

Call-ups 'encourage doctors to leave SA'

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Conscription in South Africa and the international protest campaign over apartheid are among factors discouraging South African doctors from staying in the country — and foreign doctors from taking up vacant posts in South Africa.

This is the view of Dr Kenneth McDonald, superintendent of a hospital in the kwaZulu settlement of Nqutu, and the subject of a prominent feature in Britain's *Independent* newspaper.

The report said that for years Nqutu "relied on foreign doctors to swell its medical staff. Today Nqutu has several vacancies suiting qualified overseas staff, but the applicants cannot be found".

Dr McDonald said: "I'm afraid the reason is that South Africa has become a bad career bet and no one wants to come here."

BOYCOTT PRESSURE

"This hospital used to be a haven for young British doctors. Now there's pressure on them on two levels — the general pressure to boycott South Africa and the trend in British medicine to discourage doctors from opting out of the system. If you come here for a year, you might lose a chance of promotion at home."

Among the doctors at Nqutu at present is South African Dr Brian Wood who is serving at the settlement as part of a six-year community service commitment he is obliged to perform instead of military duties. He is a religious objector.

Dr McDonald says: "Brian is one of only three doctors in the country to be allowed to take the pacifist option."

"The attitude exists in Government circles that conscientious objectors must be penalised. They (the Government) are reluctant to allow anyone to escape military duty."

"But men of integrity are quite prepared to do alternative service rather than join the military. It's tragic, because with no reasonable alternative to national service, our cleverest people are just leaving the country."

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Britons get look at South Africa 'vision'

The Daily News
16 March 1987

De Klerk's balance of power message to BBC

LONDON: South African Education Minister Mr F.W. de Klerk has told Britons that the South African Government's vision for the future is a system that will bring about a balance of power in the country.

"It must be a system that will not be capable of being manipulated so that the majority can enforce its will on all the other minorities which form part of South Africa," he said.

Mr de Klerk was speaking in an interview with the BBC's Southern Africa correspondent, Graham Leach, which was broadcast yesterday.

Asked how it would be possible to get black leaders to agree to sit down and talk on these terms, he said: "One can only reply to that meaningfully if you analyse the reasons why they do not come forward."

"Part of it is a revolutionary onslaught against South Africa, and for that reason, inter alia, we have an emergency situation to ensure that there will be an atmosphere within which intimidation will be put to rest because there is a lot of intimidation against black leaders. That is one of the stumbling blocks.

Foreign Service

"Another stumbling block is international pressure. Some of the black leaders are waiting to see what the effect of international pressure will be. We expect a very good result and we hope that will send out a sign to the outside world as well as to black leaders that international pressure is counter-productive towards amicable settlement in South Africa of our differences."

Asked how he felt about all that had happened under the policy of grand apartheid, including the hardship to millions of blacks, he said: "Policies are devised and applied within a particular framework which exists at a particular point in time."

"We do not have a bad conscience about what we have done in South Africa. Yes, we have made mistakes and we admit that readily. Apartheid by the Government was never intended to be bad for other people. It always had the goal to make people free and to improve their position."

"We want a just and equitable solution. If one looks at it from a selfish point of view as a white, you cannot build your prosperity

and your happiness on the unhappiness of other people."

Earlier in the interview, when told that the defections from the National Party suggested there was a growing body of Afrikaner opinion discontented with the slow pace of reform, he said: "The Government itself has taken the lead with regard to reform. Therefore it is a false perception that there is a choice between the Government on the one hand and reform on the other hand."

"We have made major changes to important aspects of our policy and we are seeking a mandate for the new direction."

Mr de Klerk said: "We always thought that it would be possible to give full political rights to all the inhabitants of South Africa with regard to blacks through homelands which can become independent."

"About 50 percent, slightly more, do not live in the homelands. And all the efforts of Dr Verwoerd and other leaders to reduce the numbers outside the homelands did not succeed."

He added: "We now say that we must provide for blacks living outside the homelands."

IN a gruelling seven-hour session before the Munnik Commission of Inquiry at the Rand Supreme Court, last week, Barclays Bank MD, Mr Chris Ball, gave a fascinating insight into how he helped to weave a complex web of intricate deals in big business worth millions of rands to Barclays.

He told of the role he played in picking up new corporate accounts and, under intense questioning, disclosed details of his personal and business relationship with influential black leaders in the political, commercial and industrial fields.

Talking of his association with prominent Indian businessmen, and how he came to advance a R100 000 overdraft to Mr Yusuf Surtee, MD of a retail clothing group, after two managers had turned down his request, Mr Ball outlined Barclays' philosophy in promoting black business and its involvement in trust accounts in this area.

On the issue of contacts with black political leaders, such as Dr Allan Boesak, Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mr Sam Motsuenyane, a director of Barclays and chairman of Nafcoc, his objective was to extend communication between the private sector and groups influenced by such movements as the United Democratic Front on socio-economic issues.

"It is important that there should be debate in this field," said Mr Ball, "and I set out to see if it was possible to identify common interests and problems".

Talking for the first time of his association with Mr Surtee — who used the R100 000 overdraft to pay for ANC newspaper advertisements in January — Mr Ball said he (Surtee) had been instrumental in transferring substantial business accounts to Barclays through contacts in South Africa and abroad.

Apart from bringing over the account of the multi-million-rand Kharbal group, which bought out Mr Surtee's clothing stores, Mr Surtee had also played a role in helping Barclays to develop several trusts that sponsored black development.

