways in Johannesburg.

- Money is sent home and most of the men return at least once a fortnight. .,

A strong community spirit has seen the establishment of schools and clinics, and working families pay a small amount every month for a library. ;

Behind this tranquility, however, lies a passion against anything and anyone that attempts to disrupt a community life established in the early 1900s.

So, when the community was informed of incorporation into Bophuthatswana four days before a 1

Government Gazette contained the details, that anger was bound to explode.

Since December 31, 1988, the peace and tranquility at Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein has been shattered by sporadic clashes between Bophuthatswana police and residents. '

- 18 July

/1989

Banning is a sign of

desperation Trac

JOHANNESBURG The ban placed on the Transvaal Rural Action Committee (Trac) and the Black

Sash by the Bophuthatswana administration is a

measure of how desperate the homeland authorities are to sweep all grievances under the carpet and stop people seeking help, the organisation said yesterday.

In a Government Gazette yesterday Chief Lucas .

Mangope's administration outlawed Trac and the Black Sash on the grounds that they endangered national security and public safety. All organisations linked to the two bodies are also affected by the ban.

Pointing out that they were a non-violent organisation, Trac said their work in the area, particularly in Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein, involved supporting people who suffered under a pervasive climate of oppression, particularly as a result of their opposition to enforced incorporation into the homeland.

Banning us will not mean that opposition to the administration will cease, the organisation charged, adding that community grievances were

-real and would not disappear as long as the home-
lands system continued to exist.

Ultimately, Trac continued, the culprit was the South African Government which failed â\200\234to recognise the human worth of black people, and persists in treating them like pawns on a ridiculous checkerboard of its own designâ\200\235.

â\200\234Those who still believe the homeland system is a success, particularly in Bophuthatswana, which boasts a Bill of Rights, should take a closer look at Bophuthatswanaâ\200\231s dismal record of human rights violations. The events in Braklaagte and Leeufontein in recent weeks have demonstrated this amply,â\200\235 Trac said. â\200\224 Sapa. 3)

President LUCAS MANGOPE

The culmination came on July 1 when nine policemen and two civilians were killed and many others injured. The chief of Braklaagte, Papsie Sebogodi was arrested along with several other community leaders.

For Mr Sebogodi, it is a case of dÃ©ja vu â\200\224 it harks

back to the days in the late 1930s when both communities resisted attempts to wrest control of the land from them.

Braklaagte was bought under a freehold licence in 1907, and community leaders set about establishing schools, clinics and smallholdings.

The first clash with the authorities occurred 31 years later when about 40 families were removed from a neighbouring farm as a first step towards limiting a rising African population in and around Zee-rust. Further removals were interrupted by the outbreak of World War 2.

In 1958, another attempt was made to remove
5 A

Braklaagte residents. But it, too, was strongly resisted.

: When Bophuthatswana accepted independence in 1976, Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein were left out of the new territory as they were situated in a corridor of white farms.

But in the early 1980s a Commission for Co-operation and Development began hearings on the fate of Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein.

At the end of 1985, the commission decided that all farms in the Marico area, including the two villages, should be incorporated into Bophuthatswana with compensation for whites who lost land.

Resistance to the decision soon became apparent, but the seal on the decision came in December last year with the publication of the Government Gazette.

A court challenge in March this year failed to -

halt the process with the judge ruling the proclamation ordering incorporation was legally valid.

Since March, the tempo of violence has rapidly increased.

In Leeuwfontein the proclamation was greeted with shock â\200\224 residents were not informed of incorporation and heard about it from Braklaagte.

The communities say};eir living standards will drop if they fall under Bophuthatswana. They point to pensions lagging behind South Africa, poorer health

facilities, more expensive but lower quality education and lower wages.

But Bophuthatswana disputes this, saying the two communities wish to enjoy the benefit of both worlds. A

Bophuthatswana president Lucas Mangope recently told a meeting of residents: "I was consulted by two people who came and said that they wanted me to incorporate Braklaagte and Leeuwfontein. They are the ones who initiated it and that is why this place is being incorporated into Bophuthatswana. Do not gain the impression that I did this on my own."

With accusations and counter-accusations, the prospect for peace looks grim.

Bophuthatswana authorities are adamant that the two communities will fall under Mmabatho.

But the two communities remain committed to being within South Africa, whatever the costs.

With both parties refusing to back down, the tranquil and leisurely life at Leeuwfontein and Braklaagte is fast fading, and being replaced by the spectre of continuing upheaval. Sapa.