Accounts

These included the Kagiso Trust, financed by the European Economic Community countries. Mr Surtee had suggested to the trustees they should bank at Barclays.

Mr Surtee, said Mr Ball, was well known in Johannesburg, had been to the homes of many prominent businessmen, and was well-connected with American business leaders.

Although he knew Mr Surtee socially, he met him for the first time in a business capacity in February last year. They discussed the setting up,

Chris Ball SOWETAN and Mr Z

16 MARCH 1987

FOCUS

Own Correspondent

handling and utilisation of trust accounts, and investing large sums of money in this respect.

He said Mr Surtee was also involved with a private clinic, established with the help of former Barclays MD Mr Bob Aldworth. It was for the people of Soweto.

This led him to meeting the Kharbal family, which later transferred their group company account to Barclays. The Kharbal family had extensive holdings in the property, motor, insurance and retailing outlets. Their property interests were vast and extended to the eastern Transvaal.

Overdraft

"These are influential people of significance and honour," said Mr Ball, "and I was familiar



BARCLAYS MD Chris Ball.

with the close relationship between them and Mr Surtee."

The commission then dealt at great length with the circumstances in which Mr Ball granted a R100 000 overdraft to Mr Surtee, after a request for the facility had been turned down by two managers.

Mr Ball said he had no knowledge of Mr Surtee's personal financial standing or of his account at Barclays' Simmonds Street branch.

If his account was unsatisfactory, which at one point appeared to be the case, he, Mr Ball, would have been expected to be told about it.

He granted the overdraft in the context of Mr Surtee's involvement with trust accounts and the Kharbal group's business that had been brought to Barclays.

He said he did not know that Mr Surtee was not a shareholder in Kharbal, but merely the MD of Surtees, with an income and perks worth about R30 000 a year.

Mr Ball explained how he came to grant Mr Surtee the overdraft.

He returned from holiday on January 6, and was told Mr Surtee had asked to see him.

They talked about his coming trip to India and a meeting there of the International Chamber of Commerce.

He asked for a No 2 account to be opened for his personal use, and for a R100 000 overdraft. Mr Ball said he agreed. He was sure that in view of his and Mr Surtee's relationship with the Kharbal family, the group would stand good for Mr Surtee.

Mr H F van Zyl, SC, counsel for the commission: "When Mr Surtee asked for the overdraft, what did you think he wanted it for?"

Mr Ball: "If a man wants to finance a house or undertake a large business transaction, you look at the facility in relation to the transaction, the cash-flow situation and structure of the repayment. We market facilities to some customers on the basis of using the loan for whatever they wish. In the Surtee case, said Mr Ball, he offered a facility for personal use. "If he said he had nothing at all, I would still have given him R100 000."

Mr van Zyl:

"R100 000 at the level at which you are involved in banking is not a lot of money?"

Mr Ball: "No, it isn't. It is as long as a piece of string."

Mr van Zyl: "As MD, this is not normally the kind of loan you would deal with?"

Mr Ball: "I deal with all kinds of loans, and smaller amounts."

Mr van Zyl: "Isn't it strange that a client, well known to several managers at his branch, and turned down by them, should be referred to you for a R100 000 overdraft?"

Mr Ball: "Not at all, I was the person who had had prior contact with Surtee. The managers had no knowledge of my discussions with Surtee and others on trust accounts arising out of the disinvestment situation. They were not aware of the Equal Opportunities Trust."

Mr Surtee, the commission was told, was granted the R100 000 loan for one month, which was extended to six months, and was later also given another R20 000.

Repayment

Mr van Zyl: "After his request for the overdraft was turned down by two managers, did you not think it was a risk — dangerous — in granting him the facility?"

Mr Ball: "There was no red light. It was my judgment. I had no negative information on Surtee."

Mr Justice Munnik: "Did you know Surtee's personal assets amounted to R15 000?"

Mr Ball: "No".

Mr Ball said he did not discuss repayment with Surtee as this wasn't an issue.

Mr van Zyl: "In hindsight, was it not dangerous to have given Surtee this facility?"

Mr Ball: "I have not questioned my judgment on this."

Judge Munnik: "What would have happened if Surtee had been unable to meet the overdraft?"

Mr Ball: "I would talk to Surtee to get a suitable response."

Judge Munnik: "You thought Kharbal would cough up if Surtee could not pay?"

Mr Ball: "Yes, on the basis of my personal relationship with the group."

16 March 1987

NM 16/03/87

ANC planning to use election 'for revolution'

WITBANK — The Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said the ANC's Secretary General, Mr Alfred Nzo had claimed the organisation intended to use the division in white politics in South Africa to promote revolution.

At a public meeting, Mr Vlok quoted from a Radio Zambia broadcast of February 24 in which Mr Nzo referred in Harare to the white general election.

Mr Nzo said there was so much confusion in the white politics of South Africa that the ANC was facing an historical challenge to deal with a weak and divided enemy.

Mr Vlok gave permission for Mr Nzo's remarks to be published. — Sapa.

(Report by political desk, SABC-TV, P.O. Box 8606, Auckland Park).

16/1/11

'ANC to use division in White politics'

WITBANK. — The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said the ANC's Secretary-General, Mr Alfred Nzo claims the organisation intends to use the division in White politics in South Africa to promote revolution.

At a public meeting at Witbank, Mr Vlok quoted from a Radio Zambia broadcast of February 24, in which Mr Nzo referred to the election.

Mr Nzo said there was so much confusion in the White politics of South Africa that the ANC was facing a historical challenge to deal with a weak and divided enemy.

Mr Vlok gave special permission for Mr Nzo's

remarks to be published.

Meanwhile Dr Denis Worrall said in Cape Town in a statements Mr Vlok's "selective release of statements by the banned African National Congress and his use of such statements to the election advantage of the NP, and as a smear tactic against its opponents, was a gross misuse of government power".

Dr Worrall, Independent candidate in Helderberg also condemned the prominence given by the SABC to the statement and said it again illustrated "the corporation's blatant bias in favour of the NP."

Report by F Krige, 801 Nedbank Centre, Strand Street, Cape Town.

16/1/87

Major row over Minister's comments

Vlok accused of boosting ANC



Adriaan Vlok

DN 16/03/87

Bruce Cameron
Political Correspondent

THE Government was accused today of enhancing the status of the African National Congress by creating the false impression that it was the Government's main opponent in the white elections.

Opposition parties today hit back strongly at an attempt at the weekend by Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, to whip up support for the National Party by selectively quoting ANC secretary general, Mr Alfred Nzo.

And a major row has blown up because the SABC has only put the National Party view on the issue.

Mr Vlok quoted Mr Nzo as saying that the ANC should exploit the differences in white politics.

He accused white opposition parties and individuals of playing into the hands of the ANC.

And following a weekend statement by independent candidate, Dr Denis Worrall, criticising Mr Vlok and accusing the SABC of being politically corrupt for its one-sided reporting, the Minister responsible for the SABC, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, entered the row today.

Mr Schlebusch has told Dr Worrall that he is an "ordinary candidate" who could not make any special demands on the SABC.

Mr Peter Gastrow MP, national chairman of the PFP, said today that he was amazed that the National Party which claimed it was opposed to the ANC, could put the ANC on such a high pedestal.

Trick voters

Mr Gastrow accused the NP of using the ANC as it did in the 1983 referendum to trick voters into giving it support.

Mr Gastrow also criticised the Government for giving credence to anything the ANC stated.

"It is getting to the stage that if the ANC says it is good to eat apple pie the National Party government will no doubt declare any statement supporting apple pie to be subversive."

Conservative Party executive member, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis accused the NP of enlisting the aid of the ANC to recover support for its candidates.

The independent candidates will make a formal request to the SABC today to be given an opportunity to respond to the criticism from the Mr Vlok.

Dr Worrall, independent candidate for Helderberg, has accused Mr Vlok of "giving himself permission" to quote the banned African National Congress (ANC) in the SABC broadcast.

"The fact is that if there are good reasons for not quoting ANC statements, these are reasons of State. What Mr Vlok has done, deviated from that rule, obviously for party-political reasons. This is indefensible."

Dr Worrall also reacted sharply to the attack on him from Mr Schlebusch.

He said: "Mr Schlebusch's remarks are a personal attack on me. It is an old adage that when you don't have good arguments you go for the man."

Report by B. Cameron, 85 Field Street, Durban

16/1/11

ANC 'smear tactic' accusation NW 16/03/87

CAPE TOWN — Law and Order Minister, Mr Adriaan Vlok's "selective release of statements by the ANC and his use of such statements to the election advantage of the NP and as a smear tactic against its opponents, was a gross misuse of Government power", Dr Denis Worrall, independent candidate for Helderberg, said in a statement here at the weekend.

Dr Worrall also condemned the prominence given by the SABC to the statement in several newscasts.

He said he and the other two independent candidates would approach the SABC today to demand equal time on radio and TV to express their views on the ANC. — Sapa.

(Report by F. Krige, 801 Nedbank Centre, Strand Street, Cape Town.)

16/1/87

ILANGA, MARCH 16-18, 1987

Kuvele iBhayibheli lenkosi uCetshwayo

INGQOPHAMLA-
NDO yomqingo weBha-
yibheli elibukwayo esi-
thombeni, kwakungele-
nkosi uCetshwayo emi-
nyakeni eyikhulu na-
nhlanu eyedlule, eli-
phiwa iNdlovukazi ya-
maNgisi uQueen Vic-
toria njengophawu lo-
xolo mhla inkosi iha-
mbele eLondon, eNgi-
lande emva kwezimpi
uZulu azilwa namaNgisi
kubangwa umhlaba.

Isithombe sithathwe
ngesikhathi selidlulise-
lwa eNqolobaneni ya-
maGugu kaZulu (Bureau
for Zulu Language and
Culture) emcimbini obu-
ngolwesiThathu emini
oLundi. Olemukelayo
uNgqongqoshe weMfu-
ndo namaSiko KwaZulu
uDr. O.D. Dhlomo ega-
meni leKwaZulu Cult-
tural Museum.

Onikeza uDr. Dhlomo
uNkk. Elegant Nyathi-
kazi Khumalo (92) wa-
seSunrise Homestead
eduze kwaseMnambithi
futhi oyindodakazi ka-
Mnuz. Lazarus Xaba
owayehambe nenkosi
uCetshwayo beye
eLondon. Ngokuthi
inkosi yayingakwazi
ukuzifundela yalithatha
yalinika uXaba leliBha-
yibheli ngoba yena wa-
yesazi isiNgisi.

Ophakathi nendawo
esithombeni uMnuz. V.
A. Volker (M.E.C.)
eMgungundlovu oku-
nguye owabanombono
wokuthi lelibhayibheli
lisiwe eMuseum eLu-
ndi ngoba liwumlando.
Uthe wazithela kulo
mhla ehambele kwa-
Mfu. M.M. Nomvete
weBandla laseWeseli
eMnambithi.