Soviets, view situation
in Africa with Optimal SA

MOSCOW â\200\224 Grounds for opti-
mism in regard to the political
ion on the African continent

â\200\230 ov1_ded by developments in
Namibia, Angola, Ethiopia and
SA, Anatoly Adamishin, Soviet
Qewty Foreign Mmlster said at
iefing here. He has just re-

ed from a tour of African

\ in " underlined that the
USSR backs the current talks be-
tween the ANC and SAâ\200\231s white oppo-
sition. The Soviet side, for its part,
- contacts both with the

â\200\230the white anti-apartheid

ts with the official
ities are only main-
an settlement.
the meeting between
son Mandela and SA
tha, Adamishin sald
n,

the Pretoria regime and the fighters

agaÃnst apartheid who are led by the

â\200\234The last session of the joint com-
mission on settlement in South West
Africa held in Angola
resolution 435 and the UN plan on the
granting of independence to Namibia
are being implemented rather suc-

- cessfully. But certain difficulties

emerge, in particular because of the

- SA police who are trying to intimi-

date inhabitants of the country

Welcomes

â\200\234But after the bloody events: in

- April the process of decolonisation

got under way. In the l({%mon of rep-
resentatives of the secretary-
general the situation in Namibia is

tÃ©er than it may seem,â\200\235 Adamishin
sai

coma such developlments and takes
active part in this process as a
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roved that

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- port for the end

ã\200\234The USSR declares for just elec- ~ ã\200\224 ANO. :

tions in that country and wishes a
victory to Swapo which is backed by
most Namibians.ã\200\235

A major positive breakthrough had

taken place in Angola, he said.
Leaders of 20 African nations
reached an agreement in Zaire on
June 22 on stopping hostilities in An-
ola. The USSR was actively working
or lmlÂ\$lementatlon of this agree-
ment. But Unita violated the agree-
ment on a ceasefire and its leader
Jonas Savimbi made statements im-
peding the positive process.

During his talks with Angolan

_ President Josã© Eduardo dos Santos,

Adamishin saw the Angolan govern-

ment as resolutely searching for a
litical solution to the Froblem. The
viet side was promo

~Cess.

In Pans, Adamishin meL Zau-ean

- S i sã¬\201e:'w_el ã\200\230"fã\200\231 President Mobutu, who played a

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hã¬\201n of Soviet sup-

the war in Eritrea.

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Mandela

family
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WINNIE SAYS NELSONâ\200\231S 71st IS
â\200\230NOTHING TO GET EXCITED ABOUTâ\200\231

CAPE TOWN: Mrs
Winnie Mandela is
happy that the Man-
dela family would be
with her husband on
his birthday.

However, she said last
night, there was nothing
to get excited about,
even though Mr Nelson
Mandela turns 71 today.

â\200\234There is nothing to be
happy about ... our lead-
ers and other detainees
are still in prison, the
country is in a deepening
crisis and the state of
emergency is still with
us.

â\200\234But we're delighted
to be together with my
husband. He has asked us
to share his birthday
with him,â\200\235 she said.
_.Mrs Mandela, her
â\200\234daughter, Zinzi, and her
three grandchildren Zo-
leka, Gadafi, Zondwa,
were the last of the Man-
delas to arrive in Cape
Town yesterday for Mr
Mandelaâ\200\231s birthday.

They were due at
5.30pm, but arrived at
10.10pm after Mrs Man-
dela had changed her
booking and were met at
D.F. Malan airport by
advocate Dullah Omar,
chairman of the restrict-
ed United Democratic
Front in the Western
Cape.

Mrs Mandela, who
wore a black leather

| jacket and a black beret
on a cold night, showed

Daily News
Correspondeizt

Mr Omar a poster-size
birthday card which the
National Union of Mine-
workers had sent to her
husband as photogra-
phers crowded around
them to photograph the
unusual birthday card.

3 Omar said the capg o followed to the airport
was â\200\234beautifulâ\200\235.

Asked if there were
any other presents des-
tined for Victor Verster
Prison where Mr Man-
dela lives in a prison
home, Mrs Mandela said
â\200\234yesâ\200\235, but declined to
give more details.

Mother and daughter
laughed when one of the
battery of photographers
around them almost
landed on a tender part
of his anatomy when the
luggage conveyer belt on
which he was standing
was switched on.

â\200\234I knew that this
would happen,â\200\235 a laugh-
ing Mrs Mandela said.

There was some con-
cern when the Mandelasâ\200\231
luggage and that of a few
other passengers were
not on the conveyer belt
packed with baggage be-
longing to passengers on
flight SA 335.

Mr Omar and Mrs
Mandela went to in-
quiries and were even-
tually reunited with their
luggage. ;

Mrs Winnie Mandela,
her children and three
grandchildren spent the

night at the home of Mr
Omar, president of the
National Association of
Democratic Lawyers
(Western Cape region).

Police were keeping
the Omar residence in

Rylands under surveil-
lance.

Mr Omar said: â\200\234I take
strong exception to being

and back home and my
house being kept under
police surveillance.
There is nothing subtle
about it. .

~ â\200\234I regard it as highly
intimidating. There is no
reason whatsoever for
this kind of attention
which reminds me that
I'm in a police state in
spite of all the talk of
reform.â\200\235

The first of the Man-

delaâ\200\231s to arrive yester-
day afternoon was young
Mandla Mandela, son of
Mr Makgatho Mandela,
Nelson Mandelaâ\200\231s son
from his first marriage,
who flew in from Swazi-
land. .

He was followed later
by his father, mother,
and his aunt Miss Maki
Mandela, who came
from America for the
Mandela reunion, and
her three children.

They booked into a
city hotel.

The two groups of
Mandelas were due to
meet this morning before
travelling together to
Victor Verster Prison.