Abanye ababukelayo
(kwesobunxele) uMnuz.
J.K. Dladla umGqugqu-
zeli weNqolobane ya-
maGugu aKwaZulu,
Mfu. Nomvete okungu-
ye obesecine leliBha-
yibheli ngokucelwa yiyo
indodakazi kaXaba, ka-
nye nomkaMfu. No-
mvete uNkk. Ruth No-
mvete ovele kancane
ngemuva.



Unxusa ukuba kubekhona ukuzwana emphakathini



EBHULAKUFESINI leKhabhinethi yaKwaZulu eyandulela ukuvulwa koMkhandlu oshaya imithetho KwaZulu kusasa ngolwesiBili, uNdunankulu waKwaZulu uChief Mangosuthu Buthelezi (kwesokudla) uthwetshulwe exoxa nomholi wenkolo eMelika obeyisikhulumi kulomcimbi obuseThekwini ngolwesiHlanu, uMnuz. Tom Skinner (kwesokunxele).

KNOWLEDGE SIMELANE

ETHEKWINI.— Umholi woMdabu wezenkolo nonguMongameli wenhlangano yabahluphekayo emhlabeni unxuse ukuba kube khona ukuzwana phakathi kwezinhlanga zonke zalelizwe. Lowo nguMnuz. Tom Skinner waseMelika obekhuluma ebhulakufesini leKhabhinethi yaKwaZulu ngolwesiHlanu eThekwini.

UMnuz. Skinner ubephelezelwa ngowakwakhe uNkk. Barbara Williams-Skinner. Bekukhona futhi izikhulu eziningi ezaziwayo kuleli ezifana noDr. Piet Koornhof, iJaji elikhulu laseNatal uMnuz. Justice Milne, Bishop A.H. Zulu, Bishop L.B. Zulu, Mnuz. Frank Martin, Prof. D. Clarence, Dr. Allan Paton, nabanye.

UMnuz. Skinner ubeyisimenywa sikaNdunankulu waKwaZulu uChief Mangosuthu Buthelezi futhi esiyikhulumi sosuku.

UMnuz. Skinner ushiye abebekulomcimbi nemiyalezo emithathu ebalulekile. Yilena:

- Ukuba abantu bathandane bezwane, noma ngabe kunzima kangakanani;
- Ukuba abantu balelizwe banamathele kuNkulunkulu babeke yena phambili ngoba ungaphezu kokuhlakanipha kwezepolitiki;
- Nokuthi uNkulunkulu umnene ufuna ukuba abantu benze intando yakhe.

UMnuz. Skinner ubelokhu engena ejula enkolweni, eyiqhatha nokucwaninga kososayensi, abuye abeke ubukhulu bukaNkulunkulu kuyoyonke indalo yakhe.

Esebonga inkulumo kaMnuz. Skinner uChief Buthelezi uthe uthokoze kakhulu ngokufika kukaMnuz. Skinner. Uthe ubekulindele ukuthi angahle angasemukeli isimemo sakhe ngenxa yesimo sezepolitiki eMelika.

UChief Buthelezi naye ume kwelokuthi unxusa zonke izinhlanga zalelizwe ukuba zibambane ngezandla zibe munye kuthandazelwe ingomuso elihle lalelizwe.

Umphathi wohlelo kulomcimbi bekunguNgqongqoshe wezeMpilo KwaZulu uDr. F.T. Mdlalose, iKhabhinethi yaKwaZulu ibikhona, amalunga oMkhandlu oshaya imithetho KwaZulu, abeFundisi bamahlelo ehlukene namanxusa abemele amazwe.

De Klerk tells UK *March 16, 1987* his vision for future of SA

The Star Bureau

LONDON — South African Education Minister Mr F W de Klerk has told Britons the South African Government's vision for the future is a system that will bring a balance of power in the country.

"It must be a system that will not be capable of being manipulated so the majority can enforce its will on the minorities which form part of South Africa," he said.

Mr de Klerk was speaking in an interview with the BBC's Southern Africa correspondent, Graham Leach, broadcast on Sunday on the programme "The World This Weekend".

Asked how it would be possible to get black leaders to agree to sit down and talk on these terms, he said: "One can only reply to that meaningfully if you analyse the reasons why they do not come forward.

"Part of it is a revolutionary onslaught against South Africa and for that reason we have an emergency situation to ensure that there will be an atmosphere within which intimidation will be put to rest because there is a lot of intimidation against black leaders.

"That is one of the stumbling blocks. Another is international pressure. Some of the black leaders are waiting to see what the effect of international pressure will be. We expect a very good result and we hope that will send out a sign to the outside world, as well as to black leaders, that international pressure is counter-productive to amicable settlement in South Africa."

'FRAMEWORK'

Asked how he felt about all that had happened under the policy of grand apartheid, including the hardship to millions of blacks, he said: "Policies are devised and applied within a particular framework which exists at a particular time.

"We do not have a bad conscience about what we have done in South Africa. Yes, we have made mistakes and we admit that readily. Apartheid by the Government was never intended to be bad for other people. It always had the goal to make people free and to improve their position.

"We want a just and equitable solution. If one looks at it from a selfish point of view as a white, you cannot build your prosperity and your happiness on the unhappiness of other people."

Leach asked Mr de Klerk about his recent speech in which he said plans drawn up by the Government some years ago for full political rights only on homeland blacks had foundered.

"What does that mean?" asked Leach. "Is there a fundamental rethink going on and has this Government now accepted that the policies of the past can no longer be realistically applied?"

'ALL EFFORTS'

Mr de Klerk: "We always thought it would be possible to give full political rights to all the inhabitants of South Africa — with regard to blacks through homelands which can become independent.

"About 50 percent, slightly more, do not live in the homelands and all the efforts of Dr Verwoerd and other leaders to reduce the numbers outside the homelands did not succeed.

"In the final analysis the test of a policy is that the people for whom it was devised must accept it. We did not succeed in that regard.

"We must provide for urban blacks — own political institutions, own political power bases, own legislatures, own executives, so that they get the same degree of self-determination as the homelands blacks and as the whites have within the House of Assembly and as the coloureds have in their chamber.

"When that is attained every South African will elect leaders with important and visible powers but you cannot divide all the functions and powers. We must also share power and that is also a major shift in our policy with regard to blacks."

STAR 16.03.87

Defending apartheid?

Two opposite polarities in the political sphere have expressed their opinions and have arrived at the same conclusion about the approach to the South African situation by Dr Worrall and his two "independent" colleagues.

● Dr Willem de Klerk, former editor of *Rapport*, in *The Star*, March 9: "The independents are part of the new protest politics, but their proposals at this stage are vague".

● From *The Guardian* also in *The Star*, March 9: "The evasive Dr Worrall and his ilk cannot pass as liberal or progressive unless they first show themselves to be humane".

In their "joint manifesto" there is only one commitment that could not have come with equal, or greater, lack of conviction directly from the master of vagueness, Mr Chris Heunis himself.

Inter alia, they call for "the scrapping of all discriminatory laws — including the Group Areas Act — and a timetable for doing this should be set".

A timetable showing times of departure and arrival cannot, of

READERS' VIEWS

course, be "vague" — unless, as in this case, it omits the destination of the journey.

That they should state "including the Group Areas Act", an Act already significantly breached in practice, shows that their concept of "discriminatory laws" differs fundamentally from that of those discriminated against. There are two pillars on which all such laws depend: Racial Classification and the Constitution Act, 1983. On these, they are silent.

"Horatio" Worrall and his good right and left hands are not attacking the citadel of apartheid — they are defending it.

Jack Curtis

129 Nellie Road
Norwood

LETTERS,
Page 12

More than just a play on words



WOMEN POWER: Fedtraw members turned out in their numbers to attend a feminist play to celebrate International Women's Day. Among them were Mrs Albertina Sisulu (left), Mrs Helen Joseph (centre) and Mrs Amina Cachalia.

By Marika Sboros,
Women Today Editor

What better way for the powerful Federation of Transvaal Women (Fedtraw) to celebrate International Women's Day than to host the black, feminist play "Wathint'Abafazi Wathint'Imbokotho" ("You Strike The Woman, You Strike The Rock")?

Last week, Fedtraw members turned out in force, dressed in their familiar black and green colours to watch the play at the Market Theatre. More than 180 people packed the theatre that usually accommodates only 150.

Ms Jessie Duarte, Fedtraw publicity secretary, said the play was chosen as a vehicle to celebrate International Women's Day because it drew out clearly the contradictions in the lives of South Africa's women.

"It also displays the problems women have in terms of political involvement, working life and supporting children as single parents," she said.

It was reminiscent of the life struggles of many of the rural women who were in the audience. It was also a golden opportunity for Fedtraw members to meet.

"Because of the State of Emergency, we have not been able to have any meetings or gatherings of women since April last year.

"The play was the first time in a long time that we were able to get together as women without being harassed," she said.

The fact that many women travelled long distances from all over the Transvaal to the play and back again late at night reaffirmed the commitment they have to bringing their particular struggle for justice and equality to the fore, Ms Duarte said.

International Women's Day is celebrated annually on March 8 by women of many countries in honour of the garment workers of Chicago who went on the first women's strike almost 100 years ago.

The title for "Wathint'Abafazi Wathint'Imbokotho" is taken from a protest song written to commemorate August 9 1956, when a crowd of 20,000 women marched to Pretoria to demonstrate peacefully against the imposition of the pass laws on South African black women.

Last week's production was dedicated to Lilian Ngoyi, Dora Tamana and Annie Silinga, founder members of the Federation of South African Women.

The Star

Making sure that change is real

OLD HABITS die hard. And the practices that die hardest in South Africa are the hurts which apartheid policy, economic practice and poverty wreak on the country's most disadvantaged group.

Evidence provided at the Black Sash conference in Johannesburg last week should be the spur to Government and the private sector to re-examine the conditions under which black urban inhabitants try to survive. Something really urgent must be done, because unless there is action, all the hoped-for benefits of reform will be nullified. All the feared consequences of failing to reform will be realised.

Though influx control is supposed to have been abolished in mid-1986, the position of blacks in urban areas is apparently at least as bad as it was. The Black Sash believes it is worse. Red tape, the use of other regulations to accomplish what influx control used to do, and the rank exploitation of defenceless black workers all contribute to the crisis. They should combine to shock

those with economic or political power to take drastic steps to remove the hardships.

The political debate has tended to move on to other issues, on the assumption that reforms already agreed to are being implemented. That was a premature judgment, it would seem. Change comes with greater difficulty and must be supervised every inch of the way.

Though the "dompas" has been abolished, the new ID books through which pensions and other benefits become available are not ready to hand because of computer and other hassles. Identity checks have replaced pass raids. Housing is not available even for those who have the documentation. Workers suffer under deplorable employment practices by employers, who by and large have done nothing to act in the spirit of reform. Somewhere, somehow the eyes of white South Africa must be opened to the realities of black hardship. The Black Sash has done its best to sound the alarm.

Editor 'ahead of party thinking'

N. MERCURY

16/3/1987

COMMENT by Afrikaans newspapers on Dr Willem de Klerk's resignation as editor of Rapport included both a warm tribute and a harsh reflection on his professional competence.

The Vaderland said the fact that Dr de Klerk had felt he had no option but to resign pointed to the conclusion that his mode of expressing his views 'cut too deep' and that he had probably moved ahead of party thinking.

'Be that as it may, Dr de Klerk's departure is a blow to Afrikaans journalism. Not only was he an extremely productive and highly talented writer; he was in his own right an artist with words and a political prophet.' History would recognise his contribution to the reforms that had taken place.

In contrast, the Burger, while acknowledging that Dr de Klerk was 'obviously a talented figure from the academic and church world', said his resignation came after a considerable period in which uncertainty existed as to his intention or desire to continue in his editorial chair or in a profession that increasingly demanded an all-round professionalism.

'Old doubts understandably grew as his newspaper's circulation declined alarmingly. The loss of readership can scarcely be dissociated from the impression that his newspaper had serious problems as regards credibility — a word to which Dr de Klerk has himself referred.'

Beeld said Afrikaans newspapers had long

learned to live with what was called political pressure. That an editor had now pointed to 'political pressure' as one of the reasons for his resignation gave that pressure a weight it did not normally carry with Afrikaans editors.

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IN AN editorial on the defectors from the National Party, Beeld said the party would obviously be stupid to underestimate the breakaway from its ranks to an 'independent Left' — all the more because it was a mild symptom of an upset that had for some time been visible in the party, especially among what might be called its intellectuals.

'There are signs that this upset could become a serious illness if it is not speedily treated.'

'However, the fact that so many supporters, even including MPs, say openly that they sympathise with the aims of the independents but believe these aims can only be achieved through a channel like the NP gives the party a golden opportunity to snatch from

the dissidents' hands any initiative they may possess.'

It could not be so difficult, Beeld said, to spell out further reform measures that would satisfy reasonable supporters of the party.

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THE interface between rugby and politics, often concealed, seems likely to

Botha's TV-dressing-down of the Rev Allan Hendrickse — and Mr Hendrickse's subsequent letter to him — play in the Labour Party's defeat in the Bosmont by-election? This is one of the questions posed by Johan Vosloo in a review of the by-election in Ekstra-Rapport.

Mr Vosloo said the Labour Party's hierarchy

The Afrikaans Press

by James McClurg



come close to the surface when the Rugby Board's new executive is elected on April 3.

Rapport says the proceedings will have a 'political complexion' this year because two sitting members, Mr Boetie Malan and Mr Daan Nolte, are Conservative Party candidates in the general election.

According to Rapport it has been pointed out that Messrs Malan and Nolte's 'CP convictions' run directly counter to the Rugby Board's ban on 'all forms of discrimination'.

It is suggested that Dr Louis Luyt is a key figure in this situation. It is regarded as certain that he will be elected to the board and that 'when the board's powers come into operation Messrs Malan and Nolte can forget about taking their seats in rugby's holy of holies'.

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WHAT part did President

ought to ask themselves very seriously whether a tide had not set in against the party. A 'personal observation' was that the anti-LP vote should not be underestimated.

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FEARS in welfare circles that the youth of Bloemfontein could be succumbing to 'social evils' during their leisure hours seem to have been put to rest.

The Volksblad says a survey conducted under the auspices of the University of the OFS showed that church activities (92,8%) and sport (84,6%) absorbed the leisure time of most respondents. Political activities were altogether shunned by 82,2%, and only 2,9% wanted to go to discos.

Reassuringly, of the 64,4% that had hobbies, the largest group (41,4%) went in for pottery.

Mob kill *THE STAR* and burn *16/3/87.* man in Durban *R*

Pretoria Bureau

A man was stabbed to death and set on fire and two policemen were wounded in gun attacks at the weekend, according to the Bureau for Information.

The bureau said a man of about 20 was stabbed to death by a group of 40 people on Saturday in the Durban township of Cherterville. The man's body was then set alight after paraffin had been poured on it. His name has not yet been released.

No one was arrested in connection with the incident.

In Sharpeville in the Vaal Triangle, a Constable Klobotlo was wounded in the stomach after a group of people opened fire on an SAP foot patrol on Saturday, the bureau said. Constable Klobotlo was said to be in a satisfactory condition. A man was arrested in connection with the incident.

In another incident, also on Saturday, Constable M Shili was wounded in an ear when shots were fired at a SAP foot patrol in Nyanga, Cape Town. Constable Shili was said to be in a satisfactory condition. No one has been arrested.

A hand-grenade was thrown at the house of a policeman in Kagiso township, Krugersdorp. The grenade exploded in the living room. Afterwards, several shots were fired at the house.

The policeman was not in the living room at the time and was not injured.

UDF leader had suffocated after beating — pathologist

By Jo-Anne Collinge 16/3/87

United Democratic Front northern Transvaal president Peter Nchabeleng (59), who died within hours of being taken into custody in Lebowa, apparently suffocated after inhaling the contents of his stomach as he lay unconscious.

Extensive injury, caused by multiple blows with sticks or similar objects, had caused considerable blood loss and led to the fatal state of unconsciousness.

These are the conclusions of pathologist Professor Johann Loubser, who conducted the post mortem on the UDF leader and former

African National Congress member.

An inquest into the death of Mr Nchabeleng, who died in April last year, will be heard later this month in the remote Lebowa area of Sekhukhune. The post mortem report may be part of the evidence presented to establish the precise cause of death.

Of the appearance of Mr Nchabeleng's body, the report says: "On external examination the body shows a variety of bruises and abrasions (tramtrack abrasions). The appearance of these abrasions suggests that at least two inflexible instruments such as sticks or clubs might have been used.

"The lash marks are so intermingled that no effort is made in describing them to distinguish one from another."

"The only sign of brain damage was slight subdural bleeding over the right wall of the skull, seemingly caused by a blow with an object "not of a hard consistency".

Mr Nchabeleng, a former Robben Island prisoner, had been elected as president of the northern Transvaal region of the UDF only months before his death. He lived in the tiny village of Apel — also known as GaNchabeleng. When the ANC functioned as a legal mass movement he was actively involved in organising peasant participation in the organisation.

We would eradicate ANC, STAR - 16.08.87 says CP candidate Acar

If the Conservative Party came to power there would be no further problem with the African National Congress — its supporters would be eradicated and no prisoners would be taken, said CP candidate in Randburg, Mr Arthur Acar.

The 61-year-old businessman and property developer faces Mr Wynand Malan, the former National Party MP who is now standing as an independent, and NP candidate Mr Olaus Van Zyl.

A hardliner who says he broaches no weakness, Mr Acar believes publicly-held opinion that the ANC commanded the support of a majority of blacks was a myth.

"The ANC must be rooted out and eradicated. And anybody who supports them must go. We will take no prisoners, we will need no interrogators.

"The trouble lies with people like Archbishop (Desmond) Tutu, (the Rev Allan) Boesak and (Dr) Beyers Naude. They will have to go."

Mr Acar said South Africa had the potential to be one of the greatest countries of the world — all it needed was to develop its economy, train blacks for more jobs, and make of the black community a middle-class society.

"Blacks would have jobs, they

would be taxpayers, and they would be encouraged to build decent housing, not the hovels they are given now.

"We don't have any black-white problems in my area. You know why? Because we don't allow it. Blacks have their own homes to go to and they don't want to mix with whites," he said.

Mr Acar said if he got to Parliament he would launch an assault on high food prices, insurance premium levels, fight for a 30-fold increase in the development of water resources, for the substantial lifting of pensions, and for the maximum and efficient application of the Group Areas Act.

(Report by R F Nuttall, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg).

Pik is 'PRO' for ANC, says Schwarz

STAR - 16.03.87



By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The African National Congress (ANC) could not have selected a better public relations agent than it had in Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, Mr Harry Schwarz, Progressive Federal Party MP for Yeoville, said in Sandton last night.

At a PFP function in support of Mr David Dalling, who is standing for re-election in Sandton, Mr Schwarz said the Government was building up the ANC by talking about the organisation from

every platform in the election campaign.

He said: "By making the ANC the only alternative in the eyes of the black man in order to scare white voters, the Government is building up the ANC.

"They accuse us of supporting the ANC when the reality is that the ANC leadership in Lusaka is saying: 'Thank goodness for Pik as we couldn't have found a better PRO ourselves'."

Mr Schwarz said the National Party should be reminded there was life after election day, as some of the things being said in the campaign, particularly by Mr Pik Botha, were irresponsible and South Africa would pay heavily for these after May 6.

"They talk about having unity in the National Party in order to fight sanctions and disinvestment. But this ignores the fact that the PFP, at its own expense, has fought sanctions, not for the NP but for the sake of South Africa.

Mr Schwarz said the election was about the economy and unemployment because the reality was that, unless unemployment were solved, the country's political problems were not going to be solved.

The election was also about the Government's failure to produce a plan of where it was going, which was why its intellectuals were deserting it.

(Report by DM Braun, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria).

Battle rages for hearts and minds of people in strife-torn township

Approaching Alexandra by air shocks the senses more than it would when coming in on the ground. One moment you are gliding over large beautiful homes set in lush gardens amid tennis courts, stables and sparkling swimming pools, then the earth below you suddenly turns brown and scabrous as if it had died.

Here on a 484 ha estate just outside Johannesburg and Sandton live 110 000 souls in the most appalling squalor imaginable.

In the old part of Alexandra there are no tarred roads. The rain has gouged huge dongas everywhere. The people live cheek-by-jowl in crumbling homes or sagging shanties, sometimes hovels built from bus shelters.

Children run between goats, chickens and the occasional cow. In small clusters their parents sit on upturned paraffin tins. Some people are selling food spread under faded garden umbrellas amid the filth and the flies.

They represent about half the inhabitants of Alexandra. The other half are away working in the surrounding factories and garden suburbs of the neighbouring white areas.

The people of Alexandra are caught up in a war. There is no sound of guns. This is a desperate psychological battle for the hearts and minds of the people.

Ultimately, what happens to the people of Alex could determine the fate of all of South Africa.

In the first of a three-part series about the South African Government's counter revolutionary strategy Political Correspondent DAVID BRAUN looks at the "war" for the hearts and minds of the people in Alexandra township.



Govt outlines its strategy for Alex

Over in Pretoria, 40 minutes' driving time to the north of Alexandra, the Government's strategists have identified the nature of the war and developed certain tactics.

"We don't expect you to accept or agree with the information we are going to give you," said a senior official, "but it is important that you know that this is the information the Government uses to form its perceptions and its decisions."

An intelligence officer outlined the broad onslaught against the country. The enemy was not homogeneous, he said, but it did have the common aim of overthrowing the Republic.

The Government was evidently extremely well informed about the activities of particularly the ANC in this regard. There were numerous details of fronts and strategies deployed by the organisation to achieve its purpose.

"Slovo and the ANC regard themselves as the world leaders in revolutionary warfare in a country like South Africa, with its degree of industrialisation and trade unions," a leading official said.

"We regard ourselves as the leaders in countering this kind of revolutionary war."

Not all of Alexandra is a slum. There are parts along tarred roads where neat houses stand in small proudly kept gardens. The standard is akin to Mayfair in Johannesburg.

The streets are heavily patrolled by military troop carriers although there is no sign or atmosphere of last year's endemic violence in the township.

Along the walls of buildings revolutionary slogans and graffiti abound. "Viva ANC" has been painted over to read "Viva SADF". A sign proclaims "AK-47 Street".

Many streets appear to be closed with coils of razor wire.

"There are three causes of revolution," a Government man explained: "The communist revolution (the struggle between East and West), national revolution (war of liberation) and national class revolution (between haves and have-nots). South Africa has the roots of all three causes."

The ANC, he said, saw the white cities and towns as the front because they were the

nerve centres where the Government operates.

The black cities and towns were regarded as the political base areas of the revolution.

The self-governing states such as Lebowa were the rural area for guerilla bases, while the white platteland was the Government's rear areas suitable for partisan attacks.

South Africa's international borders were the second front.

"There are four escalating operational phases to a revolutionary war," said the official: "Underground organisations are created to indoctrinate and mobilise the masses terrorism and intimidation of the masses with urban terror attacks on Government organisations, guerilla war with attacks on government forces in rural areas, and full mobile war against Government forces."

"The ANC has not provided for the fourth stage in its strategy because it believes that as the Government becomes more irrelevant the alternate structures take over and eventually the Government will capitulate."

South Africa was currently in stage one and stage two of the revolution, depending on the area, he said.

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The security forces, particularly the security police, have not wasted time in Alexandra since the state of emergency was declared last June.

The entire leadership cadres

of the major three revolutionary front organisations in the township, they said, were in detention, or had fled, or, in one case, was dead (allegedly murdered by Azapo supporters).

A number of people who set up a "People's court" and an alternate police station had been detained and charged with sedition alternatively subversion.

At the height of the operation of these structures in the township, according to the security police, the number of Alex residents using the Government police station dropped by 60 percent. This has since been reversed.

The military have played a strict role in the township. After the emergency was declared Alexandra was cordoned off (only a few streets are still open to facilitate monitoring of people entering or leaving) and the entire town was searched block by block.

For a while every vehicle was searched, now this is done at random as a deterrent.

The township's stadium was "occupied" by the security forces for months to ensure there was no place for mass assembly.

It has since been "handed back" to the people, but only for soccer.

The last "serious unrest" in Alexandra, according to the security authorities, was last May. There is also apparently virtually no incidence of stone throwing.

A security forces survey of 2 772 residents found 87 percent thought there had been a decline in intimidation while 93 percent wanted the security forces to stay.

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The Government's strategists have advised that strict security action is not sufficient to roll back the revolution.

"The counter revolutionary organisation is complex to train people and ensure good government.

"If you want to win you must have a philosophy, strategy and plan ... it is all about welfare and security — and the masses in the middle."

The most effective way to counter a revolution, the official said, was to beat the enemy at his own game.

This implied three things: dealing with the revolution, handling the revolutionary situation, doing something about the future.

"You look at the things that are making people unhappy and you exercise good government by redressing those things which are exploited by the revolutionaries.

"You protect the major target, that is the system of Government from the bottom up, you protect the masses from intimidation, and you operate against the revolutionary organisations to demonstrate to the masses that you are in charge and that you have the power to protect them and the

Government system.

"The main thing is to sort out the objective conditions and give the people a vision of a new South Africa that's worth working for, so that you can attract even the revolutionaries."

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A massive reconstruction programme is underway in Alexandra. R75 million has already been made available for urban renewal and the total project should be completed by May 1990.

Storm-water drainage, electricity, waterborne sewerage, a water supply, tarred roads and street lighting have been or are in the process of being installed.

Since the emergency Alexandra has got its first post office and first clinic. Hundreds of houses have been built and a technical training centre is on the drawing boards.

On the other side of the Jukskei River, on land donated by the Johannesburg City Council, a completely new suburban area is to be constructed with a stadium, three schools and elite housing.

Although the town council remains collapsed and residents do not sit on the "Mini" (the combined Government Joint Management Centre which is co-ordinating the revamping of Alex), they are involved in decision-making via a number of steering committees.

In a few weeks an intensive "oil spot" campaign is to be launched in the township when in a specially designated area virtually every Government department will be involved in a crash upgrade and education programme.

As the oil spot is completed it will eventually link up with other areas similarly treated until the whole township is rejuvenated and the people have been "pulled back to our side".

The whole of Alexandra is itself an "oil spot" for other black townships on the Reef and in the country as a whole.

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"Prerequisites for successful counter revolution," said the senior official, were: "There is no substitute for good government, that is one which represents the people, is responsive to their feelings, and provides the mechanism whereby their basic aspirations can be realised.

"Secondly, the people must know the Government is good and dedicated to their welfare, so Government must explain to them what is going on."